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Are you losing your patience with others or yourself faster than ever? Are you popping antacids at an alarming rate? Does your mind race at night preventing you from getting a good night's sleep? Those are all signs that the stress and strain of everyday life might be getting to you. What's the antidote? Just relax, but that's easier said than done. This month, we present an aid that can help smooth over life's rough edges. It is a Biofeedback Monitor that you can use to help train your mind to relax when the going gets rough. Best of all, building it won't strain your nerves, or your wallet.
— James J. Barbarello

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Questions, Answers, Promises, and Wishes

Back in my first editorial (Electronics Now, September 1996), I asked for your help in determining the future course of this magazine. The answers I received were interesting, gratifying, and somewhat overwhelming.

To start with, I want to thank each and every one who took the time to respond. It is that kind of feedback that helps keep Electronics Now on course. If you see something wrong or right, or have an opinion and don’t share it with us, it is sort of like not voting and then complaining afterward about the results of an election.

Anyway, as to the responses, they offered a wide gamut of specific likes and dislikes, but most had one unifying theme: Keep the spirit and tone of the magazine right where it is. I promise that is one thing that will happen. For those who would like to see what your fellow readers think, a few selected letters appear in this month’s Letters column. A few others might appear in future columns.

And, please, keep on writing! Your opinions and suggestions count for a lot. While the demands of publishing a monthly magazine prevents me from answering each and every letter individually, each and every one is read and appreciated.

Let me close this month by wishing all our readers, advertisers, staff, and their families a joyous holiday season and a happy New Year.

Carl Laron
Editor
You can rely on RadioShack parts to improve your station and help keep you on the air. Plus, we've got America's best-selling 2-meter HT, a value-packed 440MHz handheld, hot new mobile 2M rig, 2M mobile amplifier, and remote-sensing digital HF SWR meter. Now you can enjoy fast delivery of Ham gear from AEA™, Hy-Gain®, Glen Martin™ MobileAm™, Uniden® and Vectronics™, too. From replacement mic plugs and licensing software to packet TNCs, beam antennas and crank-up towers, see what's new for Hams today at RadioShack. We've got the products, the parts and the people to help you put it all together. For a store near you, call 1-800-THE-SHACK.
FCC Approves Digital Wireless Cable

The FCC last summer approved a petition from the Wireless Cable Association International (WCA) to allow wireless cable operators to implement digital-compression technology. The ruling allows wireless-cable operators to move from 33 analog channels to a digital system with more than 100 channels of programming. Tests and trials of the digital technology have proven successful, but the FCC action was needed before widespread deployment could begin.

In a letter to WCA president Richard Alston, FCC chairman Reed E. Hundt wrote: "From this day forward, the Commission will routinely grant wireless cable and ITFS applications proposing to transmit digitally on a non-interfering basis. Through the magic of digital technology, wireless cable operators now will be able to increase the carrying capacity of their wireless cable spectrum to well over 100 channels—a veritable gold mine for video-programming distributors."

"This clears the way for dramatic growth in the wireless cable industry," said Alston. "Wireless cable operators can now invest with confidence in digital technology, greatly expanding services and reach to new customers."

The drive to receive FCC approval was led by major system operators such as American Telecasting and People's Choice TV Corporation. American Telecasting plans to begin its conversion to digital technology in 1997.

ISCET To Share Test Administration

The International Society of Certified Electronics Technicians (ISCET) has decided to make the ISCET testing program available to all interested associations. Other associations are encouraged to choose their own test administrators and to allow the ISCET-issued test and certificate to bear the logo and name of the participating association. A portion of the test fee will go to the certifying organization.

ISCET has also agreed to accept the Electronics Technicians Association (ETTA) Associate Test in lieu of the ISCET Associate Test requirement. Those who pass the ETA exam will qualify to take any one of the ISCET Journeyman exams. ISCET remains open to continuing negotiations with the ETA to develop a common Associate exam pool. Leaders from the National Electronics Service Dealers Association (NESA), the National Association of Service Dealers (NASD), and the National Independent Appliance Servicers (NIAS) have agreed to support ISCET's efforts to unify national technician certification.

ISCET has certified more than 41,000 electronics and appliance technicians, most of whom hold Associate certification. Based in Fort Worth, Texas, ISCET is recognized as the leading electronics- and appliance-technician certification agency.

First HDTV Station On Air

On July 30, WHD-TV became the first commercial station to broadcast and receive live HDTV signals. Based in Washington, D.C., WHD-TV is operated by WRC-TV, which is owned and operated by NBC. The model HDTV station is funded by equipment manufacturers and some 250 television stations nationwide. The broadcasts used the Grand Alliance system on which the proposed FCC digital-television standard is based.

The first public, on-air demonstration of the broadcast and reception of live and taped digital signals occurred on August 1. A taped segment of Lawrence of Arabia, transmitted using progressive scan and in its original aspect ratio, was shown in subsequent demonstrations.

WHD-TV has obtained an experimental license from the FCC to operate on channels 27, 30, and 34. Its purpose is to provide broadcasters and equipment manufacturers hands-on experience with the design, operation, and evaluation of the equipment needed to smoothly carry out the transition from the analog NTSC broadcast system to the digital era. The Model HDTV Station Project is sponsored by the Association for Maximum Service Television (MSTV) and the Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association (CEMA). The project is being implemented by the David Sarnoff Research Center.

"We are delighted that both the broadcast and reception of a Grand Alliance HDTV signal were successful and ahead of schedule," said Jim McKinney, Model HDTV Station Project director. "Both video and audio signals were broadcast, as were data signals. Full high-definition television pictures and digital audio signals were received, decoded, and displayed as part of the first transmissions."

CEMA president Gary Shapiro added, "This is a great step forward for HDTV. As soon as the digital HDTV standard, recommended by the FCC Advisory Committee, is adopted by the FCC, HDTV will become a reality."

FCC Eases Dish Restrictions

An FCC order issued in August allows people to install satellite dishes or other antennas, even when local governments or homeowners' associations have passed restrictions against them. As long as the equipment is installed on private property, meets certain aesthetic guidelines, and certificate to bear the logo and name of the participating association. A portion of the test fee will go to the certifying organization.

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**December 1996, Electronics Now**

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Satellite Receivers——
$199

Digital satellite receivers were selling as recently as last summer at $599 to $699. Suddenly, the starting price is $199—and in some cases as low as $99. The secret is the tie-in sale of service, presumably patterned on the giveaway prices of cellular phones and pagers.

Virtually all direct-to-home satellite equipment manufacturers have now joined in the orgy of price slashing at the instigation of the satellite programming services. The big one—Digital Satellite System (DSS), which has the majority of subscribers—made it complete. Here’s how it works: Programmers such as DirecTV will subsidize the receiver manufacturers at $1 to $1.50 monthly per unit sold over the next five years, in return for which manufacturers are expected to bring their hardware price down to $399. The ultimate buyer of the unit then receives a rebate of $200 from the programmer if he or she subscribes to a specific program package, such as DirecTV Total Choice, at $359 for a year. That brings the total price of the hardware to the buyer down to $199.

There are several variations of this program. AT&T, for example, gives added discounts and rebates to customers of its long-distance service, charging only $155 for a year’s prepaid subscription to Total Choice, and adding no-interest financing through its credit-card subsidiary. Some dealers have knocked another hundred bucks off the price of the receiver gear because they get a cut of the program subscription. The actual manufacturing cost of a DSS receiver is estimated to be about $270.

Some dealer advertising for the receivers verges on the deceptive, however. Ads mentioning the lowball price rarely also add the other conditions, including the necessity to buy a year’s subscription to a programming service. Of course, the satellite receivers are no good without the programming, which is by subscription only. Regardless, however, the new promotional pricing has given a big spur to the growth of the small-dish service.

MPEG Disc Camcorder

Hitachi promises that a revolutionary new type of camcorder will be on the world market as early as next year. As demonstrated in prototype form, it’s about the size of a small hand-held remote-control or an electric shaver, and has a lens and pickup at one end and a 1.8-inch LCD monitor screen at the other. In the middle is a little slot to accommodate a standard 1.8-inch hard-disk drive of the type used in notebook computers. The camcorder can record for up to 30 minutes on the tiny magnetic disc, which can be played back directly through the built-in monitor or a TV set; it can also be removed and inserted in a PC for playback.

In motion video, the camcorder, as demonstrated recently in Tokyo, had picture quality that was better than

continued on page 18
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Safer Security System

Q I presently have a simple security system utilizing loops with a load resistance between 1000 and 2000 ohms. Can you help me design a sensing circuit that will give logic-level outputs for “open,” “shorted,” and “correct resistance” conditions? — R. E. F., Lakewood, CA

A Many security systems use a closed loop of wires and switches arranged so that whenever a door or window is opened, the loop will be broken and the alarm will sound. An obvious problem is that someone can tamper with the system, short out the loop, and later on, come back and burglarize the premises without sounding the alarm.

Hiding a known resistance in the loop, as you propose, is a very good idea. That way, the alarm can distinguish a short circuit from a correctly functioning closed loop.

Figure 1 shows a circuit that does the job. It’s a somewhat unusual application of a National Semiconductor LM3915 IC, normally used to drive LED bargraph displays. That chip happens to contain the right combination of comparators and logic circuits to do what you need.

Step 1 is to translate the loop resistance into a voltage; that’s done by putting it into a voltage divider with resistors R1 and R2. Capacitor C2 protects the circuit against electromagnetic noise—important because burglar alarms use long wires, often running near heavy electrical equipment.

Step 2 is to translate the voltage into a logic signal indicating whether it’s in the correct range. That’s where the LM3915 comes in. Normally, the LM3915 would drive ten LEDs, one for each of ten small ranges of voltage. To obtain logic-level outputs, we have it driving 1K resistors instead of LEDs. Since we only need to distinguish three situations, not ten, we tie some of the outputs together. The LM3915 has open-collector outputs that can be paralleled in that way.

The truth table in Fig. 2 shows how the outputs work. Note that they use negative logic (0V for “yes”, +5V for “no”), the opposite of ordinary logic circuits. You can use inverters such as the 74HC04 to produce positive logic signals if that’s what you need.

Finally, note that the circuit will actually work with any supply voltage from 3 to 25 volts. Of course, if the supply isn’t 5 volts, the outputs will not be compatible with 5-volt logic circuits.

Joystick and World Wide Web

Q I’d like to measure humidity by measuring wet and dry bulb temperatures. As suggested in your October 1995 issue, I connected a thermistor across pins 1 and 3 of my PC joystick port and used the BASIC statement R=STICK(0) to read it. R always came out zero, even when I tried several different resistors. What’s wrong?

Your article mentions PC Techniques, April-May 1994, but when I called your BBS, I didn’t find the program. Where can I get it? — G. P., U.S. Army, Incirlik, Turkey.

A It sounds as though your joystick port (game port) isn’t working, unless, possibly, you’re using the wrong pins. Perhaps the game port has been turned off by a jumper on the I/O card or sound card; try running MSD.EXE (a diagnostic program that comes with Windows) to see if the game port is active. Do that with a resistor in place, of course.

You can find PC Techniques listings at that magazine’s web site (http://www.coriolis.com) and several BBSes (305-987-5688 for one). PC Techniques recently changed its name to Visual Developer, reflecting its emphasis on Windows programming. Since it’s not one of our magazines, you won’t find its listings on our BBS or web site. But if you’ve been waiting to see Electronics Now on the Web,
Puzzled by Kirchhoff

Q I understand Ohm's Law but can't understand Kirchhoff's First Law, which says the currents into and out of any point in the circuit add up to zero. Can you explain it and recommend some books on the topic? — D. G., Harrisburg, IL

A Certainly. Kirchhoff's Laws, in plain English without math, are:

1. All the current that flows into a point must flow out again.
2. All the voltage in a series circuit must be distributed among the components.

Making it even simpler: Current cannot disappear and voltage cannot disappear. As you note in your letter, those facts follow from the conservation of matter and energy.

Physics textbooks often explain those concepts by saying that the currents into a point add up to zero, and the voltages around a loop add up to zero. That's confusing until you realize that negative numbers are involved.

Suppose for example that some point in the circuit has 1 ampere flowing into it, 0.3 ampere flowing out through one path, and 0.7 ampere flowing out through another path (see Fig. 3). We count the incoming current as positive and the outgoing current as negative, so:

\[ 1.0 + (-0.3) + (-0.7) = 0.0 \]

and Kirchhoff's First Law is satisfied.

Now consider the circuit in Fig. 4. The battery supplies 1 volt and the resistors take up 0.3 volt and 0.7 volt, respectively. Notice that the polarity of the voltage on the resistors is opposite that of the battery. So the resistor voltages count as negative. Again,

\[ 1.0 + (-0.3) + (-0.7) = 0.0 \]

(volts this time, not amps) and Kirchhoff's Second Law is satisfied.

We suggest you go to a good library and look for an electronics textbook that meets your needs. Bear in mind that every mathematical formula is actually a statement of how something works. For example, Ohm's Law tells us that voltage is the force that drives a current through a resistance. Bear in mind, also, that you won't need to solve complicated circuit networks in order to design most kinds of electronic equipment. Ohm's Law and the reactance formulas are almost all you need.

Custom Crystal

Q I plan to build a couple of projects that will be operating on 18.990 MHz and am unable to find a crystal that matches my specifications. Should I use a PLL synthesizer? — R. P., St. Louis Park, MN

A Easier than that—you can order a custom crystal for a few dollars from JAN Crystals, PO Box 60017, Fort Myers, FL 33906. Write to them for a price list.

Battery Fluorescent Lights

Q I would like to know how to make a 12-volt battery-operated fluorescent light for use in my truck. Would you be able to help me, either by publishing a sample circuit or by explaining how it works? — S. A., San Jose, CA

A Figure 5 shows a circuit you can experiment with. It's a close relative of the high-voltage power supply in our September, 1996, issue. The fluorescent tube is fed about 350 volts AC; at that voltage, the filaments don't have to be heated, so only one pin at each end is used. The ballast, or current-limiting element, is a capacitor rather than a coil.

The circuit consists of a 20-kHz oscillator, a switching transistor to amplify its output, and a step-up transformer. We used a 120-volt to 6-volt power transformer connected backward (Radio Shack 273-1332, using half of the 12-volt side for 6 volts). In the circuit, the transformer is working at considerably more than its rated voltage, but the high frequency keeps it from saturating. Although the lamp does not glow at full brightness, the circuit is energy-efficient, requiring only 150 mA.

The exact characteristics of your transformer will make a big difference here, so experiment. The transformer specified in our September issue will work better, but it's probably too expensive for the purpose. A 10-volt to 240-volt transformer would be ideal, if you can find one. Be careful around the high voltage, and remember that it's easy to burn out the IRF510 with excessive current.

BIOS Queries

Q I have two related questions. Will the BIOS chip from a 386DX-25 work on a 386DX-40 motherboard? Also, I have a 386DX-25 motherboard with an AMI BIOS chip. When I power it up, it keeps 3 times over and over. Can you tell me what that code means? — B. F., Newport News, VA

A Figure 5—This circuit lets you power a fluorescent light from a 12-volt DC source. You might need to experiment with the transformer.
The answer to the first question depends entirely on whose BIOS and whose motherboard; you can try it and see. As for the three beeps, they indicate that there is a defective chip in the lowest 64K of memory, so that the rest of the BIOS self-test can't execute.

We got this information from Troubleshooting, Repairing, and Maintaining Personal Computers, by Steven J. Bigelow, published by Tab; it's the most comprehensive guide of this kind that we've seen.

Liquid Crystals

Q I am trying to display the digits 0-9 on an LCD display, taken from a clock, using NTE4543 and NTE4055 drivers and a DC supply. The display acts erratic, showing the correct digits sometimes, but odd characters or segments at other times. Also, I do not understand the function of the LD, PH, and PL pins on the driver chips. Can you help? — K. J., Oneonta, NY

A The NTE4543 is the same as the CD4543, and you can get a data sheet from National Semiconductor Corporation (2900 Semiconductor Drive, Santa Clara, CA 95051) or at http://www.nsc.com.

It sounds as though the LATCH DISABLE, PHASE, and BLANKING inputs are floating (disconnected) and are picking up random noise, as disconnected CMOS inputs often do. Connect LD (pin 1) to +5V, BLANKING and PHASE to ground, and things should work much better. If the wrong segments are activated, connect PHASE to +5V instead.

Many LCDs require an AC or pulsating drive. Yours apparently does not, or you wouldn’t be seeing any display at all.

MIDI Mystery

Q Help, help! A long while back, I saw a circuit for adding a MIDI interface to a pipe-organ keyboard. It used a MUX IC such as the HI-506 and a UART such as the 8550, and it just provided encoded key closures. Of course, I misplaced it since then. Does anybody have such a circuit in their files? Please keep it cheap and simple. — C. S., Glenhaven, CA

A We don’t recall it, but someone else might. Readers?

Writing to Q&A

We welcome your questions. The most interesting ones are answered in print, usually within 9 months. Please be sure to include plenty of background information (we’ll shorten your letter for publication). If you are asking about a circuit, please include a complete diagram. We regret that we cannot give personal replies.
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Low-Cost EEPROM Programmer For Macs

I am writing in regard to G. Y. Xu's article, "Low-Cost EEPROM Programmer" (Electronics Now, November 1995). In order to make that device available to Mac users, I have written driver software to interface a Mac running System 7.0X or later to the EEPROM-1. Like Mr. Xu's PC-based communications software, my application has the capability to generate a binary from an Intel hex file. It will also create a binary from a Motorola S19 record.

I have uploaded the application, called MacEEP, to the Mac ftp archive site at sumex-aim.stanford.edu. The path is /info/mac/app/ and the file name is mac-EEP-101.hqx. This is a binhex encoded Stuffit archive that includes the application along with documentation and a shareware license. Those include the Washington University site (wuarchive.wustl.edu/systems/mac/info/mac), and Apple's mirror (mirror.apple.com/mirrors/info.mac).

BARRY NEWBERGER
Austin, TX

Mobile Electronics Test Dates

The Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association (CEMA) has set new test dates for the Mobile Electronics Certification Program (MECP), the only nationally recognized program of its kind for 12-volt installers. Candidates can test in four categories: Installer, Specialist for Auto Sound, Security, and Cellular.

The MECP tests will be held in New Orleans, LA, on November 7; Minneapolis, MN, on November 14; Portland, OR, on November 28; Baltimore, MD, on December 5; Atlanta, GA, on December 12; Dallas, TX, on December 29; Las Vegas, NV, on January 12; Columbus, OH, on January 16; Denver, CO, on January 23; San Francisco, CA, on January 30; Seattle, WA, on February 6; White Plains, NY, on February 20 at 6:30 PM; and Los Angeles, CA, on February 27 at 6:30 PM. Unless otherwise noted, all tests start promptly at 5:30 PM.

To receive more information on test locations, study guides, and cost, call 703-907-7689.

MECP/CEMA
Arlington, VA

More Of The Same, Please!

I have a few comments in response to the editorial in the September issue of Electronics Now.

It is generally a great magazine. I have subscribed since forever, and continue to find it mandatory reading each month. The mix of technical, informative, and computer articles is about right. Please do not stray too far from the technical, build-it-yourself-type of feature. Over the years, I have built almost as many items from your magazine as I have Heathkits (and that number is 60-plus).

Please consider running long articles on consecutive pages, instead of all over the magazine. It is a real problem to try to follow a schematic or drawing that is 40 or 50 pages from the text. Sometimes I wind up with four fingers in various pages, trying to make sense out of a single article.

Thanks for the World Wide Web site (www.gernsback.com). I trust that there might be a possibility that e-mail addresses or mailboxes for the authors will be made available. That would be a faster way to provide corrections, too.

Keep up the good work, and thanks.

FRED ALBERTSON
via e-mail

As you might have noticed, we've already implemented some of your suggestions. While production necessities sometimes get in the way, we are running stories on consecutive pages where possible; sometimes continued pages are required, but we will try and keep them at a minimum. Also, as soon as the discussion groups are up and running on the Web page (perhaps by the time you read this), there will be a Corrections/Announcements forum where corrections and other types of information will be made available as soon as we have it.—Editor

Caption Correction

In the October, 1996 installment of Audio Update, the Samsung MAX555 mini-system that was profiled was misidentified as a Sanyo unit in a photo caption. We apologize to everyone concerned for that error.—Editor

Focus On The Hobbyist!

I've been an avid reader of Radio-Electronics/Electronics Now for the last 10 years. I like the magazine because of its focus on hobbyist hardware design. Although I prefer the magazine to be more on the technical side, I think there should be a variety of technical/non-technical articles. Computer-related articles are okay as long as they are related to using a computer for hobbyist applications. A few software projects are okay, but keep the focus on hardware.

I would prefer it if consumer-electronics reviews were kept out. I want a
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The magazine that focuses on hobbyist, "hardware-hacker" type projects. If I want reviews of consumer-electronics products, there are plenty of magazines that I can buy that review audio/video gear.

In short, I'm pretty happy with the magazine as it has been. I used to buy it solely for Don Lancaster's "Hardware Hacker" column, but lately that's gotten to be a little too self-promotional.

Thanks for asking for feedback!

STEVEN SPROUSE
via e-mail

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**Alternate Executive Decision Circuit**

I enjoyed the "Executive Decision Support System" (Electronics Now, September 1996). It has an answer for every question. (I didn't say it has the right answer, but it does have an answer!)

Figure 1 shown here illustrates a circuit that essentially the same thing, but does not require a microcontroller. The heart of the circuit is IC1, a 6-kHz oscillator. When it's running, the LEDs light up, one after another, too fast to see. When you release the button, one LED stays lit.

To use eight LEDs instead of ten, disconnect pin 15 (RS) from ground and connect it to pin 9 (QS).

MICHAEL A. COVINGTON
Athens, GA

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**Keep It Coming!**

Please do not "improve" Electronics Now. There is a pretty good blend of consumer and technical articles and features in the magazine as it is. If I wanted more consumer and/or simpler projects, I would subscribe to one of the many consumer-oriented magazines that are out there already.

Electronics Now is one of the few magazines left that has not become entirely computer oriented. There is still a large area of electronics that is not digital, even though computer and digital circuitry is found as a part of most electronic items. With the demise of Elektor Electronics USA, Electronics Now is the only reasonably technical, readily available magazine left. Please remember that attempting to please everyone means that you could end up pleasing no one.

I especially enjoy the articles by Jeff Holtzman and Don Lancaster. I do not always agree with them, but they do keep me thinking! And the stereo compressor was just what I have been looking for to reduce the range of CDs when transferring them to cassettes for use in my car. It will also be useful for converting classical music to a background listening range.

KIRBY McREEE
Jackson, MS

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**Applauding Laser Experiments**

I greatly appreciate Carl Bergquist's "Laser Experiments" column. In my job with the School Tour Division of Laser Fantasy International, I have the opportunity to perform educational laser shows in schools all around the country. After the shows, students and teachers usually ask me questions about different aspects of lasers.

Thanks to you, I can now direct them to Mr. Bergquist's concise and informative articles. I feel that anyone who wants to learn about the many uses of laser light should keep his columns handy for future reference.

I'm waiting for more! Keep up the good work.

In reference to Adam Rixeey's letter (Electronics Now, September 1996), we here at LFI design and manufacture a variety of professional, multi-color laser-performance systems. For the hobbyist, I recommend obtaining copies of catalogs from MWK Industries, Meredith Instruments, and Midwest Laser Products. All are long-time advertisers in Electronics Now. I also recommend studying a copy of the "Laser Safety Guide," available from the Laser Institute of America (12424 Research Parkway, Suite 125, Orlando, FL 32826; Tel: 407-380-1553).

Happy lasering, folks!

STEVE McHATTON
Redmond, WA

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**No Hype, Please!**

I have been reading Electronics Now for a long time—please keep it the way it is. If I wanted a review of a receiver or a CD player, I would read Consumer Reports, Audio, or any of the many, similar magazines.

The techs want magazines that are diversified. I guess Don Lancaster is kind of like the rest of us (he doesn't focus on just one small field of endeavor and likes to keep expanding his horizons).

Please keep the magazine as is, without the hype.

BOB MAKSON
via e-mail
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That Extra Inch

TV manufacturers are engaged in a furious game of one-inch-upsman-ship, and the main victim could be the 35-inch tube, currently the largest in mass production (although Mitsubishi does offer a 40-inch direct-view TV, it is hardly a mass item). The latest race was started by Thomson Consumer Electronics, maker of RCA, GE, and ProScan TVs, when it announced in December 1995 that its new ProScan line would have 36-inch tubes, rather than 35-inch. The same tube size later migrated to the RCA line, and the company is now offering the new tubes to other TV-set manufacturers. Toshiba then came along and started producing the 36-inch tube, while Zenith, Panasonic, and Philips all began changing their tooling for 36 inches.

In truth, however, that extra "inch" is more like a half inch. Picture tubes are measured by the diagonal of the viewable picture, and size advertising is governed by a Federal Trade Commission rule that permits manufacturers to round off the stated tube size to the nearest inch.

The move to 36 inches is reminiscent of the industry-wide changeover from 31- to 32-inch tubes in the last few years. The old 31-inch tube measured exactly 31-inches diagonally. In order to stretch that to a "32-inch" size, the tube makers were able to hold their changeover to the minimum by adding just over half an inch — so the "32-inch" tube actually measures 31.501 inches. Likewise, the 35-inch tube, which measures a perfect 35-inches diagonally, will be transformed into a 36-inch whose picture actually measures 35.501 inches. The 32-inch tube is 3.24% larger in picture area than the 31-inch unit, while the 36-inch tube represents a 2.9% increase over the 35.

lines, and does not present a safety risk, it cannot be forbidden.

The FCC ruling seeks to balance the citizen's right to access over-the-air programming with local governments' and other organizations' concerns for safety and historic preservation. For instance, rules forbidding antennas to be installed on fire escapes remain in effect. Restrictions on satellite dishes may also be allowed at historic sites. And, for the sake of aesthetics, authorities can require that satellite dishes be installed in backyards instead of in front of a home.

The FCC ruling covers only property owners; it does not extend to renters who might want to mount a DSS dish outside an apartment window. However, according to a "Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking," announced with the order, the FCC is considering whether to extend the rule to rental properties.

DVD Division

In the push toward a single DVD standard, Sony and Philips have jumped ship, announcing that they will begin licensing their own patents. The two companies were dismayed over the length of time it was taking to develop an industry-wide standard upon which all ten of the participating manufacturers could agree. Copy-protection issues were the major source of trouble, as manufacturers struggled to come up with a system acceptable to movie producers and content developers.

PHILIPS AND SONY, WHOSE PROTOTYPE DVD PLAYER IS SHOWN HERE, have split from the ranks of manufacturers seeking an industry-wide DVD standard.

The defection of Sony and Philips is not expected to further delay the DVD launch — now expected sometime next year. It will, however, make it harder for manufacturers to obtain the licenses they need to make DVD hardware and software.
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Equipment Reports

Fargo Electronics FotoFUN Digital Color Photo Printer

Print real color photographs from your computer with photo lab color and clarity.

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The technology of inputting photos and images into PCs has advanced significantly over the past two years. Digital cameras and scanners are decreasing in price, while the quality of the images they produce has increased. Add to that the millions of high-resolution images that are available on the World Wide Web and the need for a top quality yet affordable color-photo printer becomes very obvious.

Fargo Electronics has a digital color-photo printer that fills the bill perfectly. It produces prints of the same quality as photographs developed at a photo lab. The printer, called FotoFUN, is compatible with all Macintosh and PC\Windows graphics and image-editing software. Many different combinations of standard photo frame sizes can be printed, such as 2 x 3 or 3 x 3 inches. The maximum output size is 4 x 6 inches.

To produce a photograph, the printer passes a special paper against a threecolor ribbon in a thermal dye-sublimation process. The ribbon consists of three consecutive color panels (yellow, magenta, and cyan) and a clear panel that serves to seal and protect the printed image from moisture, fingerprints, and ultraviolet light. The clear seal can be omitted if you want to produce color transfers. In fact, a kit for producing photo mugs is available (more on that later).

Hookup

Installing the FotoFUN printer is just about as simple as it can get. With the system power disconnected (a good idea on all hardware installations), the printer cable to your laser printer is disconnected and reconnected to the FotoFUN printer. A remote power supply provides 20-volts DC at 4.5 amperes to the unit.

Once the unit is hooked up, a print test should be made; there is no need to turn the PC on for that. The test is important for two reasons: One, it tests to make sure the unit is working properly. Second, it teaches the user the correct way to insert the paper, which can be a little tricky if you’ve never done it before.

The print paper is inserted, glossy side down, into the loading port. Once the printer’s friction drive grips the paper, release your grip; the printer does the rest. Also, be sure you are inserting the paper straight, so that the paper’s corners nearest you enter the printer without touching the sides of the entry port. Once the technique is mastered (usually in one or two tries), the test print comes out perfect, with amazing color quality and sharpness. The blacks are "solid" black—a must if you expect to get the best possible photographic reproduction.

Installing the Driver

The manual assumes you need 100% help and provides complete and unflagging directions for Macintosh, DOS, and Windows systems (there is no Windows 95 driver, but the standard Windows driver works fine under that operating system). Follow the instructions provided in the manual, and you’ll have no problems in the few minutes that it takes to install the drivers.

Once the drivers are installed, you can use your favorite graphics or image software to produce full-color snapshots. For best print results, use only 24-bit color, 203 dots-per-inch (or higher) images, and print at an image size of 100%. Over-enlarging an image or printing lower-resolution images will cause your photos to appear jagged or pixelized when printed. The printing process takes about 2 minutes and 20 seconds. Regardless of the source (CD-ROM, World Wide Web, or transparency scanner), the prints produced by the unit appear to be of the same quality as those from a photo lab.

The FotoFUN Digital Color Photo Printer lists for $599.95 (though street prices average $499.95 and lower) and comes with a Print Film Kit that consists of a 36-print ribbon and 36 sheets of photo paper (refills cost $34.95). Also available are a 36-print Postcard Film Kit ($39.95) and a 36-print FotoLABEL Kit ($39.95). The latter kit can make labels and bumper stickers. The FotoMUG! Starter Kit ($29.95) includes four photo mugs, a mug clamp, tape, and full instructions.

If you are into photography and want to copy photo snapshots, it’s cheaper to go to your local discount photo lab or one-hour photo center. However, if you are into graphics and multimedia activities, and you like to retouch, modify, or generate new and unusual photo images, then the FotoFUN printer is definitely for you.

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The Time Tracker device attaches to most cellular phones in less than a minute, using an included Velcro fastener, and is programmed to match the user's cellular package rate plan. From that point on, it automatically keeps track of “free time” usage and computes peak and off-peak charges. A variety of functions track, tally, and estimate phone usage costs and time increments, and displays them on its LCD readout.

During normal “hands-free” use, the Time Tracker displays one of two options: free minutes remaining/peak and off-peak charges, or actual total cost to date. By pressing a single button, the user then can access additional information including peak and off-peak time used, last month's peak or off-peak time used, last month's connect time used, last month's total cost, or connect time used and its cost.

The Time Tracker has a suggested retail price of $29.95.

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CIRCLE 338 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Designed to serve as a comprehensive desk reference for anyone involved in networking, this book explains the complex world of networking. In more than 1000 pages, it covers every aspect of the subject, from Peer-to-Peer to LANs and WANs. The book's alphabetically organized sections make it easy to locate information quickly. Each entry includes an informative description, plus examples and pictures where appropriate and extensive cross-references to related subjects.

The book covers the latest trends in object-oriented environments, distributed computing environments, enterprise networking, database connectivity, and network architectures. It discusses general networking concepts used in the most popular networking systems, including the Distributed Computing Environment (DCE), Novell NetWare, Banyan VINES, Microsoft LAN Manager, AppleTalk, and UNIX. Up-to-date information on network management and security issues is provided. The book fully describes protocols and standards including WAN protocol, client-server protocols, messaging APIs, and e-mail. It also covers different network methods and technologies; cabling, internetworking, wiring requirements, interoperability, and gateways; and telecommunications topics such as Frame Relay, ATM, ISDN, and SONET carrier services.

Most books on digital signal processing (DSP) involve complicated mathematics and assume a prior knowledge of the field. This practical guide is a readable, understandable alternative. It assumes no prior DSP experience and provides clear explanations and examples while keeping mathematics to a minimum.

To help readers develop a fundamental understanding of DSP, the book proceeds step-by-step through the most basic signal-processing concepts to more complex functions and devices, including sampling, filtering, transforming signals into the frequency domain, encoding waveforms, data compression, and DSP-hardware design issues. An extensive glossary of DSP acronyms and a bibliography of DSP books give readers the tools they need to tackle more advanced topics.

The book was written by two specialists in DSP who work for Texas Instruments, which has been designing and manufacturing single-chip DSP devices since 1982, and now produces eight distinct generations as part of the industry-standard TMS320 family. Much of the book is based on the experience TI gained in developing DSPs and training first-time users. A real-world example of a typical DSP system development cycle allows even beginners to understand the process and achieve a final working system.

Tune in on Telephone Calls
Third Edition
by Tom Knettel, K2AES
CRB Research Books, Inc.
P. O. Box 56
Commack, NY 11725
Tel: 1-800-656-0056
$16.95 plus $5 shipping (NY residents add $1.81 tax)

Despite repeated reminders, most people don't understand that cordless- and cellular-telephone calls can be easily monitored. Thinking that no one else is listening, they gossip, conduct financial transactions, discuss their innermost feelings, conduct love affairs, and even engage in criminal activities. Recreational eavesdroppers are well aware that such conversations can be much more entertaining than TV.

This "official handbook of recreational eavesdroppers" provides pointers on listening in on cellular, cordless, and other phone calls made from cars, portable phones, homes, offices, and even plain, trains, and ships. It offers vital information, proven techniques, opinions, frequencies, stations, and laws related to eavesdropping.

The third edition explains why it's easier than ever to intercept calls. It has been updated with plenty of new information, including 900-MHz cordless-phone channels and the 30 new frequencies available for 46/49-MHz cordless phones. It describes an accessory unit that clarifies scrambled phone conversations and discusses inexpensive DTMF tone decoders that display the phone,
credit card, PIN code, bank account, voice mail, answering machine, and other numbers that people send with pushbutton phones. The book explains how to decode and read digital non-voice business and (often spicy) personal beeper messages. More frequencies for voice and digital radio are provided, along with new information on air/ground phones.

The Web Page Workbook
by Dawn Graves
Franklin, Beedle & Associates
8536 SW St. Helens Drive
Suite D
Wilsonville, OR 97070
Tel: 1-800-322-2665

$19.95, including software

Aimed at Web enthusiasts who want to create useful, appealing Web pages quickly and easily, this book teaches the basics of Web design, development, and promotion. It offers straightforward instructions for the programming and design of Web pages. Examples and practice exercises allow readers to practice before developing their own pages. A Web-site development form guides readers through the page-planning process.

The book is designed to give readers the fastest, most direct introduction to HTML available. All planning, writing, and troubleshooting can be performed offline. Later, once the Web page is complete, it can be published on a server without further modification.

The book includes a complete Web development kit. The Internet software package, called Earth's TotalAccess, features Netscape 2.0 and Eudora e-mail software. Also included is an evaluation copy of HotDog Standard, a shareware HTML editor.

TMOS Power MOSFET Transistor Device Data Book (DL135/D, Revision 6)
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Updated to reflect new and current products, this data book includes sections for insulated-gate bipolar transistors (IGBTs), MOS gate drivers, miniature surface-mount MOS high-density devices, and Zener gate-protection devices. The new version provides an alphanumeric index of part numbers and a cross-reference page for obsolete parts. Revision 6 also features data sheets, a selector guide, tape and reel specifications, surface-mount package information, case dimensions, and complete information on how to receive Motorola Semiconductor technical information via Fax, e-mail, phone, or the Internet.

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CIRCLE 179 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
Recently I completed an in-depth psychological and sociological analysis of the types of people who get involved with computers—and the results are pretty frightening. The study was commissioned by a group convened from the Federal Government, a major state university, and the CIO's (Chief Information Officers) of ten Fortune 50 corporations, along with senior officials of the National Security Agency, the FBI, the CIA, and several French agencies: Jenesais Quoi (Zhen-say kwah), Jenesais Qui (Zhen-say key), Jenesais Quand (Zhen-say con), Jenesais On (Zhen-say ooo), and Jenesais Pourquoi (Zhen-say po-kwah), collectively known in international circles as The Five Monkeys.

Members of the committee included extremely senior theorists and practitioners in psychology, psychiatry, sociology, business management, and computer science from the University of Chicago and Columbia University. It would take more than one hand to count the number of Nobel prizes on that committee.

My Role
I was selected to be secretary of the committee because of my 20+ years of experience in all facets of the industry: hardware, software, manufacturing, management, and communications. Initially, a high-profile newspaper journalist was chosen. However, the committee subsequently rescinded its offer when asked whether it was to be a Mac or PC project. Numerous employees of well-known computer magazines were considered, but all were ultimately rejected for their inability to count to two in either binary, hexadecimal, or decimal.

Thus I got my shot at glory. My only condition was that I be allowed to share the early results of the study first with the loyal "Computer Connection" readers of Electronics Now. You guys and gals are special. I hope you appreciate that, because this hasn't been easy.

Survey Overview
After issuing thousands of questionnaires and analyzing millions of data points, what we came up with was not a set of personality types, but a set of qualities that tend to mix and match in different individuals (and perhaps the same individual at different times), leading to a multi-dimensional spectrum of possibilities. Then, by constructing an elaborate set of computer models, we have been able to successfully predict the behavior of various historic individuals. Ongoing field tests are underway at the above-mentioned Fortune 50 corporations as to whether our model can be used in real-world settings.

Under terms of our agreement, I cannot discuss details of the model. However, I am at liberty to discuss the set of qualitative attributes used in constructing the model. That way, those of you with...
some coding skills should be able to build your own models, although I should warn you that to achieve anything like real-time response, the committee's model requires a coordinated array of 65,536 RS/6000 processors running a special-purpose parallel-processing operating system and analysis tools.

Nonetheless, we are currently negotiating with Sega, Nintendo, Sony, and Intel concerning development of handheld models that can be used during engineering design review meetings. Texas Instruments and Casio may produce units with built-in plotting and printing functions. Needless to say, Hewlett-Packard plans to do an RPN version. It is likely that the handhelds will also have built-in versions of Tetris, _Duke Nukem_, and _ Doom._

Microsoft has also shown interest in incorporating a scaled-down version as a Design Wizard in the next versions of Visual C++ and Visual Basic. We've also been in contact with most other software-tool vendors. Netscape has announced a Navigator plug-in that will allow ordinary citizens to log in to a Defense Department computer system and get a free personality profile based on the model. We've also been approached by vendors of late-night television gadgets, "one-minute" management gurus, IDG publications (which wants to publish a "... for Dummies" version), the Norwegian rowing team, and the caretaker at Pitcairn Island. But I digress.

**The Findings**

A few notes before we get started.

1. An old joke has it that there are two kinds of people in the world: those who divide the world into n kinds of people, and those who don't. The committee unabashedly aligns itself with the former.

2. Given the orientation of this magazine, I'm not going to bore you with the dry sociological and psychological terms developed by the committee. Instead, I'll use the nicknames we used among ourselves during the project.

3. In addition to the data strictly required by the questionnaires, we also collected data on the subjects' favorite colors, astrological signs, sports teams, microbrewery beers, underwear preferences (boxes or briefs), and attitudes toward checkered shorts, Hawaiian shirts, toy Poodles, Jim Carrey movies, and other subtle indicators of culture, education, and attitude. Extensive cross-checks were run as part of the analysis, and some extremely interesting correlations turned up. Unfortunately, my non-disclosure agreement prevents me from revealing the details. But I won't be saying too much if I hint that Jim-Carrey admirers had a tendency to show positive attitudes toward most items in the list, and a negative correlation with leaders of technology, business, and politics in most traits except raw intelligence, where they led.

4. To be honest, the real purpose of the study was to find ways for CIOs to be able to control renegade technologists who are supposed to be implementing policies prescribed by CIOs, but who often pursue their own agendas or those of their constituents, at the expense of the CIO, coworkers, the corporation as a whole, and ultimately, the shareholders.

Ultimately what resulted were 22 primary characteristics distributed across seven categories:

- **Primary motivator**
- **Sociability**
- **Interaction style**
- **World view**
- **Provider instinct**
- **Management style**
- **Technique**

We'll examine each in turn.

**Primary Groups**

Primary motivator concerns the real-world goal that primarily motivates a given individual most of the time. The options include power, money, and knowledge. Among committee members, representatives of each category were informally known as Poles, MBAs, and Neurons, respectively.

Regarding Sociability, the committee graciously acknowledges the pioneering insights of Steven Covey in developing the following distinctions: Dependent, independent, and interdependent. Dependent individuals ("Diapers") are those who are incapable of doing anything by themselves. Independent individuals ("Hillbillies") are those who are incapable of doing anything with others. And Interdependent individuals ("Covesys") are those who enjoy working with others, compromising, and in general, sacrificing the good of the one for the good of the many.

Interaction style breaks down into three subgroups: Betsy, Rodmans, and Drones. Betsy's tend to avoid public exposure at all costs; conversely, Rodmans crave it like food, water, or air. Drones tend not to care one way or the other. Their lack of self-consciousness helps avoid personal embarrassment, but their lack of showmanship tends to make them boring. A successful Pol needs to be either a Betsy or a Rodman; Drones need not apply. On the other hand, the committee remarked that scientists and engineers tend to be drawn from the ranks of the Drones and the Betsys.

World view also breaks down into three subgroups: Black-and-white, gray, and color (B&Ws, Gs, and Cs, respectively). B&Ws tend to see every choice as being among polar opposites: true or false, good or evil, for us or against us. Gs see a broader range of choices, without discontinuities. Cs see an even broader range of choices, brought about by the ability to paradigm-shift; that is, to cast problems in new lights to arrive at innovative solutions. Scientists and engineers tend to come from the ranks of the Cs and Gs. Pols are an interesting case. Regardless of their actual World View, they almost always profess to be from the B&W class.

Provider Instinct subdivides into two interrelated groups of two: Hunters, Gatherers, Collectors, and Hemingways. Hunters and Hemingways both hunt; Gatherers and Collectors both gather. Hunters and Gatherers never take more than they need; Hemingways and Collectors never have enough. Pols and MBAs tend to be Hemingways, scientists tend to be Collectors, and engineers tend toward Gatherers.

Another important category is Management style. Here we find three possibilities: Chief, brave, and hermit. A chief leads, a brave follows, and a hermit stays as far away from the process as possible. Pols and MBAs universally profess the Chief attribute, whereas in reality, most would be better suited as Hermits. Technical people tend toward the extremes: either chief or hermit.

The final category is Technique, comprised of Geppetos, Gomers, and Klutzses. Geppetos are craftsmen who excel in performing all facets of a task. Gomers and Klutzses are both more or less incompetent. They are distinguished in that Gomers sometimes succeed in spite of themselves, whereas Klutzses always fail.

**What About You?**

The point of this presentation is to outline some of the chief characteristics
Microphone Splitting Made Easy

What is microphone-splitting, and why would anyone want to write about that subject? Well, for one thing, I have spent over twenty years of my life doing it. Why? Simply because I had to. I hope that by the time you finish reading this article, you'll understand why it is important and necessary to do it correctly. Let's get started with a little background information.

Why Split?
In its most basic form, microphone splitting is the art of taking a single microphone and splitting its output to feed multiple sources. It is almost always necessary in live performances.

Most performers, whether in auditoriums or outdoor venues, need a little help to amplify the performance. At one time, sound systems were mainly used to enhance the acoustical sound; multiple microphones, large power amplifiers, and large speaker systems were not yet the norm. In those days, a single 100-watt power amplifier was all that was necessary to power the single speaker system.

In the 1960s, a new era in live sound was developed as the result of changes in the recorded-music industry. Rock-and-roll bands were attracting larger audiences in bigger arenas. Amplified sound was overtaking acoustic sound, and the average listener was expecting and getting used to highly amplified performances. Speakers became a part of the system, including stacks and stacks of bass cabinets and many high-frequency horns.

As these speaker systems expanded, the need for more and larger power amplifiers became evident. The use of multiple microphones in live performances became the standard. The sound level became so high that the performers were unable to hear each other, or themselves, as they played.

To overcome that, monitor speakers are placed in front of each performer. To feed both the monitor speakers and the main house PA system, the outputs from each microphone must be split. The most basic scheme used is shown in Fig. 1. However, that microphone-splitting scheme creates new problems. One is feedback. Also, since the house PA system and the monitor speaker are fed from a single mixer, equalization settings can not be arranged to satisfy each individual performer's preference.

A New Solution
One solution to that problem is to have a separate feed from each microphone to a mixer that is devoted to the house PA, and another that is devoted to the monitor system. Figure 2 shows that arrangement.

To implement that microphone-splitting solution, several important fac-
tors have to be considered. Those include maintaining audio quality and minimizing signal loss. Also, the new system must be passive so that there would be a minimal amount of noise, distortion, etc.

The problem with that solution is that it is difficult and expensive to implement. As a result, another solution that is frequently used is the "Y" connector assembly shown in Fig. 3. That setup is easy to use and inexpensive.

The problem is that the "solution" is entirely wrong! It results in the signal being cut by 6 dB, which means that the signal level is reduced 50% at the primary part of the setup. What makes the setup particularly bad is that this is the point where the signal is the weakest and most affects the system's overall signal-to-noise ratio.

In summary, under normal circumstances the Y connector scheme should be avoided. However, if time and money make its use necessary, by all means use it. After all, the show must go on!

FOR MORE INFORMATION
For a copy of a complete 32-page booklet on Mic-Splitting Demystified send $5 to Franklin J. Miller, 2100 Ward Drive, Henderson, NV 89015-4249. Price includes shipping. NV residents must add sales tax.
Making Your Job Easier with a DSO

NOT THAT LONG AGO, ANALOG-OSCILLOSCOPE TECHNOLOGY WAS THE ONLY PRACTICAL SCOPE TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE. IN THOSE DAYS, ANALOG SCOPES PERFORMED VERY WELL; THEY DISPLAYED REPETITIVE SIGNALS IN REAL TIME and were affordable, familiar tools that users had come to depend upon.

Over time, as the use of electronic devices accelerated, so did signal complexity. New measurement power was needed to capture and analyze the new, complex, and, in many cases, single-shot signals. The answer proved to be digital technology, and a new generation of scopes was born—the digital storage oscilloscope, or DSO.

Initially, digital technology was too expensive for all but high-end R&D applications. Also, technical limitations such as limited sampling rates, slow screen updates, and unfamiliar user interfaces slowed widespread acceptance of DSO technology by analog users.

Today, much has changed. Digital-storage technology has become highly affordable, and an exciting DSO technology called Digital Real Time (DRT) has overcome the sampling limitations in lower cost DSOs. Screen-update rates and the user interface also have improved dramatically.

What benefits can you expect from the new digital storage oscilloscopes, and how will they make your job easier? Digital-storage capabilities fall naturally into four categories, and, as we shall see, there are benefits to be found in each: The first is acquisition (of waveforms and data); second is viewing (the information); third is interpretation (of the data); and fourth and last is storage (of waveforms and data). Within those categories, you'll have the ability to capture and analyze the most complex single-shot signals; manipulate them on-screen; analyze them with automatic measurements and reference waveforms; store them indefinitely; and obtain hard copy from a variety of printing resources. Those are all capabilities that are not provided by analog oscilloscopes.

**Acquiring Waveforms**

In addition to the acquisition capabilities you've come to expect from your analog scope—automatic setups, cursor-based readouts, save/recall settings, peak detect and triggers—you'll be pleasantly surprised by the significant new acquisition capabilities a digital scope supplies.

Whether you are troubleshooting an electronic device such as a CD player or dealing with the kinds of signal noise that electronic devices generate over power lines, you will find today's DSO an invaluable tool. It will enable you to capture easily not only the single-shot signals that occur frequently in the digital world, but also a variety of glitches, high-frequency noise, and harmonic signals. Those are the kinds of events that you were unable to view with your analog scope, but that you may be encountering much more regularly in your work.

When your DSO incorporates DRT technology, your job becomes dramatically easier. That is because DRT oscilloscopes run at incredibly high sample rates (up to 5 GS/sec) and actually acquire their signals in real time. At such high sampling speeds, they can gather from each signal cycle all the samples necessary to faithfully construct the waveform, even from elusive single-shot events.

In fact, DSOs with DRT can achieve real-time acquisition up to their full analog bandwidth, both for repetitive and single-shot events. And they provide that capability on all acquisition channels.

![Waveform Image]

**FIG. 1**—A DRT (LEFT) ELIMINATES the confusing distortion and aliasing sometimes found in conventional DSOs (right), while achieving full bandwidth for repetitive and single-shot events.

*Tektronix, Inc.*
simultaneously. The benefit for you is a clear, easily understood display (see Fig. 1) without the confusing distortion and aliasing found in conventional DSOs.

What's more, you can now choose from a variety of acquisition modes to find the optimum method you need to capture the waveform information. For example, you can select from sample mode to uncover spurious events, or peak-detect mode to see the extremes of the signal. You also might choose envelope mode to show the signal's highest and lowest points, or average mode to minimize the effects of noise. In addition, pre-trigger, a function not available in analog scopes, lets you capture information that occurs prior to a trigger event.

With a modern DSO, you also will be able to easily save not only the waveforms you need for future reference, but any setups as well. Saving sample waveforms can facilitate your job significantly when it comes to viewing and analyzing the information.

Viewing the Data
Because the data is stored permanently in a DSO, you gain a lot of flexibility when viewing the information. Unlike analog displays, you can manipulate the DSO display in any number of ways to view the information after the acquisition. For example, you can zoom in or out on segments of the waveform.

Although you might have set up the scope in one way to view the entire waveform, with DSO waveform-manipulation features, you are free to isolate any segment of it, including the trigger point, and examine it in greater detail. You can limit your measurements, including any pre-trigger conditions, within a specific region of data or view the waveform in its entirety.

Interpreting the Information
Once you've captured and viewed the information, a whole new world opens to you when analyzing the data. Automatic measurements, which take much of the drudgery out of your work, give you the confidence of right answers every time. Automatic measurements essentially give you a computer inside your scope in the form of digital signals processors (DSPs). The DSPs perform a variety of mathematical calculations very rapidly and supply answers that make it significantly easier to interpret the waveform (see Fig. 2).

Beyond the common arithmetic functions of add, subtract, divide, and multiply, users benefit from averaging functions that remove noise and improve resolution. FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) functions perform spectral analysis of any trace, and histograms show distributions of measured values. Pass/fail testing functions and trending data, as well as a variety of other useful calculations, round out the selection of automatic measurements found on most modern DSOs.

Reference waveforms—waveforms you saved earlier—now can be used to compare with current waveforms. By simply overlaying the reference waveform on the newly acquired one, you can readily see the differences between the two and more easily interpret the conditions that caused the change.

Alphanumeric readouts, while not new to DSOs, are considerably improved.

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Alphanumeric readouts, while not new to DSOs, are considerably improved.

FIG. 2—AUTOMATIC MEASUREMENTS, like pulse width and rise time, help take the guesswork out of interpreting the information and give you the confidence of right answers every time.

FIG. 3—ALPHANUMERIC READOUTS of control settings provide confirmation when setting up your DSO, as well as helping you interpret the waveform data once it's acquired.
Waveform storage also allows you to share data. For instance, you can easily distribute copies of important reference waveforms on diskettes to your supervisor, co-workers, or workers in the field. Besides facilitating communication, sharing data improves the teamwork and productivity of all workers.

Finally, because waveform storage is in digital format, it’s easy to output the data directly to a number of hard-copy sources, with a wide variety of printers and plotters providing the most common formats. And, remember, any front-panel setups you’ve saved also can be printed, along with the waveforms.

In Conclusion
Twenty years ago, when analog was the only scope technology available, it served its users well. Today, you have a whole new world of oscilloscope technology available to you in the form of Digital Storage Oscilloscopes that will help you meet the challenges of an increasingly complex world. DSOs will make your work significantly easier with features such as reference waveforms, store and recall of multiple waveforms, and hard-copy output. Only DSOs can provide effort-saving automatic measurements such as averaging (to remove unwanted noise) and built-in pre-trigger (so you can view what happens before the main event).

Finally, with the advent of DSOs’ newest technology—Digital Real Time—you have the long-awaited acquisition power to capture those single-shot and other infrequent events that are becoming such an important requirement in your workplace. Welcome to the world of digital storage oscilloscopes . . . and to new opportunities for high measurement confidence, increased productivity, and a job made easier.

Storing the Data
If you are like the majority of new DSO users, data storage is becoming increasingly important. You might need to use waveform data in a variety of reports, including service reports and statistical-trend analysis. Waveform storage in a DSO can range from saving a few reference waveforms to mass storage of entire runs, typically on floppy disks. The built-in floppy disk drive has become standard for transferring waveforms to a personal computer for further analysis or reporting functions.

DSOs also allow direct connection to a PC. Connection to a PC is useful, for example, in a manufacturing test environment where it’s necessary to record the waveform quality from many measurements over time. That will not only enable easy documentation of test results, it will provide a simple way to collect data for statistical analysis or to detect trends.

TODAY’S DSOs can make even the toughest troubleshooting job much easier.

Instead of only cursor-based readouts, you see computed values displayed in alphanumeric form as they occur. That means you can look at characteristics while you are acquiring the data and decide which data to keep. You’ll benefit both from how easy it is, as well as from the increased accuracy of a value continuously displayed in alphanumeric form.

In addition to providing readouts of automatic measurements, alphanumeric readouts of the various control settings are simultaneously displayed (see Fig. 3). They provide confirmation to guide you in setting up the instrument and interpreting the waveform data once it’s acquired.

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COMPUTER CONNECTIONS
continued from page 27

of several key personality types in our world. Knowledge of these characteristics can teach you both about yourself, and about your friends, family members, and coworkers.

At the behest of several of the clinicians on the committee, I’ll present a few hints about appropriate roles for personality type in which a particular characteristic dominates. For more detailed information, please contact the relevant academic department at the University of Chicago or Columbia University.

If your primary motivator is knowledge, don’t even think about politics. If it’s money you’re after, don’t even think about science. In contrast, if you’re a Gomer or a Klutz, you’re probably not going to want to be seen in public, so politics is out. On the other hand, a Gomer may be suitable for a bureaucratic position, particularly if you can enlist the aid of a Hemingway to keep you supplied with paper clips, notepads, and malicious gossip.

What About Me?
If you’ve gotten this far, and I hope you have, you’re probably either rolling on the floor laughing, or wondering if I’ve left my senses. Well, I haven’t (at least I think I haven’t). In this high-stress, high-tech world, a little parody and humor from time-to-time can keep all of us a little saner—at least I hope so!

That’s all for now. Until next time, you can contact me at my psychiatrist’s office, or via e-mail at jkh@acm.org.
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Stressed out from your job? Life's got you in a tizzy? Is your stomach in knots trying to find parts for that last Electronics Now project? With this simple device and an IBM or compatible PC, you can use biofeedback techniques to smooth over some of life's rougher edges and calm your jangled nerves.

Stress reduction through biological feedback is a time-tested and relatively simple process. It consists of measuring a person's level of stress while thinking of various things. The current stress level is fed back to the person in real time, usually by some form of audio tone, lights, or other display. You can then discover the mental exercises that aid in reducing stress, and eventually use those exercises in everyday situations without biofeedback assistance. In a sense, biofeedback devices can be thought of as a set of mental training wheels. Once you get the hang of controlling your stress levels, you no longer need to rely on artificial support.

Note: If you have either a serious or medically-related stress problem, you should only attempt biofeedback or other types of treatment under the direction and guidance of a doctor or other medical professional. But for those of us who just want to reduce everyday tension, or simply relax, a self-administered biofeedback program is both safe and beneficial.

To make our monitor work, we obviously need a way to measure a person's stress level. Galvanic skin response (GSR), which is the measurement of the electrical resistance of the skin, changes with various levels of stress. Therefore, a GSR sensor whose output can be examined and fed back in real time would make an effective basis for a biofeedback system.

Over the years, there have been many such devices with a sensor based on a resistance-to-frequency conversion technique. The stress-level monitor was in the form of discrete circuitry, a microprocessor, or a computer of some type. In today's high-speed, Windows-based PC world, the computer-based resistance-to-frequency approach has a few drawbacks. First, that system depends on the microprocessor clock speed, and must be adjusted from computer to computer. Second, the sensor's frequency varies directly with the galvanic skin resistance. That causes an annoying disparity between the feedback rate at calm levels (very slow) and tense levels (very fast). Lastly, the sampling is interrupted periodically by the PC as it does "overhead" stuff (like keeping the clock updated). That is even more pronounced if you use it in an MS-DOS environment under Windows. The result is random variations in the sensor output that can cause shifts in the displayed stress level.

The Stress-A-Bater biofeedback monitor discussed here is a low-cost, PC-based home biofeedback system that eliminates the drawbacks of resistance-to-frequency GSR sensors. It uses an analog-to-digital (AVD) converter that measures GSR by referencing it to a fixed, known resistance. Common parts are used throughout, and no special construction techniques are required. The Stress-A-
LISTING 1

REM** GSR41 BAS -- V960220
REM** Galvanic Skin Response
Biofeedback using ADC0831-
Based Hardware
REM** (c) 1996, JJ Barbarello.
Manalapan, NJ 07726 -- (908)
536-5499
REM**

***** Do Housekeeping (Variables, etc.) ************
'add is the parallel port address. r() are
all possible values of
'the four resistors switched in combination
by the CD4066
'xsupply1 produces 00000000
xsupply1=xsupply2 produces 11111111

DEF SEG = 64 DEFINT A-T. add = 888
DIM a(7), r(15)
FOR i = 0 TO 7. a(i) = 2 + i: NEXT
disp$ = CHR$(204). ds = STRINGS(4, 205) + CHR$(206)
FOR i = 1 TO 9 disp$s = disp$s + ds$: NEXT
i
r(1) = 100. r(2) = 220: r(3) = 69: r(4) = 470
r(5) = 83: r(6) = 150: r(7) = 60: r(8) = 1000
r(9) = 91: r(10) = 180: r(11) = 64: r(12) = 319
r(13) = 76: r(14) = 130: r(15) = 57
xsupply1 = 1.54: xsupply2 = 2.61

******* Housekeeping Done, Program
Starts Here ********

programloop:
COLOR 7. 1: CLS: LOCATE 1. 21:
PRINT "PsGSR Biofeedback
Monitor (Version 4.1)"
LOCATE 2. 1: PRINT STRINGS(80, 223):
COLOR 7. 0: FOR i = 8 TO 12: LOCATE i. 9:
PRINT CHRS(0): NEXT i
LOCATE 8. 6: PRINT CHRS(219):
STRINGS(67. 196): CHRS(191)
FOR i = 9 TO 11: LOCATE i. 6: PRINT
CHRS(179): TAB(74).
CHRS(179): NEXT i
LOCATE 12. 6: PRINT CHRS(192):
STRINGS(67. 196): CHRS(217)
COLOR 2. 1: LOCATE 16. 25: PRINT
"Press <Esc> To End Monitoring"
COLOR 7. 1

******* Initialization Begins
******************************
'Take a reference reading with the 100K
resistor. From that, calculate
'the probe resistance. rx. From that, see
which of the 15 ref resistor
'combinations comes closest to start at mid
range. Set the mask as the
'resistor number * 16 (ex: r(4) mask is
4*16 or 64) to be sent to port

'pins 6-9. Use that resistor to take a
baseline average of 5 readings.

baseline = 0: jsun = 0: delta = 9999:
mask = 16: ref = 15
LOCATE 10. 28: PRINT "Initializing ":
OUT add, 1 + mask
start = TIMER
WHILE (TIMER - start!) < .1: WEND
OUT add, 0 + mask: OUT add, 2 + mask:
OUT add, 0 + mask: OUT add, 2 + mask:

j = 7
WHILE j > -1
OUT add, 0 + mask: OUT add, 2 + mask:
jsun = jsun + (INP(add + 1) AND 64)

j = j - 1
WEND
jsuntotal = jsun + jsun / 64: jsun = 0
NEXT i
jsun = jsuntotal / 5

******* Print Results Of The Scan
************************************

COLOR 8. 0
LOCATE 9. 15: PRINT "+5 +4 +3 +2
+1 0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5"
COLOR 7. 0: LOCATE 10. 9: PRINT
"TENSE": TAB(16): disp$: TAB(68): "CALM"
COLOR 9. 0: delta = (jsun - baseline) / baseline
*100 + 25
SELECT CASE delta
CASE IS <= 0
delta = COLOR 4. 0
CASE 0 TO 24
COLOR 4. 0
CASE IS > 49
LOCATE 10. 66: PRINT CHRS(219): "
CALM": GOTO donemonitoring
END SELECT
x$ = "24012f" + STRS(64 - delta): PLAY
x$
LOCATE 10. 16 + delta: PRINT
CHRS(219);
a$ = INKEY$: IF a$ = "": THEN GOTO
start
IF ASC(RIGHTS(a$, 1)) <= 27 THEN
GOTO start

******* Done Monitoring. Decide What
To Do Next *******

donemonitoring:
COLOR 10. 1: LOCATE 16. 26
PRINT SPACE$(3): "Monitoring Session
Ended": SPACE$(3)
COLOR 15. 1: LOCATE 18. 20
PRINT "<Enter> for Another Session.
<Esc> to End..."
optionselect:
a$ = INPUTS(1): a = ASC(a$
SELECT CASE a
CASE IS = 13
GOTO programloop
CASE IS = 27
VIEW PRINT: CLS: LOCATE 18. 1:
END
CASE ELSE
BEEP: GOTO optionselect
END SELECT
Bater is powered by a single 9-volt battery and connects to an IBM or compatible PC through any available parallel port.

**How It Works.** The schematic in Fig. 1 shows how simple the Stress-A-Bater's hardware is. There are only three integrated circuits: an ADC0831 A/D converter (IC1), a CD4066 quad analog switch (IC2), and a 78L05 5-volt regulator (IC3).

Let's begin with a quick description of the A/D converter. (For more information on A/D converters in general, see "Build an 8-Channel A/D Converter" in the June, 1995 issue of Popular Electronics.) Integrated circuit IC1 converts an analog voltage into an 8-bit binary number between 0 and 11111111 (255 decimal). The reading is zero when the input voltage on pin 2 (VIN+) is equal to the voltage on pin 3 (VREF). A value of 255 is reached when the input voltage is equal to the sum of the voltages on pin 3 and pin 5 (VREF). That arrangement allows IC1 to measure input voltages that span a range less than 5 volts. In order to convert an input voltage to a digital number, pin 1 (CHIP SELECT) is brought low and a clocking signal is supplied to pin 7. The most significant bit (D7) appears on pin 6 (DATA OUT) on the falling edge of the second clock pulse. Each following bit (D6, D5, etc.) appears on pin 6 with the falling edge of each additional clock pulse. When all eight bits have been read, pin 1 should again be brought high to prepare for the next conversion.

The input to IC1 is a two-resistance voltage divider. Resistors R5–R8 form the upper part of the divider. Those resistors are selected by IC2, a quad bilateral-analog switch. That device contains four identical switches, each with an input, an output, and a control. When a switch's control signal is low, a low-resistance connection (about 50 ohms) is made between the input and output. Thus, any single or parallel combination of the four resistors (R5–R8) can be selected with the appropriate control signals to IC2 pin 5, 6, 12, or 13. By selecting one of the 16 possible on/off combinations for the switches, the resistance in the top portion of the voltage divider can be adjusted between about 56,000 ohms and 1 megohm.

The lower part of the voltage divider is the resistance of a person's skin. One of the GSR probes connects to the input of the A/D converter, and the other probe is connected to ground. When the probes are attached to a person's fingers, a resistance (GSR) is seen between pin 2 of IC1 and ground. Since the selected resistors and the GSR probe together form the voltage divider, the input voltage at IC1 generated by the voltage-divider circuit is directly proportional to the galvanic skin resistance across the probes.

The VREF and VIN voltages are generated by voltage-divider resistor pairs R1/R3 and R2/R4. Using the values shown in Fig. 1 for R1-R4, the reference voltage is approximately 1.6 volts for VIN, and 2.6 volts for VREF. With those voltage levels, IC1 provides a 0 output at 1.6 volts, and a 255 output at 4.2 volts (1.6 + 2.6). The resolution of IC1 is the input voltage range divided by the number of possible binary output steps. That is , or about 10-mv/step. As an example, with only R5 selected and a GSR of 100,000 ohms, the input to IC1 will be:

\[ V_{IN} = 5 \times \frac{(R_{SELECT})}{(R_{SELECT} + R_{SOURCE})} \]

\[ = 5 \times \frac{(100,000)}{((100,000+100,000))} = 2.5v \]

The VREF equation can be rearranged to:

\[ R_{SOURCE} = 5 \times \frac{(V_{SELECT} - V_{IN})}{V_{REF}} \]

Using the 10-mv (0.1-volt) resolution we previously calculated, we can see that the next change in output will be when the input voltage changes to either 2.49 volts or 2.51 volts. Using 2.51 volts in the Rsource formula above gives us a GSR of:

\[ R_{SOURCE} = 5 \times \frac{(100,000)}{99,200} ohms \]

The resistor values chosen for R5–R8 let us see changes in GSR of about 1%. The Stress-A-Bater can operate at that...
Fig. 2. The QBasic program for the Stress-A-Bater displays this moving dot across a horizontal scale showing how much stress a person is under. A beeping also sounds from the computer’s speaker; the more tense you are, the higher the pitch of the beeping.

Fig. 3. Here’s where the components are located on the PC board. Single-sided board design makes assembly easy—there is no worry about placed-through holes or solder connections on the top side of the board.

good a level of resolution because of IC1’s ability to operate over an input range smaller than 5 volts, and the ability of IC2 to selectively set the fixed resistance in the input-voltage divider.

The control lines from IC2 for selecting the voltage-divider resistors, along with the control and data lines from the A/D converter, are connected with a length of ribbon or round cable to a male DB-25 connector. That allows the Stress-A-Bater to be hooked up to the printer port of an IBM or compatible PC for computer control and monitoring of biofeedback sessions.

Power from a 9-volt battery is regulated by IC3 to 5 volts. That 5-volt source powers IC1 and IC2, and also connects to all the voltage dividers (R1, R2, and R5–R8). It is very important to include C2 in the circuit. If C2 is left out, electrical noise will interfere with the A/D converter, causing erratic and unstable readings.

The Computer Program. Listing 1 is the source code for a simple biofeedback program that can be run under Microsoft QBasic. An enhanced version of the program, with better resolution, data logging, and results graphing is available from the source given in the Parts List. Each of the lines beginning with an apostrophe (‘) is a remark line. They have no program function—merely documenting certain aspects of the program. If you are typing in the program, you do not need to enter the remark lines.

The “Do Housekeeping” and “Housekeeping Done...” sections set up program variables and do initial formatting of the screen. Of special interest are the following statements:

- add = 888
- xsupply1 = 1.54
- xsupply2 = 2.61

The variable add specifies the address of the parallel port you intend to use. The program listing sets that variable to 888, which is the decimal address number for LPT1. If you are going to use a different parallel port, you must change the value for the add variable to the proper address of the port to be used. The variables xsupply1 and xsupply2 are the voltages present at pins 3 and 5, respectively, of IC1. Based on the actual values of the resistors you use in the device, the voltage values will most likely be slightly different than what is mentioned here. You will need to measure those values, change the values assigned to xsupply1 and xsupply2, and re-save the program before using it.

The “Initialization Begins” section uses the starting GSR of the person attached to the Stress-A-Bater to establish an initialization “baseline”. As mentioned in the remarks lines for that section, an initial reading is taken after the 100,000-ohm resistor is

Here’s the foil pattern for the Stress-A-Bater. Only 2 jumper wires are needed on this single-sided board.
switched into the circuit. That reading is used to calculate the person's current GSR across the probes. The program then figures out which of the available resistor combinations come closest to the person's current GSR. Finding the person's current GSR resistance reading will set the input voltage to IC1 at about mid range. Once that has been done, five readings are taken within a quarter second to obtain an average. That average is then used as the starting baseline. That approach minimizes any instantaneous GSR variations such as hand movement or changes in position of the probe's contact surfaces against the skin.

The "Main Monitoring" section uses a similar approach to obtaining monitoring samples. The variable mask, set during the "Initialization Begins" section, is the value that selects the appropriate resistor combination. To repeat what the remarks in the program listing say, that value is added to whatever data is to be sent out each time to the Stress-A-Bater to make sure that those resistors stay connected in the proper configuration. Just like in the initialization section, five samples are taken and averaged to minimize excess variations.

The averaged GSR value is displayed in the "Print Results Of The Scan" section. A typical screen display in Fig. 2 shows the stress measurement cursor positioned midway between 0 and -1 (moving towards the calm portion of the scale). In addition to the visual display, there is a continuous audio tone whose pitch is directly proportional to the displayed stress level. Lower stress levels lower the pitch of the tone, and higher stress levels raise the pitch. After the tone pitch is played, the following two lines check to see if you want to end the monitoring session:

\[ aS = INKEYS; IF aS = "" THEN GOTO start \]
\[ IF ASC(RIGHTS(aS, 1)) <= 27 THEN GOTO start \]

If no key, or a key other than the escape key (whose ASCII value is 27) is pressed, the program loops back to the label start (in the main monitoring section) for the next sample. If the escape key was pressed (or the CALM level has been reached), the program goes to the "Done Monitoring" section. Here, you can press the enter key to start another monitoring session, or press the escape key to end the program.

**Construction.** Building the Stress-A-Bater is simple when using a single-sided PC board. After fabricating the board or obtaining one from the source mentioned in the Parts List, follow the placement diagram in Fig. 3 for location of the components. The orientation of polarized components C1 and IC1-IC3 should be followed carefully. Attach the black lead of a 9-volt battery clip to the hole marked "-", and the red lead to one lug of S1. The other lug of S1 is connected to the hole marked "+". The two jumper wires may be formed from two excess capacitor or resistor leads. Solder all the parts into place.

Before connecting PL1 and the probes, decide what type of case you will be using to house the Stress-A-Bater. One inexpensive alternative is a case for holding 3½-inch floppy disks. Such cases can be found almost anywhere for around a dollar and are just the right size to house the PC board.

---

**Parts List for the Stress-A-Bater Biofeedback Monitor**

**Resistors**
- (All resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.)
  - R1—22,000-ohm
  - R2—2,200-ohm
  - R3, R4—10,000-ohm
  - R5—100,000-ohm
  - R6—470,000-ohm
  - R7—1-megohm
  - R8—220,000-ohm

**Capacitors**
- C1—1-µF, 16-VWDC, electrolytic
- C2—0.1-µF, ceramic-disc

**Semiconductors**
- IC1—AD0831 analog/digital converter, integrated circuit
- IC2—CD4066 CMOS quad bilateral switch, integrated circuit
- IC3—78L05 5-volt regulator, integrated circuit

**Additional Parts and Materials**
- B1—9V battery
- PL1—DB25 male connector and hood
- S1—SPST switch
- 9-volt battery snap, printed-circuit board, hook-and-loop fasteners, household aluminum foil, 24-gauge two-conductor cable, 9-conductor multi-conductor or ribbon cable (see text)

**Notes:** The following items are available from: James J. Barbarello, 817 Tennent Road, Manalapan, NJ 07726: Printed circuit board (GSR-PC), $10; Enhanced software with source code and executable file on 3½-inch disk (GSR-S), $12; Complete kit includes printed-circuit board, all parts, case, wire, and enhanced software (GSR-K), $35. NJ residents must add appropriate sales tax.
and battery. One example is a Radio Shack 26-273 disk case. The PC board is mounted in the case with #4-40 × ½-inch machine screws and nuts. To hold the battery in place, a “Z” shaped bracket is bent from light aluminum and secured to the case with another #4-40 × ½-inch machine screw and nut. Two more #4-40 × ¾-inch machine screws are force-threaded into a pair of ⅜-inch diameter holes drilled in either side of the case to hold the two case-halves together. Choose where the computer and probe cables will exit the case and cut the appropriate openings. Pick a spot on the case where the on-off switch will be mounted and drill the needed holes.

You’ll need a male DB-25 connector, along with a suitable length (4 to 6 feet) of seven conductor cable with ground wire, or a 9-conductor cable for PL1. You could also use a ribbon cable with a DB-25 male insulation-displacement connector (IDC) on one end as an alternative. The individual conductors on the free end of the ribbon cable can be separated for connection to the PC board. Thread the cable through the opening you made for it in the case, and wire the corresponding pads on the PC board to the cable wires using Figs. 1 and 3 as a guide.

Thread 4 to 6 feet of two-conductor cable for the probe cable through the appropriate opening in the case; 22-gauge or 24-gauge stranded audio-speaker “zip-cord” wire works well. If you’re using that size zip-cord wire, a ⅛-inch diameter hole in the case will fit the wire just fine. Make sure there is sufficient wire in the case to allow it to be opened and closed easily when it comes time to change the battery. Tie two knots in the wire, one on either side of the case wall. Slip the knots snugly towards the case wall to form a strain relief. Solder the wire’s conductors to the probe pads on the PC board. Either conductor may be soldered to either pad. Mount the PC board, the battery, and the switch to the case. Make sure the switch is in the off position.

The final construction step is to build the two skin probes and attach them to the unconnected end of the two-conductor wire. Get a piece of adhesive-backed hook-and-loop fastener. The hook portion contains evenly spaced rows of hooks, while the loop portion appears fuzzy. Cut one hook piece to 3 by ¾ inches, and one loop piece to ⅞ by ¾ inches. If you have large fingers, you might want to make the hook piece a bit longer than 3 inches. Remove the paper backing on both pieces, and following the layout in Fig. 4, stick the adhesive-backed sides of the loop piece onto one end of the adhesive-backed side of the hook piece. Separate the two

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**Fig. 5.** The enhanced software from the source listed in the Parts List gives you greater detail in analyzing your individual stress-reduction sessions. Several different people can use the same program to store their individual sessions on disk for future reference.

**Fig. 6.** After a session is done, the enhanced software graphs shows how you did. Time runs right to left, with the first reading of the session to the right, and the last reading of the session to the left. You can see in the example that the person started calming right away, but then tensed up and took a while to relax again. That may have been caused by readjusting the sitting position.
conductors of the probe cable about 6 inches and tie a knot at the junction to ensure that the cable does not unzip any further. Strip 1 inch of insulation from the free end of one of the probe conductors. Curl the stranded wires into a circle and push them into the adhesive of the hook piece. Cut two pieces of common household aluminum foil to ½ by 1 inches. Place the two pieces together and fold over all four edges ½ inch so the final dimensions are 2% by ¾ inches. Place the aluminum foil strip onto the exposed adhesive of the hook piece, covering the stranded wires. Build the second probe the same way.

**Operation.** Using the Stress-A-Bater is straightforward. Have your computer fired up and sitting at a DOS prompt. Connect the unit to whichever parallel port you will be using, and turn the unit on. Wrap one probe around the tip of the index finger of your left hand (if you are right handed), and secure it by overlapping the loop end of the probe. The wire should be under your fingerprint and stick out away from your hand. Apply the other probe to your middle finger in the same way.

Rest the hand with the probes on a solid surface so that there is no muscle tension in your hand or forearm. Keeping your hand still, start the program in Listing 1 with QBASIC on your PC. After a few seconds, the initialization process will end, and the Stress-A-Bater will be reading your stress level. Watch the indicator and listen to the beeps. Concentrate on trying to lower the pitch of the beeps and move the indicator to the right (more calm). At first, you may find that the harder you concentrate on moving the indicator right, the more it will move to the left (more tense). That is perfectly normal at first. You just haven’t created an effective biofeedback loop between the indicator and your thought processes.

To create that loop, start by becoming aware of your breathing pattern. Try taking long, deep breaths. Do that for a few minutes, and the indicator should begin moving to the right as you start to relax. That is the beginnings of a biofeedback loop. Continue doing that until you can no longer move the indicator any further to the right. Pressing the escape key or moving the indicator all the way to the right will end the session.

Once you become proficient at using controlled breathing to reduce tension, try moving on to visualization. In that process, you mentally picture scenes or bring forward thoughts that cause calming. As you discover one or more pictures or thoughts, use the Stress-A-Bater to help reinforce your ability to call them up and have them produce a calming effect on you.

The Stress-A-Bater will be most effective if you use it consistently over a long period of time. For instance, you might like to set aside 10 to 15 minutes each day for biofeedback sessions. If you choose to do that, you will probably want to keep a record of your various sessions, and have a better view of trends during each session. The enhanced software application available from the source given in the Parts List has those capabilities. Figure 5 shows the main working screen. Here you have the option to get additional help on using the program, begin a biofeedback session, analyze your stored data from previous sessions, or exit the program. If you had just completed a monitoring session, an additional option to save the result of the session would also appear.

Figure 6 shows the results of a monitoring session. The latest indication appears on the left of the graph as the previous results move to the right. To end the session, you press the escape key. You can then save the results to a named file.

At any time you can analyze the contents of your file. The display in Fig. 7 shows a file containing the results of 53 sessions. Up to 1000 sessions can be recorded in each individual’s file. The cursor on the bottom horizontal indicator row is pointing to the results of session 38, which are detailed in the box at the top of the screen. Besides indicating the session number, the box also shows the system date of that trial, the session factor, the number of samples during the session, and the value that existed when the session was ended. The session factor is based on a formula that takes into account the ending value and the number of samples. The lower the ending value (more calm), the lower the factor. However, a shorter session with an end value of 5 will show a lower factor than a longer session with the same end value. This gives a relative measure of how long it took to come to a specific calm state. The best result is a session factor of -100.

The example in Fig. 7 shows that there were periodic excursions into the plus zone, indicating that whoever was using the Stress-A-Bater had trouble reaching a calm state during those sessions. The analysis function can help pinpoint stress causing events on different days that would not otherwise be obvious.
Build this Fan-Speed Control for your Furnace

Want to save home-heating fuel while adding to the comfort of your home? This low-cost, easy-to-build project will enhance any warm-air heating system.

Unless the warm-air furnace which heats your home is one of the very latest, most highly sophisticated units available today, it suffers from one drawback: its constant blower speed. Most 80% AFUE (annual fuel utilization efficiency) warm-air furnaces manufactured today use a fixed-speed blower, which is set to work best during the coldest, most severe weather conditions. Most of the time such conditions do not exist, so the blower speed is too great for maximum comfort. It cools the furnace's main warm-air distribution duct (the plenum) too fast, shuts down, and deprives you of a very important feature of a properly designed warm-air heating system—Continuous Air Circulation, or CAC.

An ideal situation is where blower motor speed is set by the temperature of the furnace plenum. At relatively low temperatures, the blower runs slowly; it increases in speed as the plenum gets warmer. Not only does this provide increased comfort, but the noise level of the blower system is greatly reduced most of the time, and less electrical power is used to drive the motor.

Chances are your warm-air heating system does not have a two-speed blower control. However, you can easily modify your system by installing our low-cost Blower Speed Control. It will enhance your comfort during the heating season, and might allow you to set your thermostat a couple of degrees lower, letting you save precious and expensive fuel.

**Design Overview.** The Automatic Blower Speed Control sets the blower motor RPM to either of two speeds, low or high, as required by the heating load on the heating system. Low speed will operate most of the time when the furnace plenum is at a relatively cool 70°F Fahrenheit or less. That will keep air circulating throughout the home and help eliminate that cold feeling that sometimes occurs when the blower shuts down.

When heating demand increases from either colder outside temperatures or by setting the thermostat higher, the increase in plenum temperature is sensed by the Speed Control, which automatically switches the blower motor to high speed. Air flow is boosted to the maximum possible volume, transferring as much heat as it can from the furnace heat exchanger to the living area of the home.

Once the thermostat is satisfied and the plenum cools down below about 70°F, the blower automatically returns to low speed. You'll benefit from continuous air circulation and enhanced comfort, all while saving fuel.

**About the Circuit.** The heart of the blower speed control is the phase-controlled Triac circuit illustrated in Fig. 1. During each AC half-cycle, capacitor $C_2$ is charged through adjustable...
resistor \( R_A \). The voltage on \( C_A \) is applied to a diac, which acts like a bi-directional Zener diode. The diac will trigger and conduct current when its switching voltage is reached. That current is in turn applied to the gate terminal of the Triac, which will switch on and let current flow through the load. The Triac will continue to conduct until the end of the AC half-cycle, when it switches off and waits for the next trigger input.

The amount of resistance \( R_A \) is set to controls how fast \( C_A \) charges up to the trigger voltage of the diac. The greater the resistance, the longer it will take. That delay controls how much current the load sees. A longer delay in triggering the Triac allows less time in the half-cycle for the Triac to conduct, so less electrical energy is applied to the load. Figure 2 is an example of that type of waveform. When the load being driven is a permanent split-capacitor (PSC) induction motor, the reduced amount of available electrical energy slows the motor down. By adjusting the value of \( R_A \), we can control the motor's speed.

Let's look at Fig. 3, the schematic diagram of the blower-control circuit. The basic variable-motor-speed circuit described above is composed of Triac TR1 along with phase-control network D4, R8, R9, and C5. Those components form the low-speed circuit, with R8 adjusted for the desired low-speed operation of the blower motor. That network is always in place, so the motor cannot rotate at a speed that is less than the desired minimum.

A second RC network composed of R7, C4, and diac D3, forms a duplicate phase-control network that is connected, through optoisolator IC3, in parallel with the first network. In effect, either phase-control network can be used to control motor speed.

In the second phase-control network, the value of R7 is low enough to provide a minimal delay, essentially delivering full line power to the motor. That results in high-speed blower operation. Note that when the high speed phase-control network controls the Triac, the low-speed circuit has no effect on motor performance since the Triac will have been triggered earlier in the half-cycle.

Optoisolator IC3 is used to switch in the high-speed phase-control network. That permits the low-voltage part of the circuit to be electrically isolated from the motor wiring.

When plenum temperature is below 110°F IC3 is off, allowing the low-speed phase-control network to run the motor. Above 110°F IC3 is activated. That turns the second phase-control network on, which runs the motor at high speed.

![Diagram](image-url)
The negative input terminal of the comparator is the voltage across R2, accurately representing the plenum temperature. The positive input of the comparator is connected to a voltage level set by potentiometer R4. That level is set to about 3.16 volts during calibration of the circuit. That is the voltage that appears across R2 when the furnace plenum is at about 110°F.

When the plenum temperature is below 110°F, the comparator’s output terminal is high. That leaves the LED in IC3 dark. As a result, the high-speed phase-control network is disconnected, and the motor runs at low speed when the plenum switch calls for blower operation.

When plenum temperature exceeds 110°F, the output of IC2 goes low, and its open-collector NPN output transistor sinks current through the internal LED of IC3. That activates the high-speed phase-control network, causing the blower motor to run at maximum speed.

An LED indicator is connected in series with the input circuit of IC3 to provide visual indication of high speed motor operation. That feature is useful when testing the Blower Speed Control.

Construction. The blower speed control circuit is contained on a single-sided printed-circuit board. A drilled and etched board is available from the source given in the Parts List if you do not wish to etch your own. Alternatively, the circuit may be hand wired on a perfboard using good construction techniques.

Figure 4 illustrates the parts placement of the board. Note that the Triac will require a heatsink since it will dissipate several watts, depending upon the size of the blower motor. The Parts List suggests one possible selection, but you may use any heatsink that provides sufficient cooling. Bear in mind that the metal tab of the Triac is electrically hot, so both it and the heatsink must not be shorted to any part of the circuit or furnace.

Before starting assembly, clean the copper side of the PC board with steel wool to remove any dirt or oxidation. Wash it with detergent and water, and dry thoroughly. Refer to Fig. 4 for proper location of all the parts. All polarized components, such as semiconductor devices and electrolytic ca-
pacitors, must be properly oriented. Just one part placed backwards in the board will prevent the circuit from working, and will probably cause damage to one or more components.

The integrated circuits should be soldered directly onto the printed circuit board for reliability, since the circuit might be exposed to vibrations from the furnace while the blower is operating. Before soldering, be absolutely sure that each IC is properly oriented as illustrated in Fig. 4. Be careful; it is difficult to remove an IC from the board once it has been soldered in place. The two diacs are bi-directional; they are placed into the circuit board without regard to polarity.

It is important to use metal-film resistors where specified in the Parts List to ensure proper calibration and stability of the temperature-switching point. Ordinary carbon resistors are not temperature stable, and should not be used where metal-film types have been specified.

Be very careful when handling the Triac. If the leads need to be bent slightly, be sure that the bends take place away from the plastic body of the Triac. That will avoid any possible damage to the Triac from mechanical stress. It is best if two long-nose pliers are used to perform the bending operation. Be absolutely certain that the orientation of the Triac is correct when inserting it into the printed circuit board. The Triac should be mounted to the heat sink using suitable hardware and heat-sink compound. If necessary, use 16-gauge wire to connect the power leads of the Triac to the PC board. Refer to Fig. 4 to properly locate those connections. The heatsink should be securely mounted to prevent breaking the Triac's leads.

The temperature sensor will be mounted either in close contact, or inside the plenum of the furnace to sense plenum temperature. Refer to the schematic diagram (Fig. 3) before wiring the temperature sensor to the circuit board. Only two of its three terminals are used: positive and negative. The third terminal is connected to the sensor's metal case and is not used. It is mandatory to insulate the wiring and body of the sensor to prevent any possible short circuit to the sheet metal of the furnace. A short circuit here might destroy the sensor and other components.

Connections between the PC board and the sensor are made with 20-gauge stranded wire with insulation rated at 105°C (221°F). Any length will be satisfactory. Use different color wires if possible. That will make identifying the sensor leads easier. Measure and cut the required length of wire, noting the final location of the PC board and sensor.

When the printed-circuit board is completed and the Triac is securely mounted to its heatsink, examine the assembly very carefully for opens, short circuits, and bad solder connections, which might appear as dull blobs of solder. Any solder joint that is suspect should be redone by removing the old solder with desoldering braid, cleaning the joint, and carefully applying new solder. It is far easier to correct problems now rather than later if you find that the circuit does not work.

If the circuit board is to be mounted outside the furnace cabinet, it must be placed in a small covered plastic enclosure to protect it from dirt and inadvertent short circuits; if mounted inside, the enclosure could be omitted. If an enclosure is used, remember that the heatsink will need some air flow to maintain Triac cooling. Drill holes in the sides of the enclosure for
air flow and the power input and output leads. It is best to use 16-gauge, 105°C insulated stranded wire for those connections. Use several different colors to help avoid miswiring.

Do not install the circuit board into its case or the sensor into the furnace at this time. The assembly must first be checked out to be sure it is operating properly.

**Preliminary Testing.** The preliminary test is divided into two parts. First, the primary side of the circuit is checked using a low-voltage DC power supply as the source of power. The second part consists of checking the AC power side of the circuit using an ordinary lamp bulb to simulate the blower motor of the furnace.

CAUTION: Since the circuit will be powered directly by the AC line during the AC power portion of the test procedure, it is mandatory that no contact be made to any part of the Triac circuit. If you have to troubleshoot that part of the circuit, an isolation transformer must be used to prevent electrical shock. Figure 5 shows how two identical step-down transformers might be connected back-to-back for line isolation.

Refer to Fig. 6 when setting up a DC power supply for the first half of the preliminary test. The supply voltage should be no more than about 25 volts. If the voltage breakdown rating of D2 (about 27 to 33 volts) is exceeded, D2 will burn out.

Connect the negative lead of the DC power supply to the negative side of C1, and connect the positive lead to the positive side of C1. Measure the voltage at the positive side of C2. A normal reading is between 14.75 and 15.25 volts. If you do not obtain that voltage, disconnect power and troubleshoot the circuit before proceeding. Check the orientation of D2, IC1, C1, and C2. Measure the resistance across C2 to be sure there is no short circuit on the 15-volt line. A normal reading is about 13,000 ohms. If that is not seen, examine the board thoroughly for shorts, opens, and bad solder joints. When the fault has been located and repaired, continue with the checkout procedure.

Connect a DVM or VOM across R2 to monitor the sensor current. Apply 25-volts DC power to the circuit and note the voltage reading of the meter, which should be about 3-volts DC, depending upon ambient temperature. If the reading is not correct, check the sensor's polarity.

With 25-volts DC applied, measure the voltage at pin 5 of IC2. Adjust R4 for a reading of 3.16 volts.

Assuming that the temperature sensor is at normal room temperature (much less than 110°F), LED1 should be OFF. Take a hand-held hair dryer and gently heat the sensor while monitoring the voltage across R2. Do not touch the sensor with the dryer. As the sensor heats up, the reading on the meter should begin to rise. When the voltage exceeds 3.16 volts, LED1 should come on. Remove the heat. When the voltage across R2 falls below 3.16 volts as the sensor cools back down to room temperature, LED1 should turn off.

If LED1 does not light up, check its orientation. Check IC2 and IC3 to be sure they are inserted into the board as shown in Fig. 4. Try a new LED.

Disconnect the power supply. Refer to Fig. 7 and very carefully wire the circuit board, lamp, and AC power cord as shown. Double check the wiring before applying power, and be very careful not to touch any of the wiring or circuit board components.

Insert the line cord into an AC receptacle. Adjust R8, using an insulated screwdriver, over its range and note that it is possible to obtain anywhere from full to partial brightness of the lamp bulb. Set R8 so that the bulb is noticeably dim.

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Fig. 9. Here are some typical blower motor wiring diagrams, showing a single-speed (A) and a four-speed (B) arrangement. The lower speeds in arrangement (B) are usually hard-wired to one choice, depending on the size of the house and the capacity of the furnace. The high speed is automatically selected by the air conditioner.

Fig. 10. The Blower Speed Control is connected to a single-speed motor system like this. If you also have air conditioning, you'll have to add the summer/winter bypass switch shown.
Gently heat up the temperature sensor as before, being very careful that the hair dryer does not touch the sensor. When LED1 comes on, the lamp should change to full brightness. If the lamp does not respond as described, check the orientation of the Triac. Check the circuit board for opens and shorts. If possible, try replacing IC2, IC3, D3, D4, or TR1 with new parts.

When the board is operational as described, it is ready to be installed into the furnace.

**Installation.** There may be literally hundreds of models of warm-air furnaces in use today, so it is not possible to address each and every one. However, most furnaces will have either a single-speed or multi-speed permanent split-capacitor (PSC) blower motor (Fig. 8). Units designed to handle both air conditioning and heating will usually have a two-, three-, or four-speed motor that is automatically set to high speed for cooling and low speed for heating with a switching relay. Two such wiring diagrams are illustrated in Figs. 9-a and 9-b.

When installing the Blower Speed Control, the motor wiring should be such that it operates at maximum speed when its two input leads are powered by 117-volts AC. The phase-controlled Triac in the circuit will take over setting optimum motor speed.

Figures 10 and 11 illustrate typical wiring diagrams for single speed and multi-speed blower motors. Note that for systems that include central air conditioning, a manual summer/winter switch or an AC-operated relay must be included as shown to provide maximum motor speed during AC compressor operation.

Before starting any wiring, disconnect power from the furnace by throwing the circuit breaker and emergency switch off. Then locate the 117-volt input wires to the motor and disconnect them from the furnace wiring. Rewire the circuit as shown in Fig. 10 or 11, depending on which type of system you have. Connect a pair of wires from the 117-volt AC power source at the furnace emergency switch to the 117-volt AC input terminals of the Controller.

As described earlier, the temperature sensor must be placed inside, or in close contact with, the plenum of the furnace where it can respond to temperature rise. Remember, the sensor cannot short out to any metal part of the furnace. Insulate and secure the sensor at the desired location.

**Final Test.** If you can, obtain a narrow stem thermometer that can be placed inside the plenum to measure the plenum air temperature. Otherwise, your hand placed on the sheet metal provides a fair measure of temperature.

Set the room thermostat down as far as it will go. Turn the furnace power on. Initially, the blower should be off. Locate the blower's plenum thermostatic switch, which turns the blower on and off. Set that switch to its minimum temperature setting. The blower motor should turn on. If the plenum is too cold, operate the burner for a minute or two to warm it so that the blower will operate at the minimum temperature setting.

Using an insulated screwdriver, adjust R8 for the desired minimum blower speed. Do not set the speed too slow; check to be sure the motor is self-starting when power is applied. Once low speed has been set, you'll find the noise level in the living area is virtually non-existent.

Now turn the thermostat up so the burner operates. Monitor the temperature of the plenum. When the plenum becomes slightly warm (about 110°F) and LED1 glows, the blower should switch to high speed.

Turn the thermostat down to shut the burner off, and wait for the plenum to cool. The blower should switch back to low speed.

The final adjustment is the switching temperature of the plenum thermostat. For optimum heating efficiency, the blower motor should run when the plenum reaches about 95- to 100°F. The motor will operate at low speed, wringing every possible BTU out of the furnace plenum.

When the system has been set up as described, you will find that the furnace fan operates almost all of the time (continuous air circulation), is quiet, and provides a significant increase in your comfort level.

After operating the system through several variations in weather conditions, you may wish to fine tune the blower switching temperature (R4) and low speed adjustment (R8) to suit your individual preference.

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![Cable Converter Diagnostic Test Chip Diagram](image)
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OCT/99-1996, Electronics Now 53
With the holiday-shopping season fast approaching, one item high on many lists might be a new personal computer. Unfortunately, even for the technically savvy, the process of purchasing a PC could be a daunting experience.

First and foremost, the rate of evolution in PCs is unlike anything you will encounter in any other area. Regardless of what you buy, or when you buy it, in six months, at the latest, something flashier, faster, or cheaper is sure to be on the shelves. It doesn't make what you purchased obsolete, but it is sure to lead to many cases of "buyer's remorse."

So how do you keep up, let alone stay ahead when it comes to computer technology? The first rule is "don't blink." The second is to be aware of the state-of-the-art for the moment, and what is scheduled to come down the pike in the near future.

In this article, we will attempt to bring you up to date on the current (at least at the time this was written) and future state of PC technology. However, remember that this is only an overview; space prevents us from going into great detail. If you need or want further information, you should make a point of perusing the usual computer magazines, or visit some of the many resources available on the Internet.

Once you've read this article and done any further research you feel is needed, keep one thing in mind: Don't let your awareness of what's to come paralyze you if you need (as opposed to want) a new computer now. Announced new technologies are almost never released on time, and some never materialize at all. And even when they are released, it usually takes some time for standards and implementations to finally settle down, and for any bugs to be found and dealt with. Early adopters often learn what the term "bleeding edge" means from personal experience.

The CPU. Today's processors of choice are the Pentium and the Pentium Pro. Despite its attractive price, the day of the 486 (if you can find one) is over. Some newer software won't even run on it (or will run poorly at best). As far as CPU speed, look toward a 133-MHz unit as a minimum; the cost savings for slower systems will not be worth the trade-off in performance, and software usability could become a problem down the road.

Another cost/performance issue to keep in mind is that, unless you are doing a lot of calculations, stay with PCs that use a 66-MHz system (external) bus (100-, 133-, 166-, or 200-MHz). The other popular Pentium models (120- and 150-MHz) are based on a 60-MHz system bus. In short, despite the fact that its CPU runs faster, a 150-MHz PC does not perform appreciably better than 133-MHz model when running most commercial software applications due to its slower system bus speed.

If you are more into power with an eye toward the future, you'll want to consider a Pentium Pro. The Pentium Pro is a superpipelined design with the same built-in Level-1 cache as the Pentium and a built-in Level-2 cache.

If you are considering going with the Pentium Pro, you'll want to consider running Windows NT. It's a true 32-bit operating system that wrings out the best of the Pentium Pro. In fact, there is a performance penalty if you run Windows 95 (a pseudo 32-bit operating system) on a Pentium Pro (although it will still perform well). Remember, however, that NT will not run all Windows 95, Windows 3.x, or DOS software.

What about future developments?
There has been a lot of excitement over an Intel technology called MMX. MMX, or Matrix Math eXensions, is to be incorporated into all CPUs from Intel sometime next year. It is the first major change to the x86 instruction set in a while and should, among other things, improve the performance of multimedia applications, mainly audio and video (that's why MMX is erroneously called multimedia extensions by many).

Will the introduction create a glut of non-MMX systems on store shelves? Perhaps. Should you wait for MMX? Well, let's just say that MMX was originally slated to be introduced at the end of this year but has been delayed—remember what we said earlier about the reliability of introduction schedules!

Motherboards. While few people ever mention the motherboard that's inside their system, that major piece of hardware that glues everything together can make the difference between a good system, a great system, or a mediocre (or worse) one. As long as you stick with reputable manufacturers, flaky motherboards are very rare these days. However, a good motherboard design can make the inside of a PC neater and let it accommodate peripherals more easily as well.

The long-time standard Baby-AT motherboard design is being replaced by Intel's new ATX motherboard specification. The Baby AT design often made memory modules difficult to reach and CPU placement blocked long expansion cards from some of the slots. ATX motherboards are rearranged so that the slots aren't blocked and memory is easily accessed.

The motherboard also houses the chip set that basically orchestrates the operation of everything attached to the motherboard. Intel's popular Triton chip set is being phased out by the newer 430HX and 430VX chip sets. The HX is intended for high-end systems and supports more memory and dual processors; the VX is intended more for home systems. Interestingly, however, Intel boards that use the VX chip set are the first to support super-fast synchronous DRAM (SDRAM) memory (more on that later); Intel's HX boards do not.

Buses. The Enhanced Integrated Drive Electronics, or EIDE bus has taken over IDE's position as the bus of choice for storage devices including hard drives, CD-ROM drives, and tape backups. Today's systems can support up to four EIDE controllers, and each controller can support two devices, up to a maximum of 8 devices per system. Most motherboards come with two integrated controllers. The newest mode-4 EIDE drives have a maximum throughput of around 13 MB-per-second; older mode-3 drives have a maximum throughput of 8 megabytes.

If you are interested in the greatest possible flexibility, SCSI (Small Computer Systems Interface) is the storage-device controller of choice. That single controller can control up to 7 devices. Fast SCSI has an 8-bit bus and a throughput of 10 MB-per-second, while Fast/Wide SCSI has a 16-bit bus and transfers up to 20 MB-per-second. In real-world applications, SCSI offers very little in the way of added performance over EIDE—you won't notice a difference between the two in actual use with mainstream software. However, SCSI is necessary for specialized equipment such as extremely fast hard drives or disk-drive arrays, and for CD-R (CD-Recorder) drives that, for the moment, only come in SCSI form. And once installed, SCSI can simplify the task of adding additional peripherals such as scanners and tape-backup units. One possibly useful feature of SCSI is that a good adapter will allow you to choose your boot device (handy if your main drive dies during a critical job).

The PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) bus is the chosen bus for today's fast graphics accelerators and network cards. You won't find a hot graphics accelerator that's not a PCI model. The VESA Local Bus (VLB) has disappeared, having been phased out by PCI. The ISA bus is still used by a lot of common peripherals, and so ISA expansion slots are still standard on motherboards, at least for the time being.

Although there's not a lot you can do with it yet, the Universal Serial Bus (USB) has started to show up on some motherboards. That bus can transfer up to 1 megabits-per-second, and is intended for low-speed devices such as

This DEC Venturis FX personal computer features a Pentium processor, EDO memory, and a pipeline-burst cache. It also features a "tool-less" case that is easier to open than traditional cases.
as keyboards, cameras, and input devices.

On the horizon is the IEEE 1394 interface, or FireWire. That high-speed connection of up to 400 MB-per-second—to start with!—is intended for applications such as digital video.

**Memory.** A PC uses different types of memory in different places. Dynamic Random Access Memory, or DRAM, is basically the place between the hard drive and the CPU where programs and other data load into. The more DRAM you have, the better off you are—to a point. DRAM is supplied in the form of memory modules that mount on the computer's motherboard along with the CPU.

Fast Page Mode DRAM (FPM DRAM), the last hot development in memory, has largely been phased out by the newer Extended Data Out RAM (EDO RAM). Basically EDO RAM eliminates wait states by keeping its output buffer active until the next access, rather than turning it off. That helps to speed up its operation. Look for EDO RAM in your next PC, or even faster Burst EDO RAM (BEDO RAM).

The next hot development (available now on Intel motherboards that make use of the VX chip set) is Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM). The biggest advantage that type of memory offers is that it runs off the same clock as the CPU (hence the name synchronous). Interestingly, SDRAM memory is not housed in standard SIMMs (Single In-line Memory Modules), but rather 168-pin DIMMs (Dual In-line Memory Modules).

Turning our attention elsewhere, secondary cache memory, or Level-2 cache, consists of very fast Static RAM (SRAM) that holds data that the CPU uses frequently. That way the CPU doesn’t have to deal with the slower DRAM as often. A secondary cache is usually some type of module that mounts on the motherboard, as opposed to a primary cache that’s built right into a Pentium CPU. That secondary cache is vital in the design of a fast system. Inexpensive systems sometimes come cacheless, but that is not the right way to save money. The memory type of choice today for a Level-2 cache is pipeline burst. Look for at least a 256K pipeline-burst cache on your next system, or even better a 512K cache, which has become the standard size in high-end systems.

**Hard Disk.** Aside from the recent move to EIDE technology, the most startling development in hard drives is how far their prices have fallen in recent years. Considering the “bloatware” world of Windows 95, that’s fortunate. For today’s software, anything less than 1 gigabyte must be considered small. Look for a minimum of 1.6 gigabytes, and if your budget allows (the price difference is relatively small), 2 gigabytes or larger. You might think you’ll never fill that up, but computer deserves a fast graphics accelerator. Without one, the computer’s CPU (regardless of type) will quickly become overtaxed, greatly slowing down the entire system.

The bandwidth of a graphics card dictates how fast data can be passed through it. When a video card is said to be “64-bit” or “128-bit,” that refers to the data bus between the accelerator chip and the video memory on the card itself. The wider the bus, the faster information can get into memory. However, a well designed 64-bit card can beat a lesser 128-bit card, so systems containing 64-bit cards should not necessarily be overlooked.

Video memory holds picture information. The more pixels on your screen, or the higher the resolution (640 x 480, 800 x 600, 1024 x 768, etc.), the more memory is needed. More colors also require more memory. A card with 2 MB of video memory can display only up to 65 thousand colors in a 1024 x 768 resolution, whereas a 4 MB card can display the full 16.8 million colors (true color) in the same resolution and even higher. A card with only 1 MB of video memory—unacceptable by today’s standards—is too limited in what it can display.

Make sure the system you buy comes with a graphics accelerator that has at least 2 MB of memory, with 4 MB becoming standard for high-

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**The Matrox Mystique is one of the newest generation of video cards. That 64-bit PCI card offers 3D acceleration, which is great for games and other applications.**

www.americanradiohistory.com
end systems. The least expensive type of memory used on graphics accelerators, DRAM, is also the most common. VRAM, or Video RAM, is more expensive and faster than DRAM. Better accelerators will come equipped with VRAM, and some now come with EDO RAM.

Finally, make sure that the card you select supports refresh rates above 75 Hz. Otherwise, flicker, and the eye strain that results from it, could be a problem.

What about video? Today, any good graphics accelerator will speed up and smooth out desktop video, and allow the image to be scaled to any size without hurting performance. Of course, better video accelerators do a better job of handling video. As for MPEG video, most cards can handle it adequately using software MPEG players. For more demanding applications, some high-end systems come with hardware MPEG decoders that allow high-quality playback of MPEG video.

The new hot thing in video are the 3D graphics accelerators. Those cards do a better job of handling textures and manipulating 3D images, and are dynamite for game applications. One problem with them is that the technology is not yet mature and there are some still unresolved standards issues.

Monitors. While 15-inch and smaller models are certainly available, and attractively priced, if economics allow, you should limit your monitor selection to 17-inch and larger screen sizes. The increase in screen size, even from 15 inches, is more beneficial than you might imagine. You can actually use windows within Windows! Also look for a monitor that supports refresh rates above 75 Hz and has a dot pitch of 0.28mm or less. The new plug-and-play monitors can communicate with a plug-and-play graphics card, allowing the card to set parameters such as refresh rate and resolution for maximum performance.

Finally, the best high-end monitors give the user plenty of control over picture parameters. Among the controls you might find on such a monitor is an adjustment for pincushioning, which lets you straighten the sides of a display if they are bowed in or out, or one for color temperature. That last setting lets you match the colors you see on the screen to the output of your color printer, or to an industry color standard for desktop-publishing applications.

CD-ROM Drives. Gone are the days when CD-ROM drives were cranky, expensive luxuries with SCSI or proprietary interfaces. Today’s 8 x EIDE drives often sell for under $200, and even less when included in a system bundle. And one is no longer a luxury — many software packages ship on CD-ROM, and once you’ve installed an application from a CD-ROM, you’ll never want to do it from floppies again.

By the time you read this, some high-end systems should be shipping with SCSI CD-R drives. Note that the fastest CD-R drives currently available is 4 x; as time goes on, faster models are sure to be available.

The next big thing in CD technology will be the Digital Versatile Disc (DVD). Once slated for delivery by the end of 1996, its introduction has been delayed until this spring, at the earliest. The double-sided, double-layer DVD discs look like regular CDs, and the players will be backward compatible, but each disc will store up to 17 gigabytes. The medium is also recordable, which is great for computer applications, but has caused concern among music and video providers and contributed to the introduction delay.

Sound Cards. Sound cards can be separated into two basic types: FM synthesis and wavetable. FM synthesis cards, as their name implies, synthesize music and sound using hardware on the sound card. Wavetable cards, on the other hand, use actual samples of musical instruments stored in memory. Those cards are more expensive than FM synthesis cards, but sound a lot more realistic and pleasing to the ear, at least to most. High-end sound cards will have more onboard memory for sample storage.

Another sound-card variation are the 3D sound cards that trick you into thinking that more speakers are being used or that you are in different locations by digitally manipulating the sound. Finally, when selecting your sound card, make sure it is compatible with the major manufacturers (i.e. SoundBlaster) to avoid configuration hassles down the road.

Of course, regardless of the type and quality of the sound card, it will only sound as good as the speakers allow. For full audio range, you might want to consider one of the subwoofer/satellite speaker combinations that are now available.

Modems. A lot of fun and valuable information is tucked away on the Internet and online services, and you need a modem to get at any of it. The modem of choice these days is a true

(Continued on page 114)
CABLE REFLECTION TESTER

Need to test a damaged or suspect coaxial cable? This handy circuit will do the trick without sending you to the poorhouse for buying expensive equipment. If you supply the oscilloscope and about five bucks for parts, we'll supply the know-how.

JAMES E. CICON

You have a spool of coaxial or twin-lead cable and want to know how long it is. Unwinding the cable would be impractical.

After a rainstorm, you sometimes lose the picture on your television set. You figure that the satellite-TV antenna cable probably has a crack in the insulation somewhere along its length. The problem is that the cable is over 250 feet long. It snakes through your walls, across your roof, and then drops down underground for the run to the dish. It would be nice to know how far down the line the crack is.

Your local-area network at work goes down whenever a certain machine is brought on-line. The installation techs say that the LAN administrator has the software configuration fouled up. The LAN administrator says the installation techs had been working too much overtime when they hooked up that particular machine. Can you pinpoint who is right?

Televisions, computer networks, CBs, ham radios, cellular telephones—all of those devices send or receive information using electrical waves that might travel through a cable for at least some distance. If the cable is damaged, defective, or the wrong type for the job, the original signal traveling down the cable will become garbled. That will cause poor picture reception on a TV, data collisions on a LAN, and other problems. Wouldn't it be great if you could easily and quickly diagnose the cause of those types of cabling headaches?

There is an instrument that can do just that. It's called a "Time Domain Reflectometer," or TDR. A TDR can tell you many things about the health of a cabling system. It can quickly and easily tell you the length of cable. It can also tell you if there is an impedance mismatch (such as two different types of cable spliced together) on a cable. It can help you locate a fault in a cable such as a break or a short circuit. A TDR has only one real drawback—its price tag. You can easily pay thousands of dollars for one.

But there is a less expensive alternative. In this article we're going to show you how to build and use the Cable Reflection Tester, or C.R.T. for short—a device that will let you see the effects of the various cable faults mentioned before. Not only does the C.R.T. demonstrate some very interesting properties of electrical waves from a purely academic standpoint, but the project has a very practical side. We'll take you through a few experiments to demonstrate how to use the C.R.T. to measure how long a cable, and to determine the health of a cable.
Using the C.R.T. requires an oscilloscope, and a handful of inexpensive parts for the C.R.T. itself. If you don’t already have most of the parts on hand, you can probably buy them for less than $5. The prototype was originally built and tested on a solderless breadboard. If you really like the C.R.T., there is no reason not to mount it permanently inside the oscilloscope. You could then tie it into the oscilloscope’s power supply and be able to use it wherever and whenever you wish.

A fancy scope is not needed for the C.R.T. The scope used here is a beat-up 35-MHz model that is over ten years old. It has been through a flood and dropped several times. Despite the abuse, it works surprisingly well with the C.R.T.

**Background Theory.** The time-honored way to understand how electricity works is to think of electricity as water and wires as pipes. That mental image has helped many students to understand electrical phenomena, and is also one that is very useful in explaining how the C.R.T. works. The analogy is not perfect and breaks down if pushed too far, but for our needs, it still has a lot of value.

Imagine spilling a glass of water into a tray. The water will start to spread out over the bottom of the tray until it comes to a side. While it is spreading, the puddle will have some depth. That depth depends on how fast the water is being poured into the tray and how fast the water can spread out to fill the tray. Water clings better to some surfaces than to others. If you are pouring the water into a tray made of a material to which water clings, the water will spread more slowly and the resulting depth of the puddle while it is spreading out will be deeper.

That “clinginess” is a feature of the material of which the tray is made. It “impedes,” or restricts, the flow of the water. You could call the clinginess of a tray its characteristic impedance. How fast the water spreads across the tray (its velocity factor) largely depends on the tray’s characteristic impedance. To compare the velocity factor of one tray to another, you could pick one tray as a standard. If water spreads half as fast in one tray than in the tray that is the standard, you could say that the velocity factor of the tray under test is 0.5 or 50%.

What happens when the water reaches the side of the tray? It will slosh back, of course. Ripples will travel back from the side to the center where the water is being poured into the tray. The level of the water in the tray will now start to rise. Remember that before the water reached the side of the tray, the level of the water was determined only by how fast the water could spread out. Now the level of the water is determined by how much water you pour in. Another way to think of it is that, at first, the water level is determined by the characteristic impedance of the tray. After all the waves and ripples have settled down, the level is determined by what the original potential of the water was to fill the tray.

Let’s say that you want to know the distance from the center of the tray to the side of the tray. However, you are limited to two measurements: the height of the water in the center of the tray, and time. You also know the tray’s velocity factor.

To find out how far the side of the tray is from the center where you are pouring water in, you could start pouring water into the center. Keep an eye on the height of the water in the center of the tray. The water height will stay constant for a while and then start to rise. Time how long it took for the water to start rising from the moment you started pouring the water in. That is the time that it took the water to reach the side of the tray plus the time it took for the returning wave to bounce back to the center.

Divide the time in half, and then multiply that result by the tray’s velocity factor. That gives the distance from the center of the tray to its nearest side. If you are wondering why you divided the time in half, it is because the water traveled out to the side of the tray and then back again, actually traveling twice the distance you want to measure.

We can take that procedure and express it as an equation:

\[ L = \frac{1}{2} \times V_t \times V_v \]

where \( L \) is the distance to the side of the tray, \( V_t \) is the time for the wave to travel to the side of the tray and back again, \( V_t \) is the tray’s velocity factor, and \( V_v \) is the velocity of a wave traveling in the reference tray.

**How the C.R.T. Works.** The C.R.T. works in a very similar way to the example of pouring water into a tray. Substitute the pouring water with a signal generator and the tray with a cable. Instead of watching the water level with your eyes, use an oscilloscope to help you monitor the electrical voltage level on the cable. Figure 1 shows the basic block diagram of the C.R.T.

When a squarewave from the signal generator goes high, you will see that on the oscilloscope. Notice that the voltage level doesn’t immediately rise to the level that the signal generator is producing. It initially steps to some intermediate value. After a short delay, the level changes to either a higher level or a lower level, depending on whether the far end of the cable is open- or short-circuited. That will show up as a stair-step waveform on the oscilloscope.

Let’s think about why that happens. The first step in the waveform is equivalent to just starting to pour the water into the tray in our example. The voltage level is determined largely by the characteristic impedance of the cable. If the end of the cable is open, the voltage wave has nowhere to go when it reaches the end of the line. That is the electrical equivalent of hit-
Describing and Building the C.R.T.
The C.R.T.'s design is simple, building it is almost trivial. All we need is a squarewave signal generator that has a very short rise time. A crisp squarewave will result in nice, sharp stair-step display, making it easier to see the effects that we're looking for. The schematic in Fig. 2 shows how simple the design actually is.

Integrated circuit IC1-a is an inverter. It is the active component in an oscillator that generates the C.R.T.'s squarewave. The rest of the oscillator consists of R1, XTAL1, C1, and C2. Resistor R1 provides a DC feedback path for IC1-a. The value of R1 is not critical, but should not be too large. The suggested value of 10 megohms will work quite well. Capacitors C1 and C2 stabilize the oscillator, and their values are also not critical, but should be between 10 and 60 pF. The smaller their value is, the more quickly the oscillator will start, but the less stable it will be. XTAL1 sets the frequency of the oscillator. Its value is also not critical, but should be between 1 and 10 MHz for good results.

The output of IC1-a is buffered by IC1-b and fed to IC2, whose purpose is to divide the signal frequency down so that cables of various lengths can be measured. Without IC2, the reflected waves in very long cables may not return in one complete oscillator cycle. By slowing the clock frequency down with IC2, it is easier to measure longer cables. If you are only working with short cable runs, it might be possible to omit IC2.

The oscillator is matched to the cable being tested with R2. Its value should be equal to the characteristic

Remember that the width of the first stair step is the time it takes the initial wave to travel to the end of the line and back, just like measuring the length of the tray in the water analogy. The other thing you can determine is if the end of the line is open or shorted. We'll do those experiments later. First, we need to build the C.R.T. itself. Generating and viewing the waveforms on an actual cable is a lot better than just talking about them.

Table 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cable Type</th>
<th>Velocity Factor</th>
<th>Characteristic Impedance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RG-58/U</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>52 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG-59/U</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>75 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG-6/U</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>52 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG-8/U</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>52 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG-174a</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>93 ohms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remembering the wall of the tray and the voltage wave is reflected back, which is seen as a second step up as it reaches the scope. Eventually, after all the ripples settle down, the cable "fills" up, and the final voltage level is equal to the level being produced by the signal generator.

If, on the other hand, the end of the cable is shorted, something different happens. The water analogy does not work as well as when the cable is open. As the signal generator drives the line high, the initial step up will appear on the scope as the voltage wave starts to travel down the cable. When the wave gets to the end of the cable, it sees a short circuit. Electrically speaking, the short circuit acts like a reverse wall. The wave striking it is bounced back upside down, canceling out some or all of the forward-traveling wave. When that negative-traveling wave finally travels back to the scope, it will be seen as a step down.

Those stair-step waveforms can be used in many different ways. You can measure the width of the first stair step to determine the length of the cable.
Impedance of the cable being tested. That match helps prevent multiple reflections, and helps make the stair-step response easier to see. Resistor R2 is not absolutely needed, especially if you are concerned with only the first step of the stair-step waveform.

All of the components for the C.R.T. can be mounted on a small breadboard. The photograph in Fig. 3 shows both the completed prototype and placement of the parts. Assembly can be finished in 5 minutes or less. The power supply for the circuit can be anywhere between 2 and 6 volts, so the C.R.T. can be powered with your choice of either batteries or a bench top power supply.

Experiments. We've already seen (from the water-tray example) a method that allows us to measure the distance the water travels to the side of the tray. That method can be applied to electrical waves traveling in cables as well. An oscilloscope can be used to measure both the time that a wave takes to travel the length of a cable, and what the voltage level of that wave is. Some common types of coaxial cable are listed in Table 1 along with their velocity factors and characteristic impedances.

An electrical wave's velocity factor (how fast the water spreads across the tray in our analogy from before) is related to the speed of light in a vacuum. For example, according to the

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**PARTS LIST FOR THE CABLE REFLECTION TESTER**

**SEMICONDUCTORS**

IC1—74HC14 hex HCMOS inverting Schmitt trigger, integrated circuit IC2—74HC4040 HCMOS 12-stage binary counter, integrated circuit (optional, see text)

**RESISTORS**

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

R1—10-megohm

R2—optional, see text

**ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS**

C1, C2—30-pF ceramic-disc capacitor

J1—BNC female connector (Digi Key ARFX1063-ND or similar)

XTAL1—11-10 MHz crystal, see text

Printed-circuit board or breadboard, wire, battery, etc.

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Fig. 4. Here's the C.R.T. hooked up to 50 feet of RG-59/U coaxial cable. The plateau halfway up the pulse is the effect of the signal bouncing back from the end of the cable. The length of time of that plateau measures how long it took for the signal to travel to the end of the cable and back.

Fig. 5. In this photo, the scope is magnifying the plateau mentioned in Fig. 4. Since we know how fast electricity travels in this particular cable, half the distance shown here is how long it takes for the signal to go from one end of the cable to the other. It's now a simple matter to apply Distance = Time \times Speed to figure out the length of the cable.

Fig. 6. Now we've shorted the far end of the cable. Instead of going higher, the reflected signal makes the display drop down. Not only does that tell us that the cable is shorted, it also can tell us the distance to the short.

Information in Table 1, a wave in RG-58/U cable travels at 66% of the speed of light. We can use the characteristic impedance of the cable to tell us what value we should use for R2.

Now for some experiments. Connect the C.R.T. to an oscilloscope as shown in Fig. 1 using a 50-foot length of RG-59/U coaxial cable. Leave the long end of the cable unconnected. The waveform on the scope should be similar to that shown in Fig. 4.

You can easily see the very obvious stair-step effect in both the leading and trailing edges of the squarewave. Figure 4 is interesting because it shows several complete cycles of the squarewave and the overall effect of the reflected wave upon it.

In order to get a useful measurement however, you must zoom in on just the first step on either the leading or trailing edge. Figure 5 shows the waveform of Fig. 4 with the scope's magnifier turned on. That will, unfortunately, decrease the accuracy of the measurement. Count the divisions on the scope's screen. The example in Fig. 5 has a stair-step about 8 divisions wide. Make sure that you don't just measure the width of the step itself (which is only 7 divisions wide). Include time it took to rise up to that step (another division). The scope in Fig. 5 is set to .02 µs/division. The velocity factor from Table 1 for the cable (type RG-59/U) is 66%.

Now we can pull out our equation and plug in the numbers. A stair-step of 8 divisions at .02 µs/division is .16 µs long. Dividing that by 2 gives us .08 µs. We then multiply by both the cable's velocity factor (66%, or .66) and the speed of light, which is 186,284 miles/second. Since our time measurement is in µs, we need to change the speed-of-light constant to µs, also. That conversion alone would be fine if we needed the length in miles, but the cable being tested is only 50 feet long, so multiply the speed-of-light constant by 5280. The final speed-of-light constant we will use in the length formula is now how many feet light travels in 1 µs, which is about 983 feet.

Let's substitute into the formula:

\[ L = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V}{c} \times V \]

\[ = 0.08 \times 0.66 \times 983 \]

\[ = 51.9 \]

The distance of the cable works out to be 51.9 feet. Considering the second-rate accuracy of the scope being
used and the simple carpenter's tape measure used to check the actual length of the cable, the results are surprisingly accurate.

What happens if the end of the cable is shorted instead of left open? The results of that are shown in Fig. 6. Notice that instead of a stair-stepping-up waveform, the waveform steps up, then down. The down step is the result of the wave being reflected off of the shorted end of the cable. An additional change to the setup used for Fig. 6 is that R2 has been bypassed. That means that the signal generator is not matched to the cable, so when the reflected wave comes back it is once more reflected out. That back and forth reflection continues on and on like a pendulum with the waveform getting smaller each time. Additional views showing the reflected waves can be seen in Figs. 7 and 8.

**Practical Applications.** While digging in your yard, you accidentally severed a length of your satellite-TV cable. You had a repairman come out to replace it, but your reception has been terrible since then. The cable in your system is RG-58/U. You suspect that the repairman may have put in RG-59/U by mistake. How would you use the C.R.T. to diagnose that problem?

To simulate that situation, make up a cable from two 25-foot lengths of RG-58/U with a 25-foot length of RG-59/U cable spliced in between them. The overall cable length is 75 feet. Attach the C.R.T. to one end of the cable assembly and watch what happens on the scope when a squarewave is sent down the cable. The scope in Fig. 9 is set to display one complete cycle of the squarewave that was driving the cable.

The squarewave will initially step up as it travels down the RG-58/U. However, 25-feet later, it hits the RG-59/U. Since RG-59/U has a higher characteristic impedance than RG-58/U, a small positive reflection occurs. That causes the waveform to step up higher. The waveform travels another 25 feet when it hits RG-58/U again. The impedance mismatch (a mirror image of the first mismatch) causes a small negative reflection, which results in the step back down to the value appropriate for RG-58/U. The waveform continues on to the end of the line, and is then reflected back.

The scope has been set in Fig. 10 to zoom in on the leading edge of the stair-step waveform. If you don't know where the RG-59/U was spliced in, you can easily calculate the location using the length calculations from before. The first part of the waveform is about 4 divisions long. That is the initial length of cable before the splice, which works out to be about 25.9 feet.

The length of the spliced cable causes the short step up, which is also

used to diagnose an impedance mismatch in the cable. The C.R.T. is set to display one complete cycle of the squarewave that was driving the cable. The scope in Fig. 9 is set to display one complete cycle of the squarewave that was driving the cable.

The squarewave will initially step up as it travels down the RG-58/U. However, 25-feet later, it hits the RG-59/U. Since RG-59/U has a higher characteristic impedance than RG-58/U, a small positive reflection occurs. That causes the waveform to step up higher. The waveform travels another 25 feet when it hits RG-58/U again. The impedance mismatch (a mirror image of the first mismatch) causes a small negative reflection, which results in the step back down to the val-

about 4 divisions long. Since RG-58/U has the same velocity factor as RG-59/U, the same calculations as before can be used, so the length of the spliced cable is also about 25.9 feet.

Don't lose sight, however, of the most important part of that measure-

(Continued on page 68)
BUILD THIS

AUTOMATIC PARTS TRAY

Here's the software that makes our board-assembly system work, and an optical encoder to make sure it works perfectly.

JAMES J. BARBARELLO

Last time we built a PC-based stepper-motor controller, and an automated parts-dispensing system called the APT (Automated Parts Tray). This time, we'll present the format of the data file that specifies the parts to use in populating a PC board. Then we'll discuss the software (including a complete listing), and show how to use it to populate a sample PC board—the stepper-motor controller presented last time. As a bonus, we'll provide hardware and software details for adding an optical encoder that will allow your PC to sense when bin 1 of the APT is in place.

Data File Format. The APT data file is simply an ASCII text file that lists every part that is to be mounted on a board. The format of the file is shown in Listing 1. (Note: All listings contain line numbers for reference only; if you type a file in, do not enter the line numbers.) Line 1 of the data file provides a description of the board; the description is displayed at the bottom of the screen whenever the APT program is running. Line 2 provides the board's horizontal and vertical dimensions. All dimensions are in inches. Values in the data file should be separated by commas.

Line 3, which contains only a backslash ("\"), says to begin a new part. Following that is one line for every part hole. Each line contains three items: x and y coordinates, and a third value (polarity), which is normally 0, and should be set to 1 for the key point of a polarized component. For example, the cathode of a diode, pin 1 of an IC, or the positive end of an electrolytic capacitor could be used to help ensure correct part orientation. Each part may have as many as 20 holes. For parts with more than 20 holes (such as a 40-pin IC), simply identify the perimeter holes that define the location and orientation of the part.

After the line of the last hole for the current part comes a line containing only an asterisk (**). The following line contains a comment about the part, such as its name, its value, its placement, etc. The next line contains the bin number, and that completes the first part. The next line contains a backslash, which marks the beginning of the next part.

To see how this works in practice, let's examine a sample data file for the stepper-motor PC board, presented last time. Listing 2 shows an abbreviated version of the data file, and Fig. 1 shows the foil pattern. To help identify the x and y coordinates of each hole, we have overlaid a 0.1-inch × 0.1-inch grid on the pattern. The positive x direction may be opposite of what you expect. The reason is that the APT program displays things looking down on the component side of the board, but we have only the foil side to work with. You could work with a component side view, in which case x would increase in the positive direction from left to right.

The first set of hole coordinates (lines 4–12) is followed by a comment that indicates those are non-part holes. Typical of that variety would be mounting holes, or holes used for options that are not being installed. Here, the first two sets of coordinates are for the holes where J1 mounts. The last three are for the holes indicated in the original article as "Future Optical-Encoder Input," along with holes for ground and +5 volts. None of those holes will have a part inserted, so the bin number (following the asterisk) is zero. That tells the program to display the holes for reference purposes, but not to consider them as part holes, i.e., not to rotate the parts tray.

As shown in lines 13–27, the first part to be installed is J1. Note that 11 holes are specified, and the last hole is shown as the polarity indicator. That is followed by the asterisk separator, and a comment line. Since J1 is relatively heavy, the comment indicates that it should be obtained from sup-
LISTING 2

001. STEPPER CONTROLLER,
V951003 - JJB
002. 2.85,2.8 026. 1
003. \ 027. \n004. 2,5,0 ... 028. 1
005. 2,2.35,0 100. 9,8,0
006. 7,35,0 101. 1,3,8,0
007. 2.6,1,0 102. .
008. 2.6,1.25,0 103. R7 - 2.2Kohm
009. * 104. 2
010. Non-Part Holes. Bin 0 means ... 105. \n011. 0 208. 2.6,75,0
012. \ 209. .
013. 6,75,0 210. STEPPER MOTOR PHASE A
014. .5,8,0 211. .
015. .6,95,0 212. .
016. 6,1.05,0 213. .
017. 5,1.45,0 214. .
018. 6,1.60 215. .
019. 6,1.73,0 216. .
020. 6,1.84,0 231. POWER - RED IS +5V.
021. 5.2,0 231. WHITE IS GND
022. 6,1.95,0 232. 1
023. 6,2.07,1 232. .

LISTING 3

1 REM** STEPPER.BAS (c) 1995 JJ Barbarello,
Manalapan, NJ (908) 536-5499
2 REM** V951013
3 DEF SEG = 64
4 DEFINT A: DIM a(4), h(500, 1), p(20, 1), comment$(500), bin(500)
5 abinold = 1: ainit = 12: OUT add, ainit
6 a(1) = 5: a(2) = 3: a(3) = 10: a(4) = 12
7 add = 888
8 OPEN "stepper.fil" FOR INPUT AS #1
9 LINE INPUT #1, il$: CLOSE 1
10 OPEN file$ FOR INPUT AS #1
11 LINE INPUT #1, il$: 
12 LINE INPUT #1, boardsize$
13 h(0, 0) = VAL(boardsize$)
14 comma = INSTR(boardsize$, ",")
15 h(0, 1) = VAL(MIDS(boardsize$, comma + 1, 20))
16 REM***** READ SIZE OF PCB AND LOCATION OF HOLES
17 ctrl1 = 1
18 WHILE NOT EOF(1)
19 LINE INPUT #1, a$: B$ = LEFT$(a$, 1)
20 SELECT CASE B$
21 CASE "0" TO "9", " 22 h(ctrl1, 0) = VAL(a$)
23 comma1 = INSTR(a$, ",")
24 h(ctrl1, 1) = VAL(MIDS(a$, comma1 + 1, 20))
25 ctrl1 = ctrl1 + 1
26 CASE IS "C"
27 LINE INPUT #1, a$
28 comma1 = INSTR(a$, ",")
29 LINE INPUT #1, a$
30 bin = VAL(a$)
31 CASE IS "Y"
32 CASE ELSE
33 END SELECT
34 WEND
35 REM** CLOSE & RE-OPEN FILE, DUMMY READ INITIAL DATA
36 CLOSE 1
37 OPEN file$ FOR INPUT AS #1
38 LINE INPUT #1, title$
39 LINE INPUT #1, boardsize$
40 LINE INPUT #1, backslash$
41 REM***** CALCULATE SCALE FACTORS FOR PCB DISPLAY
42 IF h(0, 1) - 2 > h(0, 0) THEN
43 ystep = 28 / h(0, 0)
44 xstep = ystep * 7 / 5
45 adjust1:
46 IF (xstep * h(0, 0) * 10 > 540) OR (ystep * h(0, 1) * 10 > 280) THEN
47 ystep = ystep - .1: xstep = ystep * 7 / 5: GOTO adjust1
48 END IF
49 ELSE
50 xstep = 56 / h(0, 0)
51 ystep = xstep * .68
52 adjust2:
53 IF xstep * h(0, 0) * 10 > 540) OR (ystep * h(0, 1) * 10 > 280) THEN
54 xstep = xstep - .1: xstep = xstep * .68: GOTO adjust2
55 END IF
56 END IF
57 REM***** START-UP SCREEN
58 SCREEN 9: CLS
59 LINE (3, 3)-(630, 335), 7: B (LINE (5, 5)-(627, 333), 7, B
60 LINE (230, 30)-(368, 65), 15, B
61 LOCATE 4, 35: COLOR 15, 9: PRINT "APT SYSTEM"
62 PAINT (235, 35), 9, 15: LOCATE 6, 18: COLOR 7, 1
63 PRINT "(c) 1995, JJ Barbarello, Manalapan, NJ 07726"
64 LOCATE 7, 33: PRINT "(908) 536-5499": COLOR 15, 1
65 LOCATE 13, 20: PRINT "Position Tray at Bin 1, then press Enter...;"
66 OUT add, ainit
67 a$ = INPUT$(1)
68 REM***** WORK SCREEN
69 CLS
70 LINE (1, 1)-(630, 293), 3, BF
71 LINE (1, 1)-(630, 210), 7, B
72 LINE (1, 322)-(630, 334), 3, BF
73 LINE (1, 322)-(630, 334), 7, B
74 tileoffset = (80 - LEN(title$)) / 2
75 LOCATE 25, titleoffset: COLOR 8, 0: PRINT title$, COlOR 15, 0
76 REM***** CALCULATE WORKING VARIABLES & DISPLAY PCB
77 x = h(0, 0) * 10 * xstep: y = h(0, 1) * 10 * ystep
78 xoffset = xstep / 2: yoffset = ystep / 2
79 LINE (xoffset - 4, yoffset - 2)-(xoffset + 4, yoffset + 8), 8, BF
80 FOR i = xoffset TO xstep * h(0, 0) * 10 + xstep STEP xstep
81 FOR j = yoffset TO ystep * h(0, 1) * 10 + 2 + yoffset STEpystep
82 PSET (i, j), 12
83 NEXT j
84 NEXT i
85 FOR i = 1 TO ctrl1 - 1
86 CIRCLE h(i, 0) * 10 * xstep + xoffset, h(i, 1) * 10 * ystep + yoffset), 1, 14
87 NEXT i
88 REM***** READ PART LOCATION DATA FROM FILE AND DISPLAY

Fig. 1. Here's the foil-side view of the Stepper Motor Controller presented last time. The superimposed grid helps locate component positions accurately.
ponent bin A. However, the bin identifier is cited as 1. There's still no need to move the tray.

Bin 1 contains the 100-ohm resistors. When we need a value (R7, 2.2K, lines 100–105), note that the bin number increases to "2." Parts identification continues until it's time to attach the stepper-motor wires (lines 208–212). Here, only a single hole is identified, and the tray stays "parked" at bin 1. The file ends with the power connections (lines 228–232).

The APT Software. Now let's see how the software puts the data file to use. The program, STEPPER.BAS, is shown in Listing 3. [Line numbers are included for reference only. They must not be included in the run-time file]. Lines 8 and 9 open a one-line file called STEPPER.FIL. That file contains the name of the text file that contains the PC-board data. You can create the file using any text editor or from a DOS command line as follows:

```
CPAT> copy con stepper.fil <Enter>
datafile.txt <Enter>
<Ctrl> <Z> <Enter>
CPAT>
```

In the above, replace "datafile.txt" with the name of the file with the PC-board data that you created. The term <Enter> means press the Enter key, <Ctrl> <Z> means press and hold the ctrl key while you press the Z key.

The program then opens the PC-board data file and reads all the component location information (lines 10–40). The program uses that information to calculate the scale at which the PC board will be displayed (42–56). The next step is to display basic program information (57–75). Lines 77–87 then display the PC board. Note that the program runs in screen mode 9 (see line 58), which is a screen resolution of 640 x 350. Nearly all EGA, VGA, and SVGA adapters support that mode, but earlier adapters do not, so don't plan on using that old 8088-based PC you have lying around for this project unless it has an appropriate video adapter.

Next, the program (lines 89–125) displays the holes associated with each part, calling subroutine HWCONTROL (from 113) to position the APT tray at the designated bin.

HWCONTROL. The purpose of HWCONTROL is to find the shortest route between the current and the next bin positions, and then move the tray to the next position.

HWCONTROL actually does three
TABLE 1—MOTION CONTROL SEQUENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>A(5)</th>
<th>B*(4)</th>
<th>B(3)</th>
<th>A*(2)</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Line 134 saves the bin number to a temporary variable (abin). Line 135 ensures that a valid bin number is being processed. Line 136 creates another copy (abin2) of the current bin number. Then, if the value of the new bin is less than the value of the last bin (i.e., the current tray position), line 137 adds 12 to abin2. To understand why, let’s look at an example.

If we are at bin 6 (abinoid = 6) and we want to go to bin 4 (abin2 = 4) we want to go backward two positions. So, adding 12 to abin2 gives 16. The number of steps is thus 16 – 6 = 10.

Now look at the SELECT CASE routine (139–149). If the number of steps we need to take is between one and six, we simply set up to rotate clockwise (CW) the specified number of steps. If we need to go more than six steps, we set up to go counterclockwise (CCW). Likewise, if the number of steps is less than zero, we also set up to go CCW.

In our example, line 143 does three things. First, it sets variable lo to 4 and hi to 1. Second, it sets the stepping value to –1, so the For-Next loop will count backward. The result of the first two steps is CCW rotation. Third, it subtracts the current astep value (which is 10) from 12 to arrive at 2. As a result, the tray will move two steps CCW from bin 6 to bin 4.

To continue the example, assume we now want to move to bin 7. Line 137 does not come into play, since 7 is greater than 4. Line 138 calculates the difference as 3, which is handled in lines 140–141. The result is CW rotation, so the tray moves CW three positions to bin 7.

It’s also worth pointing out that if the number of steps needed to change bins is zero, the CASE ELSE statement takes effect, so the routine returns without performing any action. That’s important to remember when building the data file, since sequencing parts with identical values speeds up the assembly process.

All that’s left now is to perform the actual motion. Line 150 outputs a decimal 12, which is always the start of the movement sequence. Then the For-Next loop (153–158) cycles through the four steps. Lines 155–157 provide a variable delay that allows the motor time to spin up the first time through the loop. Subsequently, a shorter delay suffices, thus speeding movement.

Lines 174–175 provide a one-second delay, after which line 176 sends a value of zero. The delay keeps the stepper energized to ensure that it stops.

**PARTS LIST FOR THE OPTICAL ENCODER**

Q1—Infrared detector, 940nm, T1 case ( Jameco 112176 or equivalent) LED1—Infrared LED diode, T1 case (Jameco 112150 or equivalent) 
R1—220 ohms, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor R2—2200 ohms, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor Poster board, PC board, wire, 
mounting hardware, etc.

**NOTE:** The following are available from James J. Barbarelo, 817 
Tennent Road, Manalapan, NJ 07726. PC Board: APT-PC 
($12.00). Software including source and executable code for all 
software in the series, sample data files, and an enhanced version of 
the AFT software (including the 
opical encoder application): 
APT-S ($12.00). All prices include 
shipping. International orders add 
$5.00 (U.S. funds only). NJ 
residents must add sales tax. The 
author will accept phone calls 
6–8:00 PM EST, Monday through 
Friday ONLY (Tel: 908-536-5499). The 
author will gladly answer 
written questions if accompanied 
by a self-addressed stamped 
envelope.

![Fig. 2. The optical encoder consists of little more than an IR emitter and detector.](image)

![Fig. 3. Mount all components for the optical encoder board as shown here. Note that though shown off board, LED1 and Q1 are mounted as discussed in the text.](image)

![Fig. 4. Bend the leads of LED1 and Q1 to keep the bodies of those devices about a half-inch above the PC board.](image)
NEW PRODUCTS
continued from page 22

handheld, professional-quality digital multimeters that offer the benchtop features used for today’s complex electrical and electronic system diagnostics and troubleshooting. The AM-90 is an average-sensing DMM. The AM-91 offers true RMS AC measurements and a backlit LCD readout.

Both meters feature dual-display LCDs that allow the user to view two variables at the same time. Measuring functions include DC voltage, adaptor input, frequency, duty cycle, resistance, capacitance, continuity test, conductance, diode test, DC and AC current. The Model AM-91 adds duty-cycle and dBm measurements, as well as a true-RMS AC/DC mode with a 20-kHz bandwidth that gives you accurate readings for non-sinusoidal waveforms.

Pushbutton functions include a 4000-count fast-measuring mode, a 40,000-count high-resolution slow-measuring mode, data hold, a 41-segment bar graph that updates 128 times per second, auto polarity, data store and recall, relative zero mode, relative percentage change mode, relative per unit mode, and three min/max/avg modes, as well as secondary function selection. The AM-91 also offers a dBm reference impedances selection.

Each DMM is housed inside a gasket-sealed, heavy-duty casing made of a high-impact, fire-retardant material that keeps out dirt, grease, oil, and moisture. Each comes with a rubber holster, test leads with alligator adapter clips, a 9-volt battery, and an instruction manual.

The Models AM-90 and AM-91 have list prices of $249.85 and $299.85, respectively.

AMPROBE INSTRUMENTS
630 Merrick Road
Lynbrook, NY 11563
Tel: 516-593-5600
Fax: 516-593-5682

Satellite-TV Power Controller
And Surge Protector

Electrical problems on the power, satellite-dish, cable, and telephone lines—due to environmental disturbances, problems in the power-distribution system, and poor or aging wiring—can create problems and degrade satellite home-entertainment system components. According to its manufacturer, the Satellite-TV Power Controller and Surge Protector (PB-503) is designed to protect equipment from these problems. The PB-503 is a compact, handheld device that can be easily transported and used for repair and maintenance tasks.

PB-503 offers protection against voltage surges, lightning, and other electrical disturbances that can damage satellite dish systems. It also includes a built-in surge protector to safeguard against potential damage caused by power surges or lightning strikes. The device can be used to test power lines and detect defects that may cause problems in satellite home-entertainment systems.

PB-503 is easy to use and requires minimal setup. It can be connected to a power line or a satellite dish system using standard coaxial cable connectors. The device features a simple interface with clearly labeled buttons and indicators that allow users to quickly and easily perform tests and make repairs.

The PB-503 has a rugged, durable design that makes it suitable for use in a variety of environments. It is designed to withstand the rigors of daily use in field applications and is built to last. The device is powered by standard 9-volt batteries, which provide long battery life and are readily available in most retail stores.

PB-503 is a convenient tool for satellite home-entertainment system repair and maintenance. Its compact design, user-friendly interface, and protective features make it an essential tool for any technician working with satellite dish systems. With PB-503, users can quickly and easily diagnose and repair problems in satellite home-entertainment systems, ensuring that these systems remain in top condition for years to come.

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here sure was a lot of email over our simplified trisamp digital-filter story from last month. those digital filters continue to amaze me. properly used, digital filters can completely blow away all older analog designs. With digital technology, it is trivially easy to make a "gentle" filter with a slope of, say, two-decibels-per-octave for high-end audio enthusiasts. Or a "violent" filter that easily provides stop-band slopes of hundreds of decibels-per-octave, which, to the signal, gives the effect of hitting a brick wall. And the filters will provide both "perfect" tuning and "distortionless" phasing.

At any rate, a lot of you asked for extra details on a "real" digital-filter design. I guess we can attack this in a future column. But first, we will need to explore certain math topics.

**Linear Equations**

The key to any digital filter design is finding coefficients. Hopefully, you find what you want in a book or an applications note. If not, you start with a pile of equations that describe the amplitudes and frequencies you desire. Then you solve the equations to find your coefficients. The tricky part is that you will typically be solving for lots of frequencies and amplitudes. The math usually involves linear equations. Such as:

\[ x - 3y = 9 \]
\[ x + 2y = -1 \]

That is one example of a pair of linear algebraic equations. The idea here is to find the value or values of \( x \) and \( y \) that makes both equations true. The solution in this relatively simple example is \( x = 3 \) and \( y = -2 \). It can be found in a number of different ways. You could subtract the second equation from the first, leaving one equation in \( y \). Or solve the first equation for \( x \) and substitute its value into the second.

The system is linear because the only power of \( x \) or \( y \) involved is the first. When the number of equations equals the number of unknowns, you can usually find all the unknowns.

Often, you'd expect one solution for \( x \) and \( y \), but in special cases, there can be zero or many solutions. You could evaluate these oddball cases by graphing your equation as a pair of straight lines. If the lines cross only one time, you have one solution. If the lines are parallel, you have no solution. And if the lines extend into one longer

---

**A pile of numbers is called a matrix. A matrix is two dimensional if it can be arranged into rows and columns. A matrix is square if the number of rows equals the number of columns. Math that takes a pile of numbers and creates a new number or pile of numbers is called a matrix operator.**

**One popular matrix operator is called a determinant. A determinant takes a pile of numbers and calculates a new number from that pile.**

**The determinant for a 2x2 matrix is the difference of the cross product of its diagonals...**

\[ \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \]

**Higher order determinants are found by reducing them. A selected row and column is crossed out, leaving a subdeterminant. The value at the crossout is multiplied by the subdeterminant. Note that signs alternate across the row as the products are summed. Here is how a 3x3 is reduced...**

\[ \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = a(ei - fh) - b(di - fg) + c(dg - ef) \]

**The process continues for higher orders. Such as this 4x4...**

\[ \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ e & f & g & h \\ i & j & k & l \\ m & n & o & p \end{vmatrix} = a(jk - li) - b(ik - jl) + c(il - jk) - d(ik - jl) \]

**FIG. 1—DETERMINANTS ARE A POWERFUL method for solving complex linear equations such as those needed for digital-filter designs.**
Consider this set of four linear equations in four unknowns...

\[
\begin{align*}
3w - 2x + 1y + 4z &= -9 \\
4w + 4x - 6y + 9z &= 1 \\
2w - 2x + 1y + 4z &= 6 \\
5w + 4x - 3y - 7z &= -3
\end{align*}
\]

Make a 4x4 system determinant out of the numbers in front of the variables.
Then make four variable determinants by selectively substituting the right side result in each w, x, y, or z column. Then divide variable by system...

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
w & -2 & 1 & 4 \\
1 & 4 & -6 & 9 \\
6 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\
-3 & 4 & -3 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & -9 & 1 & 4 \\
4 & 1 & -6 & 9 \\
2 & 6 & 1 & 4 \\
5 & -3 & -3 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
w = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\
4 & 4 & -6 & 9 \\
2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\
5 & 4 & -3 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
x = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\
4 & 4 & -6 & 9 \\
2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\
5 & 4 & -3 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
y = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\
4 & 4 & -6 & 9 \\
2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\
5 & 4 & -3 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
z = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\
4 & 4 & -6 & 9 \\
2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\
5 & 4 & -3 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

FIG. 2—THIS EXAMPLE SHOWS how determinants are used to solve a system of four linear equations with four unknowns.

line, you will have an infinite number of solutions.

In a digital filter, you might want to solve ten linear equations for ten frequencies. While you can still solve your first equation for one variable, plug that into the second, plug that solution into the third, and so on, that “Gaussian” elimination gets ugly in a hurry. Instead, we can turn to a super elegant (though obscure and awful-sounding) process. Let’s look at that next.

Determinants

When mathematicians face a messy number problem, often they’ll start working with entire piles of numbers instead. A pile of numbers is called a matrix. A matrix arranged into rows and columns is two dimensional. And those having an identical number of rows and columns are square.

A matrix operator takes one pile of numbers and generates a new pile of numbers from it following some rule or set of rules. Matrix operators are often dumb-witted, orderly, and very repetitive.

One extremely important matrix operator is known as a determinant. Determinants excel at ridiculously simplifying the solution of high-order linear equations. Consider the following 2x2 square matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Its determinant is found when you multiply the diagonals together and subtract them

\[
D = ad - bc
\]

A determinant for a larger square matrix is found per all the details in Fig. 1. For example, a 3x3 determinant:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b & c \\
d & e & f \\
g & h & i
\end{pmatrix}
\]

will evaluate as follows:

\[
D = a(ei - fh) - b(di - fg) + c(dh - eg)
\]

The game can continue for larger
1. Avoid long floating point multiply times. Use a newer microprocessor, a DSP chip, or consider adding a math coprocessor.
2. Brute force your 4X4 code. This can reduce the overhead on your critical innermost timing loop.
3. Force zeros in all but one top row entry by using an obscure rule that says "A determinant remains unchanged if any row is added to another row multiplied by a constant". There is no need to evaluate a subdeterminant if it is only going to get multiplied by zero in the next step. Like so...

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
 a & b & c \\
 d & e & f \\
 g & h & i \\
\end{vmatrix}
= \begin{vmatrix}
 a+Kg & b+Kh & c+Kl \\
 d & e & f \\
 g & h & i \\
\end{vmatrix}
\]

First, let constant \( K1 = -b/h \) so that \( b+Kh = 0 \). Substitute these new values into your determinant. Then let a new constant \( K2 = -c/i \). Substitute again. This leaves you with zeros in the "b" and "c" column positions. Thus, only the "a" subdeterminant needs evaluated. Speedup is substantial.

4. Solve the highest order equations for only one variable. Then substitute this into a lesser solution. For instance, suppose we want to solve...

\[
aw + bx + cy + dz = J \\
ev_1 + fx + gy + hz = K \\
iw + jx + ky + lz = L \\
mw + nx + oy + pz = M
\]

Solve this 4X4 linear equation only for \( w \). Since variable \( w \) is now known, we can call it constant \( W \). And combine it with constants \( J \) through \( M \). Leaving this much faster solving set of 3X3 equations...

\[
fx + gy + hz = K - We \\
jx + ky + lz = L - Wi \\
nx + oy + pz = M - Wm
\]

\[\text{FIG. 3—TO KEEP COMPUTATION TIMES from getting out of hand, these speed-up tricks are used in the author's LINAREQ.PS utility.}\]

determinants. Find a value in some row and column. Find the subdeterminant that is left when you strike out the row and the column of that value. Evaluate your subdeterminant and multiply by that value. Be sure to alternate the sign when you continue across (or down) your chosen row or column.

A determinant is just a series of multiplications and additions that accept a square matrix and determine a single numeric from its rows and columns.

Now for the neat part. Figure 2 shows us how determinants can solve linear equations. Such as:

\[
\begin{align*}
Ax + By + Cz &= J \\
Dx + Ey + Fz &= K \\
Gx + Hy + Iz &= L
\end{align*}
\]

Assume we know constants \( A \) through \( L \) and want to find unknowns \( x \), \( y \), and \( z \). The system determinant is found using elements \( A \) through \( I \). Your \( x \) determinant can be found by substituting for \( J \), \( K \), and \( L \) in the \( x \) column positions. Your \( y \) determinant is similarly found by substituting \( J \), \( K \), and \( L \) in the \( y \) column. And the same is done for \( z \).

Our messy linear equations then simply becomes:

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= (x\text{det})/(\text{sysdet}) \\
y &= (y\text{det})/(\text{sysdet}) \\
z &= (z\text{det})/(\text{sysdet})
\end{align*}
\]

All you are doing here is simple multiplications and additions, followed by a single division for each variable. Note that whenever the system determinant is zero, the equations blow up, and you have no solutions at all. In other words, an indeterminate determinant.

Additional details on determinants can be found in almost any advanced algebra textbook.

Faster! Faster!

With PostScript, you can easily do an \( 8 \times 8 \) determinant in 70 milliseconds or less. Directly solving an \( 8 \times 8 \) linear equation will take nine times as long. One determinant is used as the system denominator; eight for the variables.

Call the \( 8 \times 8 \) determinant time \( t \). If you blindly go to a \( 9 \times 9 \) solution, you will need \( 9t \) for the determinant. And \( 10 \times 9 = 90t \) for the full solution. Thus, solving the \( 9 \times 9 \) would take \( 10 \) times as long. A \( 10 \times 10 \) would take \( 10 \times 11 = 110 \) times as long, and so on. As you can see, things quickly can get way out of hand.

So, we'll think smarter instead of harder. Figure 3 shows us some handy speedup tricks. Those get real important when dealing with anything above \( 8 \times 8 \).

First and foremost, use a computer system that does not take forever to do some floating-point multiplications. Any newer microprocessor, any DSP, or a math coprocessor should help bunches. Second, brute-force linear code your \( 4 \times 4 \). Instead of using four \( 3 \times 3 \)s that call \( 12 \times 2 \times 2 \). That reduces the overhead on your innermost (and most often called) service loop.

Third is the real biggie. There's a sneaky and off-the-wall rule that tells us: A determinant stays unchanged if you replace the value in a row with itself added to a constant multiplied by the value. Use that rule to force zeros as there is no need to solve any subdeterminant if you are just going to multiply it by zero in the next step. Therefore, if you force zeros first, an \( 8 \times 8 \) determinant only has to calculate one \( 7 \times 7 \), not eight of them.

Similarly, we know a full \( 9 \times 9 \) is going to take much longer than an \( 8 \times 8 \). So why not use the \( 9 \times 9 \) to solve for only one variable? Then substitute that one variable back into the eight remaining equations and solve a faster \( 8 \times 8 \). That last trick lets you find a \( 9 \times 9 \) in 1.2 times that of an \( 8 \times 8 \). You can do a PostScript \( 10 \times 10 \) determinant in 2.1 seconds.

The speedup details can be a tad system specific. You have to take into account system overhead versus multiplication times and so on. And a few new divisions may be needed. Thus, linear coding a \( 5 \times 5 \) or zero forcing a \( 6 \times 6 \) may or may not help you much, and could actually slow you down. But those speedup tricks certainly help a lot for larger matrices. I've posted my PostScript code for all this in file LINEAREQ.PS to my www.tinaja.com.
Induction Heating

Considering that this topic is something of an arcane backwater, I've sure gotten a lot of calls about it. In brief, most induction heaters are really nothing more than a transformer with a shorted turn. A long time ago, someone noticed that transformer and coil cores sometimes got painfully warm. They then decided to try and do that on purpose, and the rest is history.

An induction heater places a fairly conductive object inside a resonant coil. Radio-frequency energy routed through the coil gets transferred by induction to the conductive object, heating it.

A non-magnetic conductor heats by way of the eddy effect. Magnetic conductors heat through an additional hysteresis loss. Either way, energy is mostly transferred by the magnetic, or the "H" field.

Induction heating is most popular with iron or steel objects. But nearly any lossy but otherwise fairly strong conductor can work.

Somewhat related are dielectric heaters. A dielectric heater places an object that is only somewhat lossy between the plates of a resonating capacitor. Radio-frequency energy is transferred by dielectric coupling to the object. Energy is transferred by the electric or "E" field.

Dielectric heating works best with glues, or similar lossy but otherwise fairly good insulators. Those conductive capacitor plates can also optionally apply pressure.

A microwave oven can be both an induction heater and dielectric heater. The target is put inside a waveguide or cavity. Energy can be transferred using either or both fields. Unfortunately, due to mismatch and reflected power, the magnetron in the oven blows up when you try actually using the induction part of the field by putting any metal inside.

I've shown three radio-frequency heating approaches in Fig. 4. The advantages of induction or dielectric heating are that you'll heat only the object, not the environment. You exactly control the temperature and its rate of heating or cooling, as well as the heating-depth profile and the total energy transferred. The (usually) contactless process also avoids contamination, and can even be done inside a vacuum.

A few important uses for induction heaters include heat treating of metals, brazing or soldering, and for shrink-fit assembling. Thanks to the frequency-sensitive skin effect, you can carefully control the depth of heat penetration. Therefore, induction is ideally suited for surface hardening of running parts such as crankshafts or CV universal joints.

Some of the new "cool-top" stove designs also use induction heating. In addition to warming your lunch, dielectric heating is used to make plywood, for materials research, and in various medical treatments.

Since they emit RF, the FCC regulates all induction and dielectric heaters. The applicable regulations can be found in Part 15, which covers virtually every type of emission and device, and in the short and obscure Part 18, which covers industrial electronics. One source for those regs are the US Government Bookstores in many cities. I was unable to find any of the less common FCC regs on line.

A popular operating frequency for those devices used to be 27.12 MHz, with a tolerance of 326 kHz. However, at that frequency the harmonics of an improperly shielded induction heater might totally trash TV-Channel 2, and much of the FM band.

Newer induction heaters often oper-
ate in the 50—200 kHz range. The frequency chosen is carefully optimized for the size of the load and the depth of penetration desired, but even raw 60-Hz AC power can be used to heat massive objects such as aluminum billets.

Earlier induction heaters required enormous vacuum-tube transmitters or motor-generator sets. These days, an induction heater is a variation on a switching-mode power supply, where power FETs or whatever squarewave drive a lossy but series-resonant load. Parallel-current modes are also possible. Figure 5 shows a simplified induction heater schematic.

Way back in high school, I worked with an early induction heater. It was just a tube-style 11-meter transmitter with an output of a few hundred watts driving a largish load coil. Inside the coil was a highly temperature-resistant glass tube. If a large nail was placed in the tube, it would light up to a bright cherry red within a few seconds.

You could also cook hot dogs in the thing, but you had to roll the hot dogs in iron filings first. We finally opted for a central coat-hanger wire through the hot dog. Even then, it usually burned the middle and left the outside cold.

While all this might sound like fun, the dangers inherent in home-lab induction-heating experiments are too numerous to mention here. As such, if you decide you want to pursue this topic further, be very careful, and make sure you do your homework first.

**Getting Info**

Induction-heating system design is tricky. Your frequency, power level, and coils have to be carefully matched to the objects being heated, and to the reasons for the heating in the first place. For one thing, tuning is critical.

It is fairly easy to find useful info on induction heating, but you'll have to dig around in some pretty obscure places.

A good place to start is the Web. I've just added a link for a super searching service to www.tinasaj.com that simultaneously lets you access many dozens of the more popular search engines.

I've also gathered some resources for you into this month's sidebar. The best books seem to be the two volumes of the old but goodie *Basics of Induction Heating* by Chester Tudbury. The only source for this text I have been able to find is through InductoHeat. The better Volume One concerns itself with coil and load fundamentals and heating calculations. Volume Two is on 1960 transmitter-circuit designs, tuning, and matching.

A 1988 book is titled *Elements of Induction Heating*. It is available from ASM Press. I also found a Franklin reprint about the 1969 *Industrial Applications of Induction Heating* text.

There is also the specialized *High Frequency Plasma Heating* from the American Institute of Physics. I have not seen this one, though.

I was unable to find any specific trade journal or association. However, you could try the IEEE Transactions on *Industrial Applications* or their Transactions on *Industrial Electronics*. For heating apps in general, check into *Induction Heating* or *Process Heating*. For the new cool stovetops, check into *Appliance and Appliance Manufacturer*. For power electronics, try PCIM.

Information from seminars on the topic are also available. InductoHeat is one source for that. In particular, check out their two-volume proceedings from the Sixth Annual Induction Heating Seminar. That consists of two thick, self-published volumes that cover heat treating and mass heating, with lots of solid design details. Dozens of free app notes are also newly offered. The ASM also promotes induction heating seminars and courses.

One high-profile induction-heating supplier already mentioned is InductoHeat. Competitors include Tocco, Fuji, Huttinger, and American Induction Heating.

Useful sources for coils and flux concentrators include Alphaform and Lepel. Lepel is part of InductoHeat. Raychem is big on induction-heated shrink tubing.

One used induction-heater buy/sell service is Tocco, but more brands are found in the *Used Equipment Digest or Surplus World*.

On your own, you could probably pick up a re-workable ham or military
surplus transmitter at Fair Radio Sales. Better still, modify a high level switching-mode power supply or PWM motor driver.

**Book-on-Demand Binding**

The Unibind people just came up with an interesting new home-binding solution. It’s called the Binding Spine, and is basically a “U”-shaped plastic channel with some hot glue in it and a temporary positioning tag.

You pop your text and your front and back covers in it and drop it in a Unibind “toaster.” The results look fairly sharp and the cost is under a dollar each.

There are three gotchas with this: You have to adjust your content to fit one of the fixed sizes (they are available in 1/8-inch increments). Second, you can not easily letter your spine. And, third, it looks much different than a “real” binding from a “real” printer.

Nonetheless, a new home-binding option is certainly welcome. I still like Unibind’s Pentabind best of all. But all we really need is a sanely priced, pre-scored sheet of self-stick hot glue on a carrier. Planax comes close, except for its high price.

There is no reason such a product cannot be offered at seven cents per binding (user retail). And as the new Hewlett Packard SSI/M makes full wraparound covers trivial, there are some great new opportunities out there. Contact Ron Leonard at Unibind for more details.

**New Tech Lit**

Electric-power generators reaching a stunning 60 percent efficiency are described in the July, 1966 issue of Power Engineering. The big trick, it seems, is to start off with a gas turbine, put a steam generator in the middle, and bottom out with an ammonia cycle.

Wood Machining News is a pricey newsletter on precision sawing for cabinet makers and such. Maker Messenger is a ventriloquism catalog and newsletter.

Free samples of Nyliner polymer bearings are offered by Thomson. Inventor-assistance source lists are available from R.L. Conger of Battelle Pacific Northwest. One is intended for non-commercial help, and a second for commercial services. But these days, only a total idiot would purposely call themselves an inventor. To do so is precisely the same as wearing a big animated neon talking sign that says “Please rip me off”. Much more on this in my Case Against Patents package.

More on BOD binding options and opportunities in my book-on-demand publishing kit, which can be obtained per my nearby Synergistics ad. And don’t forget to visit my new Web site, www.tinaja.com.

As usual, most of the mentioned items appear either in the Names and Numbers or the Induction Heating Resources sidebars. Be sure to check there before calling our no charge technical helpline listed in the Need Help? box.

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**Induction Heating Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone/Ext</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alphaform</td>
<td>1525 Old Alum Creek Drive, Columbus OH 43209</td>
<td>(614) 253-8900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am Induction Heating</td>
<td>33842 James Pompo Dr., Frazer MI 48026</td>
<td>(810) 294-1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliance</td>
<td>1110 Jorie Blvd., CS 9019, Oak Brook IL 60522</td>
<td>(708) 990-3484</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appliance Manufacturer</td>
<td>29100 Aurora Rd., #200, Solon OH 44139</td>
<td>(216) 349-3060</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASM International</td>
<td>9639 Kinsman Rd., Materials Park OH 44073</td>
<td>(800) 368-9800</td>
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<td>Fair Radio Sales</td>
<td>PO Box 1105, Lima OH 45802</td>
<td>(419) 227-6573</td>
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<td>Franklin</td>
<td>7804 Montgomery Avenue, Ellkins Park PA 19117</td>
<td>(215) 635-5252</td>
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<td>Fuji Electric</td>
<td>Park 80, West Plaza, Saddlebrook NJ 07663</td>
<td>(201) 712-0555</td>
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<td>Huttinger RF VII</td>
<td>1041 Glassboro Rd., Suite F2, Williamstown NJ 08094</td>
<td>(609) 875-2121</td>
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<td>IEEE Transactions</td>
<td>445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway NJ 08855</td>
<td>(908) 981-0060</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inducto Heat</td>
<td>32251 N Avis Drive, Madison Heights MI 48071</td>
<td>(800) 624-6297</td>
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<td>Inductotherm</td>
<td>10 Indel Avenue, Rancocas NJ 08073</td>
<td>(609) 267-9000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial Heating</td>
<td>Box 2600, Troy MI 48007</td>
<td>(313) 362-3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCIM</td>
<td>2472 Eastman Ave., #33-34, Ventura CA 93003</td>
<td>(805) 658-0933</td>
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<td>Process Heating</td>
<td>3150 River Rd, Suite 101, Des Plaines IL 60018</td>
<td>(708) 297-3450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raychem</td>
<td>300 Constitution Drive, Menlo Park CA 94025</td>
<td>(800) 227-7040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus Record</td>
<td>20 N Wacker Drive #2500, Chicago IL 60606</td>
<td>(800) 622-5449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tocco</td>
<td>1506 Industrial Blvd., Boaz AL 35957</td>
<td>(205) 593-7770</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Government Bookstore</td>
<td>720 N Main St., Pueblo CO 81003</td>
<td>(719) 544-3142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Used Equipment Digest</td>
<td>1100 Superior Ave., Cleveland OH 44144</td>
<td>(216) 696-7000</td>
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**NEW HELP?**

Phone or write all your US Tech Musings questions to:

**Don Lancaster**

Synergistics

Box 809-EN

 Thatcher AZ, 85552

Tel: 520-428-4073

US email: don@tinaja.com

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77
LIGHTING IS NOTHING NEW TO THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY. SIMPLE CANDLE REFLECTORS, USED AS "FOOT-LIGHTS", DATE BACK TO THE 1800s. WHenever NEW LIGHTING TECHNOLOGY CAME ALONG, IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE IT BECAME a part of entertainment presentations. Few forms of lighting, however, have offered the versatility of laser light effects. The ability to effectively control beams of light gives professional lighting technicians a tremendous edge over most other types of illumination.

Although dye lasers have been used in entertainment applications, this realm belongs almost exclusively to the gas lasers because of their visible beams of bright color. Copper-vapor tubes produce a pretty green with up to 150 milliwatts of power. Argon lasers emit anywhere from 10 milliwatts to 35 or 40 watts of blue. By using them with prisms or dichroic filters, other colors can also be produced. And don't forget the industry workhorse, the ruby-red helium neon, with outputs of 0.25 milliwatt to 25 or 30 milliwatts. Some HeNe tubes, due to an abnormal gas mixture, can produce 1 or 2 milliwatts of green radiance.

The choice of which type or combination of types to select depends upon a number of factors. The nature of the effects wanted, the intensity of the show, and the color or colors needed are all considerations, but the primary concern is probably going to be the size of the location where the production is to occur. For a small lounge or high-school dance, low-power lasers can be effective. However, when it comes to full-scale light shows, in large rooms or concert halls, there is little alternative to high-power argon tubes.

However, remember that those high-power units can be dangerous.
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December 1996. Electronics Now
There is an adage about peering directly into the beam of an argon laser. You'll only do it twice; once with each eye. So, if you work with argon lasers, a great deal of planning is needed in terms of beam direction, reflective surfaces, and optics, to keep the show safe for spectators, performers, and operators.

With that warning tucked away where you won't forget it, let's look at some of the ways exciting effects are obtained. We will explore simple equipment, and look at the principles behind sophisticated commercial machines. So let's get right to it.

Some Basics

The basis for any light-show equipment is a controlled method of moving and shaping the light. Throughout this discussion, references will be made to the X axis and Y axis. Those terms indicate the direction of the movement. Looking at a compass, X-axis motion is from east to west or west to east and is illustrated in Fig. 1A. The Y axis will be north to south or south to north and is shown in Fig.1B. Movement around those axes can be continuous in one direction, oscillate back and forth, or be a combination of both, depending on the desired effect. As a general rule, motion on the X-axis produces a horizontal line, bar, or sheet of light. Y-axis motion produces the same effect, but on a vertical plane. Experiment with rotating the X-axis and Y-axis individually to be sure you understand the basic principles before moving on to the first practical assembly.

Controlling the speed of movement has an additional influence on the visual image. For example, reflecting the beam into a very slowly revolving mirror will create a "dashing line" effect. As the speed of rotation is increased, the line will become solid. Aiming the laser at a mirror revolving in a circle will produce a circle or oval, depending on the angle of incident.

Speed can be controlled with commercial electronic units, but you can get acceptable results with the adjustable-output regulated power supply shown in Fig. 2. That power supply produces a very stable voltage output that can be varied between 1.2- to 24-volts DC by R2. Potentiometers, wired in series with the motors but not shown in the diagram, are used to regulate the speed; they work by varying the voltage to the motor. The system is efficient and inexpensive, and the regulated power supply could be useful in a number of other applications.

The Optical Table

Before going further, you will need to build a couple of simple optical tables. Don't worry if you are inexperienced with woodworking as they are easy to make. Use standard pegboard (3/16-inch holes) and pieces of 1 x 4 pine (see Fig. 3). The smaller table should be 12 x 20 inches, and the larger one 24 x 30 or 36 inches. Between the two you should have all the room you'll need to set up the optics, motors, etc. needed for the various demonstrations.

Note that two sheets of pegboard are used for each table. The top one acts as a guide, and the lower sheet stabilizes the vertical supports. For that to work properly, you must line up the holes in both sheets precisely and maintain accurate right angles. Use 3/16-inch wood dowels for many of the supports; they are inexpensive and easy to work with.
The height of a particular component can be adjusted by raising or lowering the dowel. You will find these tables handy when we explore holographic and scientific experiments later on in this series.

Some Experiments

The first, and simplest, assembly uses two motors. Each one has a round front-surface mirror mounted perpendicular to its shaft. Align the first mirror at about a 45-degree angle to the laser beam so that it reflects to the second mirror, positioned parallel to the beam. Figure 4 shows the correct orientation. The reflection from the second mirror projects back across the laser beam onto a screen made from an 8 x 10-inch sheet of cardboard with a sheet of white paper glued onto it.

With everything arranged as shown and the laser turned on, start one of the motors. A laser-light circle will appear on the screen. Next, adjust the angle of the motor, and watch how the circle shape becomes an oval. Now, start the second motor. A second, out of sync, circle will join the first, producing a “spirographic” effect on the screen. Add a 10,000-ohm potentiometer in series with each motor, and use them to vary the speeds of rotation. As you do, the pattern created on the screen will vary, providing a wide range of patterns.

While that is a very simple assembly, it provides the basics for more complicated layouts that will produce a fascinating number of pattern variations. For an immediate application, merely remove the screen, and aim the table, laser, motors, and all, at a nearby wall or ceiling.

For a second experiment, we’ll go to the X/Y-axis concept. Figure 5 shows a layout using two motors; one rotating a mirror on the X axis and the second on the Y axis. A 50/50 beam splitter sends half the laser beam to the first mirror, and, the rest to the other mirror. The two beams come back together at the screen, restoring the original intensity. When both motors turn at the same speed and the mirrors are in a vertical position, the projected laser light will form a solid cross.

If the X-axis mirror is angled to one side or the other, the line will follow the angle, and the image will change to a vertical line with a diagonal. Angling the Y-axis mirror will result in a similar variation of the vertical plane, and further distort the original cross. Now, slow one of the motors down. The line that it creates will become broken or dashed, giving you another distinctive pattern. It is easy to see the numerous kinds and varieties of patterns that you can create by simply changing motor speed and mirror angle.

After you have run this setup though its patterns, you can add a second beam splitter and a speaker (used as a modulator), for another way to modify the patterns you produce on the screen. Figure 6 shows how that is done. Now the graphics you can create will include not only the spirographic designs, but a synchronized audio pattern as well. That third dimension is particularly effective when music is involved, as it provides continuous spiral patterns accented by the music’s beat.

The beam splitter can be a 50/50 type that divides the light equally, or some other ratio, such as a 30/70, 40/60, etc. You can connect the speaker/modulator to a spare monitor output from the...
sound source. Optionally, it can be fed from a separate portable amplifier. The same additions can be made to the X/Y assembly for similar effects (see Fig. 7).

You can also make use of mechanical pattern generators. Using the arrangement shown in Fig. 6, replace the top motor with a revolving mirror ball.

You can use all of those methods of moving the laser beam to add excitement to the projected image. Work with a variety of combinations; the results will be fascinating and quite surprising.

Next time we will look at how a galvanometer coil can be added to your bag of tricks to provide an ever greater and perhaps more interesting variety of laser-light effects. Before you know it, you'll be producing outstanding light shows of your own.

NEW PRODUCTS

continued from page 71

When the TV is turned off or on, the rest of the components follow suit.

Satellite Smart provides shielded cable-TV protection to eliminate double images; protects pay-per-view telephone lines from power surges (with a clamping level of 275 volts); and provides a 20:1 reduction of EMI/RFI noise. In addition, three-line fusing prevents fire hazards, a right-angle plug saves space, a recessed power switch eliminates accidental turn-off, and a protection-status indicator warns of a lapse in protection. Newpoint offers a $15,000 "lightning insurance policy"—if the user's satellite equipment is damaged by a power disturbance or lightning strike while properly connected to the Satellite Smart, Newpoint will repair or replace the equipment up to $15,000.

Satellite Smart has a suggested retail price of $179.95.

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Aavid Thermal Technologies' Cool Cat software provides design engineers with a powerful search engine and a complete palette of thermal-management solutions. When the end user selects from Windows-driven menus or enters data in response to prompts, Cool Cat assembles thermal components including interface materials and attachment methods (in the case of PGA and PC-board-level applications) into thermal solutions ranked in descending performance or height. It takes less time to develop multiple thermal solutions using Cool Cat than it does to select a single heat sink out of a catalog.

Cool Cat supports development of thermal solutions incorporating liquid cooling, stamped, die-cast, extruded, and cross-cut heat sinks; and heat sinks with bonded fins and integrated fans. It also takes into account interface materials, adhesives, and attachment methods. The software calculates complex algorithms, deriving thermal solutions under forced-versus-natural convection on the fly. It displays performance in an easy-to-view graphical format.

Cool Cat thermal solution software—which requires a 486 or higher process running Windows 3.1 or higher, and a minimum of 4 megabytes RAM and 9 megabytes of free hard disk space—costs $19.95, including free upgrades for one year.

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Fax: 603-528-1478
Web site: http://www.aavid.com

Base-Station Power Supply

Tripp Lite's TL 11 and TLC 11 DC power supplies are designed to match all popular two-way radios on the market and work as an integrated base-station installation. The 11-amp models are housed in compact, dark-metal cabinets. The TLC 11 features a metal enclosure designed to house and protect a radio, giving an integrated, professional appearance to any radio console.

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Suggested retail prices for the TL Series DC power supplies begin at $85.

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Fax: 312-644-0365
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E-mail: info@tripplite.com
Web site: http://tripplite.com
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Display: 3 1/2 Digit LCD: 21 mm Figure Height

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Dimensions: 188mm long x 87mm wide x 33mm thick

Net Weight: 400g

DC Voltage (DCV)

Range: Resolution: Accuracy:
200mV 100µV ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
200mV 1mV ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
200V 10mV ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
200V 100mV ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
1000V 1V ±(1%rdg+2dgts)

Maximum Allowable Input: 1000V DC or Peak AC

DC Current (DCA)

Range: Resolution: Accuracy:
200µA 0.1µA ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
200µA 1µA ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
20mA 0.1mA ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
20mA 1mA ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
10A 0.01A ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
10A 0.1A ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
Overload Protection: Manual Input: 2A/250V fuse

AC Voltage (ACV)

Range: Resolution: Accuracy:
200V 100mV ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
750V 1V ±(1%rdg+2dgts)
Frequency Range: 45Hz-450Hz
Maximum Allowable Input: 50Vrms
Response: Average Rectified, Calibrated in rms of a Sine Wave

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PRICE EACH

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PRICE EACH

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PRICE EACH

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PRICE EACH

CAT NO DESCRIPTION 1 5
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08-366E Regular Desoldering Pump 10.89 8.59 7.39
08-366TIP Replacement Tip 1.95 1.95 1.95
Electronic Soldering System
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<tr>
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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL10</td>
<td>Temp Controlled</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soldering Iron</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL24V</td>
<td>Spare 24V Soldering Iron</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
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Replacement Tips for SL10/SL30

We now offer a variety of replacement tips for the SL10/SL30 soldering stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAT NO.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PRICE EACH</th>
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<td>821</td>
<td>1/32&quot; Pencil Tip</td>
<td>$1.39</td>
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<td>823</td>
<td>1/64&quot; Pencil Tip</td>
<td>$1.99</td>
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<td>824</td>
<td>1/64&quot; Chisel Tip</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
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Balls Bearing 12V DC Fans

These High Quality Fans feature Ball Bearings and Brushless DC Motors. All of them are designed to meet UL, CSA & VDE Standards. Design these fans into power supplies, computers or other equipment requiring additional air flows for heat removal. These fans are regular Circuit Specialists stock items — they are not surplus.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAT NO.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>RH60-1</td>
<td>1-lb. Spool, .031&quot;, 60/40</td>
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<td>RH63-1</td>
<td>1-lb. Spool, .031&quot;, 63/37</td>
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<td>RH66-4</td>
<td>44-lb. Spool, .031&quot;, 60/40</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>21.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>RH66-TUBE</td>
<td>64-oz. Tube, .031&quot;, 60/40</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PRICE EACH**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>CA-H34A</td>
<td>PCB Mounted IRCCD Camera</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
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NEW CONVERTERS

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NOVAVISIONS

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BOSS COMBOS

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ZENITHS

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<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
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<th>REGULAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VT201</td>
<td>Direct Current: Series circuits, Parallel Circuits, Ohm's law, how to use the DMM. 55 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT202</td>
<td>Alternating Current: The sine wave, coils, capacitors, transformers. 62 minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT203</td>
<td>Semiconductors: Semiconductor theory, common diodes, transistors, switching devices. 57 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT204</td>
<td>Power Supplies: Rectifier circuits, filter circuits, regular circuits, troubleshooting. 56 Minutes.</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT205</td>
<td>Amplifier: Amplifier basics, class A, class B, class C, operational amplifiers. 57 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT206</td>
<td>Oscillators: LC and RC oscillators, crystal oscillators, crystal ovens. 56 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
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### Digital Series

<table>
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<th>MODEL</th>
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<tr>
<td>VT301</td>
<td>Digital 1: Digital basics, basic gates, binary notation, binary math, decimal notation. 54 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT302</td>
<td>Digital 2: Octal notation, hexadecimal notation, flip-flops, counter circuits. 55 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT303</td>
<td>Digital 3: Complement numbers, multiplexers, registers, decoder drivers, displays. 56 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT304</td>
<td>Digital 4: R-2R DAC circuits, binary weighted nos, slope circuits, S/A &amp; flash circuits. 57 Minutes.</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT305</td>
<td>Digital 5: Memory devices, ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM, SRAM, DRAM, MBM. 56 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT306</td>
<td>Digital 6: The central processing unit, input devices, output devices. 56 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
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### Other Popular Videos

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VT401</td>
<td>AM Radio: Major stages of AM, signal conversion, signal detection, audio reproduction, AM stereo. 61 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT402</td>
<td>FM Radio Part 1: Bandwidths, RF amplifier, mixer-oscillator, IF amplifier, limiter FM detector. 58 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT403</td>
<td>FM Radio Part 2: Frequency doubler, stereo demultiplexer, audio amp stages, digital data encoding/decoding. 58 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT404</td>
<td>TV Part 1, Intro to TV. Gain an overview of the television system and how the stages work together. 56 Minutes.</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT405</td>
<td>TV Part 2, The Front End: UHF-VHF tuning stages, automatic fine tuning, remote control. 58 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT406</td>
<td>TV Part 3, Audio: The sound strip, stereo TV, secondary audio programming, professional channels. 57 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT501</td>
<td>Understanding Fiber Optics: Basic fundamentals, cable design, connectors, couplers, splicing. 58 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT502</td>
<td>Laser Technology: Laser theory, types of lasers, applications, safety precautions. 57 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>39.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT102</td>
<td>Intro to VCR Repair: This video is designed for the serious technician. (workbook not available). 84 Minutes</td>
<td>44.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT103</td>
<td>Learn How To Clean Your Own VCR: This video is not technical, but will save you money. (workbook not available). 32 Minutes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Analog Sen (max)</th>
<th>No. of Channels</th>
<th>Sweep Rate</th>
<th>Delayed Sweep</th>
<th>Vdeo Sync</th>
<th>Component Test</th>
<th>Beam Find</th>
<th>Time Base</th>
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<tr>
<td>S-1360</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1mV/div</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10ns/div</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-1345</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1mV/div</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10ns/div</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-1340</td>
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<td>S-1320</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1mV/div</td>
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<td>10ns/div</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-1325</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1mV/div</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10ns/div</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<th>Model</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Digital Sen (max)</th>
<th>No. of Channels</th>
<th>Sampling Rate</th>
<th>Memory Channel</th>
<th>Internally Backed Up</th>
<th>Pretrigger Output</th>
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<tr>
<td>DS-303</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1mV/div</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20MS/S</td>
<td>2K</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0, 25, 50, 75 RS232</td>
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<tr>
<td>DS-603</td>
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<td>1mV/div</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20MS/S</td>
<td>2K</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0, 25, 50, 75 RS232</td>
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<tr>
<th>500MHz Series</th>
<th>Model 2615 - $1595</th>
<th>Model 2620 - $1995</th>
<th>Model 2620 w/ tracking generator - $1995</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.05GHz Series</td>
<td>Model 2625 - $2395</td>
<td>Model 2630 w/ tracking generator - $2995</td>
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<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>92B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96B</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<td>97A</td>
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<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>3</td>
<td>All of above PLUS SONY</td>
<td>FREE</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>All of above PLUS GE /Ericsson (newest mode)</td>
<td>FREE</td>
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<td>All of above PLUS AUDIOVOX (does new 800!)</td>
<td>FREE</td>
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<td>6</td>
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