Choosing a precision voltage reference
Serial techniques for microcomputer peripherals
Fast comparators
Software for multiple-PLD designs

Innovations in hardware
case assembly process
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For detailed specifications and prices, contact NCR Power Systems, 3200 Lake Emma Road, Lake Mary, FL 32746-3393. Telephone 1-800-327-7612.
DESIGN FEATURES

Special Report: Materials and Hardware 148
High density and performance are goals for today’s VLSI- and SMT-based designs. Fortunately, advances in materials other than silicon are keeping pace with advances in integrated circuits.—Tom Ormond, Senior Editor

Programmable array serves as a controller for dynamic RAMs 169
Large memory systems that use dynamic RAMs often have varying requirements for control. A programmable gate array can offer flexibility to meet the needs of various memory-system applications.—Thomas Waugh, Xilinx Inc

Selection criteria assist in choice of optimum reference 183
It’s not always easy to select the most suitable precision voltage reference for your application. An overview of selection criteria can help you make the choice.—Ron Knapp, Maxim Integrated Products

Serial techniques expand your options for µC peripherals 199
The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) bus of the MC68HC11 microcomputer is flexible enough to let you attach devices designed for other serial buses—Signetics’ IIC peripherals, for instance, or ITT’s IM family.—Naji Naufel, Motorola Inc

Programmable-delay ICs control system timing 209
Low cost, low power, and small package size extend the application of digital-to-time converters in system timing applications. By exploiting the programmability features of these devices, you can both simplify timing-system design and gain greater control of timing parameters.—Craven Hilton and Jeff Barrow, Analog Devices Inc

Precision comparators ease oscillator and data-converter design 219
To simplify the task of designing high-performance circuits such as a crystal oscillator and an ATE pin receiver, you can use a comparator that combines low bias current, high gain, high speed, and 3-state outputs.—John Dutra and Barry Harvey, Elantec Inc

Continued on page 7
If you think all low-cost frequency counters are inferior imitations of precision lab instruments, guess again. Fluke has a new 120 MHz counter that's a perfect fit for test systems, bench tops and budgets.

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For help in designing with multiple PLDs, you can turn to a variety of recent software packages, which range from the simple to the very powerful (pg 61).

TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

PLD-design software meets the challenge of multiple-device PLD applications

Until recently, engineers have tried to implement as many logic functions as they could in a single programmable-logic device in order to use as much as possible of the device's internal circuitry. —Charles H Small, Associate Editor

Growing array of 1-chip dc/dc converters provides power for diverse applications

The increasing variety of chip-level dc/dc converters is not only changing the way system designers structure conventional power supplies, but is also providing solutions to applications problems that were previously satisfied only by more costly and cumbersome approaches. —Dave Pryce, Associate Editor

New software tools run IBM PC software on a variety of 32-bit µPs

Most industry observers agree that the vast wealth of MS-DOS-based software is what gives the 8086 µP family such a decided advantage over other µPs. That situation is changing, though. —Robert H Cushman, Special Features Editor

Buscon/88 West offers technical programs, seminars, and presentations galore

All computer-bus users should put Buscon/88 West high on the list of shows and conferences they plan to attend. —EDN Staff

PRODUCT UPDATE

Ripple-and-noise test module
Systems digital multimeter
D- and E-size electrostatic plotters
Monolithic A/D converter
5½-digit programmable multimeter

DESIGN IDEAS

Comparator circuit monitors window events
MOSFETs provide low-loss rectification
Temperature sensor has 4- to 20-mA output
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Switch debouncer uses few parts

Continued from page 5
The Gate Array WorkSystem Makes Layout As Easy As Pushing A Button.

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EDITORIAL

Before making assignments, be sure everyone has the proper tools and understanding to complete the jobs. Otherwise the assignments may be worthless.

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PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

Change is coming for performance reviews, but it’s slow and painful.—Deborah Asbrand, Associate Editor

LOOKING AHEAD

Parallel processing spurs high-end-computer growth . . . EMI/RFI market to exceed $8 billion by 1993.

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<th>Process</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Standby Power</th>
<th>Package</th>
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<td>CMOS</td>
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The ChipCrafter design software from Seattle Silicon (Bellevue, WA, (206) 828-4422) provides mainstream ASIC designers with the advantages of process-independent silicon compilers. Designing for silicon compilers usually requires a custom-IC-design background that most electronics engineers and electronics companies don't have. According to the vendor, the ChipCrafter tools allow any engineer who can design a standard-cell ASIC to design a compiler-based ASIC. Compiler-based designs let you select from a variety of foundries and processes in order to optimize speed, power, and cost considerations. The software package allows you to design at the standard-cell level or lower. It also lets you create state machines and complex control circuitry from behavioral inputs. The software provides automatic placement and routing of all elements, dividing standard cells where necessary for efficient design. Because all the design elements—including the standard cells—are compiler based, you can optimize the elements on an individual basis. For example, you can adjust the size of output transistors to meet drive requirements. The package supports scan-path testing; it automatically connects all flip-flops, registers, and counters. ChipCrafter is currently in Beta-site testing; delivery of production quantities will begin in May. The package costs $59,000.—Doug Conner

PARALLEL-PROCESSING COMPUTER FEATURES OPEN ARCHITECTURE

Based on a distributed-memory, message-passing communications network, the Series 2010 parallel-processing computer from Ametek (Monrovia, CA, (818) 359-2835) lets you interface any processing node to standard VME Bus-compatible devices and local disk drives. Each node contains a 25-MHz 68020 µP, a 68881 floating-point unit, 1M byte of local memory that’s expandable to 8M bytes, and a VME Bus interface. Message passing is controlled among the nodes by automatic-message-routing devices (AMRDs) that contain five parallel channels and transfer data at speeds exceeding 20M bytes/sec. The languages available for the Series 2010 include C, Fortran 77, Unix, and Concurrent Lisp. The system uses a Sun-3 workstation as the front-end host. Pricing for the Series 2010 starts at $45,000 for a 4-node system. Each additional node you add to the system raises the performance spec by 4 MIPS.—J D Mosley

DMM IC OFFERS IMPROVED CURRENT RESOLUTION

Besides using the TSC816 digital-multimeter IC in handheld multimeters, you can use it for dedicated conversion and display of voltage, current, and resistance outputs from sensors and transducers. The DMM IC, from Teledyne Semiconductor (Mountain View, CA, (415) 968-9241), is an improvement over the earlier TSC815; it provides a 2-mA current range with 1-µA resolution. The device has 24 operating ranges covering voltage, current, and resistance measurements. Autoranging is provided for voltage and resistance measurements. The IC has on-chip liquid-crystal-display drivers and is available in a 68-pin plastic leaded chip carrier (PLCC) for $13.20 (100).—Doug Conner

LOW-COST ERASABLE-LOGIC DEVELOPMENT TOOL IS PC BASED

The $795 PETlOO erasable-logic development system from Pistohl Electronic Tool Co (Cupertino, CA, (408) 255-2422) combines the company’s $295 erasable-logic assembler and $495 erasable-logic programmer with a test-vector-generation language and an EPROM programmer. The assembler generates JEDEC fuse maps from your Boolean equations; a 50-rule expert system finds logic errors, suggests corrections, and pops up a WordStar-compatible editor with the cursor positioned at the error. The
erasable-logic programmer comprises programming hardware and the company's high-level test language, WIOS. The system supports EEPLDs from Altera, Atmel, Cypress, AMI/Gould, ICT, and Monolithic Memories.—Margery S Conner

**SIGNAL PROCESSOR COMES IN 10- AND 12.5-MHz VERSIONS**

The ADSP-2100 digital-signal processor from Analog Devices (Norwood, MA, (617) 461-3881) is now available in 10- and 12.5-MHz versions (the ADSP-2100AJ and -2100AK, respectively). The vendor claims the product's speed and architectural efficiency make it the industry's fastest general-purpose DSP chip. According to the company, the ADSP-2100A can compute an in-place, complex 1024-point FFT in 3.0 msec, a speed comparable to that of dedicated FFT chips. The -2100AJ and -2100AK are code and pin compatible with the company's earlier 6- and 8-MHz (-2100J and -2100K) versions of the chip, and are available in 100-lead pin-grid arrays and 100-lead PLCCs. The 10- and 12-MHz chips, in PLCCs, cost $103 and $133 (1000), respectively; samples are available from stock. The vendor plans to introduce a military-temperature version of the 10-MHz chip in the fourth quarter of 1988. The company also offers a C compiler that generates source assembly code for the 2100 and 2100A chips. The compiler conforms to the ANSI X3J11 draft, and it comes in MS-DOS, VAX/VMS, and Unix BSD 4.2 versions. Emulators and evaluation boards for the -2100A chips will be available in the second quarter of 1988.—Joanne Clay

**INEXPENSIVE DIGITAL-FILTERING SOFTWARE RUNS ON YOUR PC**

You can now purchase an integrated data-acquisition, -storage, and -analysis software package that also provides four types of digital filters: lowpass, highpass, bandpass, and band reject. The $1185 package includes a data-acquisition program called Snapshot Storage Scope, the Snap-Calc analysis and monitoring program, and the new Snap-Filter program. The software was developed by HEM Data Corp (Southfield, MI, (313) 559-5607). If you already have the Snap-Calc and Snapshot Storage Scope programs, you can buy Snap-Filter for $395. Snap-Filter lets you specify any filter as a finite-impulse-response or infinite-impulse-response filter. To order a demonstration disk, contact Andrea Tomaszewski at the above number.—J D Mosley

**OPTION BOOSTS LASER-PROCESSING SYSTEM'S THROUGHPUT BY 15%**

By adding the H844 vision-processing option to the M218 Laser Processing System from Teradyne's Industrial Consumer Div (Boston, MA, (617) 482-2700, TWX 710-321-1055), you can boost the system's throughput by 15% and improve its wafer-alignment success rate to better than 99.99%, the vendor claims. With the H844 option, the M218 system performs high-speed wafer alignment by using proprietary vision algorithms. The H844's user interface includes software windows, a mouse, pull-down menus, and graphics tools. The H844 is also available with an optical-character-recognition feature, which reads alphanumeric characters printed on the wafer in standard fonts. The M218 system incorporates a Unix-based Sun workstation, a digital-signal processor, an automatic-calibration facility, and an Ethernet interface. It performs precise link-cutting operations on a variety of silicon devices, including dynamic and static RAMs and gallium arsenide ICs. The H844 vision-processing option costs $40,000; the optional optical-character-recognition feature is $20,000. Delivery is 16 weeks ARO.—Joanne Clay
That's right — shipping. For years there's been a lot of talk about monolithic 10-bit ADCs. The talk is over. The TDC1020 is a reality. The world's first monolithic 10-bit flash ADC is available from TRW LSI Products.

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NEWS BREAKS: INTERNATIONAL

SINGLE-BOARD Q BUS COMPUTERS RUN PDP-11 SOFTWARE

Featuring a DEC J-11 processor that has zero-wait-state access to as much as 4M bytes of parity-checked onboard dynamic RAM, the M80 and M90 quad Q Bus single-board computers from Mentec Computer Systems Ltd (Dublin, Ireland, TLX 93309) can run unmodified DEC PDP-11 operating systems and software. The M80’s 15-MHz processor provides a 30% improvement in speed over the company’s earlier M70 single-board computer; the M90’s 18.5-MHz processor provides a 60% speed improvement over the M70. The M80 and M90 each offer four serial-I/O ports, 32k bytes of bootstrap EPROM, and an EEPROM that allows you to configure the board. The software-configurable boot program can step through as many as six different bootstrap calls, allowing you to use the board as a host processor in a variety of system configurations. The M80 will be available in OEM quantities by March 1988; a 1M-byte version costs £2500 (50). The M90 will be available by May 1988. A 4M-byte version of the M90 sells for £5150 (50). -Peter Harold

LOW-COST LOGIC ANALYZER PROVIDES 32-CHANNEL, 25-MHz OPERATION

Priced at £1790, the TA1000 logic analyzer from Thandar Electronics Ltd (St Ives, UK, TLX 32250) provides you with 32 state/timing channels that operate at 25 MHz. The instrument’s trace memory amounts to 1k bits/channel, and its external clock facilities include three independent clock inputs and five clock qualifiers. You can define as many as four 32-bit trigger/restart words, which you can logically OR together in each step of a 4-step trigger sequencer. Each step of the trigger sequencer also includes a 1- to 256-event counter. You can display timing or variable-format state information on the analyzer’s 7-in. CRT, and you can analyze the information by using the instrument’s trace-expansion facilities, its two screen cursors, and its reference memory. You can also perform automatic trace/reference-memory comparisons on any portion of the traced data. An optional feature lets you stop trace acquisition on trace/reference equality or inequality, or count the occurrences of these conditions. The instrument’s price includes IEEE-488 and RS-232C control interfaces. Variable-threshold input pods and disassemblers for 8- and 16-bit µPs are available as options. -Peter Harold

FIRMS PRODUCE FIRST TRON-BASED 32-BIT µP AND PERIPHERALS

Hitachi, Fujitsu, and Mitsubishi have developed the first 32-bit microprocessor and peripheral chips based on the Tron architecture proposed by professor Ken Sakamura of Tokyo University. The chips are the result of the three firms’ agreement to develop Tron µPs and peripheral circuits in three stages. Hitachi’s development is the GMicro/200 32-bit µP, which runs at 20 MHz and can perform 6 MIPS. The chip has sixteen 32-bit registers and can manage as much as 4G bytes of data. Hitachi manufactures the chip with a 1-µm CMOS double-layer-aluminum process. The device measures 14×14 mm and incorporates approximately 730,000 transistors. Samples of the chip will be available this spring; Hitachi will begin mass production of the device in the fall of 1988. Fujitsu plans to develop a 12- to 20-MIPS version of the GMicro/200 by the end of 1988, and Mitsubishi is scheduled to develop a 4.5- to 10-MIPS version by the first half of 1989. Fujitsu has also developed three peripheral ICs for the 32-bit µP: They include a DMA controller that can receive and send data at 27M bytes/sec without using the µP, a tag memory with a 27-nsec readout speed, and an interrupt controller. -Joanne Clay
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Connector versions, packaged in a 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.75 in. metal case, contain five SMA connectors, including one at each control port to maintain 3n sec switching speed.

Switch fast... to Mini-Circuits' GaAs switches.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SPECIFICATIONS</th>
<th>KSW-2-46</th>
<th>ZFSW-2-46</th>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>OFF -1.4</td>
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Getting back to basics
The December 10, 1987, article, "An experimental graduate-engineering program opens up new study opportunities" (Professional Issues, pg 363), brings up another problem that is contributory to the one that concerns Daniel Sternlicht.

The level of education available to average high-school students deprives them of the broad base of knowledge that they need to build on in lower-level college classes. In a state that has a high functional-illiteracy rate and that boasts a high-school curriculum whose only required subjects are physical education and English, there's no chance that a high-school graduate can carry a college course load sufficient to complete an engineering degree in the allocated four years of 16-credit semesters.

The education available to me (Central High School, Philadelphia, PA, class of 1941) can't be duplicated now in any public school system dedicated to passing substandard students through a watered-down system where baseball is more important than biology, and Latin is passed over for linebackers.

If it takes two years in a junior college to achieve the level of education sufficient to tackle a technical college course such as engineering, then, perforce, an advanced degree will be mandatory in that area, especially where licensing is required. Richard La Porte
Engineered Magnetics Inc
Hawthorne, CA

As manufacturing goes, so goes the service sector?
Your December 10, 1987, editorial (pg 53) on the service-economy myth was excellent. Other articles show economists are now beginning to realize that service firms are not the salvation for this country.

Although you mentioned the service sector's low pay and poor job security, you left out the most glaring weakness of the service economy: Service firms such as law and accounting firms depend on the manufacturing sector.

If manufacturing falls flat on its
In the high-flying world of avionics, things change fast. Things like flight plans, comm data, sensor information and other parameterized memory contents. They change so fast — in fact — that, until now, EEPROMs haven’t been able to keep up.

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That means now you're no longer up in the air for fast, non-volatile memory solutions. Among your current options, bipolar PROMs give you speed, but they're gas-guzzlers when it comes to power. And a little hard to re-program when your product's not in the shop. By comparison, SEEQ 16K and 32K E²'s offer equivalent speeds, but consume less than half the power. So they can run with no-wait-state microprocessors — without running up your costs for power supplies and cooling equipment.

Your other alternative — slower E²'s with battery-backed static RAMs — usually can't keep up the pace in high-performance systems. And they complicate your design, because you need to constantly load and unload RAM for program execution. Again, SEEQ E²'s resolve these speed/power dilemmas, while simplifying your designs. Plus their read/write cycles look just like a SRAM's, so they're easy to incorporate into your existing systems.

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SIGNALS & NOISE

face, service firms will come tumbling down. When service firms automate with computers to the extent that manufacturers already have, the layoffs that manufacturers are famous for will be nothing compared to the bloodbath we can expect in the service sector.

Glen Spielbauer,
Dallas, TX

MLL: Medium-level language
The article entitled "HLL cross compilers speed 1-chip-μC software development" (EDN, December 24, 1987, pg 126) omitted all mention of Forth. Forth has been the high-level language of choice for microcontroller projects almost since the day they first came out. The only reason I can think of that regional editor Steve Leibson left Forth out of his article is that he is one of those ill-informed computer-language snobs who doesn't consider Forth a "real" high-level language.

Robert Johnson
Friedhoff Control Co
Duluth, MN

(Ed Note: Steve Leibson says he isn't an ill-informed computer-language snob. His research for the article uncovered no Forth languages for a single-chip computer. He'd like to hear from readers who know of any.)

Correction
In the schematic for the Design Idea "Circuit protects solenoids in dot printer" (EDN, December 10, 1987, pg 325), IG6A pins 1 and 2 should be connected to ground.

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To learn more about what the MMG can do for you, contact Dan Fink, MMG executive director.

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CALENDAR

Microwave IC Technology (seminar), Fullerton, CA. California State University, Office of Extended Education, Fullerton, CA 92634. (714) 773-3080. March 4.


Modern Electronic Packaging (seminar), San Diego, CA. Technology Seminars, Box 487, Lutherville, MD 21093. (301) 269-4102. March 15 to 17.

Microelectronic Packaging and Surface Mounting (seminar), Fullerton, CA. California State University, Office of Extended Education, Fullerton, CA 92634. (714) 773-3080. March 18.

10th Annual Conference for Inventors and Entrepreneurs, Denver, CO. Rocky Mountain Inventors Congress, Box 4365, Denver, CO 80204. (303) 443-3818. March 18 to 19.

Neural Networks for Artificial Intelligence, Arlington, VA. Technology Transfer Institute, 741 10th St, Santa Monica, CA 90402. (213) 394-8305. March 21 to 23.


Microcircuit Interconnections and Assembly Methods (seminar), Fullerton, CA. California State University, Office of Extended Education, Fullerton, CA 92634. (714) 773-3080. April 7.

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Hybrid Microcircuit Technology (seminar), Fullerton, CA. California State University, Office of Extended Education, Fullerton, CA 92634. (714) 773-3080. April 18.


Instrument Society of America/IEEE Columbus Conference and Exhibit, Columbus, OH. Sol Black, AT&T Network Systems, Dept 11CB123430, 6200 E Broad St, Columbus, OH 43213. (614) 860-5605. April 19 to 20.

IEEE Instrumentation/Measurement Technology Conference (IMtc/88), San Diego, CA. Bob Myers, IMtc, 1700 Westwood Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (213) 475-4571. April 19 to 22.

Modern Electronic Packaging (seminar), Raleigh, NC. Technology Seminars, Box 487, Lutherville, MD 21093. (301) 269-4102. April 20 to 22.

Modern Microwave Techniques (short course), Los Angeles, CA. UCLA Extension, 10995 Le Conte Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (213) 825-3344. April 25 to 28.


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At 20 nsec, they're going fast.
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For a demonstration or more information, call Daisy at:
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Bringing complete 12-bit DAC functionality and performance to your designs no longer requires having to deal with all the problems associated with external components. Instead, it simply requires specifying our new AD767 or AD7245. Both the AD767 and AD7245 feature an on-chip stable buried Zener reference, output amplifier and microprocessor interface logic. And these complete functions come packed into skinny 0.3" DIPs. All this means you no longer have to deal with error budgets, product characterizations, or space constraints related to external components.

If digital interface speed is what you’re after, the AD767 responds to pulse widths as short as 40ns, allowing it to be used with today’s fastest processors. On the other hand, if low power dissipation is critical to your application, the LC-MOS AD7245 consumes only 65mW. There’s also
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- High Stability Buried Zener Reference
- Low Power (65mW typ)
- Single or Dual Supply Operation
- 0.3" Skinny DIP Package
- 8-Bit Bus Version Available: AD7248

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The AD7245 is a complete 12-bit, voltage-output, digital-to-analog converter with output amplifier and zener voltage reference on a monolithic CMOS chip. No external trims are required to achieve full specified performance for the part.

The part features double-buffered interface logic with a 12-bit input register and 12-bit DAC register. The data held in the DAC register determines the analog output of the converter. The input register data is latched on the rising edge of CS and WR, and data is transferred to the DAC register under control of LDAG. An asynchronous CLR signal on the DAC register allows features such as power-on reset to be implemented. All logic inputs are level triggered and are TTL and CMOS (5V) level compatible, while the control logic is speed compatible with most microprocessors.

The on-chip 5V buried zener diode provides a low-noise, temperature-compensated reference for the DAC. The gain setting resistors allow a number of ranges at the output: 0 to +5V, 0 to +10V when using single supply and -5V to +5V when operated with dual supplies. The output amplifier is capable of developing +10V across a 2kΩ load.

The AD7245 is fabricated in an all-unplanted high-speed linear compatible CMOS (LCMOS) process and is packaged in a small, 0.3" wide, 24-pin DIP.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Complete 12-bit DACPORT™:
   The AD7245 is a complete voltage output 12-bit DAC on one chip. This single-chip design of the DAC, reference and output amplifier is inherently more reliable than multi-chip designs.

2. Single or Dual Supply Operation:
   The voltage-mode configuration of the AD7245 allows operation from a single power supply rail. The part can also be operated from dual supplies to allow a bipolar output range.

3. Low Power Consumption:
   CMOS fabrication results in very low power consumption (65mW typical in single supply). This low power allows the part to be packaged in a small 0.3" wide 24-pin DIP.

4. Versatile Interface Logic:
   The high-speed logic allows direct interfacing to most 16-bit microprocessors. Additionally, the double buffered interface enables simultaneous update of the AD7245 in multiple DAC systems. The part also features an asynchronous CLR input.

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Analog Devices, Inc., One Technology Way, P.O. Box 9106, Norwood, MA 02062-9106; Headquarters: (617) 329-4700; California: (714) 641-9391, (619) 268-4621, (408) 559-2037; Colorado: (303) 590-9952; Maryland: (301) 992-1994; Ohio: (614) 764-8795; Pennsylvania: (215) 643-7790; Texas: (214) 231-5984; Washington: (206) 251-9550; Austria: (222) 885504; Belgium: (3) 237-1672; Denmark: (2) 8459800; France: (1) 4607-34-11; Holland: (2) 6120800; Israel: (052) 288995; Italy: (0) 398303; Japan: (3) 263-9539; Sweden: (6) 262740; Switzerland: (22) 315766; United Kingdom: (59) 1222222; West Germany: (99) 570050.

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EDITORIAL

Building bridges

How many EE students could we expect to graduate if university professors were to tell each freshman engineering student the day before Spring break, "Go to Radio Shack, buy components, and build a working 10-GHz FM receiver." Assume, for example, that the professors give the students no explanation and no background information, only a list of specifications. After vacation, the faculty tests the designs, but never explains why one or two work and the others don't. Instead, it's back to simple dc circuits. Probably you couldn't find a better way to sour students on electrical engineering.

A ridiculous scenario? Maybe. But equally absurd situations do happen. During the past Christmas vacation, my son—an eighth grader—had to build a bridge out of toothpicks. The assignment included strict specifications for the length, width, and height of the span as well as the requirement that the bridge be able to support a 5-lb brick. Someone with a bit of mechanical know-how might be able to build a reasonable bridge, but most 13-year-olds don't have the vaguest idea of how forces act on bridges or on toothpick structures. The brick smashed most of the models and the teacher probably said, "Too bad, yours was a poor design."

Prior to vacation there was no preparation and no explanation of how bridges work. Likewise, after the bridges were tested there was no discussion of the lessons learned from the winning designs. Because the kids were never taught about structures and forces, they could have built 50 different bridge models, none of which could withstand the brick's force. The first thing most kids learn from the bridge-building experiment is that they hate building toothpick structures.

Also, because the teacher set a lofty goal that the kids couldn't reach without proper preparation, he taught them a subtle lesson: They are stupid. By diminishing our kids' self-esteem and their interest in new ideas, we destroy a precious resource—open, inquisitive minds.

The bridge-building assignment turns into an annoyance for the kids, who rebel against it, put it off until the last day of vacation, and give it as little attention as possible. Their reaction is easy to understand. Sometimes work assignments are a lot like toothpick bridges. I'm sure I've given people jobs to do without giving them the proper tools or without being sure they have the background and the skills to do the job. It's easy to assume that coworkers and subordinates share my enthusiasm and my goals, and that they have the same overall view of a project as I do. But it's not always so. When I make my next assignments, I'll try to remember the toothpick bridges.

P S: If one of your youngsters brings home specs for a toothpick bridge, drop the teacher a note and suggest instead a guest lecture by an engineer. Also, you might find someone who can give the kids a demonstration of how a mechanical-CAD system evaluates simple structures.

Jon Titus
Editor
Hold on to your seat. You're about to discover an entirely new level of VME performance.

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EDN February 18, 1988

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It's widely held that if you've seen one LED, you've seen them all. The same goes for things like terminal blocks and switches. A myth at times perpetuated by the very companies that make and market these products. With one notable exception.

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PLD-design software meets the challenge of multiple-device PLD applications

Charles H Small, Associate Editor

Until recently, engineers have tried to implement as many logic functions as they could in a single programmable-logic device (PLD) in order to use as much as possible of the device’s internal circuitry. Now, however, designers are realizing logic functions that are so complex that they must be mapped over several PLDs. This trend is particularly apparent for large state machines (see box, “Extending the classical state machine”), and it’s straining the capabilities of many first-generation PLD-design software packages, which were designed to handle only one device at a time.

For aid in designing with multiple PLDs, you can turn to one of a number of more recent software packages. These packages range from simple, design-entry systems to very powerful packages that can select devices for you and partition designs semiautomatically or automatically.

You may be aware that multiple PLDs aren’t the only solution to the problem of realizing extensive logic functions; you could employ one of the newer, very large PLDs instead. The manufacturers of these PLDs make available custom software packages that can handle logic specifications commensurate with the capacities of their devices. However, these large PLDs are not as fast as the fastest smaller PLDs, and many companies’ inventory practices don’t accommodate them, so you may, in some cases, still choose to gang several 20- or 24-pin PLDs rather than adopt one of the more commodious architectures.

Multiple PLDs also make sense for designers who use PLD designs only as an interim step, choosing to play it safe by prototyping large logic functions in PLDs before they realize the designs with gate arrays. For this kind of application, you might as well select the least expensive, most familiar parts.

Low-cost multiple simulation

Whatever your reason for developing a multiple-PLD design, you can choose from a fairly large assortment of design aids that range from simple to very powerful and come with prices ranging from nothing to tens of thousands of dollars. The lowest-cost package for multiple-PLD design is Signetics’ Amaze—it’s free to qualified customers. Amaze works with the firm’s PLA (programmable-logic array) and PML (programmable macro logic) devices. When you use Amaze, you must manually partition and optimize your logic design. But once you’ve done this work, you can submit several compiled logic specifications to Amaze’s simulator simultaneously to verify your multiple-PLD design automatically.

If you wish to design with PALs instead of PLAs, you can combine MMI’s Palasm 2 and Royal Electronic’s Logicsim ($79). Like Amaze, Palasm 2 has an unbeatable cost/performance ratio (it’s free and it works) and it handles all of MMI’s and AMD’s programmable-logic devices. Palasm 2 is also like Amaze in that it requires you to partition your logic design manually. After you’ve derived the sets of Boolean equations for your partitioned design, you must submit your equations to Logicsim, because Palasm 2’s simulator can handle only one device specification at a time.

Logicsim is a simple register-transfer logic (RTL) simulator that can handle several PLD specifications simultaneously as long as all the devices’ signal names are consistent. In fact, it can work with any PLD-design software that produces
Boolean equations. (Most PLD-design systems offer an option that lets you print out reduced Boolean equations no matter which design-entry format you use—truth-table, schematic-capture, state-machine, state-diagram, or waveform.) You'll probably have to do some minor editing on the file of Boolean equations to put them in the right format for Logicsim.

As anyone who's ever attempted the task will testify, partitioning a logic function over several PLDs is a difficult task. The architecture of the devices you select greatly influences the choices you can make in partitioning your design. A designer must also juggle such factors as device cost, device speed, power consumption, and alternate sourcing.

In general, there's no closed solution to the problem of selecting devices and partitioning and minimizing logic designs—especially for designs that use several asynchronous clocks or asynchronous preset and clear inputs. Given enough time and talent, a designer can massage the equations of almost any design so that they'll fit into a particular device. Therefore, optimizing a logic design is an iterative process. Iterative processes, by their very nature, consume a lot of time, whether it's the designer's time or computer time.

If your budget can stand some greater expenditures, you can get more computer assistance: Future-designer from Data I/O Futurenet and LOG/iC from Kontron (Isdata in Europe) offer help in two different areas.

Extending the classical state machine

The theory of classical state machines predates digital electronics. Now that you can obtain PLDs that have computer-like features such as subroutine stacks and microprogrammed architectures, you'll need to extend the classical state machine to take full advantage of these devices' features and to employ modern hierarchical-design methods.

Theoretically, the most compact and abstract description of a Mealy state machine is the mathematician’s 5-tuple:

$$( I, Z, Q, \omega, \delta ),$$

where vector $I$ is the set of inputs to the state machine, vector $Z$ is the set of states, vector $Q$ is the set of outputs, and $\omega$ and $\delta$ are a pair of functions that relate inputs to next states and inputs to outputs, respectively.

Although the mathematical representation of a state machine serves to focus attention on the machine's elements, engineers do not find this mathematical representation particularly illuminating. They prefer, instead, to use a For-Next table (Fig Aa). In a For-Next table, each row of the table corresponds to a state of the state machine. The column headings correspond to the machine's inputs. At each intersection of a row and column are two elements: the output that the machine makes in response to the input and the next state of the machine.

But the more abstract, mathematical representation of a state machine does serve neatly as a starting point for describing state-machine extensions formally. Engineers have, for some time, employed an ad hoc, undocumented extension to the classical state machine by allowing for both register, state-dependent outputs and asynchronous outputs (which are not accounted for in the mathematician’s 5-tuple).

You can further extend the classical state machine in two ways: first, by replacing the input vector ($I$) with a more flexible menu vector ($M$), and second, by replacing the output vector ($Q$) with a more powerful action vector ($A$). The menu

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<td>$I_1$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$Z_1$</td>
<td>$Q_{t+1}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$Z_m$</td>
<td>$Q_{t+1}$</td>
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$$(b)$$

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<th>STATES</th>
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<tr>
<td>$Z_1$</td>
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<td>$Z_m$</td>
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$$Fig A—You can extend the classical Mealy state machine (a) in two ways to accommodate new PLDs having microprogrammed architectures and return stacks. As b shows, you can first substitute a set of menu choices appropriate to each state for the fixed array of inputs in a and then expand the notion of the output vector (Q) in a into the action vector (A) in b. The action vector allows the state machine to emit a sequence of outputs as well as jumps to and from submachines.
Futuredesigner is, among other things, a semiautomatic logic partitioner. It derives partitioned logic equations for a multiple-PLD design if you first select the devices and then specify which logical output will be assigned to which PLD's output pin. Depending on the options you buy, Futuredesigner can also simulate multiple-PLD designs. Futuredesigner's pricing is complex: $7990 for logic-equation, state-machine, and truth-table design entry (the price includes an IBM PC coprocessor board); $3990 for schematic capture; and $5500 for a Cadat simulator plus $800 for PLD/Cadat translation software.

Kontron's LOG/iC, on the other hand, can automatically select devices and partition your design, but only if you use PLAs; if you use other devices, you must perform device selection and partitioning manually. The PLA package is $1995; packages for other devices and simulators cost more.

Besides LOG/iC, a number of other experimental automatic device-selection, minimization, and partitioning programs also prefer to work with the more flexible devices such as PLAs, or PLDs having programmable macrocells (the 22V10 or GAL (generic array logic) devices, for instance), rather than PALs, which have a more rigid architecture. Two recently announced software packages carry PLD-design automation a step further, however: They work with all PLDs, not just the flexible ones.

Hewlett-Packard's HP PLD design system, for example, runs on HP 9000 Series 300 workstations; it

vector (M) is itself a set of vectors, each vector being the set of allowable inputs for a given state. The action vector (A) includes the classical output vector (Q) but also allows the state machine to enter or exit other state machines, perform a series of actions, or emit asynchronous outputs. The expanded state machine becomes, therefore:

\[(M, Z, A, \omega, s)\]

To understand why you need a menu vector for complex systems, consider, for example, electrical drafting programs. These programs can have more than 800 commands. To represent something as complex as a state machine, you would need a For-Next table having more than 800 columns, which is clearly far too cumbersome. Therefore, when you model a large state machine having many inputs, instead of having all the inputs active all the time and ranging them across the top of the For-Next table, you recast the For-Next table so that only the allowable inputs for each state—or each line of the table—are entered right above each action/next-state entry (Fig Ab). Note that with this menu-like representation, your For-Next table no longer needs to be rectangular; each state has only as many entries in the table as it has allowable inputs.

Meanwhile, the output vector (Q) is replaced with the action vector (A). The action vector (A) allows you to break a large state machine up into a hierarchical design and to take advantage of newer PLDs' return stacks and microprogrammed architectures.

In response to an input, the expanded state machine's action vector (A) can emit the classical state machine's single output (Q) as well as a series of outputs (assuming you have chosen a microprogrammed architecture to implement your state machine) or emit asynchronous outputs.

Additionally, the expanded state machine can invoke (or Enter) a lower-level state machine. Naturally, the action vector, A, also allows a corresponding Exit operation to leave a lower-level state machine and return control to the higher-level state machine. The term for a lower-level state machine is "submachine."

The classical state machine has no memory. It doesn't know where it came from; it knows only where it's going. To see how the concept of the submachine proves useful, consider a simple tape recorder. The recorder has buttons for stop, play, record, rewind, fast forward, and pause. The recorder's specification accepts the pause button as an allowable input when the recorder is playing, recording, rewinding, or fast forwarding. Further, the spec also states that pressing the pause button a second time should return the recorder to its previous state.

To model the operation of this tape recorder, a classical state machine would need four pause states—one each for the play, record, rewind, and fast-forward states. Modeling the recorder with an expanded state machine would involve only a single pause submachine. Pressing the pause button, in any allowable state, would cause the recorder state machine to invoke (or Enter) the pause submachine. The only allowable input to the pause submachine is the pause button. Pressing the pause button again causes the pause submachine to execute an Exit and return control to the recorder state machine.

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Even a low-cost PLD design system such as Amaze (from Signetics) can help you with multiple-PLD designs if its simulator can at least verify a multiple-PLD specification.

costs from $8000 to $14,500. (With the exception of HP PLD, all the software packages mentioned here run on IBM PCs; an IBM PC/XT or PC/AT with a hard disk is just about mandatory for these programs because of their extensive device libraries and user screens.) When you use HP PLD, you first enter your logic design without worrying about device selection. The program then automatically selects devices and partitions your design over several devices, if necessary.

Similarly, Minc's Logic Designer ($4500) allows you to enter your logic design in a variety of design-entry formats without first selecting a device. Logic Designer, too, searches its library of device types for the best fit for your logic specification. In contrast, older programs force you to try to compile your design into a given device; if your design won't fit, you have no choice but to resubmit the logic equations after choosing a different part. This hit-or-miss method can prove to be time consuming and frustrating.

HP's HP PLD and Minc's Logic Designer take into consideration such device-specific factors as power consumption, pricing, and inventory restrictions when making an automatic device selection. Also, both packages have a new method of logic-design entry—waveform entry. Both packages allow you to employ a graphics editor to draw input and output waveforms from which the programs deduce logic equations. You could, for example, copy a μP's I/O signals from its hardware manual and combine the μP's signals with the waveforms from a peripheral IC's spec sheet. The programs then could automatically design a PLD that would serve as an interface between the μP and the peripheral IC—all without your having to write a single Boolean equation.

Article Interest Quotient
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High 509 Medium 510 Low 511

For more information...

For more information on the PLD-design software described in this article, contact the following manufacturers directly, circle the appropriate numbers on the Information Retrieval Service card, or use EDN's Express Request service.

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Growing array of 1-chip dc/dc converters provides power for diverse applications

Dave Pryce, Associate Editor

The increasing variety of chip-level dc/dc converters is not only changing the way system designers structure conventional power supplies, but is also providing solutions to applications problems that were previously satisfied only by more costly and cumbersome approaches. A single, low-power monolithic IC can supply the exact amount of voltage needed for specific pc-board functions, and high-power types can simplify the design and reduce the component count of many power supplies.

The conventional way to obtain multiple dc outputs is to generate them in the main power supply and then bus them to the needed points throughout the system. An alternative approach, and one that is becoming increasingly popular, is to use the power supply's main dc output (typically 5V for computer systems) and distribute it to the various boards throughout the system for conversion to a different voltage by a small, monolithic dc/dc converter. An example of this approach is shown in Fig 1, where three board-level converters generate -5, 15, and ±12V from a standard 5V bus.

**Distributed power has advantages**

Using a distributed approach gives you several advantages: It reduces the size and complexity of the main power supply, allows the local generation of the different voltages needed by analog circuits, and simplifies any subsequent design modifications. Not so obvious, but perhaps equally important, is that the distributed approach reduces regulation problems associated with voltage drops across lengthy wire runs (particularly those carrying high current). Further, the local-converter approach minimizes decoupling problems.

Monolithic dc/dc converters are also useful for generating higher voltages when operated from low-voltage battery supplies such as 1.5 and 3V. Some of the new CMOS converters are particularly efficient for low- to medium-power applications. Conversely, other dc/dc converters are specifically designed to convert a high input voltage, such as the -48V from a telephone line, to a lower voltage for powering digital and/or analog systems.

Most monolithic dc/dc converters are essentially switching-regulator circuits that include the output switch, but not the usual bells and whistles associated with the typical PWM switch-mode control circuit. With the possible exception of some types that are capable of handling high voltages, dc/dc converters are designed for ease of use and low end-system cost; any required housekeeping features are usually built into the devices.

**Converters take three forms**

Depending on their input-voltage range and the output voltage (or voltages) they deliver, dc/dc converters take one of three basic forms:

- **Boost (or step-up) converter** (Fig 2a)—In this converter, the output voltage is higher than the input voltage. The higher output voltage is a result of the voltage developed across the inductor, which stores energy as a function of the switching frequency and the duty cycle.

- **Buck (or step-down) converter** (Fig 2b)—This converter's voltage is lower than its input voltage. The converter chops the input voltage into a pulse train. The switching duty cycle determines the output voltage, but the inductor voltage does not add to the input.
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voltage as is the case with the boost converter.

- Buck-boost (or step-up/step-down) converter (Fig 2c)—This converter's output voltage can be either higher or lower than its input voltage, depending on the duty cycle of the switching. This type of converter inverts the polarity of the output with respect to the input.

Typical examples of the currently available crop of low-power CMOS converters are two devices from Maxim Integrated Products. The MAX632 and MAX636 (Fig 3) are complementary in nature; both operate from an input voltage of 5V, but the MAX632 provides a positive 12V output, and the MAX636 provides a negative 12V output. Each device comes in an 8-pin plastic DIP.

These converter types are ideal for powering low-power analog circuits from a 5V digital bus. They're relatively inexpensive and require very few external components. The MAX632 even includes a built-in diode, although you can use an external diode for greater efficiency, if you wish. For best results, the external diode should be a switching type such as the 1N4148 or the 1N5817 (Schottky).

Standard rectifier diodes designed to work at 60-Hz line frequency don't function very well at switching frequencies in the 40-kHz range. When used as shown in Fig 3, the MAX632 provides an output of 12V at 25 mA (with about 85% efficiency) and the MAX636 provides an output of -12V at 15 mA (with about 75% efficiency) (Ref 1).

Model LM3578 from National Semiconductor is a versatile bipolar device that you can use as a step-up (boost) converter, a step-down (buck) converter, or (with the aid of an external transistor) a polarity-inverting, step-up/step-down (buck-boost) converter. Fig 4 shows the internal functions of the device, which has some unusual features. The input comparator stage has both inverting and noninverting inputs that simplify circuit design, and you can reference the external current-limit circuitry to either ground or the \( V_S \) pin.

Depending on the chosen configuration, you can take the output from either the collector or the emitter of the output transistor. The LM3578 operates from any dc voltage in the 2 to 40V range and can supply output currents as high as 750 mA. The oscillator frequency is adjustable to 100 kHz, and duty cycles to 90% are possible. As is the case with many low- to medium-power dc/dc converters, the LM3578 comes in an 8-pin DIP.
Although they also perform voltage conversion, the LTC1044 and LTC1054 from Linear Technology Corp operate differently than do the converters previously discussed. The LTC1044 and LTC1054 provide voltage conversion by means of a switched-capacitor method. The LTC1044 (Fig 5) is pin compatible with the popular 7660 type but has some improved performance specifications, including the capability of operating over a 1.5 to 9V input voltage range without external protection diodes.

The LTC1044 is a CMOS device that's ideal for converting a low voltage from a battery (such as two 1.2V mercury cells) to a 4.8V supply for powering CMOS logic. The LTC1044/7660 types, but can utilize higher currents (it draws 100 mA; the LTC1044 draws 20 mA). The LTC1044 and LTC1054 are versatile, low-power devices. You can use them to double, halve, or invert an input voltage. Both converters are packaged in 8-pin DIPs.

Resembling more a controller than a complete dc/dc converter, the RC4292 from Raytheon converts a negative input voltage to a positive and/or a negative output voltage. The RC4292 can accept a wide range of input voltages, from a minimum of −20V to a maximum of −120V, and can provide an output voltage from −24 to +24V with a typical efficiency of 70%. The output-drive capability of this bipolar device is 350 mA. Although you can use the IC on a stand-alone basis, most applications of the RC4292 incorporate an external power transistor and a transformer.

One such application is shown in Fig 6, in which the RC4292 converts the off-hook telephone-line voltage of −48V to a 5V output suitable for powering digital circuits. The external power MOSFET drives the transformer, which steps down the supply voltage. By rearranging the output rectifier, you can provide a negative output; by using a transformer having multiple windings (along with two rectifiers) you can provide both positive and negative outputs.

Similar to the Raytheon RC4292 in their ability to handle high input voltages are the Si9100 and Si9102 from Siliconix. These D/CMOS types, however, include the power switch on chip and offer a somewhat more versatile architecture. These more-complex devices therefore require a 14-pin DIP rather than the 8-pin DIP of the RC4292. The Si9100 has an input-voltage range of 10 to 70V and can supply 350 mA of output current. The Si9102 has an input-voltage range of 10 to 120V and an output-current rating of 250 mA.

Although you can use them without a transformer for nonisolated applications, the Si9100/9102 find principal use in transformer-coupled flyback- and forward-converter applications. Such applications include ISDN and PBX equipment, modems, and distributed-power systems. Thanks to their high input-voltage ratings, you can operate these devices directly from the −48V telephone line. The 120V-rated Si9102 can operate from −96V double-battery telecommunications power supplies.
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EDN February 18, 1988
Climbing to the high-power rung of the dc/dc-converter ladder, you can find types from Linear Technology Corp, Lambda, and SGS that are capable of providing output currents from 1.5 to 10A.

The LT1070 from Linear Technology Corp has an input-voltage range of 3 to 60V and can deliver 5A output current; it’s available in either a 5-pin TO-3 package or a 5-pin TO-220 package. The LT1070 is a current-mode control chip. This operating mode offers the advantages of pulse-by-pulse current limiting and the reduction of the 90° phase shift in the inductor (Ref 2).

Several high-power dc/dc converters are available from Lambda Semiconductors. The LSH6300 Series includes devices that have cur-

---

### Fig 6—Useful in telecomm applications, this circuit uses the RC4292 from Raytheon to convert the off-hook telephone-line voltage of -48V to a 5V output suitable for powering digital circuits.

### REPRESENTATIVE MONOLITHIC DC/DC CONVERTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VENDOR</th>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>INPUT VOLTAGE (V)</th>
<th>OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)</th>
<th>OUTPUT CURRENT (A)</th>
<th>OPERATING FREQUENCY (kHz)</th>
<th>PROCESS TECHNOLOGY</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAMBDA</td>
<td>LSH6325P</td>
<td>12 TO 35</td>
<td>5 TO 27</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>5-PIN TO-200</td>
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<td>LINEAR TECHNOLOGY CORP</td>
<td>LT1070</td>
<td>3 TO 60</td>
<td>CIRCUIT-DEPENDENT</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>BIPOLAR</td>
<td>5-PIN TO-3/5-PIN TO-220</td>
<td>$9.60 (100)/$7.45 (100)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LTC1044</td>
<td>1.5 TO 9</td>
<td>VOUT = 2VIN</td>
<td>0.020</td>
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<td>$1.95 (100)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT1054</td>
<td>3.5 TO 15</td>
<td>VOUT = VREF/2</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>BIPOLAR</td>
<td>6-PIN DIP</td>
<td>$2.95 (100)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS</td>
<td>MAX630</td>
<td>2 TO 165</td>
<td>VOUT &gt; V&lt;sub&gt;N&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>CMOS</td>
<td>8-PIN DIP</td>
<td>$3.50 (100)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAX633</td>
<td>3 TO 165</td>
<td>VOUT &lt; V&lt;sub&gt;N&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
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<td>8-PIN DIP</td>
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<td>8-PIN DIP</td>
<td>$3.50 (100)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MAX636</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>$3.32 (100)</td>
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<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>LM3578</td>
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<td>8-PIN DIP</td>
<td>$1.40 (100)</td>
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<td>RAYTHEON</td>
<td>RC4292</td>
<td>-20 TO -120</td>
<td>VOUT &gt; V&lt;sub&gt;N&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>0.350</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>BIPOLAR</td>
<td>8-PIN DIP</td>
<td>$2.65 (1000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SGS</td>
<td>L4962</td>
<td>9 TO 46</td>
<td>5 TO 40</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>BIPOLAR</td>
<td>16-PIN POWER DIP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>L4970</td>
<td>15 TO 50</td>
<td>5 TO 40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>BCD</td>
<td>15-PIN MULTIWATT</td>
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<td>SILICONIX</td>
<td>Si9100</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>D/C/MOS</td>
<td>14-PIN DIP</td>
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<td>Si9102</td>
<td>10 TO 120</td>
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<td>0.250</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>D/C/MOS</td>
<td>14-PIN DIP</td>
<td>$5.97 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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For more information on the dc/dc converters discussed in this article, contact the following manufacturers directly or circle the appropriate numbers on the Information Retrieval Service card.

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121 International Dr
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1-800-255-9606
Circle No 701

National Semiconductor Corp
Box 59086,
Santa Clara, CA 95052
(408) 721-5000
Circle No 704

SGS Semiconductor Corp
1000 E Bell Rd
Phoenix, AZ 85022
(602) 867-6100
Circle No 706

Raytheon Co
Semiconductor Div
350 Ellis St
Mountain View, CA 94043
(415) 968-9211
Circle No 705

Siliconix Inc
2201 Laurelwood Rd
Santa Clara, CA 95054
(408) 988-8900
Circle No 707

Maxim Integrated Products
510 N Pastoria Ave
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
(408) 737-7600
Circle No 703

allows you to operate the device at frequencies as high as 500 kHz. Because of its high-current and high-power capabilities, the L4970 comes in a rugged 15-pin package (called "Multiwatt") that has a long metal tab that aids in dissipating heat.

Although your present designs may not need the assistance of a dc/dc converter, chances are that future ones will. The use of a single system-supply voltage (usually 5V) is increasing in popularity, and it's a simple matter to provide the required on-card voltages for analog circuits by using a small, monolithic dc/dc converter that can step up or invert the bused voltage.

Monolithic converters can also simplify the design of your system power supply by combining several functions on a single chip. Although manufacturers of ICs are responding to the need for single-supply components by introducing new op amps, comparators, A/D converters, and other analog circuits, the use of the traditional dual-supply analog circuit will probably dominate most applications for an extended period. Whatever your application's needs, it's likely that one of the available dc/dc converters will satisfy them.

References
2. Williams, Jim, "Regulator IC speeds design of switching power supplies," EDN, November 12, 1987, pg 193.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Peak $V_f$ at 1000A</th>
<th>Rel. Eff. % at 5kW output</th>
<th>Input $V$ at 1000A</th>
<th>Relative dc ripple mV</th>
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<td>Germanium</td>
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<td>86.5</td>
<td>188.8</td>
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<td>Schottky</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>190.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silicon A</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silicon B</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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New software tools run IBM PC software on a variety of 32-bit μPs

Robert H Cushman, Special Features Editor

Most industry observers agree that the vast wealth of MS-DOS-based software is what gives the 8086 μP family such a decided advantage over other μPs. That situation is changing, though: Several software packages now let your MS-DOS-based software run on non-8086-family μPs. (The 8086 family includes the 8088, 80186, 80188, 80286, and 80386 chips.)

By today’s reckoning, the value of readily available MS-DOS software is approaching $10 billion. Most of it has been developed as a direct response by third-party software developers to the availability of the 8088-based IBM PC. Thus, most of that software exists as 8088 or 8086 assembly-language instructions, which makes it unusable with other μPs (see box, “The IBM PC aberration”).

Such a lopsided software situation couldn’t go unnoticed, so it’s no surprise that enterprising software developers now offer the means for running your MS-DOS-based software on other popular—or promising—μP chips. Three new software packages don’t involve the older and more obvious technique of inserting an 8086-based CPU board into a computer. The non-8086 target μP of first choice is probably Motorola’s 68020, but there is growing interest in other μPs, particularly those that promise extremely high-speed operation.

Two such software solutions are Phoenix Technologies’ Software Co-Processor and Insignia Solutions’ SoftPC. These packages simulate the IBM PC’s hardware and software configuration within a non-8086-based system. They also translate the 8086 instructions so that the MS-DOS-based program will operate properly. (Although the programs provide simulation as well as instruction-interpretation or -translation functions, you can call them translation programs for simplicity’s sake.)

First, you must load the translation software into your target computer, then you can load and run an MS-DOS-based application program. The Phoenix and Insignia programs interpret each 8086 instruction as the target computer fetches it from memory; the software traps and decodes each instruction and remaps I/O and memory operations to suit the target system’s configuration. The translation software simulates the IBM PC’s resources, which include the MS-DOS code, the basic input-output system (BIOS) code, pertinent I/O devices, and possibly a graphics display. The software cannot simply interpret the MS-DOS-based program instruction by instruction, because the interpretation process would be too slow. Therefore sophisticated programming techniques—some possibly patentable—speed instruction processing.

For example, when the Software Co-Processor sees repetitive program structures, such as loops, it decodes their instructions only once. Thus, the translation software doesn’t have to reinterpret the instructions when it encounters the loop again in the MS-DOS software.
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As a result, the software requires the target computer to run through only about eight to 10 target µP instructions to interpret each 8086 instruction.

The third software solution is Hunter Systems' XDOS, which is now undergoing final debugging. Rather than interpreting or translating 8086 instructions, the XDOS program converts the 8086's instructions to equivalent instructions for the target µP. Thus, before you run an MS-DOS-based program on your target computer, XDOS performs a binary-to-binary conversion that compiles the 8086 instructions into your target µP's instructions. Industry experts agree that the conversion approach is a very difficult challenge, but because the computer spends no time interpreting instructions as the application program runs, MS-DOS-based application programs should run faster than they would under SoftPC or Software Co-Processor. However, keep in mind that each 8086 instruction compiles into an average of one and a half to two of the target computer's instructions. The compilation doesn't yield a 1-to-1 op-code-to-op-code translation ratio.

32 bits are a must

To be practical, all three software solutions require the processing speeds and memory capacities that today's 32-bit µPs furnish. With anything less than a 32-bit µP in your target computer, execution speeds for converted or interpreted MS-DOS programs will drag when you compare their execution speed to what you'd expect from an IBM PC/XT, PC/AT, or a compatible computer. The translation programs require 32-bit-wide memory simply to hold their simulation software efficiently. For example, Insignia's software needs 3.5M bytes of memory in your target computer system.

Even the XDOS program requires about 100k bytes. Although it converts the 8086 instructions prior to running the program, it still must simulate the IBM PC's MS-DOS configuration for the program's use. Trials show that because XDOS requires a relatively small amount of memory, you can run it on powerful 16-bit µPs, such as Motorola's 68010.

Cost is nominal

Fortunately, the cost of adopting these software techniques isn't high, at least not when compared with the $5000 to $50,000 necessary for a typical 32-bit Unix-based workstation or computer. Likewise, they're less expensive than plug-in boards that simulate the IBM PC's hardware.

The IBM PC aberration

In the ideal 32-bit computer world, there would be no need for software-translation programs. Unix would be the universal standard operating system, and all programs would be written in C so that you could run them on any Unix system. Thus all µPs would only be given a Unix operating system and a C compiler, and they would all be equal from the standpoint of software support.

But today the Intel 80386 µP has an advantage over all other 32-bit µPs, because it enjoys the heritage of what some call the IBM PC aberration. Just as the 16-bit members of the 8086 family gained an overwhelming dominance in the 16-bit arena because of the PC's popularity, so could the 80386 become dominant in the world of 32-bit computers. The basis for the dominance is the 50,000-or-so programs written by third-party software developers for the IBM PC. If you want to view the magnitude of the software-development effect, just look on the shelves in your local software store or in the advertisements in personal-computer magazines. If you are concerned with designing embedded systems, just look at the many varied libraries of specialized MS-DOS-based software for industrial and scientific applications.

Most of these MS-DOS programs were written in 8086 or 8088 assembly language so you can use them only on computers equipped with 8086-family µPs. Typically, when such programs have been written in a high-level language, the supplier will not release the high-level-language source code. That leaves you without an easy conversion route to another µP family.

You can argue that the ideal Unix- and C-based 32-bit world has indeed arrived. There are as many Unix-based personal computers now as any Unix visionary could have ever wished for. But the MS-DOS-software market dwarfs efforts on Unix's behalf. That in itself might not be a problem if it weren't for the third-party software developers who tend to write software for computers with a large market share. The software on the retail shelves bears this out. Buyers follow suit, buying software for the most popular computers.

So, because the software-translation techniques let other µPs share MS-DOS-based software, they may get OEM designers past the IBM PC aberration. Now designers can choose µP hardware based on its own technical merits and suitability for an application while still maintaining compatibility with the MS-DOS software world.
Insignia plans to sell its SoftPC packages through distributors for $595. The SoftPC package runs on either a SUN-3 or an Apple MAC-II computer, both of which use the 68020 µP. Hunter Systems and Phoenix plan to work with OEMs, but both say that their packages will cost about the same as Insignia’s software. In some cases you won’t have to buy the translation software. NCR (Dayton, OH) is considering bundling such programs with its 68020/30-based Tower computer system.

These software-translation packages also have other advantages. For example, when you run MS-DOS-based software on a Unix-based computer system, the MS-DOS software can capitalize on the Unix system’s resources. Thus, not only is extensive multitasking possible, but so are multiuser and file-sharing operations. Also, such Unix-based systems are often ahead of the IBM PC when it comes to providing user-friendly mouse and graphics interfaces.

However, the layered Unix software can slow your computer. The interpretive approaches to converting MS-DOS-based software, while fine for single-user computers, may bring multiuser-Unix systems to a halt. Performance depends to a great extent on the target system’s µP. Table 1 provides a preliminary look at the reported and projected performances of these systems in terms of the Dhrystone benchmark. Use the results with much caution. More accurate data will emerge as more users adopt these software-translation techniques.

First, to provide a basis of comparison, Table 1 lists benchmark values for the 8088, 80286, and 80386 µPs in familiar computers. The original IBM PC and the later PC/XT use 8088s that run at 4.77 MHz. An Intel representative says that the company’s benchmark tests yield about 400 to 500 Dhrystones for both computers.

The IBM PC/AT yields a wide range of Dhrystone rates because a wide range of clock speeds is now used in PC/AT and compatible computers. There are two sets of Dhrystone values for the 80386. The first, 6000 to 7000 Dhrystones, results from running 16-bit 8086 code on the 80386. The second set, 9000 to 10,000 Dhrystones, arises when the 80386 runs full 32-bit code. The 80386 can run either type of code directly because the instruction bit patterns are identical. Keep in mind that, when the 80386 runs 8086 code from within the 80386’s protected mode, there is an additional 20% or so degradation in performance because the 80386 must trap the 8086’s memory and I/O instructions to protect the system.

Table 1 also supplies Dhrystone values for non-8086-family target µPs as they run the Dhrystone program—in both target µP code and in 8086 code that runs through a translation program. The non-8086 µPs fall into two categories: reduced-instruction-set computers (RISCs) and complex-instruction-set computers (CISCs).

When a 68020 (16 MHz) runs an MS-DOS Dhrystone program for an 8086 µP by way of the Phoenix or the Insignia translation method, you reap about the same performance as you would from a PC/XT: 500 Dhrystones. A 68030 (25 MHz) results from running 16-bit 8086 code on the 80386. The second set, 9000 to 10,000 Dhrystones, arises when the 80386 runs full 32-bit code. The 80386 can run either type of code directly because the instruction bit patterns are identical. Keep in mind that, when the 80386 runs 8086 code from within the 80386’s protected mode, there is an additional 20% or so degradation in performance because the 80386 must trap the 8086’s memory and I/O instructions to protect the system.

Table 1 also supplies Dhrystone values for non-8086-family target µPs as they run the Dhrystone program—in both target µP code and in 8086 code that runs through a translation program. The non-8086 µPs fall into two categories: reduced-instruction-set computers (RISCs) and complex-instruction-set computers (CISCs).

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**TABLE 1—ROUGH BENCHMARK COMPARISONS FOR SOFTWARE-TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>µP (MHz)</th>
<th>CLOCK FREQUENCY</th>
<th>OPERATING SYSTEM</th>
<th>COMPUTER</th>
<th>TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE</th>
<th>8086 CODE</th>
<th>NATIVE CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8088</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>MS-DOS 2.3</td>
<td>PC/XT</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>400 TO 500</td>
<td>400 TO 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80286</td>
<td>6 TO 12</td>
<td>MS-DOS</td>
<td>PC/AT</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>1000 TO 2000</td>
<td>1000 TO 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80386</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>MS-DOS 3.3</td>
<td>COMPAQ DESKPRO</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>6000 TO 7000</td>
<td>9000 TO 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68020</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>UNIX</td>
<td>SUN-3</td>
<td>SOFTWARE CO-PROCESSOR</td>
<td>500 TO 2000</td>
<td>6000 TO 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68030</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>UNIX</td>
<td>SUN-3</td>
<td>XDOS</td>
<td>2000 TO 3000</td>
<td>6000 TO 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32532</td>
<td>20 TO 30</td>
<td>UNIX</td>
<td>GENERIC ADD-IN CPU BOARD</td>
<td>SOFTWARE CO-PROCESSOR</td>
<td>1000 TO 4000</td>
<td>9000 TO 16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIPPER (C-100 AND C-300)</td>
<td>33 TO 50</td>
<td>UNIX V.3</td>
<td>INTERPRO SERIES</td>
<td>SOFTPC</td>
<td>1000 TO 3000</td>
<td>8000 TO 16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIPPER (C-100 AND C-300)</td>
<td>30 TO 50</td>
<td>UNIX V.3</td>
<td>INTERPRO-200</td>
<td>XDOS</td>
<td>5000 TO 10,000</td>
<td>8000 TO 16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPS R2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>UMIPS/UNIX</td>
<td>M/1000</td>
<td>SOFTPC</td>
<td>3000 TO 5000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
1. USE BENCHMARKS WITH CAUTION.
2. PC/AT SPEEDS DEPEND ON COMPUTER MODEL AND MANUFACTURER.
3. EXPECT A 20% DEGRADATION WHEN USING THE 80386 IN PROTECTED MODE.
4. TENTATIVE VALUES BASED ON MANUFACTURERS’ PROJECTIONS.
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should operate at about 2000 Dhrystones—the performance of today's PC/AT.

Preliminary tests indicate that when the same 68020-based computers use the XDOS translation software, they should reach or exceed PC/AT performance. Typically, a 68020 µP would be running under Unix in a computer such as the SUN-3 workstation.

One of the fastest CISC µPs is National Semiconductor's 32532. The company claims that the device reaches an operating clock frequency of 30 MHz. Based on that clock frequency, Phoenix's Software Co-Processor should run MS-DOS-based software at about twice the speed of a PC/AT. Table 1 also provides some speculative estimates of performance levels for two RISC µPs: Intergraph's Clipper and MIPS's R2000. The estimates include SoftPC estimates for both RISC µPs and an XDOS estimate for the Clipper. The technical marketing staffs at both Intergraph and MIPS helped prepare the estimates.

Assuming that future performance matches that which the RISC suppliers promise—they talk of reaching 50 MIPS by the early 1990s—it may be that RISC µPs will be attractive for running MS-DOS-based programs that can benefit from high execution speeds. But keep in mind that by definition RISC machines tend to use more instructions than do CISCs. So although they operate faster, they require more instructions. Also, you can assume that Intel will continue expanding the capabilities of its 8086 family. Intel has broadly hinted that the future 80486 µP will offer faster, more RISC-like instructions. Thus, instead of the 80386's average 4.4 clock cycles per instruction, the 80486 may require just two clock cycles.

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Update

Software translation techniques will run MS-DOS-based 8086 code on 32-bit computers as fast as it runs on IBM PCs and PC/XTs. At most, the techniques promise to run MS-DOS-based programs much faster than they run on present, or will run on near-future 8086-family µPs. But no one expects these techniques to upset the 8086; as Intel points out, these imitators will always be behind the 8086 family when it comes to software timeliness. After all, the MS-DOS-based software is really meant for use on 1981-vintage hardware, says Intel. What will soon count in the 32-bit computer world is how well the computers run 32-bit software, not how well they run old 16-bit programs.

However, the software-translation techniques can add immediate value to new RISC µPs such as AMD's 29000. New µP-chip manufacturers cannot offer libraries of software products as soon as their chips are available. So, the ability to run existing MS-DOS-based programs can help such chips survive while their supporters build up a repertoire of 32-bit software.

Remember embedded systems

At first glance, these software-translation approaches appear to benefit only desktop workstations and similar large computers. Designers of embedded systems will also find them useful, particularly the XDOS binary-translation approach, because it demands little additional memory. One example is when an OEM designer wants to place a specialized MS-DOS-based program for laboratory-data analysis into an embedded controller as an option for customers. Being able to select an MS-DOS-based program for a non-8086-family computer opens a world of possibilities.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluorinert Liquid</th>
<th>Boiling Point</th>
<th>Typical Solders</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FC-43</td>
<td>174°C/345°F</td>
<td>70 Sn:18 Pb:12 In</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 Sn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58 Sn:42 Pb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56 Sn:42 Sn</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC-70, FC-5311</td>
<td>215°C/419°F</td>
<td>63 Sn:37 Pb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC-5312</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 Sn:40 Pb</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62 Sn:36 Pb:2 Ag</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC-71</td>
<td>253°C/467°F</td>
<td>100 Sn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90 Sn:5 Ag</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 Pb:40 Sn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Computer modules
- Computer memories
- Fuel cells

Typical properties of Fluorinert Liquids used in cooling are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluorinert Liquid</th>
<th>Room Temp. (°F)</th>
<th>Boiling Point (°F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FC-77</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOIL 32°F</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discover heating/curing with Fluorinert™ Liquids

Because they maintain their vapor temperature with absolute precision, Fluorinert Liquids can be used in many heating and/or curing operations. They serve as heat transfer media in solder mask and polymer thick film applications and for polymer processing. The non-corrosive vapors will not support oxidation. Ideal where solvent flash-off is a problem.

SEE US AT NEPCON-WEST, BOOTH 241
TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

Buscon/88 West offers technical programs, seminars, and presentations galore

All computer-bus users should put Buscon/88 West high on the list of shows and conferences they plan to attend. As in the past, the Buscon program offers training seminars and technical presentations, as well as commercial exhibits. Running from February 22 to 25 at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, CA, Buscon has eight seminars for you to choose from. Four of the seminars run for a full day, but the other four are only a half day each.

One of Monday’s full-day seminars is entitled “A technical look at bus structures and applications,” and will give you a working knowledge of general bus structures in addition to an overview of today’s popular buses and emerging bus technologies for future use.

If you’d rather spend your time taking a closer look at the Nubus, however, then attending “The Nubus; and a special Macintosh II-Nubus workshop” may be a day well spent. The morning portion of the seminar covers technical aspects of the Nubus’s architecture. You’ll learn about the bus’s performance, its processor and architecture orientation, and how the bus supports multiprocessor operations. In the afternoon session, you’ll learn about Apple’s Mac II computer and how it implements the Nubus’s architecture. Seminar leaders will also discuss the market for Mac II-compatible hardware.

For Multibus II users and Multibus II OEMs, another Monday seminar, “Designing with the message-passing coprocessor,” will supply information about how to design with and use the chip. During the discussions of message-passing coprocessor applications, the seminar leader will also discuss topics ranging from bus basics to hardware and software development.

However, if you’re already firmly in the VME Bus camp, “Choosing and using the new generation of VME Bus interface chips” may be more to your liking. The Monday-afternoon seminar will present the similarities and differences between the VME Bus interface chips that will soon make their debut. In this session, you’ll also hear about guidelines that can help you determine which chip approach is best for your application. The seminar will include examples of pc-board designs that include the new VME Bus interface chips.

Another Monday-afternoon seminar will discuss the problems of designing a compatible product for IBM’s Micro Channel architecture. Monday’s technical seminars wind up with an afternoon session devoted to the VSB—a subset of the VME Bus. The VSB (VME Subsystem Bus) provides an alternative for data-transfer operations between multiple processors in a VME Bus computer system.

The seminar sessions also include two nontechnical programs. Monday’s fourth all-day session affords you the chance to learn about selecting a manufacturer’s representative, and Tuesday’s schedule includes an all-day program devoted to partnership opportunities for US and Japanese companies.

Aside from the seminars, you can also attend technical programs on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Disneyland Hotel. The technical programs offer topics that will interest most bus users. You’ll get a choice of hardware and software presentations ranging from interface designs and bus structures to real-time operating systems and multiprocessing applications.

If you’d rather peruse the bus manufacturers’ latest hardware and software products, Buscon won’t disappoint you. The show has reservations for over 200 booth spaces in the Disneyland Hotel’s exhibit area. The exhibits will be open on February 24th between 11 am and 5:30 pm, and also on the 25th between 11 am and 4:30 pm.

As in the past, Buscon’s organizers (CMC, Norwalk, CT, (203) 852-0500 or (714) 669-1201) plan a traditional Buscon party on the exhibit floor. Billed as the “all-aboard” industry reception, the get-together starts at 5:30 pm on Wednesday. Attendance is by invitation only, but the Buscon committee has a loose interpretation of what constitutes an invitation. No other show offers such an opportunity to visit with company marketing, sales, and technical people in such a relaxed, informal setting.

At the last Buscon show in the Boston area, the conferences, seminars, and exhibits drew approximately 2000 people. This winter, Buscon’s organizers project attendance of at least 3000 participants. The Buscon show is small when you compare it to Wescon, Electro, or Comdex, but there’s no better place to meet other bus users and industry experts.—EDN Staff

EDN February 18, 1988

Article Interest Quotient
(Circle One)
High 506 Medium 507 Low 508
High-resolution conversion
in the blink of an eye.

Get video speed, low power consumption, high resolution and superior price/performance with our new CMOS data converters.

We’ve expanded our line to include more CMOS flash ADC’s, a charge balancing ADC, an SPI ADC and a DAC. All featuring single 5V supply operation.

We also offer a new high-speed op amp especially well-suited to driving ADC’s or video cables.

4, 6 and 8-bit CMOS flash ADC’s.

Choose from 4, 6 and 8-bit ADC’s. All operate at video speeds, with clocking speed and input bandwidth specified at 5V. What makes these flash ADC’s special is silicon-on-sapphire construction, resulting in low cost, high speed, very low input capacitance, low power consumption and inherent latch-up resistance.

10-bit CMOS charge balancing ADC.

This 10-bit successive approximation ADC captures fast moving signals, providing excellent resolution.

It features a built-in fast track and hold, with conversion rates of 150 KHz and an input bandwidth of 1.5 MHz. Even at the maximum rate, power consumption is less than 20 mW.

10-bit CMOS serial ADC.

The CDP68HC68A2 is selectable for either 8- or 10-bit resolution and has an 8-channel multiplexer allowing up to 8 channels of inputs. The device can be used directly with our CDP68HC05C4, C8 or D2 microprocessors or other similar SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) buses.

8-bit CMOS R-2R video-speed DAC’s.

These CMOS/SOS digital-to-analog converters operate from a single 5V supply at video speeds and can produce “rail-to-rail” output swings. Typical update rate is 50 MHz. Settling is fast (20 ns typical) to 1/2 LSB. “Glitch” energy is minimized by segmenting and bar graph decoding of upper 3 bits.

High-speed op amp.

Specially designed for use with data converters, the CA3450 op amp has excellent speed and transmission line driving capabilities.

For 10-bit accuracy, it settles to within 1/2 LSB in 40 ns with a 2V input signal. And it can drive up to four 50 ohm transmission lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADC’s</th>
<th>Res. Bits</th>
<th>Conv. Rate Hz</th>
<th>Power Diss. (MW)</th>
<th>Pin. Leads</th>
<th>1K Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA3304E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20 MHz</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3304AE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25 MHz</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3306CE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50 MHz</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3306E/3306AE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 MHz</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.25/11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3316E/3316CE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25 MHz</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38.50/44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA3310E/3310CE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100 MHz</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.00/8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP68HC05A2E</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10 MHz</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For data sheets of these new products, call toll-free 800-443-7364, extension 19. Or contact your local GE Solid State sales office or distributor.

In Europe, call: Brussels, (2) 246-21-11; Paris, (1) 39-46-57-99; London, 0276-665911; Milano, (2) 82-231; Munich, (89) 63813-0.
Cyclone Microsystems' VME Single Board Computers can accelerate your system development with a growing family of highly integrated embedded computers.

Our VME Single Board Computers feature a 68020 with co-processors supported by extensive memory, disk controllers, DMA, serial and parallel I/O.

The CY4110 and CY4180 Single Board Computers offer system designers the benefits of a highly integrated system coupled with the advanced performance of extensive local resources. Resources like a zero wait state cache, up to 16 Mbytes of dual ported DRAM, VSB Interface, and SCSI.

Product development is enhanced by our support of the PDOS™ and OS-9™ Real Time Operating Systems.

Accelerate your next system design with a powerful Single Board Computer packed with functionality. Call us at (203) 786-5536. And discover what our embedded power can do for your next system.

Features | CY4110 | CY4180
---|---|---
MC68020 CPU | Up to 20 Mhz | Up to 25 Mhz
MC68851 Paged Memory Mg: | Optional | Optional
MC68881 Floating Point | Optional | Optional
16K Cache Memory | Zero Wait State | Zero Wait State
DRAM | 2,4,8 or 16 Mbytes | 2,4,8 or 16 Mbytes
ROM/DRAM | 256K | 256K
DMA Controller | Two Channel | Two Channel
SCSI | 1.5 Mybytes/sec | 1.5 Mybytes/sec
Floppy Disk Controller | Yes | Yes
RS-232-C | 4 Ports | 4 Ports
Parallel | 1 Port | 1 Port
VME Master/Slave | A32, D32 | A32, D32
VSB Interface | Master | Master
Counter timer | 24 bit | 24 bit
Interrupts | 18 Sources | 18 Sources
Form Factor | 9U x 280mm | 9U x 280mm

PDOS is a trademark of Eyring
OS-9 is a trademark of Microware
Surface mount technology has assumed a strategic role in electronics. To survive in the marketplace, more and more products need the cost savings, space efficiency and high performance of the surface mounted designs you're creating today.

When your circuits call for surface mounted trimming potentiometers and resistor networks, the answer is Bourns. Survival gear.

**Customized Technology: The Bourns Advantage**

Bourns—more than any other resistive component manufacturer—has taken surface mount technology and optimized it to your manufacturing processes. We call it "customized technology" and it means that you can be sure our components will work smoothly with your insertion equipment; that it will stand up to the new—and hotter—SMD soldering techniques; and, that they will survive vigorous boardwashing. Customized technology means that before we design our product we even take into consideration how you test the board.

**There's No Equivalent**

Today you can select from more than 15 styles from Bourns Trimpot including the new 3304, the first 4mm model that's both SMD compatible and automation friendly.

Bourns has also developed an extensive line of surface mount resistor networks. Included in the line are both molded PCC, SOIC, and now SOJ styles in standard JEDEC packages. All in all, nobody serves up SMD technology in so many ways.

Bourns always makes the extra effort. There's no equivalent.

**NOW! Anti-Tombstoning Chip Resistors**

*After 40 years, there's still no equivalent.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Model</strong></th>
<th><strong>Model 4200P</strong></th>
<th><strong>Model 4400P</strong></th>
<th><strong>Model 4400J</strong></th>
<th><strong>Model 4800P</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board Space</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style</strong></td>
<td>Leaded Chip Carrier</td>
<td>Wide Body Gull Wing</td>
<td>Wide Body &quot;J&quot; Lead</td>
<td>Medium Body Gull Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pin Counts</strong></td>
<td>10 and 20</td>
<td>16 and 20</td>
<td>16 and 20</td>
<td>14 and 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packaging</strong></td>
<td>Plastic tubes, tape and reel</td>
<td>Plastic tubes, tape and reel</td>
<td>Plastic tubes, tape and reel</td>
<td>Plastic tubes, tape and reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Resistance Range (Ohms)</strong></td>
<td>10Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
<td>10Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
<td>10Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
<td>10Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Operating Voltage</strong></td>
<td>50V</td>
<td>50V</td>
<td>50V</td>
<td>50V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Coefficient of Resistance</strong></td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C + 250ppm/°C for values less than 50Ω</td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C + 250ppm/°C for values less than 50Ω</td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C + 250ppm/°C for values less than 50Ω</td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C + 250ppm/°C for values less than 50Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Temperature</strong></td>
<td>–55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>–55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>–55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>–55°C to +125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Rating</strong></td>
<td>Derate to zero power + 70°C to + 125°C</td>
<td>Derate to zero power + 70°C to + 125°C</td>
<td>Derate to zero power + 70°C to + 125°C</td>
<td>Derate to zero power + 70°C to + 125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Dissipation</strong></td>
<td>4210P . . . . . . . . . 0.160 watt/resistor 1.50 watts/package</td>
<td>4420P . . . . . . . . . 0.115 to 2.00 watt/resistor 2.0 watts/package</td>
<td>4420J . . . . . . . . . 0.115 to 2.00 watt/resistor 2.0 watts/package</td>
<td>4814P . . . . . . . . . 0.080 to 1.28 watt/resistor 1.28 watts/package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short Time Overload (ΔR Max.)</strong></td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Load Life (ΔR Max.)</strong></td>
<td>± 1.00%</td>
<td>± 1.00%</td>
<td>± 1.00%</td>
<td>± 1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanical Shock (ΔR Max.)</strong></td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moisture Resistance (ΔR Max.)</strong></td>
<td>± 0.50%</td>
<td>± 0.50%</td>
<td>± 0.50%</td>
<td>± 0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resistance to Soldering Heat (ΔR Max.)</strong></td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
<td>± 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body Materials</strong></td>
<td>Epoxy resin/novolac</td>
<td>Epoxy resin/novolac</td>
<td>Epoxy resin/novolac</td>
<td>Epoxy resin/novolac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schematics</strong></td>
<td>Isolated, Bussed, Dual Terminators</td>
<td>Isolated, Bussed, Dual Terminators</td>
<td>Isolated, Bussed, Dual Terminators</td>
<td>Isolated, Bussed, Dual Terminators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trimming Potentiometers</strong></td>
<td><strong>MODEL 3314</strong></td>
<td><strong>MODEL 3304</strong></td>
<td><strong>MODEL 3269</strong></td>
<td><strong>MODEL 3272</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board Space</strong></td>
<td>![Image](4mm Square Sealed Single-Turn)</td>
<td>![Image](4mm Square Open Style Single-Turn)</td>
<td>![Image](1/4&quot; Square Sealed Multiturn)</td>
<td>![Image](.350&quot; Square Sealed Multiturn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Configuration</strong></td>
<td>J-Hook, Gull Wing</td>
<td>Leadless Chip</td>
<td>Gull Wing</td>
<td>Gull Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustments</strong></td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Top, Side</td>
<td>Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packaging</strong></td>
<td>Embossed Tape</td>
<td>Embossed Tape</td>
<td>Plastic Tubes</td>
<td>Plastic Tubes (Embossed Tape Optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>.244&quot;x.197&quot;x.100&quot;</td>
<td>.15&quot;x.18&quot;x.094&quot;</td>
<td>.25&quot;x.25&quot;x.28&quot;</td>
<td>.35&quot;x.35&quot;x.20&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Resistance Range (Ohms)</strong></td>
<td>10Ω to 2 Megohms</td>
<td>500Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
<td>10Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
<td>100Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resistance Tolerance (Std.)</strong></td>
<td>± 20%</td>
<td>± 25%</td>
<td>± 10%</td>
<td>± 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absolute Minimum Resistance (Max.)</strong></td>
<td>1% or 2Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1% or 1Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
<td>1% or 1Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Resistance Variation (Max.)</strong></td>
<td>1% or 3Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3% or 3Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
<td>1% or 3Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage Adjustability</strong></td>
<td>± 0.02%</td>
<td>± 0.02%</td>
<td>± 0.02%</td>
<td>± 0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resistance Adjustability</strong></td>
<td>± 0.05%</td>
<td>± 0.05%</td>
<td>± 0.05%</td>
<td>± 0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resolution</strong></td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulation Resistance</strong></td>
<td>200 vdc. 100 Megohms min.</td>
<td>500 vdc. 1,000 Megohms min.</td>
<td>500 vdc. 1,000 Megohms min.</td>
<td>500 vdc. 1,000 Megohms min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effective Travel</strong></td>
<td>12 Turns nominal</td>
<td>12 Turns nominal</td>
<td>12 Turns nominal</td>
<td>12 Turns nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Exposure (Temperature/Time)</strong></td>
<td>215°C/3 minutes 265°C/30 seconds 300°C/3 seconds</td>
<td>265°C/30 seconds</td>
<td>215°C/3 minutes</td>
<td>215°C/3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Rating</strong></td>
<td>300 Volts max. 70°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0.25 watt 125°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0 watt</td>
<td>50 Volts max. 70°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0.2 watt 150°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0 watt</td>
<td>300 Volts max. 85°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0.25 watt 150°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0 watt</td>
<td>300 Volts max. 85°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0.25 watt 150°C . . . . . . . . . . . 0 watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Range</strong></td>
<td>−55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>−55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>−65°C to +150°C</td>
<td>−65°C to +150°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Coefficient</strong></td>
<td>+100ppm/°C</td>
<td>± 200ppm/°C max.</td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C max.</td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seal Test</strong></td>
<td>85°C Fluorinert*</td>
<td>85°C Fluorinert*</td>
<td>85°C Fluorinert*</td>
<td>85°C Fluorinert*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanical Angle</strong></td>
<td>240° nominal</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>16 Turns nominal</td>
<td>16 Turns nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Torque</strong></td>
<td>100G-CM max.</td>
<td>3.0 oz-in. max.</td>
<td>3.0 oz-in. max.</td>
<td>3.0 oz-in. max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terminals</strong></td>
<td>Hot solder dipped copper</td>
<td>Solderable pins</td>
<td>Solderable pins</td>
<td>Solderable pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight</strong></td>
<td>Approx. 0.01 oz.</td>
<td>0.015 oz.</td>
<td>0.02 oz.</td>
<td>0.02 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluorinert is a registered trademark of 3M Company.
This Designer's Ready Reference chart provides a check list that you can use when you have completed your electronic design and are ready to pass the design on to a circuit-board engineer. Because there are many decisions you must make before a board can be laid out, you can use this check list to help prepare necessary design information.

**DESIGN RULES**

**Type of design:**
- SMT only
- Mixed SMT and through-hole components

**Mounting:**
- Component-side only
- SMT solder-side only
- Both sides

**DESIGN RULES FOR SMT COMPONENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFIGURATION</th>
<th>SPACING (IN.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TYP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIC SIDE TO SIDE</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIC END TO END</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIC SIDE TO CHIP</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIC END TO CHIP</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC TO PCC</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC TO CHIP</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIP TO SOF</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIP TO CHIP</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND TO TRACE</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACe TO TRACE</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD TO TRACE</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACE WIDTH INTO LAND</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIA PAD DIAMETER</td>
<td>0.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIA HOLE DIAMETER</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC SOCKET CLEARANCE</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND TO SILKSCREEN</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACE TO BOARD EDGE</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND TO WIDE TRACE</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLVENT</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIA TO UNRELATED LAND</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESIGN RULES FOR MIXED TECHNOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFIGURATION</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>SPACING (IN.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHIP TO AXIAL LEAD</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIP TO AXIAL BODY</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIC TO DIP</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXIAL SIDE TO DIP SIDE</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXIAL END TO DIP END</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIP END TO DIP END</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIP SIDE TO DIP SIDE</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIC SIDE TO DIP SIDE</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC TO DIP SIDE</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC TO AXIAL BODY</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR TEST**

All test pads should be accessible from the same side of the board; usually the bottom.

The test pads should be at least 0.035 in. in diameter.

As many of the test pads as possible should be put on the 0.100-in. centers. The minimum space between test pads cannot be less than 0.050 in.

If the board tester supplies power to your circuit through test pins, use at least one test pad for each ampere of power. Thus, 5V at 1A requires one test pad for the power and one for the ground connection.

If all interconnect networks should have a test pad.

Determine whether you need access to unconnected or disconnected IC pins for testing purposes.

Test pads must be separated from the component lands.

**MANUFACTURING**

Identify the types and models of the machines used for pick-and-place operations.

Which solder-reflow method will be used?
- Infrared
- Laser

Which type of cleaner will you use?
- Aqueous
- Solvent

Can selected components withstand manufacturing-process stresses?
- What is the panel or board size you require?
- Can you use a standard board or panel size?
- What are the tooling specifications for assembly machines?
- What will be the board's orientation?
- What are the component orientations?
- Are there any autoinsert or autoplacement guidelines?
- What are the edge clearances for wave soldering and for autoinsertion?

**LAYOUT DETAILS**

What is the maximum acceptable number of layers?

What is the board's size?

What is the minimum test-pad size?

What is the minimum space needed between components for testing purposes?

What is the minimum test-pad size?

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What is the board's size?

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What is the minimum test-pad size?

What is the maximum acceptable number of layers?

What is the board's size?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1/4&quot; Square Sealed Single-Turn</th>
<th>5mm Square Sealed Single-Turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MODEL 3325</strong></td>
<td><strong>MODEL 3335</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;J&quot; Leads, Gull Wing</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot; Leads, Gull Wing, Through-Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top, Side</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Tubes</td>
<td>Embossed Tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.35&quot; x .26&quot; x .22&quot;</td>
<td>.20&quot; x .20&quot; x .16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10Ω to 1 Megohm</td>
<td>10Ω to 500KΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 10%</td>
<td>± 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% or 2Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
<td>1% or 2Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% or 3Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
<td>3% or 3Ω (whichever is greater)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 0.05%</td>
<td>± 0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 0.15%</td>
<td>± 0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 vdc.</td>
<td>500 vdc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Megohms min.</td>
<td>1,000 Megohms min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215°C/3 minutes</td>
<td>215°C/3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Volts max. 85°C . . . . . 0.5 watt</td>
<td>100 Volts max. 85°C . . . . . 0.2 watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150°C . . . . . . 0 watt</td>
<td>150°C . . . . . . 0 watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−55°C to + 150°C</td>
<td>−55°C to + 150°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 100ppm/°C max.</td>
<td>± 100ppm/°C max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85°C Fluorinert*</td>
<td>85°C Fluorinert*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260° nominal</td>
<td>270° nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 oz-in. max.</td>
<td>3.0 oz-in. max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solderable pins</td>
<td>Solderable pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.02 oz.</td>
<td>0.02 oz.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Bourns Chip Resistors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1/8 Watt</th>
<th>1/10 Watt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MODEL CR1206</strong></td>
<td><strong>MODEL CR0805</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Space</td>
<td>Board Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance Range (Ohms), Tolerance and Temperature Coefficient</td>
<td>Resistance Range (Ohms), Tolerance and Temperature Coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100Ω to 1 Megohm ± 1%, 100ppm/°C</td>
<td>47Ω to 1 Megohm ± 5%, ± 200ppm/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47Ω to 1 Megohm ± 5%, 200ppm/°C</td>
<td>10Ω to 47Ω ± 5%, ± 300ppm/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Rating</td>
<td>Power Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125 watt</td>
<td>0.100 watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Operating Voltage (at 70°C)</td>
<td>Maximum Operating Voltage (at 70°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Volts</td>
<td>100 Volts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Ambient Temperature</td>
<td>Maximum Ambient Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125°C</td>
<td>125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Range</td>
<td>Temperature Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−55°C to + 125°C</td>
<td>−55°C to + 125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shock (Method)</td>
<td>Thermal Shock (Method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342, Para. 4.7.3)</td>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342, Para. 4.7.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Temperature Operation (Method)</td>
<td>Low Temperature Operation (Method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342, Para. 4.7.4/IS-30 Para. 3.6)</td>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342, Para. 4.7.4/IS-30 Para. 3.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Overload (Method)</td>
<td>Short Term Overload (Method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342 Para. 4.7.5/IS-30 Para. 3.7)</td>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342 Para. 4.7.5/IS-30 Para. 3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Temperature Exposure (Method)</td>
<td>High Temperature Exposure (Method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342 Para. 4.7.6/IS-30 Para. 3.8)</td>
<td>± 0.5% (MIL-R-55342 Para. 4.7.6/IS-30 Para. 3.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Body Materials

- EPOXY RESIN COAT
- GLASS RESIN COAT
- GLASS COAT
- RESISTOR Lead Glass
- Surface Electrode Lead Glass
- SURFACE ELECTRODE Lead Glass
- ELECTRODE Lead Glass
- SOLDER COATING Lead Glass
- NICKEL PLATING Lead Glass

---

CIRCLE NO 12
Multibus I Architecture Supports 32-Bit Transfers

32-bit transfers across the Multibus I Architecture with a 256Mbytes physical address space, (increased from 16Mbytes), and a 20Mbyte bandwidth within the IEEE 796 specification. "TRU-32" © defines the reserve lines in the P-2 backplane, giving a full 32-bit data width to all 23 slots in the Multibus I specification. As faster, more powerful CPU designs emerge, the costs for today's newer technology in open-architecture buses have sky-rocketed. Migration reluctance from embedded, well established buses is understandable when faced with the reality of: costly hardware changes, timely software learning curves, and off-the-shelf incompatibility among the new buses. This new scheme will benefit those who develop, design or manufacture around the best supported and well defined open-architecture in the world.

CIRCLE NO 129

80386 SBC Executes "Tru-32" Specifications

The ZENDEX ZX-386 single-board computer incorporates the "TRU-32" specification with downward compatibility to all 16-bit and 8-bit Multibus I boards. A full function 32-bit SBC, the ZX-386 can be used in present Multibus I systems executing standard 16-bit data width or Zendex will make available the "P-32" backplane, (4 to 23 slots), supporting the TRU-32 specification for 32-bit applications. The board features a 16MHz 80386 processor; 80387 numeric coprocessor; 82380 DMA controller; 8Mbytes dual ported one wait state DRAM; 4 EPROM sockets; two serial ports; 4Mbyte per second SCSI interface; and two SBX connectors. "TRU-32 Development Kits" are available and include Interface scheme, PAL equations, and license for $100.00. ZENDEX CORPORATION (415) 828-3000

CIRCLE NO 130

Intelligent Multibus I Extender Board

A most useful tool to assist test technicians and engineers in trouble shooting Multibus I products has been designed and released by Zendex Corporation. The ZX-611 has sixteen LED's displaying buffered bus functions for 16-bit, 8-bit and the new 32-bit Multibus I specification. Two on board switches control: 1) systems reset and 2) local power for insertion and extraction of boards in extension without removing system power. Support arms relieve connector pressure and contact problems inherent to the weight of bus boards on extension. In addition, terminal pins for +5v and ground are mounted on the board for oscilloscope and probe attachment along with plated thru holes on P1 for user selective test points. ZENDEX CORPORATION (415) 828-3000

CIRCLE NO 131

Modular I/O Flexibility Through SBX

As the ever increasing need for modular I/O intensifies a broad range of SBX Expansion Modules for the SBX specification have been developed. Expanding virtually any system with standard or custom designs, ZENDEX CORPORATION manufactures the largest selection of modules available. SCSI, Cmos SCSI, IEEE 488, HDLC, Modem, Servo controller, Stepper Motor controller, Encoder, Clock/Calendar, Disk controller, Dual Serial, A/D D/A Converter, and more. The ZENDEX ZX-564 mother board supports 6 SBX modules simultaneously, 8/16 bit transfers, 4 channels of DMA with user definable applications such as: Multiple Serial I/O, Industrial Control, Data Acquisition, and many more. ZENDEX CORPORATION (415) 828-3000

CIRCLE NO 132

This AD and all statements are those of: ZENDEX CORPORATION, 6700 SIERRA LANE, DUBLIN, CA. 94568 (415) 828-3000 FAX (415) 828-1574 "ZENDEX" "ZX" and "TRU-32" are registered trademarks of the ZENDEX CORPORATION * Multibus is a trademark of Intel
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Call Toll Free: (800)854-7086 In Calif: (800)772-7086

CIRCLE NO 178

EDN February 18, 1988
PRODUCT UPDATE

Ripple-and-noise test module uses voltage-comparison technique

This ripple-and-noise test module, intended for use in testing switching-regulated power supplies, plugs into the vendor’s 6500 modular automatic power-supply test system. The difficulty of reproducing switching-supply ripple-and-noise measurements has caused friction between power-supply vendors and their customers. The manufacturer claims to have solved that problem by replacing more conventional noise-measurement techniques with a method based on voltage-level and duty-factor sensing.

Peak-to-peak measurements of switching-supply noise are notoriously difficult to reproduce because of their extraordinary sensitivity to the bandwidth of the measurement instrumentation’s peak-detection circuits. To overcome this problem and to pinpoint whether noise is associated with a supply’s switching action or its conversion of line-frequency ac to dc, a common noise-measurement technique uses filters to separate switching-frequency noise from line-frequency-related ripple, and it uses an rms-to-dc converter to measure the filters’ output. (A lowpass filter allows you to measure line-related noise components; a highpass filter passes the switching-frequency-related components.)

Because the supply’s switching frequency is hundreds of times as high as the line frequency, it may seem as though you don’t need filters with an especially sharp cutoff. However, only about 5½ octaves separate the seventh harmonic of the 60-Hz power line from the most common switching-regulator frequency, 20 kHz. If, for example, you use a single-pole lowpass filter to eliminate switching-frequency voltages, you’ll find that a filter that attenuates by only a little more than 33 dB (that is, <50×) at 20 kHz still produces a greater-than-desired 3 dB of attenuation of voltages at the seventh line-frequency harmonic.

If you attempt to improve the rejection of switching-frequency noise by lowering the filter’s cutoff frequency, you further attenuate ripple components at harmonics of the line frequency. If, instead, you increase the sharpness of the filter’s cutoff characteristic, you can introduce peaks into the filter’s passband response, which, even with careful selection of the cutoff frequency, may affect measurements of line-frequency-related ripple. At the very least, you’ll probably find it tricky to design filters that yield measurements someone else can reproduce.

Although it appears that the
trend toward higher switching-regulator operating frequencies will make it easier to obtain accurate ripple-and-noise measurements by using conventional techniques, remember that power-supply switching-noise waveforms contain a significant amount of energy at harmonics of the switching frequency higher than the 33rd. Slew-rate and bandwidth limitations in most rms-to-dc converters cause errors in measuring waveforms with such high-frequency components, and these errors worsen as the switching frequency increases.

The manufacturer's test module makes reproducible ripple-and-noise measurements by eliminating filters and rms-to-dc converters entirely. The module, which achieves a 30-MHz bandwidth, uses an unusual A/D-conversion technique and takes advantage of the fact that the switching-spike component of a power supply's ripple-and-noise waveform normally has a low duty factor. The module adjusts a voltage comparator's reference input signal until its value is less than the ripple and noise under examination for a programmable, and normally small, fraction of the total time. By adjusting the fraction until the reference-signal value begins to increase rapidly, you determine the noise-pulse duty factor. The module then reports the value of the reference signal—a value proportional to the ripple component of the ripple and noise. A 3-channel module costs $3800; a 7-channel module sells for $4500. Prices for the 6500 system range from $30,000 to $500,000; most configurations cost less than $100,000.—Dan Strassberg

Intevo Systems Inc, 450 Bedford St, Lexington, MA 02173. Phone (617) 863-9500. TLX 510-601-8053. Circle No 720

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Silicon General engineers work with you to carefully define a custom specification. You can get the ball rolling by writing for a copy of Capabilities Brochure. Please write Silicon General, 11861 Western Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92641. Phone (714) 898-8121. TWX 910-596-1804. FAX (714) 893-2570.
Systems DMM lets you choose $8\frac{1}{2}$-digit resolution or 100,000 readings/sec

Designed to be at home in a reference lab, on an engineer's bench, or in a test-equipment rack, the $5900 Model 3458A digital multimeter offers a range of measurement speeds and resolutions that allow the instrument to tackle a wide variety of jobs. At its highest resolution, the DMM provides $8\frac{1}{2}$-digit measurements; at its fastest speed, the multimeter takes 100,000 readings/sec.

In addition, a precise timebase and a switchable, high-speed, track-and-hold input path allow the instrument to digitize repetitive waveforms to 15 MHz.

For situations requiring high-throughput measurement, the DMM can take 100,000 readings/sec with $4\frac{1}{2}$ digits of resolution. The instrument's standard acquisition memory holds 10,000 readings, and a $500 option adds storage capacity for an additional 64,000 readings. To allow for additional storage capacity or for data analysis, the multimeter can pump readings out through an IEEE-488 port to a computer at the full 100,000-reading/sec rate. The company supplies a $1000 control-and-analysis software package for the DMM; the package runs on the vendor's Model 9000 workstations.

For applications that don't require the DMM's full measurement speed but that could make use of additional resolution, the instrument can take 50,000 $5\frac{1}{2}$-digit, 5000 $6\frac{1}{2}$-digit, or 60 $7\frac{1}{2}$-digit readings/sec. It performs 5 readings/sec when set to its maximum resolution of $8\frac{1}{2}$ digits.

The instrument's internal input path incorporates an integrator with a 160-kHz bandwidth. You can digitize repetitive signals with frequencies to 15 MHz by switching the input path to a track-and-hold circuit and using the DMM's subsampling feature. The subsampling measurement technique takes a series of samples, one per cycle of the signal it's measuring. Following a trigger event that occurs once each cycle, the DMM waits longer (the increment is programmable) than it did during the previous cycle and then takes a sample. Over several cycles, the instrument builds a detailed picture of the signal's waveform. The DMM's sampling clock can operate at frequencies as high as 100 MHz, and it features less than 100 psec of jitter.

Automated test systems can readily use the DMM's flexible tradeoff between resolution and speed. The company claims that digital multimeters in automated test systems perform a large percentage of the measurements, so a faster DMM in such a test system will probably greatly improve overall system throughput. In addition to the ability to take measurements quickly, the 3458A multimeter can perform as many as 200 function or range changes/sec and can take 250 auto-ranged measurements/sec.

To aid in making rapid range and function changes in a test environment, a program memory in the instrument stores measurement sequences that can be activated by the transfer of only a few bytes over the IEEE-488 interface. This program memory allows the DMM to make as many as 1000 limit checks/sec. You can calibrate the multimeter from its front panel (so it can remain in its system rack) with just two references—a 10-kΩ resistor and a 10V reference source—and a short circuit.

The company, which incorporated its proprietary multimeter language (HPML, also used in its earlier 3457A DMM) in the instrument, asserts that its future DMMs will also...
From desert heat to arctic cold, Eternacell® TCL-Lithium cells offer up to 10 years of reliable standby power for clock and memory circuits. Manufacturers of computers, utility meters, aircraft electronics, control and testing equipment use our cells to assure product performance. Imagine a cell tested and qualified at temperatures from −55° to +100°C and having a 3.5V operating voltage with a flat discharge profile in your product. Call or write for a free brochure: 495 Boulevard, Elmwood Park, NJ 07407. (201) 796-4800. Telex: 13-0292.

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— PC Magazine

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UPDATE

support this language to ease future software changes. You can issue all of the HPML commands from the DMM's front panel as well as enter them through the instrument's IEEE-488 port.

The multimeter's accuracy specifications make it well suited for work in a reference laboratory. The company rates the instrument's dc-voltage accuracy at 0.5 ppm over 24 hours and 8 ppm over one year. An $800 high-stability option improves that annual accuracy rating to 4 ppm. The linearity spec is 0.1 ppm over 24 hours and has been measured as being within 0.05 ppm of 10V against the Josephson-Junction Array voltage standard developed by the National Bureau of Standards in Boulder, CO. You can command the DMM to perform an automatic calibration against its internal reference standards, which have known drift and temperature coefficients.

Because the DMM can measure both ac and dc voltage and current, resistance, frequency, and period, it's likely to find a home on the test benches of engineers who need a high-precision, full-featured multimeter. Its dc-voltage measurements include five ranges from 0.1 to 1000V with a maximum sensitivity of 10 nV, and its resistance ranges can measure impedances from 10Ω to 1 GΩ (full scale) with 2-ppm accuracy. The ac-voltage scales, frequency counter, and period measurement accommodate signals with frequencies of 1 Hz to 10 MHz. The 3458A is available eight weeks ARO. A $160 option extends the instrument's warranty period from one year to three years.

—Steven H. Leibson

Hewlett-Packard Co, 3495 Deer Creek Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94304. Phone local office.
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Circle 110 for literature  Circle 111 for sales contact
Electrostatic plotters produce prints at 1 ips

Electrostatic raster-printing technology gives the 8500 Series monochrome plotters a plotting speed of 1 ips. You can use the 24- and 36-in.-wide plotters as a department or network resource because of their fast output speed. Yet the devices are priced in the $20,000 range, so they’re affordable for use with a single workstation or personal computer.

Electrostatic plotters use a linear array of wire nibs to place images on the medium. The wire nibs selectively conduct an electrical charge that discharges dots on the dielectric surface of the coated medium. The medium then passes through a toner bath, and toner particles are fused to the selected charged dots forming the image. The wire nibs of the 8500 Series plotters produce a resolution of 200 dots/in.

Although electrostatic plotters are raster devices, the 8500 Series includes a controller that performs a vector-to-raster conversion. The controller accepts input in the HPGL (Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language) and Calcomp 906/907 vector data formats. The plotters include a Centronics parallel interface and an RS-232C serial interface that operates at speeds as high as 38.4k baud.

The plotters use roll-feed media, and they can produce more than 100 plots with a single roll. You can choose among various types of media, including opaque, translucent, and vellum paper and clear and matte polyester films. The plotters each include a manual cutter for the media. The company also offers an automatic cutter and a take-up roll for paper output; with either of these options, the plotters can operate unattended.

The Model 8524 plots on 24-in.-wide media and costs $19,900, and the Model 8536 uses 36-in.-wide media and sells for $24,900. The 8536 can produce an E-size drawing in 45 sec, and either machine can plot a D-size drawing in 36 sec. The plot time does not vary with image complexity. However, the controller must rasterize a full graphics image before plotting begins.

The plotters can print multiple copies of an image at the 1 ips plotting speed. You simply select as many as 999 copies at the control panel. The control panel also allows you to choose a line thickness ranging from 3 to 90 mils. Further, it lets you scale or rotate a drawing, create a mirror image, and change a drawing’s point of origin. Each plotter includes a floppy-disk drive that you can use to store and retrieve various plotter setups. The vendor offers OEM discounts on the plotters, and production quantities are available now.

—Maury Wright
Versatec, 2710 Walsh Ave, Santa Clara, CA 95051. Phone (408) 988-2800. TWX 910-338-0243.

CIRCLE NO 719

EDN February 18, 1988
If you’re designing disk drives and have only used our read/write circuits—this chart is for you.

Our Extended Family

If you’re designing disk drives, you’re probably already familiar with Silicon Systems. Chances are good that you are presently using one or more of Silicon Systems’ read/write amplifier IC’s in your HDD designs. But maybe you don’t know that we also offer the industry’s most extensive line of mass storage ASIC’s.

The adjacent chart illustrates that Silicon Systems is finding they can now easily mix-and-match IC’s for all the electronic functions in hard disk drives, many leading HDD designers are finding they can now easily mix-and-match SSI products to implement their specific design features. This powerful design approach allows them to reduce board area, eliminate external passives, and lower costs by simplifying their designs.

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With Silicon Systems growing families of IC’s for all the electronic functions in hard disk drives, many leading HDD designers are finding they can now easily mix-and-match SSI products to implement their specific design features. This powerful design approach allows them to reduce board area, eliminate external passives, and lower costs by simplifying their designs.

Call Now!
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For more information, send for our Disk Drive mailers. Silicon Systems, 14351 Myford Road, Tustin, CA 92680.

Microperipheral IC Selection Chart

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<th>SSI Device Numbers</th>
<th>Head Type</th>
<th># of Channels</th>
<th>Max Input Noise (nV/√Hz)</th>
<th>Max Input Capacitance (pF)</th>
<th>Read Gain (Typ)</th>
<th>Write Current Range (mA)</th>
<th>Power Supplies</th>
<th>Read/Write Data Port(s)</th>
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<td>New</td>
<td>Old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HDD READ/WRITE AMPLIFIERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>32R048</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Ferrite</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>+6V, -4V</td>
<td>Differential, Bi-directional</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
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<td>+6V, -4V</td>
<td>Differential, Bi-directional</td>
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<td>Thin Film</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>123</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>2.4, 6.6</td>
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<td>Differential/TTL</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
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<td>Differential/TTL</td>
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<td>Differential/TTL</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ferrite</td>
<td>9.5, 9.5</td>
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<td>Differential/TTL</td>
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<td>Differential/TTL</td>
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HDD PULSE DETECTION

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<th>Circuit Function</th>
<th>Features</th>
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<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Old</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>32P540</td>
<td>Read Data Processor</td>
<td>Time Domain Filter</td>
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<tr>
<td>32P541</td>
<td>Read Data Processor</td>
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<td>32D531</td>
<td>Data Synchronizer/Write Preemphasis</td>
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<tr>
<td>32D532</td>
<td>Data Synchronizer/Write Preemphasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32D533</td>
<td>Data Synchronizer/Write Preemphasis</td>
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<td>32D534</td>
<td>Data Synchronizer/Write Preemphasis</td>
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<td>32D535</td>
<td>Data Synchronizer/Write Preemphasis</td>
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HDD HEAD POSITONING

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<td>32H16</td>
<td>Preemphasis-Thin Film Head</td>
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<td>32H567</td>
<td>Servo Modulator</td>
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<tr>
<td>32H568</td>
<td>Servo Controller</td>
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<td>32H569</td>
<td>Servo Motor Driver</td>
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HDD SPINDLE MOTOR CONTROL

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<td>32M590</td>
<td>2-Phase Motor Speed Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>32M591</td>
<td>3-Phase Motor Speed Control</td>
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<td>32M593</td>
<td>3-Phase Motor Speed Control</td>
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HDD CONTROLLER/INTERFACE

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<td>32B450A</td>
<td>Asynchronous Transfer to 2MBPS, Initiator/Initiator Mode, Internal Drivers, CMOS</td>
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<td>32B452</td>
<td>Storage Controller</td>
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<td>32B453</td>
<td>Buffer Controller</td>
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<td>32B454</td>
<td>Support Logic</td>
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FLOPPY DISK DRIVE CIRCUITS

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<th>SSI Device Numbers</th>
<th>Feature</th>
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<tr>
<td>34D441</td>
<td>Data Separator</td>
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<td>34P570</td>
<td>Read Data Path</td>
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<td>34P573</td>
<td>Read/Write</td>
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<td>34P580</td>
<td>Support Logic</td>
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TAPE DRIVE CIRCUITS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35P550</td>
<td>Read Data Path</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Circle 41 for career information Circle 2 for product information

Where we design to your applications.
Monolithic A/D converter delivers 1-MHz, 12-bit performance at low cost

For designs that require a high-speed, 12-bit sampling A/D converter, consider using the CSZ5412-JC1, a monolithic 1-MHz A/D converter. This IC offers speed and accuracy that matches or exceeds the performance of hybrid alternatives while consuming a third of the power—700 mW—and selling for only $180 (100). This price includes the sample-and-hold circuitry that you must add to many competing hybrid devices.

Using a 2-step flash A/D conversion to achieve its high speed and accuracy, the CSZ5412 incorporates self-calibrating circuitry, pipelined acquisition and settling times, and overlapped conversion cycles. The 2-step technique requires a track-and-hold amplifier, a 6-bit flash A/D converter, a 6-bit D/A converter, and a differential amplifier—all of which are provided on the chip's monolithic substrate.

The device's pipelined settling times, which are used in both the sampling and the conversion processes, give the converter its 1-MHz throughput rate. The device can actually begin a conversion cycle while it's still operating on the previous sample. This process of overlapping the conversion cycles by using a pair of track-and-hold amplifiers results in a throughput time that's shorter than the device's conversion time.

The CSZ5412 uses several calibration techniques to ensure 12-bit accuracy over time and temperature. For example, it has a reference-generating circuit that provides 64 graduated reference levels; the circuit continually adjusts the levels to 12-bit accuracy. Further, an on-chip µC provides digital correction that calibrates the device's gain and offset and minimizes linearity errors at the 64 segment boundaries.

You can connect the converter directly to a µP's data and control buses because it comes with an overrange output, 3-state output buffers, and a flexible control interface. Alternatively, the device can operate in stand-alone mode, independently of microprocessor control. The converter spec's a 3V analog-input range. The device's total harmonic-distortion spec is 0.02%, and its dynamic range is 72 dB. You can also order a similar device, the CSZ5412-JC2, which has a 500-kHz conversion rate and costs $115 (100).—J D Mosley

Crystal Semiconductor Corp, Box 17847, Austin, TX 78760. Phone (512) 445-7222. TWX 910-874-1352.

Circle No 721

This 40-pin monolithic CMOS A/D converter is a low-power, low-cost, self-calibrating device that provides a 12-bit representation of an analog input signal at sampling rates as fast as 1 MHz.
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Small PGA sockets?

Samtec offers over 200 grid sizes with up to 31,000 possible socket and terminal styles and plating.

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CIRCLE NO. 000
Rack-mountable, 5½-digit programmable multimeter features 8-channel scanner

Combining two instruments in one half-rack-size enclosure, the Model 199 systems digital multimeter and scanner is a $1395 instrument that provides $3000 of functionality: Purchased separately, the devices would cost $3000. You can order the Model 199 without its scanner option for $995—a price lower than that of most other 5½-digit multimeters on the market.

The multimeter’s mainframe features microprocessor control, which allows the instrument to control a switching module. The multimeter alone measures dc and ac voltage, dc and ac amps, ohms, and decibels. By adding the 8-channel scanner option, you transform the instrument into a complete multichannel measurement system.

The instrument’s sensitivity specs are 1 \( \mu \)V, 1 m\( \Omega \), and 100 nA, and its best 1-year dc-voltage accuracy is 0.007% of reading. You can take 150 readings/sec at a resolution of 4½ digits and store them in an internal buffer. You can trigger the readings externally.

The optional scanner, which you can install at your site, offers a switching speed of 400 channels/sec (including measurement time), 2-pole and 4-pole switching, and less than 1-\( \mu \)V thermal offset in switch contacts. The low thermal offset lets the Model 199 accurately switch and measure low signal levels. Further, the scanner’s 4-pole switching mode provides Kelvin-type (4-wire) resistance measurements.

The unit can switch and take measurements across 40 channels/sec. The manufacturer specifies a 25-msec internal delay between channel changes; this delay includes switch settling time as well as the time it takes to process a reading.

The multimeter, which you can program via its IEEE-488 bus, houses 500 memory locations. By using internal memory to store readings, the unit can reach its maximum speed of 150 readings/sec.

By adding the scanner, you can use the Model 199 as an 8-channel data logger that operates either under computer control or as a stand-alone instrument. The data logger can take readings at intervals varying from 16 msec to 16.6 minutes, or it can take readings asynchronously, at the command of external control equipment. With the scanner, the multimeter can also subtract, divide, and compute the ratio of two values.

The multimeter comes with Translator, a program that lets you add the Model 199 to your existing automated-test system, yet make only minimal changes to any test software you’ve already written. Translator replaces lengthy IEEE-488 device-dependent program code with short, mnemonic commands. It allows the multimeter to execute a program written for another multimeter or scanner when you place special translation statements at the beginning of your test program. The Translator software codes reside in the DMM's nonvolatile memory.

—J D Mosley
Keithley Instruments Inc, 28775 Aurora Rd, Cleveland, OH 44139. Phone (216) 248-0400. TLX 985469. Circle No 722
Achiever:

START WITH a complete, full performance, 5½-digit system DMM. And then...

Over Achiever:

INSTALL the 8-channel switching option for an integrated system—in one package. For datalogging and more applications...

The Model 199 System DMM/Scanner

KEITHLEY
Put a complete DMM in your measurement system. Satisfy your measurement needs with the Model 199’s 5½-digit resolution and 6-function performance: DC and AC volts, DC and AC amps, ohms (2- and 4-wire), and dB (for AC volts and amps). All standard—and so is the IEEE-488 interface.

You also get excellent Keithley sensitivity (1µV, 1mΩ, 100nA), with 60ppm accuracy*. And the 199 gives you the extras, like a 500-reading internal memory, to help get the most from your most essential measurement instrument. Use the 199 on your bench or in a system—it’s cost-effective and convenient in both situations.

*DC volts, 90 days.

Fast—Where It Counts. The Model 199 isn’t just fast, it’s fast where it counts—in your high performance test system. You can synchronize the 199 to your system and achieve a rate of 150 readings per second, with 4½-digit resolution. Storing readings in the 500-point memory frees your system controller for other work.

Stand-Alone Data Logging. Use the Model 199 to track drift or other trends. Under front panel control, the 199 can be programmed to automatically store up to 500 readings at intervals from 15ms to 16.6 minutes (over 5 days of data), or at any externally-triggered time interval.

More Performance, Maximum Utility.

- Enable a 30-reading running average filter to measure noisy signals.
- Use the ZERO function to subtract offsets or make measurements referenced to a user-defined baseline.
- Display messages to prompt an operator in a semi-automated system.
- Save your DMM setup to avoid reprogramming the Model 199 on power-up.
- Automatically calibrate the Model 199 from the IEEE-488 bus on either front or rear inputs. Seal the front panel calibration lock switch for security.
- Reduce programming time—use the 199’s non-volatile TRANSLATOR software to reduce the length of transmitted command strings, or to emulate the commands of an older DMM.
MAXIMUM READING RATES (Readings/Second)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DCV, DCA, ACV, ACA</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
<th>Continuous Into Memory MUX:</th>
<th>External Trigger Into Memory MUX:</th>
<th>Triggered Via IEEE-488 Bus(^2) MUX:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4½-Digit</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5½-Digit</td>
<td>35 (29)</td>
<td>9 (7.5)</td>
<td>40 (33)</td>
<td>9 (7.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OHMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
<th>Continuous Into Memory MUX:</th>
<th>External Trigger Into Memory MUX:</th>
<th>Triggered Via IEEE-488 Bus(^2) MUX:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4½-Digit</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5½-Digit</td>
<td>16 (13)</td>
<td>9 (7.5)</td>
<td>16 (13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Reading rates are for fixed range readings with filters off, for 3V, 3kΩ, and 30mA ranges. 5½-digit rate is for 60Hz operation. Values in parentheses are for 50Hz operation.

\(^2\)One shot on TALK.

IEEE-488 BUS IMPLEMENTATION

MULTILINE COMMANDS: DCL, LLO, SDC, GET, G1, UNT, UNL, SPE, SPD.

UNILINE COMMANDS: IFC, REN, EO1, SRQ, ATN.

INTERFACE FUNCTIONS: SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, CO, El.

All front panel functions and programs are available over the IEEE-488 bus, in addition to Status, Service Request, Output Format, EOI, Trigger, Terminator, Display Message, and Non-Volatile TRANSLATOR.

IEEE-488 address is programmable from the front panel.

MODEL 1992 SCANNER OPTION

CONTACT CONFIGURATION: 8-channel 2-pole, or 4-channel 4-pole.

CONTACT POTENTIAL: <1µV per contact pair.

MAXIMUM SWITCHING RATE: 40 channels/second, including Model 199 4½-digit DCV reading time.

CONNECTOR TYPE: Quick disconnect screw terminals, #14 AWG maximum wire size.

MAXIMUM SIGNAL LEVEL: 200V peak, 100mA, resistive load.

CONTACT LIFE: >10⁹ operations (at maximum signal level); >10⁶ operations (cold switching).

CONTACT RESISTANCE: <1Ω.

ISOLATION BETWEEN ANY TWO TERMINALS: >10⁹Ω, <75pF.

ISOLATION BETWEEN ANY TERMINAL AND EARTH: >10⁹Ω, <150pF.

COMMON MODE VOLTAGE: 350V peak between any terminal and earth.

MAXIMUM VOLTAGE BETWEEN ANY TWO TERMINALS: 200V peak.

MAXIMUM VOLTAGE BETWEEN ANY TERMINAL AND MODEL 199 INPUT LO: 200V peak.

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT: 25mm high x 130mm wide x 170mm deep (¾ in. x 5 in. x 6½ in.). Adds 0.3kg (8 oz.) to Model 199.

General

MAXIMUM READING: 302,999 counts in 5½-digit mode.

CONNECTORS: Measurement: Switch selectable front or rear, safety jacks. Digital: TRIGGER input and METER COMPLETE output on rear panel, BNCs.

WARMUP: 2 hours to rated accuracy.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (0°C-18°C & 28°C-50°C): < ±(0.1 x applicable accuracy specification)/°C.

ISOLATION: Input LO to IEEE LO or power line ground: 500V peak. 5 x 10⁹ V•Hz maximum. >10⁹Ω paralleled by 400pF.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT: 0°C-50°C, 80% relative humidity up to 35°C; linearly derate 3% RH/°C, 35°C-50°C (0%-60% RH up to 28°C on 300MΩ range).

STORAGE ENVIRONMENT: -25°C to +65°C.

POWER: 105-125V or 210-250V, rear panel switch selected, 50Hz or 60Hz, 20VA maximum. 90-110V and 180-220V versions available upon request.

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT: 90mm high x 220mm wide x 330mm deep (¾ in. x 8½ in. x 12½ in.). Net weight 3kg (6 lbs., 8 oz.).


ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE:

- Model 1992 : Single Fixed Rack Mounting Kit ......... $40.00
- Model 1993 : Quick Disconnect Connector Kit ...... $45.00
- Model 1994 : Universal Test Lead Set .............. $50.00
- Model 1995 : Clip-On Test Lead Set ............... $15.00
- Model 1996 : Kelvin Clip Leads ................. $195.00
- Model 1997 : Shielded IEEE-488 Cable, 1m ....... $89.00
- Model 1998 : Shielded IEEE-488 Cable, 2m ..... $99.00
- Model 1999 : IEEE-488 Cable, 0.9m (3 ft.) ....... $77.00
- Model 2000 : IEEE-488 Cable, 2m .......... $77.00

MODEL 199 SYSTEM DMM/SCANNER ................. $995.00

MODEL 199/1992 SYSTEM DMM/SCANNER with 8-Channel Scanner Option ............. $1390.00

Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.
### DC VOLTS (5½ Digits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACURACY ± (%rdg + counts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>RESOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mV</td>
<td>1 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>10 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>100 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For ½-digit accuracy, count error is 5 (except 15 on 300mV range).
2 Relative to calibration standards.
3 When properly zeroed.

For 4½-digit accuracy, divide count error by 10; 4V2-digit specifications apply for inputs >200Hz.

### OHMS (5½ Digits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY ± (%rdg + counts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOMINAL</td>
<td>RESOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Ω</td>
<td>1 mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 kΩ</td>
<td>10 mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 kΩ</td>
<td>100 mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 kΩ</td>
<td>1 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 MΩ</td>
<td>10 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 MΩ</td>
<td>100 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 MΩ</td>
<td>1 kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For ½-digit accuracy, count error is 5 (except 15 on 300Ω range).
2-4wire accuracy, 3000-30kΩ ranges.
3 When properly zeroed.
4 Relative to calibration standards.

### TRMS AC VOLTS (5½ Digits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY ± (%rdg + counts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>RESOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mV</td>
<td>1 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>10 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>100 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For ½-digit accuracy, divide count error by 10; 4½-digit specifications apply for inputs >200Hz.
2 Sinewave inputs >2000 counts.
3 Sinewave inputs >20,000 counts.

RESPONSE: True root mean square, ac coupled.
CREST FACTOR (ratio of peak to rms): Up to 3:1 allowable.
NON-SINUSOIDAL INPUTS (> 20,000 counts):
For rectified sine wave, add 0.2% of reading to above specifications for fundamental frequencies <20kHz.
For pulse waveforms, add 0.3% of reading for fundamental frequencies <1kHz, or 3.5% for frequencies <10kHz.
INPUT IMPEDANCE: 1MΩ shunted by <100pF.
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INPUT: 300V rms or 425V peak, whichever is less.
CMRR: >120dB at 50Hz or 60Hz (±0.05%) with 1kΩ in either lead.
NMRR: >60dB at 50Hz or 60Hz (±0.05%).
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INPUT: 300V rms or 425V peak, whichever is less.
OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE: <5.5V.

### DC AMPs (5½ Digits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY ± (%rdg + counts)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM VOLTAGE BURDEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>RESOLUTION</td>
<td>20 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mA</td>
<td>100 nA</td>
<td>0.05 + 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>10 µA</td>
<td>0.1 + 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For ½-digit accuracy, count error is 20.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INPUT: 3A. Protected with 3A, 250V fuse accessible from front panel.

### TRMS AC AMPS (5½ Digits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY ± (%rdg + counts)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM VOLTAGE BURDEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>RESOLUTION</td>
<td>20 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mA</td>
<td>100 nA</td>
<td>2 + 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>10 µA</td>
<td>2 + 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Inputs >2000 counts. For ½-digit accuracy, divide count error by 10; 4½-digit specifications apply for inputs >200Hz.

RESPONSE: True root mean square, ac coupled.
CREST FACTOR (ratio of peak to rms): Up to 3:1 allowable at ½ full range.
NON-SINUSOIDAL INPUTS: Specified accuracy for fundamental frequencies <1kHz.
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INPUT: 3A. Protected with 3A, 250V fuse accessible from front panel.
SETTLING TIME: 1 second to within 0.1% of final reading.

For 1mA: 0.01 dB

MAXIMUM VOLTAGE BURDEN: 0.6
Add the 1992 Scanner option to make the 199 an integrated, 8-channel measurement system.

The Model 199 DMM/Scanner combination can switch and measure up to 40 channels per second. And the sensitivity of the 199 is accessible through the scanner—each set of contacts creates less than 1µV contact error. You can also make low level resistance measurements—the scanner can make 4-wire measurements on 4 channels or 2-pole measurements on 8 channels. Directly display Ratio for testing components to specific tolerances.

\[
\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Channel } n}{\text{Channel 1}} \quad (n = 2, \ldots, 8)
\]

Use the Model 199 DMM/Scanner to evaluate multiple components, such as zener diodes, in a single test. Use the scanner in three different ways:

- **Manual**: Operate channels individually.
- **Step**: Automatically increment through each channel at a defined interval.
- **Scan**: Automatically scan a set of channels at a defined interval.

Put a complete measurement system in your DMM.

The field-installable Model 1992 8-Channel Scanner Option comes with two quick disconnect scanner connectors and test lead sets. You can order extra sets of connector and leads (Model 1993 Quick Disconnect Scanner Connector Kit) to save different wiring setups.

**Savings Through Integration**

By combining two instruments in one, Keithley saves you:

- **Valuable rack space**: The 199 comes in a new, compact package.
- **Learning time**: Start up quickly by learning one instrument instead of two.
- **Controller time**: Reduced IEEE-488 bus handshake time.
- **One IEEE-488 address**: Access a single location.
- **Cost**: Use the Model 199 DMM/Scanner instead of up to 8 DMMs, a DMM and separate scanner, or an 8-channel datalogger.

**Complete Confidence For Your Complete System.**

Keithley recognizes your need for incorporating reliable instrumentation into your system. The high-reliability design and 2-year warranty of the Model 199 DMM/Scanner make it an excellent value. Order your Model 199 now on a 30-day money-back guarantee.

1-800-552-1115
Model 196: Extended system performance.

When even smaller changes must be measured, the 6½-digit Model 196 System DMM provides the necessary extended performance. The 196 resolves changes as small as 1 part in 3,000,000, and with excellent sensitivity. You can make these measurements with confidence: the 196 is accurate to 30ppm (DC volts, 90 days). In addition, offset compensated ohms eliminates errors caused by thermal contact potentials.

When high speed is your main concern, the Model 196 can take 3½-digit readings at 1000 per second into its 500-reading memory.

With front/rear inputs, Voltmeter Complete and External Trigger signals, and IEEE-488 interface, the Model 196 provides full-rack systems capability—in a half rack case, at a half rack price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Maximum Reading</th>
<th>Basic Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCV</td>
<td>100nV</td>
<td>300V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACV</td>
<td>1μV</td>
<td>300V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohms</td>
<td>100µΩ</td>
<td>300MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCA, ACA</td>
<td>1nA</td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our Application Engineers are available to discuss your difficult measurement requirements with you. We do more than just tell you how to operate our instruments—we offer suggestions to help you solve your measurement problems. Contact our Information Center to discuss your requirements with an Application Specialist.

1-800-552-1115

FRONT PANEL PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menu</td>
<td>Set Hi/Lo Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Resolution</td>
<td>Digital Calibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mA + b</td>
<td>Reset to factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi/Lo/Pass</td>
<td>default conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplex On/Off</td>
<td>Offset Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save Setup</td>
<td>Zero Modify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE-488 Address</td>
<td>Filter Constants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Frequency</td>
<td>dB Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set m,b Constants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete Support For Your Application. Our full line of precision sources, scanners, and measurement instruments enables you to build a complete system of compatible Keithley components for your application. Incorporate powerful software packages such as ASYST and DADiSP to handle your data acquisition and analysis needs.

Keithley Instruments Division / Keithley Instruments, Inc.
28775 Aurora Road / Cleveland, Ohio 44139 / U.S.A. / (216) 248-0400 / Telex: 98-5469

SOURCE • MEASURE • CONNECT

KEITHLEY

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EDN February 18, 1988
Acromag has solutions for interfacing A/D, D/A and Digital I/O signals to the VMEbus.

Our extensive line of VMEbus-based products handles your interfacing applications for test and measurement, industrial control, or data acquisition.

If you need to interface with industrial sensors and industry standard field signals:

- DC VOLTS OR CURRENTS
- MILLIVOLT
- THERMOCOUPLE
- RTD
- AC VOLTS OR CURRENTS
- STRAIN GAUGE
- PRESSURE
- FREQUENCY

We have total solutions from the field wiring to the VMEbus.

**PERFORMANCE**

For basic A/D conversion, we've incorporated many operational features to improve overall throughput to your host processor.

For more advanced applications, Acromag's Data Acquisition Subsystem simplifies sensor interfacing and reduces host activity. So you can concentrate on processing the data while our on-board CPU handles routine tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>In/Out</th>
<th>Max Signal Range**</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High-Speed Analog I/O</td>
<td>16D/32SE in, 2 out, opt.</td>
<td>±10 V in/out</td>
<td>12 Bit A/D, 67K channel/sec throughput 12 Bit D/A</td>
<td>AVME9320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Res. Analog I/O</td>
<td>16D/32SE in, 2 out, opt.</td>
<td>±10 V in/out</td>
<td>14 Bit A/D, 33K channel/sec throughput 12 Bit D/A</td>
<td>AVME 9330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Out</td>
<td>8 out</td>
<td>±10V, 4-20mA in 4-20mA, out</td>
<td>12 Bit D/A, 6 μsec Vout, 25 μsec sec Vout, throughput</td>
<td>AVME 9210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Acq. Controller</td>
<td>16D/32SE in, opt.</td>
<td>±10V</td>
<td>14 Bit A/D, 256 in, scans, linearizes, limit checks</td>
<td>AVME 9215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsystem Expanders</td>
<td>16D/32E in, 16D in</td>
<td>±10V</td>
<td>High level expander</td>
<td>ECS9120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8D/16D in</td>
<td>±10V</td>
<td>Filtered inputs</td>
<td>ECS9121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital I/O</td>
<td>64 in/out</td>
<td>0-30V in/out</td>
<td>8 in with latch and interrupt</td>
<td>AVME9480, AVME9481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SE - Single ended D - Differential
**Most inputs and outputs have programmable ranges.

**SUPPORT PRODUCTS**

Acromag's termination products interface to your field wiring using screw terminals and to the VME backplane using ribbon cable. I/O connections are at the rear of the boards.

The modular, high-accuracy analog signal conditioning system connects to any of our VME high-level analog boards—like a termination panel. Available modules cover virtually all signal types and provide electrical isolation.

And we provide a comprehensive software support package for VERSAdos—with drivers, diagnostics, and a subroutine library in C.

**QUALIFICATIONS**

Let Acromag's 30 years of experience in signal interfacing benefit you. When you need to interface analog or digital signals to the VMEbus, call or write today. For more information request "Acromag's Signal Interfacing Solutions for the VMEbus" bulletin.
TDK Has
The Component Solutions To Fit Any Power Supply Challenge.

From high power transformers to on-board DC to DC Converters, TDK offers top efficiency and operating stability.
- TDK low loss, high flux density Ferrite Cores are built into our highly efficient power transformers and inductors.
- TDK On-Board DC to DC Converters provide you with a choice of 0.3, 0.8, 1.5 and 3 watt power ratings. They’re designed for high density mounting and maintain operating stability.

For frequencies above 100kHz, choose TDK Power Ferrite Cores.
- TDK has newly developed 3 types of ferrite materials, H1c1, H1c4 & H1h. These materials feature low power loss and high flux density with outstanding electromagnetic characteristics.
- A wide range of reliable, TDK compact cores are available to meet all your power supply challenges, now including the new ultra-thin EPC core for low profile design.

For capacitors from 400Vac to super high voltage 50kVdc, look to TDK.
- TDK Capacitors meet international safety standards, including UL, CSA, VDE, SEV, SEMKO, BS, etc.
- TDK 50kV capacitors are manufactured from patented materials developed specifically for super high voltage application.
READERS' CHOICE

Of all the new products covered in EDN's December 10, 1987, issue, the ones reprinted here generated the most reader requests for additional information. If you missed them the first time, find out what makes them special: Just circle the appropriate numbers on the Information Retrieval Service card, or refer to the indicated pages in our December 10, 1987, issue.

- **SWITCHING MODULES**
  FMP Series single-output switching modules come in low-profile, plastic-encased packages (pg 205).
  Kepco Inc.
  Circle No 604

- **C COMPILER**
  Turbo C is a C editor, compiler, and linker that runs on the IBM PC and compatibles (pg 179).
  Borland International.
  Circle No 603

- **FM RECEIVER**
  The MC3362 IC is a narrowband-FM, dual-conversion low-voltage (2V) receiver that incorporates all essential VHF-receiver functions, from the antenna input to the audio preamp output (pg 304).
  Motorola Inc.
  Circle No 605

- **ALUMINUM ENCLOSURES**
  The SL Series consists of seven small aluminum enclosures that provide EMI shielding and help to dissipate heat (pg 115).
  Tracewell Enclosures.
  Circle No 602

- **CMOS FIFO**
  The MK4505 is an edge-triggered, latched, expandable, and cascadable FIFO buffer that offers a 15-nsec access time (pg 59).
  Thomson Components-Mostek Corp.
  Circle No 601
DRAMATIC!

Now...Highest speeds AND production... 60/70/80ns 1Mb AND 256K DRAMS...

Exclusively from NMB Semiconductor - the high speed DRAM specialist - we’ve broken the speed barrier with FutureFast™ 256K and 1Mb DRAMS...first with access times of 60/70/80ns. This means designers can now have true "0" wait state systems without using complex, expensive cache memory techniques.

1Mb DRAM Access Time (ns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

256K DRAM Access Time (ns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

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Product Line Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Access Time</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Package**</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>AAA2800 256K</td>
<td>60/70/80 (ns)</td>
<td>256Kx1</td>
<td>P-DIP</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA1M100 1Mb</td>
<td>100/120 (ns)</td>
<td>256Kx4</td>
<td>P-DIP</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA1M200 1Mb</td>
<td>60/70/80 (ns)</td>
<td>256Kx4</td>
<td>P-DIP</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All Series available in Static, Column and Page Modes ** SMMS and SPS available for each series

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TRANSFORMERS

RELAYS

Toroidal

Dry reed

Pot-Core

Mercury

Laminate {power)

Solid state

CONNECTORS

DISCRETE SEMICONDUCTORS
Diode
~ 42 19
Zener
35
35
15

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17

Flat/Cable

Military panel

44

11

Power, bipolar

15

31

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45

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Edge card

44

12

D-Subminiature

40

7

Rack & panel

45

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Power

29

28

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, DIGITAL
Advanced CMOS
~ 50 "'"33"

3D

11
14

4

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37

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43

Metal oxide
Wirewound

4

46

7
18

55

54

50
56

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0

Rotary
Rocker
Thumbwheel
Snap action
Momentary
Dual in-line

WIRE AND CABLE
Coaxial

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11
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42

Multiconductor

50

Hookup

25
23

Wire wrap
Power cords

21
14

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Voltage regulator

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7.1
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6.8

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RAM 1M-bit
ROM/PROM

6.4

EPROM 64k

6.6

4.7

EPROM 256k
EPROM 1M-bit

0

22

1.8

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EEPROM 16k

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EEPROM 64k

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DISPLAYS

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RAM 256k

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4J'
7.1
4.8

"II'

RAM 16k

Panel meters

47

4.6

FUNCTION PACKAGES

3.1

Amplifier

4.8

Converter, analog to digital

4.5

Converter, digital to analog

33

~ 7.3

0

7.7

7.7

0

10.0

40

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9.6
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MICROPROCESSOR ICs

2.9
2.2
10.8

0

38

Liquid crystal

4.0

-0
0
0

27
26

12

LED

32-bit

'Zl
'Zl
47
30

8

Incandescent

16-bit

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7.8

46

Fluorescent

3.8
3.5

7.8
9.1
8.9

riil 10.2

LINE FILTERS

POWER SUPPLIES
Switcher

10.1

Linear

9.5

CIRCUIT BREAKERS

CAPACITORS
Ceramic monolithic

8.2

HEAT SINKS
6.2

13

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Ceramic disc

26

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Film

9
12
15

45

0

Aluminum electrolytic
Tantalum

RELAYS
PC board

14

0

O P amplifier

8-bit

Flat ribbon

General purpose

48

3.6

FUSES

Pushbutton

42

19

MEMORY CIRCUITS

...........,

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0
0
0
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28
15
11

SWITCHES

2t

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38
18
19

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15

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, LINEAR

20
19
35
22
32

Networks

TTL

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38

CMOS

Communication/Circuit

............

'"ii'

22

Terminal blocks

45

0

28

11

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7.5

44

07

Prototype

6.6

*e

Socket

Multi-layer

8.8

0

MOSFET

27

Double-sided

8.9

4A

10

40

Single-sided

7.5

0

23

RF/Coaxial

Potentiometers

15

0

31

Small signal transistor

Metal film

54

20

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0
0
0

21

Thyristor

22

Carbon composition

40

20

32

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33

35

40
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PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

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40

8

Multi-pin circular

RESISTORS

0
20
0

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0
0
0
0
0

PC (2-piece)

Carbon film

.....--..

42

14
19

7.1

INDUCTORS
Source: Electronics Purchasing magazine's survey of buyers

144

EDN February 18, 1988


A. C.: Turn off at 12.50 ms

Instantaneous application of programmed three-wave sequence

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With new processing technologies, you can realize the high-density packaging required to develop today's electronic systems.

(Photograph courtesy DuPont)
High density and performance are goals for today’s VLSI- and SMT-based designs. Fortunately, advances in materials other than silicon are keeping pace with advances in integrated circuits. Innovative hardware is making it easy to mount, cool, interconnect, and shield VLSI- and SMD-populated assemblies.

VLSI devices are achieving increasingly high levels of performance, and surface-mount technology makes possible significant increases in circuit densities. Equally important, however, are the advances in material and hardware areas. These advances are converting the promises of VLSI and SMT into manufacturable, cost-effective products.

This report will highlight innovations in six nuts-and-bolts areas of system design:

• Fabrication processes, which are yielding improved resistance materials for high-resolution, low-current trimmers, and which are offering improved packaging techniques for microwave circuits (pg 150).
• Wired circuit boards, which can operate at gigahertz frequencies (pg 151).
• Molding technology, which yields not only unique pc-board configurations but also enclosures that you can tailor to your application (pg 152).
• Thermal-management technology, which can help you remove heat from dense, high-performance circuits (pg 154).
• Connectors (both fiber optic and electrically conductive), which are easing the interface to high-density circuits (pg 155).
• Shielding, which can help you ensure electromagnetic compatibility at the enclosure or component level (pg 158).
Designed to efficiently transfer heat from pc-board components, thermal planes from Aavid are particularly well suited for use in sealed card cages that contain closely spaced boards.

Although such areas rarely receive their just due when it comes to press coverage, they are critical if you hope to successfully guide your design through the production phase of the product-development cycle.

- **Fabrication processes**

  Today’s variable-resistance devices (trimmers) typically include wirewound, bulk-metal, or cermet-film resistive elements. Devices from this last category have traditionally served applications requiring high resolution: Cermet-film elements offer essentially infinite resolution. In contrast, wirewound and bulk-metal elements both exhibit step-type resolution characteristics—because of the discrete windings around a mandrel in the former case and, in the latter case, because the photoetching process used to produce bulk-metal elements generally yields a serpentine pattern.

  Cermet has exhibited a drawback, however. Oxidation can plague thick-film cermet trimmers when they’re exposed to low-microampere (dry-circuit) currents. Cermet is essentially a metal-oxide ink: Dry-circuit current levels cannot break down the oxidation layer (which forms at the junction of the wiper and the resistive element), and as a result, long-term cermet-trimmer stability degrades.

  To better adapt cermet to dry-circuit applications, Bourns has developed what it calls Palirium technology, in which islands of precious metal (usually a low-resistance gold compound) are deposited on a thick-film cermet element and cured at high temperatures. A wire wiper makes contact with the metal pads on the cermet resistance element. The wiper, made up of multiple contact points, reduces contact resistance by creating parallel current paths across adjacent islands.

  The Bourns Trimpot II HPS trimmers are the first devices to employ this new technology. Their resistance values range from 0.5 to 100 kΩ with a tolerance of ±10%, and their resolution ranges from 0.15 to 0.35%. In company tests for contact-resistance variation, which were run at a current level of 5 µA on nominally 2-kΩ elements at 125°C over 2000 hours, drift was less than 0.5%. These results represent a greater than 300%
In applications involving dry-circuit current levels, oxidation layers seriously degrade the long-term stability of conventional cermet trimmers.

Although simple termination and easy maintenance are key features of the Pre-Cap fiber-optic connectors from Thomas & Betts, they are also high-performance devices. Their mean insertion loss equals 0.12 dB; the standard loss deviation measures 0.016 dB.

performance improvement over conventional cermet variable-resistance elements. Indeed, these specs compare favorably to those of the more costly bulk-metal trimmers.

Handling microwave circuit needs

Other advances in film-deposition techniques are benefiting multilayer microwave circuits. DuPont has developed four proprietary technologies—PCM, PCS, LCM, and PPM—which it uses to fabricate microwave modules that accommodate surface-mount devices and thick-film resistors. The modules feature ceramic construction. DuPont uses photoforming techniques to provide conductor lines with square edges and smooth surfaces.

PCM (photoformed ceramic module) technology is a copper-based multilayer technology designed to provide excellent conductivity and via geometry. Resolution for lines and spaces equals 2 and 3 mils, respectively, and vias can have 4-mil diameters.

PCS (photoformed ceramic substrate) technology, which is compatible with PCM, provides thin-film accuracy and control without the costs associated with conventional single-layer processes. PCS produces very-fine-line conductor traces using a polymer emulsion that becomes tacky when exposed to light. In the PCS process, the tacky area is toned using a conductor or oxide powder and then fired to set the pattern. PCS resolution approaches or exceeds that of thin-film technology: Resolution for lines and spaces equals 2 mils.

LCM (laminated ceramic module) technology is a low-temperature co-fired ceramic technology that uses a proprietary dielectric film and specially formulated gold, silver, silver/palladium, or copper compositions. The technology provides a cost advantage vs thick-film multilayer schemes, and it outperforms high-temperature co-fired ceramics. LCM technology produces a dense hermetic structure that you can personalize by using existing thick-film or PCM technology.

Finally, the PPM-β (photoformed plastic module) technology, which is compatible with either rigid or flexible circuitry, produces 5-mil lines and 25-mil pads on a variety of substrates (as large as 12×18 in.) with as many as four layers. In the fabrication cycle, a proprietary process plasma-etches a dielectric material to form blind and buried vias. These vias are more tolerant of thermal cycling than plated vias are, so PPM-β technology minimizes the problems that can occur when wave-soldering surface-mounted components. PPM-β's polyimide dielectric offers a low dielectric constant and its bulk copper foil produces high conductivity.

• Wired circuit boards

The increasing number of high-speed designs employing ECL, advanced Schottky logic, high-speed CMOS, and even gallium arsenide are producing new challenges in the areas of circuit density and signal propagation. Kollmorgen Corp's Multiwire Div has developed a discrete wiring technology that offers

Featuring electrical characteristics that match those of ceramic materials, Thermal-Clad substrates from Berquist can serve as isolated mounting media for either packaged or unpackaged heat-generating devices. The substrates feature three laminated layers: a base plate (usually copper or aluminum) bonded with an epoxy-based, thermally conductive dielectric to a circuit layer (either copper or aluminum foil).
Photoforming techniques are beginning to bridge the gap between the accuracy of thin film and the cost advantages of thick film.

solutions to many of the challenges that designers face when striving to realize high-speed circuits.

The Multiwire circuit boards feature a customized pattern of wires (4 or 6 mils) laid down on an adhesive-coated substrate. Polyimide insulation on the wires lets them cross without shorting (and eliminates the need for vias in internal layers), thereby increasing packaging density: A Multiwire board with one or two layers of wiring can readily replace a more expensive multilayer board.

The Multiwire board-fabrication process begins with a standard, copper-clad FR-4 base material. The copper-clad base laminate is then imaged and etched according to a format drawing. The format determines both the ground planes for power distribution and the board's controlled impedance. Adhesive material applied to the board provides a base for the placement of wires. The adhesive insulates the power and ground planes and serves as a foundation for the permanent interconnections.

A computer-driven numerically controlled wiring machine then writes insulated wires in a predetermined, repeatable pattern in accordance with the customer's net list. Each wire begins and ends at a hole location. Next, the wires are pressed into the adhesive and encapsulated by a cover layer of epoxy glass. This process locks every wire securely in place. Holes drilled at each plated-through-hole location serve a dual role, providing a junction for each wire as well as mounting holes for components.

The board then undergoes a chemical cleaning process, and insulation is removed from the wire ends. Copper is then plated in the holes to mechanically and electrically connect each wire to the wall of the hole. This interconnection exceeds IPC and military standards for bond strength and withstands multiple soldering and desoldering without damage to the hole barrel or interconnect.

Multiwire's Coaxe board illustrates the capabilities of the technology. By eliminating several problems detrimental to high-speed performance (propagation delays, crosstalk, reflections, and ground currents), the board allows designers to achieve speeds to 20 GHz.

Although the Coaxe circuit board resembles other Multiwire boards in appearance, its performance at gigahertz frequencies is quite different. Its characteristic impedance is exactly matched to application requirements. Time delay can be reduced to 1.2 nsec/ft. The boards' $2 \times 10^{-4}$ dissipation factor results in attenuations as low as 4.9 dB/ft at 1 GHz.

The flexibility available with molding techniques allows Amerez to provide standard enclosures with custom molded options.

The Coaxe board combines the best features of coaxial cables and the packaging simplicity of pc boards. It features a coaxial wire that's small enough to be built into the board. As a result, it offers true $50 \Omega$ coaxial interconnections between circuit components. The $50 \Omega$ coaxial lead is embedded in the ground plane; you can specify coaxial wires for every interconnect on the board. Embedding the shielded leads in the ground plane minimizes return currents. The ground plane also serves as a heat sink for mounted chips. The Coaxe board accommodates either through-hole or surface-mounted components.

- Molding technology

Traditional pc boards have one primary mission—to mechanically support and electrically interconnect components on a 2-dimensional surface. Designers have had to use other components and structural elements to connect the pc board to the rest of the system. Now, molded circuit interconnects offer a new approach for packaging electronic components. These interconnects employ injection-molded thermoplastic parts that are selectively metallized. They can incorporate pc boards, connectors, chip carriers, and mechanical and structural elements.

Molded circuit interconnects are made from engineering-grade thermoplastics such as polysulfone, polyethersulfone, polyetherimide, and polyarylsulfone. The characteristics of these resins provide maximum continuous run temperatures as high as 180°C and heat-deflection temperatures to 210°C. Electrical parameters are also impressive: Resistivity is $10^{-18} \Omega$-cm, and in the gigahertz frequency range the dielectric constant is approximately 2.8.
With molded boards, thickness control is far superior to that of epoxy-fiber-glass laminates and is uniform over the entire board surface—tolerances reach ±0.001 in. Molded-in holes are clean and free of drilling debris. Hole diameters can be as small as 0.3 mm (12 mils) with tolerances of ±0.013 mm (±0.5 mil). The molding process places no limit on the form of holes and cutouts.

However, because of the flow characteristics of available resins and the molding pressure required to fill the molds, board sizes are currently limited to about 150 in². Moreover, the technology is most economical in high-volume applications (typically, more than 40,000 pieces) where you can amortize the cost of making the mold over the lifetime of the part. In addition, molded circuits are not very forgiving when it comes to engineering changes: Changes in circuit layout, for example, require changes in the mold. Finally, molded circuits are not compatible with multilayer constructions.

**Bringing the technology to market**

Triquest and Elite Circuits are two companies working together to develop molded circuit boards. Triquest builds the molds and produces the substrate boards; Elite provides the metallization and other finishing procedures.

Another molding-technology company is Pathtek; it is involved in volume production of a molded LED holder and interconnect for an electronic typewriter. The molded device uses the company's Mold-n-Plate process (a 2-shot imaging and selective-metallization system) to form circuit patterns on molded structures. The part aligns four LEDs in a molded holder, which serves as a mounting mechanism. By incorporating 2-sided, plated-through-hole circuitry into the plastic molding, this device replaces a single-sided circuit board and consolidates three components into one package.

Although the molded part and its conventional equivalent function identically, the molded part offers advantages in weight reduction and overall assembly costs. Weight, parts count, and subassembly labor operations for the molded and conventional implementations are 9.9g vs 11.5g, six parts vs eight parts, and three operations vs six operations.

**An inside look at today's enclosures**

Molding technology doesn't stop with boards. It's also finding application in the enclosure market, where modularity and versatility are key driving forces. A casual observer might miss most of the innovations in enclosure design because many of the advances are quite subtle.

The past few years have seen minimal alterations in basic enclosure design. Portable molded enclosures still come in two basic styles: the 1- or 2-piece clam-shell style, wherein users typically interface through the top surface; and the front/rear panel design, in which interfacing normally takes place through the panel sections. When you look beyond the basic styles, howev-
er, you'll find that vendors are offering a variety of enclosure features that are designed to let users more effectively package their products.

One development has been the introduction of specialty enclosures that include battery compartments. More recent innovations, from companies like Amerex, include display-window enclosures, speaker-grill enclosures, and low-profile enclosures. All of these off-the-shelf specialty units incorporate molded-in features that can make your product look like it's enclosed in a custom housing.

**Thermal management**

Board-level thermal management has been a major design consideration for many years. Today, though, designers are striving to cram more and more circuitry into smaller and smaller packages, and the resulting increase in power densities is making effective thermal management even more critical. Indeed, heat dissipation can reach levels that standard pc-board materials cannot handle effectively. Fortunately, vendors of substrate materials are addressing these dissipation problems.

Thermo-Clad substrates from Berquist serve as an isolated mounting medium for either packaged or unpackaged heat-generating devices. The substrates feature three laminated layers: a base plate (usually copper or aluminum) bonded with an epoxy-based, thermally conductive dielectric to a circuit layer (either copper or aluminum foil). This combination provides several important features in demanding surface-mount applications. It has electrical characteristics that match those of ceramic or epoxy-glass materials, but the composite substrate has much better thermal and physical characteristics than either material. Surface resistivity equals $7 \times 10^6 \text{ M}\Omega$, and thermal conductivity measures 0.0136 W/cm/°K. In addition, TCE (thermal coefficient of expansion) ranges from 8 to 25 ppm/°C over an operating range of $-36$ to $+100$°C.

The dielectric layer holds the key to Thermal-Clad substrate performance. It rapidly transfers heat from the metal etched-circuit layer to the metal base plate while it simultaneously electrically isolates the two layers. The dielectric withstands processing temperatures as high as 400°C and features good breakdown performance—2000V for a 2-mil-thick layer.

The design flexibility of Thermal-Clad substrates is especially useful in die-mounted assemblies. Substrate dimensions can range from less than 1 in$^2$ to 10x16 in. To satisfy special requirements, Berquist can also alter performance characteristics by thickening a layer or changing layer materials. You can, for example, specify substrates that feature a heavy copper circuit layer to handle high currents and provide better thermal spreading characteristics. You can also request a substrate whose dielectric layer withstands 4000V. In addition, Berquist can provide special base materials to optimize thermal expansion characteristics, for example.

Aavid Engineering takes a more traditional approach to solving thermal-management problems with its pc-board thermal planes. These planes are designed to efficiently transfer heat from pc-board components to the cold wall of a card cage and are particularly well suited for use in sealed card cages that contain closely spaced boards.

Made of aluminum or copper in thicknesses from 0.02 to 0.1 in., the thermal planes are fabricated on numerically controlled equipment to achieve maximum hole-to-hole layout density. It's possible, for example, to achieve 0.09-in. holes on 0.1-in. centers—a pattern that's particularly useful for chip carriers, for which heat dissipation from central pins can often be a problem.

The thermal planes are available with a number of different finishes. Aluminum planes can be black-anodized or finished with gold chromate. Copper planes are available with tin or nickel electroplating, black oxide, or a special high-emissivity dielectric coating that also has high thermal conductivity.

In addition to the basic thermal planes, Aavid also offers prepregnated sheets that let you bond the thermal planes to the pc board. The planes are also available

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**High density and reliability** are possible with custom, multilayer ceramic substrates from DuPont. The Aegis part, suitable for multichip control boards, permits greater design freedom without sacrificing reliability.

---

EDN February 18, 1988
Based on a design employing shape-memory alloys, these impedance-matched, high-density connectors from Beta Phase offer a combination of zero insertion force and high contact force. In addition, you can actuate the devices electrically.

with epoxy-lined through holes to provide electrical insulation. The planes work with pc boards that have all kinds of through-hole components—ICs, transistors, resistors, diodes, rectifiers, and bridges.

The thermal planes add rigidity to the board and help to resist shock and vibration. Aavid provides complete design support for custom thermal-plane products. Using CAD equipment to analyze your board's thermal characteristics, the company can provide a plane that is optimum for an individual application.

• Connectors

Manufacturers of electrical connectors are offering devices with contact spacings in the millimeter range to help you get signals into and out of high-density boards. Fiber-optic-connector manufacturers are offering devices that are easy to terminate but that don't sacrifice performance. In addition, some manufacturers are taking a systems approach to product design and development.

Molex is one connector manufacturer that's emphasizing the systems approach. To reduce customers' costs, Molex is currently using robots to interconnect connectors to pc-board headers, to insert single-in-line modules into its SIMM sockets, and to insert daughter boards into edge connectors.

Increasing circuit densities are driving the trend toward metric center-to-center pin spacings. Although the incremental difference between connectors with 1.25-mm and 0.050-in. contact spacings might seem trivial (the standard 0.050-in. center-to-center connector requires about one mil more space per position than the 1.25-mm connector does), the space savings can be significant for a 30- or 40-position connector.

Molex has developed a 1.25-mm board-to-board hinged connector—a 2-piece system with a mated height and width of 10.3×6.7 mm. Aside from helping designers maximize circuit-board density, the connector facilitates pc-board maintenance by allowing you to easily access the board surface. The connector mates on the coplanar (or board-edge to board-edge) axis, allowing you to rotate the board by as much as 90°. The connector also mates in the reverse direction to accommodate boards that are mounted in parallel.

The connector is basically designed for use on pc boards that house components requiring adjustments (potentiometers or trimmer capacitors) as the boards pass down an assembly line. The hinged connector uses a reliable, high-pressure tuning-fork-type contact system. The connectors feature plated phosphor bronze contact terminals. Solder tails are arranged in a staggered pattern to simplify the soldering process and to improve the connector's mechanical stability. Kinks in the solder tails keep the connectors properly positioned during soldering.

Mating and rotation lifetimes for these hinged connectors are 30 and 50 cycles, respectively. The connectors are available in 4- to 20-position sizes (even numbers only). The polyester housings have a 94V-0 UL flammability rating. Contacts are rated for 125V at 1A.

Pre-Cap Series connectors from Thomas & Betts are compatible with SMA, ST, and FC fiber-optic-connector designs. Although simple termination and easy maintenance are key features of the connectors, they are high-performance devices nevertheless. Mean insertion loss equals 0.12 dB, and standard loss deviation measures 0.016 dB.

The connectors consist of a precision injection-molded ferrule assembly, a bayonet-type nut, a compression spring, and a retaining coupler ring. The ferrule is keyed and spring-loaded into the coupler to provide repeatable connector performance. The ferrule features a borosilicate-glass capillary, a zinc die-casted insert, and an injection-molded, self-reinforced thermotropic liquid-crystal polymer. The capillary measures 1×10 mm, has a 128-µm-diameter center hole (with a +1/-0-µm tolerance), and features a beveled entry on one end to ease fiber insertion. The connector manufac-
Molded circuits offer designers an easy way to upgrade the packing density of a pc board.

The polishing operation produces a mirror-like finish on the fiber and the glass capillary. The polishing process removes only glass (rather than glass and ceramic, as is typical of many other connector-polishing operations), so there's no need to constantly monitor for fiber wear. The result is shorter termination time. Moreover, it's almost impossible to overpolish the ferrule tip.

A connector that never forgets

Miracle wire and wonder wire are just a few of the names given to a group of alloys whose potential for commercial applications is yet to be realized. Known as shape-memory alloys (SMAs), these metals have a physical structure that, through the application of heat, can be unlocked, rearranged, and programmed to take on new shapes. Forces exerted during the reshaping transition can be tremendous—as much as 50,000 psi.

Although SMAs were introduced more than 20 years ago, their inherent advantages were not fully exploited because of fabrication difficulties: The metals often popped back into their original shape during the manufacturing process, breaking equipment. In addition, batch-to-batch consistency was poor. In the last few years, however, manufacturers have overcome these problems, making it possible to economically realize the commercial potential of the metals.

About 20 alloys have shape-memory properties, but only a few—copper zinc aluminum, copper zinc nickel, and nickel titanium—are practical for commercial applications. The nickel titanium alloys are the most promising because they offer the best overall performance characteristics. They have twice the memory and are far more resistant to corrosion and cracking than are other SMAs, and they are lightweight and nearly as elastic as rubber (depending on the nickel titanium combination).

Beta Phase offers a line of pc-board connectors that use this nickel titanium alloy. These connectors offer a combination of impedance-matched, high-density contacts, zero insertion force (ZIF), and high contact force. They allow you to make ZIF connections on three edges of a pc board. In addition, you can remotely or locally actuate the devices electrically—there's no need to physically access the connector. The connector can also function as a card guide and stiffener, providing good mechanical support for the board.

The connector consists of three basic parts—a shape-memory element, a closing spring, and flexible-film circuitry that includes the contact pattern and a built-in heater. When you trigger the heater, the shape-memory element moves toward its original flat shape, engaging and opening the contact-closing spring. After inserting the board, you remove power from the heater. The shape-memory element closes, engaging the contacts with high normal forces—100g/contact in a typical connector. The polyimide-film flexible circuitry meets military standards.

Beta Phase's connectors offer a number of features. The use of flexible circuitry allows for 0.01-in. contact-trace spacings, and it's also possible to mix trace widths and center spacings to accommodate signal, power, and grounding needs. The connectors are also compatible with surface-mount applications. Because plastic molded bodies are not required for strength or support, each connector's profile, size, and weight are low. The use of shape-memory alloys also makes it easy to tailor...
Surface mounted components do a lot more than merely reduce size

Today's demand for smaller and smaller electronic systems has fostered the creation of a large number of surface mounted chip components. This has resulted in the more efficient utilization of available PCB space with the net result of vastly reduced product size. That's the obvious advantage of surface mount. But there's more than just the obvious.

**Improved electrical performance:** Smaller, leadless components with shorter interconnections result in reduced stray capacitance and lower inductance allowing much faster operating speeds, faster rise times and higher frequency response.

**Lowered manufacturing costs:** Significant savings are achieved through elimination of the necessity for drilling and plating thru holes in PCB's and by reduction in the overall PCB size and number of layers required.

**Automated assembly:** Surface mounted components permit the use of the latest automated assembly techniques leading to greater product consistency, higher reliability, better yields and a faster production capability.

**Standardized designs:** Component and packaging standards reduce product design efforts.

**Shock and vibration resistance:** Due to their low mass, small size, and strong solder interconnects, surface mounted components have exceptional resistance to shock and vibration.

**Product synergism:** With a wide range of surface mounted configurations now available—ceramic capacitors, ceramic trimmer capacitors, fixed resistors, trimming potentiometers, inductors, ceramic resonators and ceramic filters—problems resulting from the integration of leaded and surface mounted devices have been significantly reduced.

To find out more about surface mounted components, write to Murata Erie North America, Inc., 2200 Lake Park Drive, Smyrna, GA 30080 or call 404-433-7878.

CIRCLE NO 185
the connectors for specific applications. For an application involving \(-55\) to \(+125^\circ\)C operation, for example, the connector would employ an alloy that triggers above \(125^\circ\)C.

**Shielding**

Given the complexity of today's electronic circuitry, electromagnetic compatibility is a critical design consideration. EMI and RFI can propagate along a conducting medium or radiate through space. In either case, the electromagnetic energy can cause undesirable interference and degrade the operation of a receiving system.

The FCC has established limitations on radiated and conducted interference levels for all computer and peripheral devices according to the class of product. Class A devices include those found in commercial, industrial, or business applications. FCC Docket No 20780 states that, depending on frequency, emanations from a Class A device shall not exceed specific field-strength levels at 30 meters. Over frequency ranges of 30 to 88, 88 to 216, and 216 to 1000 MHz, the field-strength limitations are 30, 50, and 70 \(\mu\)V/m, respectively.

Although the FCC specifies maximum permissible interference levels from a system, the commission does not tell enclosure manufacturers or system designers how to reduce emissions, and a battle is raging over how best to minimize radiation problems. Some see metal enclosures as the ideal solution for reducing EMI/RFI problems, though manufacturers of molded plastic enclosures contend that their products can provide acceptable electromagnetic compatibility.

The ideal EMI/RFI enclosure is a box (of metal or conductively coated plastic) without any seams or openings. Realistically, an effective cabinet is one that approaches these ideal qualities and provides access to internal components. The seams around all access points are crucial for maintaining good EMI/RFI integrity. The mating surfaces of all seams must be electrically connected, so you must use gaskets that feature high surface conductivity as well as good shielding properties. If different conductive materials are involved, they must be galvanically compatible to prevent a buildup of corrosion that can degrade gasket performance.

Instrument Specialties offers an extensive line of beryllium copper shielding strips for gasketing enclosure seams and openings. Beryllium copper does not absorb moisture or support fungus growth, and it isn't bothered by severe weather. It has excellent thermal

---

**For more information**

For more information on the material and hardware products discussed in this article, circle the appropriate numbers on the Information Retrieval Service card or contact the following manufacturers directly.

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<td>Aavid Engineering Inc</td>
<td>Box 400</td>
<td>Laconia, NH 03247</td>
<td>(603) 528-3400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amerex</td>
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<td>Bourns Inc</td>
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<td>DuPont Electronics</td>
<td>14 Alexander Rd, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709</td>
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<td>Eastman Technologies Inc</td>
<td>Pathtek Div</td>
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<td>Elite Circuits</td>
<td>A DuPont Co</td>
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<td>Emcor Products</td>
<td>Crenlo Inc</td>
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<td>Instrument Specialties Co Inc</td>
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<td>Delaware Water Gap, PA 18329</td>
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<td>250 Miller PI, Hicksville, NY 11801</td>
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<td>2222 Wellington Ct</td>
<td>Lisle, IL 60532</td>
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<td>Thomas &amp; Betts Corp</td>
<td>900 Rte 202</td>
<td>Raritan, NJ 08869</td>
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Product introductions indicate that connector manufacturers are striving to help designers cope with production problems.

and electrical conductivity properties; it does not set under compression; and it is not affected by ozone, ultraviolet or nuclear radiation, EMP, or solvents.

The company's latest introduction is the Snap-tite clip-on shielding strip. The strips feature high holding power coupled with high electrical conductivity. They are well suited for high-vibration applications or situations where the available spring pressure cannot keep a gasket mounted securely. D-shaped lances clip into predrilled or prepunched holes, locking the gasket in place. Because Snap-tite gaskets require no friction for adherence, they are compatible with any type of surface. The strips come with various corrosion-resistant and high-conductivity plated finishes in standard or custom lengths.

Rather than implementing shielding yourself, you can buy enclosures that are already shielded. Manufacturers of plastic molded enclosures currently use two methods to control EMI/RFI. Most offer enclosures that are shielded with a conductive paint, a technique that's quite effective. Depending on the quantity of product involved, however, it can be an expensive solution. Amerex uses a second approach to shield its Unibox line of plastic enclosures. The company employs a family of die-cut Mylar and foil-laminated inserts, which slip into standard enclosures. These board shields are available in small quantities, and you can easily modify them to fit specific applications.

Conductive plastic materials hold great promise for shielding, but currently available materials cannot meet the cosmetic requirements of many applications. Material manufacturers are making progress in this area, however.

Meanwhile, Emcor has a line of metal enclosures that provide a good combination of shielding and accessibility. Designed to both contain and exclude radiated interference by reflecting and absorbing incident electromagnetic radiation, the enclosures feature a cabinet frame with 14-gauge, 1.75-in.-wide multiformed corner channels that are fully welded.

These frames support a static load of more than 3500 lbs without failing or permanently deflecting. The rugged construction is necessary to obtain and maintain the close-tolerance access openings required for proper EMI/RFI gasket sealing. The frames, along with all optional bolt-on components, are zinc-plated per MIL SPEC QQ-Z-325, Type II, Class 3. A highly conductive, galvanically compatible wire-mesh gasket, in combination with the optional components, provides EMI/RFI shielding around all openings.

The enclosures come in different styles and sizes. Both vertical and slope-front frames are available in 19- and 24-in. widths with depths of 25%5/16 and 31%5/16 in. The vertical frames come in 40 sizes, each in five different configurations. The slope-front units are available in eight sizes, each in four configurations. All emission-control side panels are removable from the inside and flush-mount within the frame's side channels. Top and closure panels are constructed of 16-gauge, cold-rolled steel. All can accommodate adhesive-backed, foam-wire-mesh gasketing.

Shielding at the board level

You don't have to wait until you get to the enclosure level to address magnetic interference problems. Bomco's MµShield material can prevent interference problems at the component level by diverting magnetic flux around sensitive circuitry. MµShield's permeability figures range from 200 to 350,000 (relative to the free-space permeability rating of 1).

Shielding applications fall into two categories: those where the shield must prevent fields from radiating, and those where the shield serves to prevent magnetic-field penetration. Bomco stocks three general types of MµShield material—high permeability, medium permeability, and high saturation—each of which can handle either application category.

High-permeability MµShield material has a minimum permeability of 80,000. Maximum permeability equals 350,000, and the saturation point is approximately 7500 gauss after treatment. Medium MµShield material is normally used in conjunction with high-permeability material. It has a permeability of 12,500 to 150,000 with a saturation point of approximately 15,500 gauss. Permeability for high-saturation material ranges from 200 to 50,000 with saturation points of 18,000 to 21,000 gauss.

Bomco heat-treats all MµShield material during manufacturing to ensure maximum permeability and low shock sensitivity. Should your shielding needs ever change, you can return the MµShield product for special heat treating. In addition, if you'd prefer to design your own shields, Bomco provides MµShield material in coil, sheet, and tubing form.

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(a) Hermetic LCC
(b) Plastic and hermetic DIP
(c) Standard and custom modules
(d) Plastic PLCC
(e) Plastic and hermetic PGA

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- DMA controller (optional)
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- Optional 4 level bus arbiter
- Two year limited warranty

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A Look At Today . . . A Vision Of Tomorrow.
Programmable array serves as a controller for dynamic RAMs

Large memory systems that use dynamic RAMs often have varying requirements for control. A programmable gate array can offer the flexibility to meet the needs of various memory-system applications. In addition to integrating refresh circuitry, it contains sufficient logic to allow you to implement error detection and correction.

Thomas Waugh, Xilinx Inc

To produce cost-effective products with large amounts of memory, designers often prefer to use low-cost, high-density dynamic RAMs instead of the comparatively more expensive and less dense static RAMs. However, dynamic RAMs require control circuitry that static RAMs don't. To implement that circuitry in a single chip, you can use a programmable gate array. Such a device can provide refresh signals (the capacitor that makes up each dynamic memory cell must be recharged, or refreshed, typically once every two to four milliseconds), and it can provide the error detection and correction that can alleviate the headaches that the dynamic RAMs' susceptibility to soft errors can cause (see box, "Soft errors can cause hard problems").

You'll find several options available to you for dynamic-RAM controller designs. The simplest option is an off-the-shelf standard LSI memory controller. The manufacturers of these parts combine μP interface logic with memory-access and memory-refresh circuitry on one chip. However, each memory system has unique timing and protocol requirements, so standard parts can't accommodate every system. Even though some manufacturers include some degree of programmability in their parts, designers must often employ glue logic, in the form of extra SSI or MSI packages, to meet system requirements.

Custom gate arrays provide a highly integrated solution. However, nonrecurring engineering costs, testing and simulation costs, inventory risk, and the long design cycle make the custom gate array unattractive for many designs.

The Logic Cell Array (LCA) device can overcome some of these difficulties. Its programmability gives the designer freedom to tailor the dynamic-RAM controller to the exact specifications of a memory system without external glue logic (see box, "LCA devices offer flexibility"). You can configure the LCAs to meet unique system requirements without the loss in integration posed by the SSI/MSI solution and without the costs and risks associated with the custom gate-array solution.

The 2000-gate XC3020 LCA device is well suited for designing a dynamic-RAM controller. Not only does a single XC3020 incorporate dynamic-RAM control functions and error detection and correction, but the CMOS device also consumes less power than standard programmable controllers, which are typically imple-
A nuisance associated with dynamic RAMs is their susceptibility to soft errors.

Consider a design example based on an 8-MHz 8086 µP that directly addresses 1M bytes of memory made up of 32 256k-bit dynamic-RAM chips. A single LCA serves both as a dynamic-RAM controller and an error checker/corrector (ECC). The dynamic-RAM controller uses a 16-MHz clock synchronized to the µP’s clock and resides between the 8086 µP (along with its 8288 bus controller) and the system memory (Fig 1). Two 245-type octal bus transceivers determine the communication direction (that is, whether the 8086 will read from or write to the dynamic RAM). The 8288 bus controller supervises the transceivers and can isolate the µP from the dynamic-RAM data bus by placing the transceivers

![Fig 1—The 2000 logic gates in an XC3020 allow it to incorporate control and error-correction and -detection circuitry for an 8086-based system.](image)

![Fig 2—You can view the dynamic-RAM controller as consisting of the five basic blocks shown here.](image)
in a high-impedance condition via the enable (EN) command.

The 8288 bus controller also decodes the µP status lines (S₂, S₁, and S₀) and informs the dynamic-RAM controller whether it should perform a read or write operation. The dynamic-RAM controller then performs the appropriate operation, issuing a row-access strobe (RAS), a column-access strobe (CAS), and a write (W) signal, if necessary. The controller generates error-correction bits on each write operation, and it checks and corrects errors on each read operation. The controller also informs the µP if a memory access requires a wait state or if the controller has detected an error that it can't correct.

Fig 2 is a block diagram of the dynamic-RAM controller and error checker/corrector that reside in the LCA. The refresh timer uses a 16-MHz clock to furnish a signal that informs the dynamic-RAM controller when to refresh the memory. Each of the 256 rows of memory in this system needs refreshing every 4 msec. The refreshing technique employed provides a combination of hidden and burst refreshes. The controller refreshes eight rows every 125 μsec, which corresponds to 4 msec/125 μsec=32 sets of eight refreshes during the

---

**Soft errors can cause hard problems**

Dynamic RAMs are much more susceptible to soft errors than static RAMs are. A soft error is the loss of data in a memory cell that is not permanently damaged. Rewriting the data in the cell corrects the error. This type of error is different from a hard error, which results when a memory cell is permanently damaged.

Usually alpha particles (helium nuclei) cause soft errors in dynamic RAMs. Alpha particles are normally present in the atmosphere, but the ones responsible for most soft errors are emitted by radioactive impurities in the IC package of the dynamic RAMs themselves. If an alpha particle hits a memory

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bytes of RAM, comprising thirty-six 16k-bit dynamic RAMs. The MTBF of such a memory is about 833,333 hours/36 dynamic RAMs=23,148 hours, or just over 2½ years. This value is still probably acceptable. However, the 16M-byte memories in common use today comprise 512 25k-byte dynamic RAMs and have an MTRF of less than 10 weeks. This value is too low for many applications. Device and packaging improvements can reduce the probability of a soft error. However, the most effective means of minimizing such errors is to incorporate error detection and correction into the dynamic-RAM controller.
During a write cycle, the ECC circuitry generates six check bits, using a modified Hamming code, for a 16-bit data word.

specified refresh period (that is, \(32 \times 8 = 256\) row refreshes every 4 msec).

The timing generator is a state machine triggered by the Address Latch Enable (ALE) command from the \(\mu\)P at the beginning of the processor cycle. The timing generator generates all the timing signals required to perform the memory accesses and refreshes. Its address multiplexer selects which address is sent to the dynamic RAM. During a read or a write operation, the multiplexer control signal from the timing generator selects a row address from the \(\mu\)P and strobes it with the RAS line. Then, the address multiplexer selects a column address from the \(\mu\)P and strobes it into the dynamic RAM with the CAS line. During a refresh operation, a refresh address counter generates an 8-bit address, which is selected by the address multiplexer. The RAS line strobes the refresh address into the dynamic RAM.

During a write cycle the ECC circuitry generates six check bits, using a modified Hamming code, for a 16-bit data word. The standard Hamming code requires five bits to provide single-bit error detection and correction. The added sixth bit (which is used for a parity check of the data and five check bits) allows the modified Hamming code to provide single-bit error correction and double-bit error detection. Fig 3 shows a state diagram for the ECC circuit.

During a read cycle, the ECC circuitry generates a

---

**LCA devices offer flexibility**

Devices such as the XC3020 Logic Cell Array, available from Xilinx (San Jose, CA), have user-programmable architectures, and consist of three types of configurable elements on a chip: a perimeter of I/O blocks (IOBs), a core array of configurable logic blocks (CLBs), and resources for interconnection.

The general structure of an LCA is shown in Fig A. The perimeter of configurable IOBs provides a programmable interface between the internal logic array and the device package's pins. The array of CLBs performs user-specified logic functions. The interconnect resources—which are analogous to pc-board traces—carry logic signals among the blocks.

A configuration program stored in internal static memory cells determines the user-defined logic functions and interconnections. The program is loaded when the power is turned on or when a program mode is enabled. The program data resides externally in an EEPROM, EPROM, ROM, or on a floppy or hard disk. The configuration is determined by an XACT development system, which operates in an IBM PC/AT or compatible with 640k bytes of internal RAM, 1.5M bytes of extended memory, color graphics, a mouse, and DOS 3.0 or higher. The development system provides interactive design and editing along with logic and timing simulation.

The XC3020 has 2000 usable gates for logic functions. The internal static memory has a capacity for as many as 14,815 data bits, which control 64 configurable logic blocks and 58 I/O blocks. In addition, 3-state internal buses facilitate wide wire-AND functions.

![Fig A — An LCA device consists of an array of interconnected logic blocks surrounded on the periphery by I/O blocks.](image)
new set of check bits from the data that’s read from memory. The ECC circuitry compares these check bits with the check bits that were stored in memory to see if an error has occurred. If the comparison yields a correctable error, the ECC circuitry corrects it. When it detects a noncorrectable double-bit error, the ECC circuitry flags the µP.

**Memory cycles’ timing requirements vary**

The timing requirements for different memory cycles are shown in **Fig 4**. **Fig 4a** shows a memory cycle that requires that a word be written to memory with no wait states. After asserting a row and column address and strobing the dynamic RAM with the respective RAS and CAS lines, the controller asserts the W line to write the 16-bit data word and the six generated check bits to the dynamic RAM.

A memory cycle that requires that a single byte be written to memory is more complicated (**Fig 4b**). First, the controller must read the word resident in the desired memory location and check it for errors. Then the controller inserts the new byte into the appropriate byte of the word. The ECC circuit generates a new set of check bits, and the newly formed combination of word and check bits is written to memory when the controller asserts the W line. This operation involves inserting two wait states and isolating the controller from the µP data bus to perform the read from memory. The controller issues a Hold command to the 8288 bus controller, which disables the '245 transceiver to isolate the controller from the data bus. **Fig 5** shows a state diagram for the Hold and Wait logic circuitry.

Memory cycles that require a read from memory are shown in **Fig 4c** and **Fig 4d**. A read operation requires a minimum of one wait state—the penalty for implementing error correction and detection. The insertion of a wait state is unavoidable because of the time required to detect an error. If the ECC circuitry detects an error, two wait states must be inserted to allow time to correct the error. The corrected data along with the check bits are written back into memory when the controller asserts the W line.

A hidden refresh can occur when the µP is reading from or writing to some device other than memory, such as an I/O port. The address multiplexer selects a refresh address from the refresh address counter and applies it to the dynamic RAM. The timing generator issues an RAS command to execute the refresh.

A burst refresh (**Fig 4e**) occurs only if the refresh timer indicates that the required eight refreshes have

---

**Fig 4**—When performing the various read, write, or refresh operations, the controller’s logic circuitry must provide the appropriate timing.
The dynamic-RAM controller takes advantage of the internal buses on the LCA.

not taken place during a 125-μsec refresh period. To execute the burst refresh, the controller must isolate the memory from the μP by issuing a Hold command, which disables the transceiver. The controller also inserts wait states and provides the number of refreshes required to complete the eight refreshes.

Some features of the 3000 family LCA architecture aid the design of the dynamic-RAM controller. Fig 6 shows a bit-sliced view of one of the address and data IOBs (input/output blocks) located inside the LCA. The IOB provides two paths to the CLBs (configurable logic blocks) on the chip. One is direct and the other is through a storage element, which you can configure as an edge-sensitive flip-flop or as a level-sensitive transparent latch. This circuit arrangement lets you latch addresses and data on a multiplexed bus, such as that used by an 8086 μP, into the LCA device. The ALE command from the 8086 latches the addresses into the dynamic-RAM controller. Data from the μP enters the same input pin and goes directly to the ECC circuit through the IOB's direct path. No external latches are necessary.

![Diagram](image)

**Fig 5**—The Hold state diagram (a) illustrates the isolation of the μP from the data bus. Memory cycles that require wait states follow the Wait state diagram (b).

![Diagram](image)

**Fig 6**—Data at an I/O pin on the XC3020 can be either latched into the device or passed directly to a CLB.

![Diagram](image)

**Fig 7**—The dynamic-RAM controller makes use of the 3-state buffers placed on the XC3020's output registers.
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The ECC circuit in the dynamic-RAM controller utilizes the 3-state buffer placed on the outputs of the output register of an IOB (Fig 7). During a memory-read cycle, for example, the controller puts the IOB output in a high-impedance condition, thereby allowing dynamic-RAM data on the data bus to enter the ECC circuit via the direct input path. If the ECC detects a data-bit error, it will correct the error and latch the corrected data word into the output register of the IOBs. The controller forces the dynamic-RAM outputs to a high-impedance condition and releases the corrected data onto the data bus by enabling the 3-state output buffer. The corrected data is then read by the 8086µP and written back to the dynamic RAM simultaneously.

The dynamic-RAM controller also takes advantage of the internal buses on the LCA device. Because the drivers to the horizontal bus can be placed in high-impedance conditions, all of the row addresses, column addresses, and refresh addresses are multiplexed onto the same bus (Fig 8). The dynamic RAMs have access to this bus when the data is latched into the output registers of the IOBs. Enabling the correct 3-state bus drivers forces the proper sequence of addresses.

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Author’s biography

Thomas Waugh is an applications engineer with Xilinx Inc (San Jose, CA). His duties include application design and technical support. He previously worked at Johns Hopkins University’s Applied Physics Lab. He received a BSEE degree from Stanford University and is a member of the IEEE. In his spare time he enjoys reading, swimming, and traveling.

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Article Interest Quotient (Circle One)
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EDN February 18, 1988
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<th>Eff. (TYP)</th>
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<td>43 dbm</td>
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Selection criteria assist in choice of optimum reference

It's not always easy to select the most suitable precision voltage reference for your application. These devices often require parametric and economic tradeoffs. Further, parameters that are crucial in some systems are missing from or presented unclearly in many data sheets. An overview of selection criteria can help you make the choice.

Ron Knapp, Maxim Integrated Products

In choosing a precision voltage reference, you should look beyond initial accuracy, temperature coefficient (TC), and cost. Other factors that determine the suitability of a reference for your application are the device's power dissipation, noise, long-term stability, package size, ease of use, TC linearity, and the manufacturer's definition of TC. Familiarity with these selection criteria will help you avoid unpleasant surprises when you characterize your prototype system.

Before going into the details of the various selection factors, it's useful to briefly review the different types of references available and to explain the principles of operation of each type. The overview will give you some insight concerning the performance you can expect from the various references. Reference circuits comprise three categories: bandgap cells, zener-diode-based references, and heated-substrate types. Most voltage references fall into the first two categories and derive their fixed output from a bandgap cell or a zener diode. The third type of reference obtains additional stability by mounting the bandgap or zener circuit on a heated substrate.

Bandgap references depend on the behavior of diodes (or the equivalent base-emitter junctions of transistors). The following equation predicts the operation of such junctions with a high degree of precision.

\[ V_{BE} = V_{G0} \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T_0} \right) + V_{BEO} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) + \frac{nkT}{q} \ln \left( \frac{T_c}{T} \right) + \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left( \frac{I_c}{I_{CO}} \right), \]

where
- \( V_{G0} \)= the extrapolated bandgap voltage (about 1.2V) at 0°C
- \( n \)= process-dependent constant; value 1.5 to 3
- \( q \)= charge of an electron
- \( k \)= Boltzmann's constant
- \( T \)= temperature in °K
- \( I_c \)= collector current
- \( T_0 \)= reference temperature for \( V_{BEO} \) and \( I_{CO} \)
- \( I_{CO} \)= reverse saturation current at \( T_0 \)
- \( V_{BEO} \)= \( V_{BE} \) value for the conditions \( T_0 \) and \( I_{CO} \).

The diode's temperature coefficient is large but predictable and repeatable (−2 mV/°C or −3100 ppm/°C). Thus, you can achieve stability by balancing the diode's
The $V_{BE}$ equation’s third and fourth nonlinear terms limit the performance of bandgap references by making a flat voltage/temperature response impossible.

TC with a TC of equal magnitude and opposite sign. Such a TC exists for the difference between the forward voltages of two diode junctions operating at different current densities. Because the ratio of mismatch governs the TC’s value, the bandgap circuit is compatible with good IC design—parameter values should depend on accurate ratios based on layout geometry, rather than on absolute quantities that are difficult to control.

You can calculate the desired difference voltage ($\Delta V_{BE}$) with high predictability, directly from the diode equation

$$\Delta V_{BE} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left( \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right),$$

where $J_1/J_2$ is the ratio of current densities. To obtain zero TC, you add the expression for $V_{BE}$ to the one for $\Delta V_{BE}$, differentiate the sum with respect to temperature ($T$), and set this quantity equal to zero. The result is

$$V_{G0} = V_{BE0} + \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left( \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right).$$

Solving this equation for the $J_1/J_2$ ratio tells you that an approximate 8:1 ratio gives the best result (a near zero TC). Scaling the transistor areas gives an IC designer accurate control of this ratio.

In a basic bandgap circuit (Fig 1), $V_{BE}$ is the base-emitter voltage of $Q_1$, and $\Delta V_{BE}$ appears across $R_2$. The ratio of $R_1$ and $R_2$ scale $\Delta V_{BE}$ to a voltage ($V_1$) whose TC cancels the TC of $V_{BE}$. The amplifier then raises the 1.2V sum of $V_1$ and $V_{BE}$ (the bandgap-cell voltage) to a higher level at $V_{OUT}$, usually 2.5 to 10V. Unfortunately, the amplifier multiplies noise as well. A 10V scaled output, for example, increases the bandgap cell’s noise voltage by an approximate factor of 8 ($10^{-1.2}$).

Commonly available bandgap-reference voltages are 10, 5, 2.5V, and the bandgap-cell voltage itself, 1.23V. Typical TCs range from 5 to 50 ppm/°C. The $V_{BE}$ equation’s higher-order, logarithmic third and fourth terms limit the performance of these references by making a flat voltage-temperature response impossible. What’s more, some of the equation’s coefficients are process-dependent—particularly $n$, which is related to the carrier mobility of dopant in the silicon. The quantity $n$ poses a problem because you cannot easily determine its value by making electrical measurements during production.

Because most bandgap references are constructed in silicon monolithic form, they are relatively inexpensive ($3 to $20). Many designs employ curvature correction to compensate for the logarithmic nonlinearity in the TC, but none offer an exact cancellation.

**Zeners have rock-bottom TCs**

The second type of voltage reference—based on a zener diode—achieves TCs as low as ±1 ppm/°C. Zener diodes have a positive or negative TC, depending pri-
marily on the breakdown-voltage value and to a lesser degree on the operating current. The zener breakdown involves two mechanisms: field-emission breakdown, which dominates below 5V and produces a negative TC, and avalanche breakdown, which occurs above 5V and yields a positive TC. Although complex and difficult to quantify, these breakdown mechanisms should be in balance at approximately 5V, yielding a near-zero TC. Tests corroborate this contention (Fig 2).

Unfortunately, 5V zener diodes exhibiting the utopian zero TC are difficult to produce. The problem is that the negative TC breakdown mechanism is flukey and difficult to reproduce consistently in production. The positive TC breakdown, on the other hand, is predictable and eminently repeatable for devices using routine semiconductor-production processes. Another characteristic that’s predictable and repeatable is the negative-slope temperature characteristic of a forward-biased diode.

Because of the difficulty of producing a zero-TC zener diode that depends purely on breakdown mechanisms, it’s evident that the TC of a zener-diode reference should not depend solely on the absolute zener breakdown voltage. A class of zener diodes, called TC zeners, takes a compensatory approach by balancing the negative TC of a forward-biased diode (−2 mV/°C) with the equal and opposite TC of a 5.6V zener diode. The output voltage is therefore 6.3V (0.7V + 5.6V). These references offer 5- to 100-ppm/°C TCs and require operating currents from 0.5 to 7.5 mA. You must maintain the specified operating current to obtain the guaranteed TC.

**Precision references need laser trimming**

To achieve accuracies as tight as ±0.01% in precision references, manufacturers use laser-trimmed thin-film resistors. Diffused resistors embedded within silicon exhibit not only hysteresis, but also high TC, poor TC matching, large voltage coefficients, and poor stability. Thin-film resistors, deposited on the chip’s surface, are found in such voltage references as the REF01, AD581, AD2700, and the MAX670.

The secret to the precision references’ accuracy is to trim the thin-film resistors by laser before attaching a lid to the package. This critical operation determines a reference’s initial accuracy and its long-term stability. Fuse-link blowing and resistor-link trimming are alternative schemes for trimming the absolute voltage, but the chip area required with these methods makes them prohibitively expensive for tight-tolerance adjustments.

Thick-film resistors have insufficient stability for use in precision references; therefore, hybrid products such as the MAX670, AD2700, and AD2710 include TaN (tantalum nitride) or NiCr (nichrome) thin-film resistors, sputtered on a ceramic substrate of 99.6% alumina (Al₂O₃). Before trimming each lot of references, the manufacturer determines the optimum settings for laser power and focus by executing a test matrix of experimental laser cuts.

For each power setting, the system makes a staircase trim pattern in which each right-angle turn marks an additional increment of focus (Fig A). After completion of the focusing and system-calibration steps, quality-control personnel inspect the trim process every 30 minutes to ensure uniform cuts throughout the manufacturing lot. The system achieves extremely clean trims in this way (Fig B). To prove its stability, each device must maintain initial accuracy after trim during a 48-hour, 150°C burn-in operation.
You can easily achieve a 1-ppm/°C TC by mounting a zener-reference circuit of reasonably low TC on a heated substrate.

The AD2700 and MAX670 series of hybrid references, for example, use a 1N827 zener diode—chosen for low noise, low dynamic impedance (10Ω max), and good TC linearity. (Why use a hybrid? Fabrication of these TC zener references involves a specialized process, involving extra steps not always available in a standard bipolar process.) The products' initial 10-ppm/°C TC is that of the zener diode. Active laser trimming then lowers the TC by adjusting the zener-diode current, thereby creating additional 3- and 1-ppm/°C product grades (see box, “Precision references need laser trimming”).

The manufacturer calculates the required zener current using actual TC values, obtained through oven tests on unsealed devices. Note that the amplifier in Fig. 3 supplies current to the zener, which in turn supplies an input voltage to the amplifier. To ensure circuit startup, R4 supplies current to the zener and the amplifier uses ground as its negative supply, thereby eliminating Vo = 0V as an unwanted stable state. Note that the amplifier in a zener reference contributes less output noise than does the amplifier in a bandgap reference, because the zener voltage requires less amplification.

Heater trades Pn for stability

The third type of reference, based on either a bandgap or zener voltage, uses a local heater to maintain the substrate at a constant temperature, usually 10 or 15 degrees above the upper limit of the operating range. If the circuit's TC is reasonably low (20 to 30 ppm/°C), such a reference can easily achieve a TC of 1 ppm/°C. The disadvantage is power dissipation—an LM199 at -55°C, for example, requires as much as 28 mA at 15V for the heater alone.

Also, the LM199’s output voltage stabilizes at 1 ppm/°C but the initial accuracy is only ±5%. To meet the ±0.1% or ±0.01% tolerances required in data-converter applications, therefore, you must add a precision op amp and scaling resistors and then cope with these components’ additional cost and error contributions. The proper evaluation of a reference application involves these issues as well as many of the following ones, which are not always covered explicitly in the data sheet.

Confusion surrounding the specification of temperature coefficient, for instance, is partly a matter of definition. Two definitions are popular. In the “box” method, VOUT for an in-spec device must remain within a rectangle formed by TMIN, TMAX, and the maximum specified ΔVOUT (Fig. 4). ΔVOUT is the product of the nominal output voltage (V_NOM), the specified TC, and the operating-temperature range. For the AD2700L,

\[
\Delta V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{NOM}} (\text{TC}) (T_{\text{MAX}} - T_{\text{MIN}}) = 10\text{V}(3 \text{ ppm/°C}) [85 - (-25)^\circ\text{C}] = 3.3 \text{ mV}.
\]

In other words, VOUT will change no more than ±3.3 mV between any two temperatures in the operating range. This maximum change, added to the ±2.5-mV initial-accuracy spec, produces a total error band of 5.8 mV above and below the nominal VOUT (10V).

The “butterfly” method, on the other hand, refers everything to 25°C and allows the manufacturer to use
different TCs in determining the error bands at temperatures above and below 25°C (Fig 5). The AD2710K, for example, specs a change of ±0.9 mV over the 25 to 70°C range (10V×2 ppm/°C×(70−25)°C). You must add to this the initial tolerance of ±1 mV at 25°C, resulting in a maximum possible error of ±1.9 mV at T MAX (70°C).

Such systems as DVMs and data-acquisition instrumentation often use the box method for specifying total error, because users aren’t likely to calculate accuracy using the TC specs. This approach has a disadvantage—the whole 3.3-mV error change in the example of Fig 4 could occur between, say, 25 and 70°C, yielding an effective TC of 7.33 ppm/°C, which exceeds the maximum specified TC (3 ppm/°C). A worst-case analysis over temperature, however, must allow for this much change anyway, regardless of where it occurs in the operating-temperature range.

Because temperature testing plus the reading and recording of data are costly, manufacturers usually base TC specs on only a few data points. These should include at least 25°C and the endpoints (T MIN and T MAX). Using the endpoints alone, for example, can make the reference appear better than it actually is if the TC curve is symmetrical and parabolic.

You should avoid using “typical” specs for TC and absolute accuracy; only tested and guaranteed limits for minimum and maximum have meaning. A data sheet should also identify the temperatures used in the calculation of the device’s TC. The AD2700L data sheet, for instance, lists 25°C plus the endpoints (−25 and 85°C). The AD2700U data sheet lists these three as well as the extended endpoints of −55 and 125°C.

Correction yields S curve

Although voltage-reference data sheets seldom specify TC linearity, the characteristic curves for V OUT over temperature contain the most useful TC-linearity information that a manufacturer can provide. For bandgap references these curves are parabolic or S-shaped (Fig 6), depending, among other factors, on whether the device includes a linearity-correction circuit. The TC linearity of zener-based references depends mainly on the zener diode, and the reference will include one of two diode types, depending on the intended temperature range and the desired linearity (see box, “Zener diodes determine TC linearity”).

Another important specification is noise, which appears on most data sheets as a typical value but seldom has a guaranteed limit. Because noise testing is difficult, manufacturers usually guarantee maximum values by performing sample testing only, if that. What’s more, because a designer can easily filter or band-limit the higher frequencies by adding capacitors, noise specs cover the 0.1- to 10-Hz range in nearly all cases. (The suppression of low-frequency 1/f noise, however, requires impractically large capacitor values.)

Data sheets usually specify noise in terms of nV/√Hz, an expression that allows you to calculate output noise for the bandwidth of interest. At the same time, you usually convert this quantity to the more useful μV p-p, especially for converter applications.
Bandgap references usually have a parabolic TC characteristic that assumes an S shape if the device includes circuitry to effect linearity correction.

First, multiply nV/√Hz by the square root of the system bandwidth to obtain the noise magnitude in nV rms. Then (assuming the noise has a Gaussian distribution), multiplication by 6 will give you the approximate peak-to-peak noise you can expect for that bandwidth.

Noise measurement is difficult

Lack of equipment is part of the difficulty manufacturers face in measuring noise. For example, Quantec makes a noise tester commonly used for testing op amps and transistors, but that instrument requires a nominal 0V bias for the circuit node under test. Spectrum analyzers make good noise testers, but not many have the dynamic range and the low noise floor necessary to measure, say, 10-µV signals riding on 10V dc. Frequency range is another complication. Spectrum analyzers come in high- or low-frequency models (above or below 100 kHz), so one model doesn't cover the measurement range needed for many applications—0.1 Hz to several megahertz.

You can measure noise directly using a Tektronix storage oscilloscope with a 7A22 plug-in amplifier, which has 10-µV/div sensitivity and selectable lowpass and highpass filters that cover 0.1 Hz to 1 MHz. The

Zener diodes determine TC linearity

The TC linearity for a zener-based voltage reference depends on the type of zener diode in the device. Most hybrid references include one of two types of TC zener (in die form), and only a few zener manufacturers can guarantee 5–10 ppm/°C performance for these products. One zener type has an alloy-diffused junction in a vertical configuration (Fig A), wherein the anode serves as a bond pad on top of the die and the cathode as the substrate (backside) of the chip.

The other type of zener features an ion implant and lateral geometry (Fig B), and has both connections on top of the chip. For this type, the substrate must float unconnected, because the substrate is the junction of two zener diodes—one operating as a zener in the breakdown mode, and the other operating as an ordinary forward-biased diode. The zener voltage is 5.6V,
lowpass settings don't include 10 Hz, however, and the amplifier's input-voltage limitation may require that you ac-couple the signal. The coupling capacitor then forms a highpass filter of a few hertz that precludes the use of the 0.1-Hz highpass setting.

For a more convenient method of noise testing with a storage oscilloscope, you use a low-noise op amp configured for a gain of 100, a 0.1-Hz highpass input filter, and a 10-Hz lowpass output filter (Fig 7). The gain boosts 10-μV signals to 1 mV—within the range of most oscilloscopes—and allows use of an OP07A (whose 0.6-μV p-p max noise contributes less than 60 μV p-p noise at the output).

To measure noise, set the scope amplifier's vertical-input coupling to dc. Allow the filter to settle and the reference to warm up (about 30 sec in most cases). Clear the screen in storage mode and set the time base for single-trigger mode at 1 sec/div. Set the scope to save mode or maximum screen persistence and measure the peak-to-peak noise for 10 sec. (Observation for 10 seconds is the accepted method, even though the time constant for 0.1 Hz is only 1.6 sec.) A scope photo based on this technique (Fig 8) shows about 20-μV p-p noise for the AD581—typical for most bandgap references—and when operated at the proper current, it produces a TC of 2 mV/°C—a TC equal to and opposite that of the forward-biased diode. For this reason, nearly all temperature-compensated zener diodes have a total voltage of 6.3V (5.6+0.7V). You can create a higher output voltage by connecting multiple forward-biased diodes in series with a higher-voltage zener diode.

Both TC-zener types specify \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) as 6.3V ±5%, but the actual tolerance for ion-implanted types is tighter (typically ±40 mV, or ±0.6%), vs ±300 mV (±4.7%) for alloy-diffused types. The tighter tolerance of ion-implanted zener diodes allows the reference manufacturer to target gain-resistor values more closely, do less laser trimming, and thereby provide better \( V_{\text{OUT}} \) stability.

TC linearity is the most noticeable difference between the two zener types. The implanted zener's concave-down curve exhibits better overall linearity from −55 to 125°C (Fig C), but the diffused zener has better TC linearity from 0 to 70°C (Fig D). Both the forward-biased diode and the zener diode contribute to the nonlinearity, and these effects increase at low current.

Accordingly, most TC zeners have operating currents in the 0.5- to 7.5-mA range, which is an order of magnitude higher than that of zeners normally found in an IC. High current (sufficiently beyond the value at the zener's breakdown voltage) also ensures low noise.

Though it's a tedious procedure, you can always characterize the reference over temperature and then compensate for the TC nonlinearity by using a temperature sensor, A/D converter, and software lookup table. The well-controlled ion-implant process offers a compromise solution, however—the use of zener diodes in which the TC curves and 25°C voltages are repeatable from lot to lot.
Often, the statistical data taken by the manufacturer on life-test samples is the best stability information you can obtain about a reference.

![Diagram](image)

**Fig 7—Introducing highpass and lowpass filters and a low-noise op amp lets you measure voltage-reference noise using a storage oscilloscope.**

**Table 1—Reference-noise comparison**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Noise (µV p-p)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1 TO 10 Hz</td>
<td>AD581 (BANDGAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 TO 100 Hz</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hz TO 3 kHz</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hz TO 300 kHz</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and about 5 µV p-p for the AD2700 zener reference. **Table 1** compares noise for these devices over different bandwidths.

**Long-term stability**

Long-term stability can be the most important spec in a reference application, but—as in the case of noise—this parameter seldom receives a thorough characterization in the data sheet. Most manufacturers specify stability as 25 to 100 ppm (typ) per thousand hours at 125°C. They cannot accurately extrapolate this stability data to other temperatures because those temperatures may activate other mechanisms of instability. Nor can they guarantee a maximum limit by testing all parts for 1000 hours, because 100% burn-in testing costs too much. (And in any case, the manufacturer cannot guarantee a reference's stability for the second 1000 hours.) The solution, therefore, is to either test samples only or to guarantee this spec “by design” (in other words, the manufacturer will replace customer parts that fail).

Often, the best reference-stability information that a customer can obtain is the statistical data taken by the manufacturer on life-test samples. Maxim, for example, records long-term stability for a set of sample devices operating continuously for several thousand hours at 55°C (a realistic operating temperature that is higher than the room ambient temperature but lower than T_MAX). Such data (Fig 9) for the AD2700, for instance,
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Output-current specs are misleading unless they specify $V_{OUT}$ limits such as those in the spec for load regulation.

---

**Fig 9**—The average stability of AD2700 voltage references over 3600 hours at 55°C appears in the center curve. The upper and lower curves denote 2-sigma boundaries that encompass 90% of the 19 units tested.

shows that $V_{OUT}$ drifts about 250 µV negative and then remains within ±50 µV of that level. The center curve represents typical performance: the upper and lower “2-sigma” curves encompass 90% of the devices, based on the standard deviation of measured values.

**I_{OUT} specs can be misleading**

Output-current specs are misleading unless they specify $V_{OUT}$ limits such as those included in the spec for load regulation. Note how this parameter reveals important differences in several reference devices. The AD2700, for example, has a 741-type output circuit that can sink and source current equally well within a range of ±10 mA. $V_{OUT}$ changes 0.5 mV max for a 0- to 10-mA change in output current, resulting in a load regulation of 50 µV/mA max.

The MAX671 has Kelvin outputs that provide load regulation of 10 µV/mA max. The 10V REF01 monolithic reference, on the other hand, has a simple emitter-follower output that can only source current (to ground); its load regulation is 1 mV/mA max over 0 to 10 mA. For the AD580, this same 1-mV/mA limit represents lower performance because $V_{OUT}$ is only 2.5V. The 10V references AD581 and AD584 can source as much as 10 mA at 25°C but specify the load regulation (500 µV/mA max) to only 5 mA. These two devices have limited current-sinking capability over the MIL temperature range. They guarantee 5-mA source current over the full operating-temperature range.

**Measure $V_{OUT}$ vs $V_{SUPPLY}$**

Line regulation and power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR) are two other important parameters for voltage references. They represent the change in $V_{OUT}$ that results from fluctuations in supply voltage. Line regulation is a dc test whose results are usually expressed in µV/V or mV/V. PSRR can be a dc test, but usually the test conditions for this parameter include a range of frequencies or a specific frequency. The line-regulation spec has the advantage that self-heating effects are included in the output-voltage change. PSRR, on the other hand, has more realistic test conditions. At 60 Hz in particular, self-heating effects average out but the power supply may offer poor regulation, degrading the stability of $V_{OUT}$.

Finally, consider the implications of temperature hysteresis in your application. A reference output $V_{OUT1}$ at temperature $T_1$ should return to $V_{OUT1}$ after you cycle the device to $T_2$ and back to $T_1$. If not, the output exhibits hysteresis. The cause is thermal stress within the IC, which in turn causes expansion of the silicon with temperature—and this effect is aggravated by the contact of dissimilar packaging materials that have different coefficients of expansion. With the exception of that for the LT1021 (Linear Technology Corp, Milpitas, CA), voltage-reference data sheets rarely mention hysteresis.

**Author’s biography**

Ron Knapp is a senior member of the technical staff at Maxim Integrated Products (Sunnyvale, CA). He holds a BS in systems engineering from Boston University, an MSEE from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and is vice president of the Northern California Chapter of The International Society for Hybrid Microelectronics (ISHM). In his spare time, Ron enjoys flying and sailing.

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*1 Orange is obtained when red and yellow-green are emitted simultaneously.
*2 Under development
* Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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<th>Lens type</th>
<th>Colorless transparency</th>
<th>Model No.</th>
<th>Luminous intensity (mcd)</th>
<th>Radiation color</th>
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Serial techniques expand your options for μC peripherals

The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) bus of the MC68HC11 microcomputer is flexible enough to let you attach devices designed for other serial buses—Signetics’ IIC peripherals, for instance, or ITT’s IM family.

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Designers usually assume that basing a system upon a particular single-chip microcomputer unit (MCU) will restrict their choice of peripherals to those for which interface functions are available on the MCU or on subsystem chips of the same family. Unfortunately, peripheral family members may not be adequate to meet the needs of your application. For a system based on the Motorola MC68HC11, however, you can expand your options by attaching serial devices to the MC68HC11’s SPI bus. This bus is adaptable enough to work with serial devices designed for other buses, such as the Signetics family of Inter-Integrated-Circuit (IIC) peripherals and the ITT family of Intermetall (IM) peripherals.

Although devices in the Signetics and ITT families aren’t directly compatible with the MC68HC11 microcomputer, it’s not difficult to attach them, as slave devices, to the Motorola SPI bus. You’ll find it fairly straightforward, for instance, to connect two relatively simple devices, a clock/timer from the IIC family and an EEPROM from the IM family, to the MC68HC11’s bus. If you want to attach more complex devices from either family, you’ll probably need to study the source documentation (Refs 1, 2, and 3), but the schematics and software routines that follow will be adequate as a starting point. For additional information about the registers to which the software routines refer, see box, “Three registers control the SPI.”

Interbus connections are simple

The SPI consists of little more than an 8-bit shift register with separate lines for incoming and outgoing data, and a third line that carries the shift clock. The protocol is simple; you set the interface for a read or a write operation and generate eight clock pulses to shift the data in or out, sending the most significant bit (MSB) first.

The IIC bus has a single, bidirectional data line and a clock line, but the transmission protocol is a little more complex; it requires both a start and a stop condition. In addition, the clock sequence consists of nine pulses; eight of these pulses shift the data bits in or out (MSB first), and the ninth allows a slave device to acknowledge receipt of the data byte.

The IM bus also has a bidirectional data line and a clock line, but in addition it requires an IDENT line that distinguishes between an address and a data byte.
Because you can configure the SPI lines as open-drain circuits, you can connect both the serial-input and serial-output lines to the bidirectional data line of a peripheral.

Fig 1—You need only three lines to connect the PCB8573 clock/timer from the Signetics IIC family to the SPI bus of an MC68HC11A8 microcontroller.

Fig 2—Serial peripherals of the ITT Intermetall family, such as the MDA2601 EEPROM, need part of a parallel port for control purposes, as well as the SPI, for data transmission.

Unlike the other two buses, IM devices send the least significant bit (LSB) first. Therefore, if you're interfacing the SPI to an IM device, you must provide a software routine to reverse the bit order before sending and after receiving a data byte.

Fig 1 shows how to connect an IIC clock/timer chip to the SPI bus, and Fig 2 shows the connections for an IM EEPROM. In both cases, you have to connect the MOSI (master out, slave in) pins of the 68HC11 microcomputer to the MISO (master in, slave out) pins and to the bidirectional data pin of the peripheral device. Because the MOSI pin is part of an internal open-drain circuit, you need a pullup resistor on the line.

For this type of configuration, you send data to the peripheral merely by writing the data byte to the shift register (SPDR). To receive data from the peripheral, you generate receive shift-clock pulses by writing FF Hex to the transmit register as if you were sending it. Again, because the MOSI line is part of an open-drain circuit, incoming data bits that are set to 1 don't affect the MOSI/MISO line status (which defaults to high because of the FF Hex in the transmit register); incoming bits that are set to 0, however, can pull the line low without difficulty.

IIC software uses only port D

The software that lets you emulate the IIC protocol takes advantage of the MC68HC11's ability to use its port D pins either as SPI pins (when the SPI is enabled) or as general-purpose, independent I/O pins (when the SPI is disabled). The sample software of Listing 1 (pg 203) makes use of this feature to generate the timing shown in Fig 3.

To initialize the interface, turn off the SPI (SPE=0) and set bits 3 and 4 of port D high to generate the idle

Fig 3—By turning off the SPI, you can use its pins as independent I/O lines. Thus, you can interface the MC68HC11 MCU to IIC peripherals without using any other ports, as this timing diagram shows.
condition of the MOSI and SCK lines. To send a byte to the peripheral, you first load the byte into the B accumulator and then generate a start condition by clearing bit 3 of port D while leaving bit 4 high. Next, you turn on the SPI; this action forces the SCK line low and the MOSI line high (CPOL=CPHA=0) and causes the MCU to transmit the eight data bits.

When all the data bits have been shifted out, you clear bit 4 of port D, then turn off the SPI and generate the acknowledge clock pulse by first setting, then clearing, bit 4 of port D. Finally, after the last byte has been sent, you call the Stop subroutine to generate a stop condition by setting bit 3 of port D high while bit 4 (the clock line) is in the idle (high) state.

Devices that use the IM bus examine the IDENT line; because this line must be held low throughout the

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Three registers control the SPI

The SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) allows you to use the MC68HC11 microcomputer’s I/O port D to communicate with a peripheral device over a simple serial link. The three main registers are the SPI control register (SPCR), the SPI data register (SPDR), and the SPI status register (SPSR) (Fig A).

The SPCR stores control words sent by the processor via the microcomputer’s internal data bus. The SPE bit enables or disables the SPI; the CPOL bit determines the polarity (high or low) of the SCK clock line in the idle condition; the CPHA bit determines which edge of the SCK clock latches data into or out of the shift register; the MSTR bit determines whether the SPI will act as a master or as a slave; and the two SPR bits select the shift-clock rate. The DWOM bit, when set to 0, configures the six port D pins as normal CMOS outputs; when set to 1, it configures these pins as open-drain outputs.

The SPDR consists of a read-data buffer and a shift register. To write data to a peripheral, you load the shift register directly; a second write instruction, issued before the current byte has been completely transmitted, will be ignored. During a read operation, however, an incoming byte is automatically transferred to the buffer as soon as the last bit has been clocked into the shift register; therefore you have one byte-time in which to fetch the byte, while the next byte is filling the shift register.

In the SPSR, the completion of a data transfer between the MCU (microcomputer unit) and the peripheral device, in either direction, sets the SPIF bit (transfer-complete flag). To clear the SPIF, you must first read the SPSR and then read or write the SPDR. When the SPIF is set, failure to read the SPSR will inhibit any attempt to write to the SPDR. Attempting to write to the SPDR while a data transfer is in progress will set the WCOL bit (write-collision flag) and inhibit the write operation. To clear the WCOL bit, you must first read the SPSR and then write the data byte to the SPDR.
To communicate with the IM bus, you must reverse the bit order of each byte before sending it or after receiving it.

transmission of eight address bits and high while data is being read or written, you can't drive it from port D, which the SPI needs for serial data and shift clock pulses. Instead, drive the IDENT and other IM control lines from port B (Listing 2 (pg 204), Fig 4).

You initialize the SPI with CPOL=CPHA=1. To send data to a peripheral, you force the IDENT line low and transmit the 8-bit peripheral address. Then, while holding IDENT high, you send (or read) the eight data bits. When all the address and data pairs have been sent, you drive IDENT low and then high again to create a short pulse, which generates a stop condition.

As with the IIC bus, you transmit FF HEX to generate shift-clock pulses for a read operation; the resultant high on the MOSI line doesn’t interfere with incoming data bits. Remember, too, that the IM bus requires that you transmit the LSB first, whereas the SPI requires the transmittal of the MSB first; to meet this condition, the “flip” subroutine of Listing 2 reverses the bit order before you load a byte into the transmit shift register and after a complete byte has been assembled in the receive shift register.

Although the preceding diagrams and subroutine listings relate to specific peripherals, you can easily adapt the basic techniques to connect any peripheral of the IIC or IM families to the SPI bus of a 68HC11-based system. Conceivably, you can even apply the same principles to other families of serial peripherals to extend your options still further.

References
3. CCU 2600/2630 microcontroller data sheet, ITT Corp.

Author’s biography
At the time he wrote this article, Naji Naufel was an MCU applications engineer with Motorola (Austin, TX); since then he has become a product engineer responsible for testing 8-bit MCUs and improving yields. Naji holds a BSEE from the University of Texas. In his spare time, he enjoys tennis, photography, and flying radio-controlled model aircraft.

Article Interest Quotient (Circle One)
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LISTING 1—ICC BUS SUBROUTINE

**************************************************************************
* This subroutine transfers a byte from the HC11's SPI to the IIC
* peripheral. Upon entry, data is in Acc B.
* w_start is the entry point for sending a start bit.
* nostart is the entry point for transferring data without a
* start condition.
**************************************************************************

* w_start
   equ *
   bclr portd,x $08  start condition (bclr 3, portd)
no start
   equ *
   ldaa spcr,x
   oraa #$40  enable SPI (SPE=1)
   sta spcr,x
   bset portd,x $08 return PD3 to idle state (bset 3, portd)
   sta spcr,x
   write data
   ldaa spsr,x
   wait  wait for end of transmission
   bpl wait  SPIF not set, wait.

* bclr portd,x $10  bclr 4, portd to leave SCLK (PD4) low
   ldaa spcr,x
   anda #$bf  clear SPE, disable SPI
   sta spcr,x
   causes PD4 to go high
   tst ack  test acknowledge flag
   bne hi_ack  keep ACK high
   bclr portd,x $08 else, clear ACK bit (bclr 3, portd)
   bset portd,x $08 generate ACK clock
   bset portd,x $08 bring ACK bit high (bset 3, portd)
   rts  return to caller

* hi_ack
   bset portd,x $10 generate ACK clock (bset 4, portd)
   brr hi_ack  ensures clock-pulse width
   bclr portd,x $10 bclr 4, portd
   rts  return to caller

**************************************************************************
* This subroutine creates a stop condition
**************************************************************************

* stop
   equ *
   bclr portd,x $08  bring SDA low (bclr 3, portd)
   bset portd,x $10  bring SCL high (bset 4, portd)
   bset portd,x $08  bring SDA high (bset 3, portd)
   rts  return to caller

**************************************************************************
* This subroutine sends an address byte, followed by a control
* byte in CONTROL
**************************************************************************

* addrcnt1
   equ *
   ldab #addr  r/w=0
   bar w_start  send address with start condition
   ldab control
   bar no start  send control byte without start
   rts  return to caller

**************************************************************************
* This subroutine reads a data byte
**************************************************************************

* read
   equ *
   ldaa #$00
   sta control
   inc a
   staack  high ack bit (ack nonzero)

Listings continued on pg 204
**LISTING 1—ICC BUS SUBROUTINE (Continued)**

```
jsr  addrctl   send address/control bytes
jsr  stop
ldab  #addr     r/w=1
bsr  w_start    send address with start condition
clr  ack        low ACK bit
ldab  #$ff      and read 4 data bytes
bsr  nostart    keep MOSI open-drain high
ldaa  spdr,x    get received data
sta  ram+2      HOURS
ldab  #$ff      
bsr  nostart
ldaa  spdr,x    MINUTES
sta  ram+3
ldab  #$ff
bsr  nostart
ldaa  spdr,x
inc  ack        high ACK bit for last byte received
ldab  #$ff
bsr  nostart
jsr  stop
ldaa  spdr,x
sta  ram
rts

* END OF LISTING 1
```

**LISTING 2—IM BUS SUBROUTINE**

```
**************************************************************************
* This subroutine reverses the order of the bits in a byte. The input      *
* data is in Acc A, and the output is returned in Acc B. The action      *
* shifts the data out of the MSB side of Acc A into the MSB side of Acc B. *
**************************************************************************
* flip     equ *
  ldab  #$08  do it 8 times
  stab  temp
  again
  asla
  rorb
  dec  temp
  bne  again
  rts

**************************************************************************
* This subroutine sends two bytes to the IM peripheral; the first byte   *
* is in ADDR, the second byte is in DATA.                              *
**************************************************************************
* im_send   equ *
  ldx  #$1000  point X to register base address
  lda  ADDR    address register
  bsr  flip    reverse the bit order
  bclr  portb,x  $00000001 clear IDENT (PBO)
  stab  spdr,x  send byte (address register)
  lda  DATA    get address
  bsr  flip    
  bclr  spdr,x  $10000000 wait for SPI flag
  bset  portb,x  $00000001 set IDENT (PBO)
  stab  spdr,x  send word
  bclr  spdr,x  $10000000 wait for SPI flag
  bclr  portb,x  $00000001
  bset  portb,x  $00000001 toggle IDENT (PBO)
  rts

* END OF LISTING 2
```
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Craven Hilton and Jeff Barrow, Analog Devices Inc

Accurate control of pulse timing is extremely important in digital electronic systems in those applications where system requirements dictate digital control of delays. Until now, you've had to use an analog method, employing a high-speed comparator to detect the incremental delays on a linear ramp, and a D/A converter to set the threshold level of the comparator. This design uses as much as one watt of power; now, however, monolithic digital-to-time converters (DTCs), such as the AD9500, accomplish the same function while only dissipating 300 mW. You can use the AD9500 to control time delays having intervals as small as 10 psec in a full-scale span of 2.5 nsec min.

Some circuit examples illustrate the benefits of using a monolithic DTC in such applications as LSI and VLSI automatic test systems, which present significant challenges in pulse generation and distribution. For instance, although you can achieve repeatable delays of less than 100 psec by using an analog technique with an RC time reference, this method will not provide you with variable delays having such short intervals. The key to the flexibility of the monolithic DTC is the device's programmability.

Fig 1 is a generic block diagram of virtually all
By exploiting a DTC’s programmability, you can simplify timing-system design and gain more precise control of timing parameters.

电子测量系统。这样一种系统可以评估任何设备（测试装置，或DUT）对任何性能指标，如果你应用适当的刺激和使用适当的测量电路。这种电子测量系统将作为余下电路的模型。

One way to exploit the programmability of the DTC is to use two DTCs triggered from the same clock to program both the leading and trailing edges of an output pulse. This application is illustrated in Fig 2a. The first DTC (IC1), which produces the leading edge of the output pulse, drives the clock input of IC3, a D-type flip-flop whose D input is tied to a logic one. After IC1

Fig 2—Two DTCs control the output’s leading and trailing edges in this digitally controlled pulse generator. The timing diagram in b brings out the fact that the leading edge of the output pulse, Q1, occurs after an interval equal to the propagation delay plus the programmed delay.

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clocks the one through the flip-flop, the second DTC (IC₂) resets the flip-flop, thereby producing the falling edge.

At a time equal to the propagation delay plus the programmed delay of the first DTC (Fig 2b), the flip-flop produces the leading edge of the output pulse. Because the propagation delays of the two DTCs cancel each other, the width of the output pulse is exactly the difference between the programmed delays of the two DTCs. You can determine the programmed delay of each DTC from

\[ t_\text{D} = t_{\text{PD}} + \frac{XX_{15}}{FF_{16}} (R_{\text{SET}} C_{\text{SET}}). \]

The circuit of Fig 3 provides precise delay matching for those applications in which you need to distribute a
You can use multiple digital-to-time converters to construct oscillators, deskewing circuits, and accurate delay-measurement systems.

number of pulses and maintain good coherence between those pulses. Because individual test circuits may have extraneous delays in the signal paths to the DUTs, close matching in the initial tester delays will not be sufficient to guarantee close matching between the delivered pulses. The combination of programmable deskewing circuitry and the closed-loop calibration scheme of Fig 3 allows you to compensate for the timing variations in the circuit paths during your test-system setup cycle.

During the setup cycle, the closed-loop system measures the delay to each input pin of the DUT. It then modifies the delay values stored in each of the DTCs until the input pulses arrive at the DUT’s pins simultaneously. This method allows you to match the delays to the DUT to a resolution of 20 psec for a full-scale delay period of 5 nsec.

Programmable oscillator

Fig 4 shows that you can also create a digitally programmable oscillator by using three DTCs. IC1 acts as a start-up pulser to trigger the other two DTCs, which are configured as astable oscillators interconnected in a wired-OR configuration. You can generate the start-oscillation pulse locally, or you can use the system power-up-reset signal to generate the start-oscillation pulse. Because the DTC is edge triggered and the oscillator is stable in either the oscillating or

DTC uses analog, digital internal circuitry

Fig A displays the AD9500 along with the external circuitry required to configure it as a DTC. An 8-bit word sets the output voltage of the IC’s internal D/A converter. The DAC’s output voltage in turn establishes a threshold for the high-speed voltage comparator. You can latch the input word to the AD9500 by applying a one to the latch-enable input of the device. Alternatively, if you want to change the value of the input on the fly, hold the latch-enable input at logic zero and the latches will remain transparent.

Because the DTC controls precision delays for high-speed signals, its delay-path inputs and outputs are designed to be ECL compatible. The IC’s differential-I/O structure affords maximum timing-noise immunity when you interface the chip to either 10K or 100K logic. For less demanding applications that use 10K ECL circuitry, you can use the on-chip ECL reference and operate the chip in a single-ended mode.

The DTC’s time reference is RC based; it serves as the ramp generator and as a timebase for the on-chip DAC. Because the DAC’s gain is proportional to the time reference, any change in the ramp’s slope is compensated by the DAC’s gain. This compensation reduces the effects of environmental changes on full-scale time and timing linearity.

You determine the full-scale delay of the device through your selection of external, passive components. Although the recommended range of full-scale delays is from 2.5 nsec to 100 µsec, you can extend delays beyond 100 µsec if you can tolerate a degradation of the linearity and

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nonoscillating mode, a single pulse from IC1 will start the oscillation. By grounding the trigger input on either IC2 or IC3, you can stop the oscillation.

As Fig 4 shows, each DTC resets itself as it triggers the alternate DTC. The programmed delay of each device is determined by the equation given earlier. This delay, in turn, determines the output frequency of the oscillator, which is simply the reciprocal of the sum of the two propagation delays plus the two programmed delays.

When you need to measure a time delay, you can use two DTCs in conjunction with two comparators, a D-type flip-flop, and a successive-approximation register (SAR) as illustrated in Fig 5a. Flip-flop IC3 serves as a coincidence detector. The first DTC (IC1) varies the delay of the pulse applied to the D input of the flip-flop. The coincidence detector serves as a time comparator, whose function is analogous to that of a voltage comparator in a successive-approximation A/D converter.

The clock input to the flip-flop is delayed by a period equal to the unknown ECL delay. The circuit compares the first cycle of the 1-MHz clock with the unknown delay and checks to see if the delay is greater than half-scale. Then it checks for one-quarter or three-quarters scale, one-eighth or seven-eighths scale, and so on. At the end of the test process, then, the output of the SAR provides an 8-bit representation of the delay through the DUT. To measure TTL-circuit delays, you

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**Fig B**—Timing characteristics for the digital-to-time converter are shown in this timing diagram. The illustration shows the relationship between the digital delay-coefficient data and the latch-enable strobe. The text delineates the limits you should observe for the various inputs, in order to obtain proper operation of the DTC.

repeatability of the delay. At the other end of the spectrum, if you choose a full-scale range of 2.5 nsec, then the smallest incremental delay available to you is 10 psec.

The maximum delay trigger rate is 100 MHz, but an offset adjustment in the device allows you to operate two DTCs in a ping-pong fashion to double the trigger rate. The IC's maximum differential nonlinearity is ±1/2 LSB at 25°C and ±1 LSB over the operating-temperature range. Maximum integral nonlinearity for the device is ±1.25 LSB for full-scale delays of 100 nsec or more over the operating-temperature range.

The timing characteristics of the AD9500 are illustrated in

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**Fig B.** Lines 1 and 2 show the timing relationship between digital-delay coefficient data and the latch-enable strobe. The minimum latch-enable pulse width is 2 nsec. The data setup time for the input latch is a maximum of 2.5 nsec, and the hold time is a minimum of 4.5 nsec. You must allow at least 25 nsec from the rising edge of the latch-enable pulse before you trigger an event, otherwise the internal DAC might not have time to settle.

Lines 3, 4, and 5 of **Fig B** show the relationship of the output to the reset and trigger events. The total delay through the DTC is the sum of the propagation delay and the programmed delay. The propagation delay equals the delay through the differential input stage, the comparator, and the delay attributable to ignoring the first, nonlinear portion of the ramp. The last of these components increases with full-scale delay.
Fig 5—Operating in similar fashion to a successive-approximation A/D converter, this circuit allows you to make precise delay measurements. The circuit in a handles ultrafast ECL circuitry; you can easily modify it to accommodate TTL circuits. The timing diagram in b illustrates the timing characteristics at various points in the circuit.
add an AD9686 comparator between the Q output of the second DTC (IC2) and the input to the unknown-delay circuit, and an AD96685 comparator between the output of the unknown-delay circuit and the flip-flop.

To calibrate the circuit of Fig 5b, you insert a shorting strap in place of the unknown-delay circuit to eliminate extraneous circuit delays and the flip-flop's setup time. To null the circuit, apply a digital code of 00₁₆ to IC₂ and adjust potentiometer R₅. This adjustment varies the propagation delay through IC₂. The calibration is complete when the output of the SAR is also 00₁₆. You must apply start-conversion pulses during the calibration. This calibration procedure is equally valid for the modified, TTL-delay configuration. Fig 5b shows the timing for a typical conversion cycle.

You can use the circuit of Fig 6a to measure the settling time of analog signals—for example, the output of a D/A converter. The operation of this circuit is similar to the operation of the digital delay detector, but it uses a voltage-input window comparator in place of an AD9500 DTC. A typical analog voltage-settling waveform is illustrated in b.

**Fig 6**—You can measure the settling time of analog signals by using the circuit in a. The operation of this circuit is similar to that of the digital delay detector in Fig 5a. A typical analog voltage-settling waveform is illustrated in b.
of the coincidence detector, and down counters in place of the SAR.

Fig 6b shows a typical analog voltage-settling waveform, as well as the output of a window comparator that uses a constant high-frequency strobe. This continuous-clock method produces ambiguous results because the signal comes into the error-band window during three clock periods. The circuit of Fig 6a, however, produces a single strobe per cycle of the analog signal and homes in on the correct measurement in the following manner.

The first DTC (IC₁) controls the timing of the DUT switching. The second DTC (IC₂) delays the latch-enable strobe to the high-speed window comparators. The start-convolution pulse initiates the down counters to a full-scale setting. On each cycle of the clock, the counter decrements and the strobe to the window comparator moves back closer to the time when the DUT is switched. Because the circuit starts at full-scale time, the first strobe occurs well after the DUT has settled. As successive clocks arrive, the circuit causes the strobe to back up until the DUT signal falls out of the range of the window comparator. As a result, the window comparator stops the down counter, whose output represents the settling time of the DUT.

To compensate for extraneous circuit delays, you can adjust the Rsₚ potentiometer. Insert a shorting strap in place of the DUT and change the window reference voltages V_A and V_B to -1.28V and -1.32V, respectively. Then adjust Rsₚ until you receive a zero output from the down counters. When you reset the voltages for the window around the DUT's output and the conversion takes place, the output of the down counter will represent the propagation delay plus the settling time of the DUT.

Authors' biographies
Craven Hilton is a marketing engineer at Analog Devices Inc's Computer Labs Div (Greensboro, NC). An AAS graduate of the Technical College of Alamance, he's worked at ADI for 11 years. Craven's spare-time activities include golf and aquatic sports.

Jeff Barrow is a senior design engineer in charge of designing high-speed analog ICs at ADI's Computer Labs Div. A 6-year employee at ADI, he obtained a BSEE from the University of Arizona. Jeff is a member of IEEE and Tau Beta Pi. His hobbies include astronomy, mathematics, and woodworking.
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To simplify the task of designing high-performance circuits such as a crystal oscillator, V/F converters, A/D converters, and an ATE pin receiver, you can use a comparator that combines low bias current, high gain, high speed, and 3-state outputs.

John Dutra and Barry Harvey, Elantec Inc

Over the years, analog designers have come to regard voltage comparators much as in the old saying about persons of the opposite gender: “You can't live with them, but you can't live without them.” Comparators have a well-deserved reputation for being temperamental. For example, most comparators have a tendency to oscillate, which can cause them to yield meaningless results. One way to defend your products from the effects of such unseemly behavior is to lavish exquisite care on the comparators, both in analyzing and designing the circuits that use them and in laying out the pc boards that house them. For instance, you must drive the comparators from low-impedance sources, and you must be careful to connect bypass capacitors to the proper circuit-ground point.

To simplify the task of obtaining valid comparisons at high speed in such demanding applications as data converters and oscillators, you can employ fast, low-bias-current comparators such as the EL2018 and EL2019. These comparators don’t require the lavish care that their more temperamental counterparts do, and you can use them effectively in such applications as

- A crystal oscillator
- A pair of V/F converters, each having 0.01% of full-scale rms nonlinearity relative to the best-fit straight line, and a maximum output frequency you can set higher than 10 MHz
- Two 12-bit successive-approximation A/D converters, one of which has 1.5-μsec total conversion time
- A high-voltage pin receiver with output multiplexing, such as those found in some automatic test systems.

Fig 1 shows a crystal oscillator that oscillates at the crystal’s 20-kHz to 20-MHz series-resonant frequency. It uses the EL2018 as a high-gain, wideband linear amplifier.
Most comparators have a tendency to oscillate, which can cause them to yield meaningless results.

Fig 2—This simple V/F converter is based on the charge-balancing principle. The converter uses only one IC—an EL2019 comparator.

![Circuit Diagram]

amplifier. Compared with simpler oscillators, this circuit provides superior immunity to load and powersupply variations. It loads the crystal with 50Ω in series with 32 pF, the preferred values for many crystals. DC feedback via R1 and R2 holds the comparator’s negative input at 0V. By adjusting R1, R2, or VREF, you can maintain the required voltage at the comparator’s negative input while causing a small variation in the output duty cycle. If you choose R1, R2, or VREF incorrectly, the circuit may oscillate at a subharmonic of the desired frequency.

V/F converter’s clock input can reach 25 MHz

The circuit shown in Fig 2 is a charge-balancing V/F converter whose output is a pulse train with a repetition rate proportional to the input voltage. Although you can control the output frequency, you can’t control the shape of the output pulses. Except as a second-order effect, the frequency of the circuit’s clock input does not affect the V/F-conversion scale factor; the

Fig 3—Adding an analog switch to Fig 2’s V/F converter improves the circuit’s temperature sensitivity.
clock frequency does establish an upper limit for the output pulse rate—the maximum output rate is half the clock frequency. You can use a clock whose frequency is as high as 25 MHz, and the circuit will make conversions with 0.01% of full-scale rms nonlinearity relative to the best-fit straight line.

The EL2019's output can change state only at positive-going clock edges. Normally, the comparator's output is in the high state, \( V_{OH} \), and \( Q_1 \) is saturated, so no current flows in \( D_1 \). The comparator's positive input is, therefore, essentially at ground potential, and the comparator compares the voltage at its negative input (the summing node, \( V_1 \)) to ground. If you apply a positive input, node \( V_1 \) goes positive, causing the comparator output to drop to the low state, \( V_{OL} \), at the next positive-going clock edge. The low comparator output turns \( Q_1 \) off and allows the voltage at the comparator's positive input to rise to approximately 1.4V. In no event can the summing node become as positive as 1.4V, because Schottky diodes \( D_2 \) and \( D_3 \) will clamp it at a lower voltage. Therefore, the differential voltage at the comparator input will cause the comparator output to return to \( V_{OH} \) at the next positive-going clock edge.

Charge-balancing action occurs when the comparator output drops from \( V_{OH} \) to \( V_{OL} \). When the comparator output is at \( V_{OH} \), \( C_2 \) charges to \( V_{OH} - V_{DS} \). When the comparator output drops to \( V_{OL} \), current flows through \( C_1 \), \( D_2 \), \( C_2 \), and the comparator's output stage, causing charge to redistribute itself between \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \). Because \( C_1 \) is much larger than \( C_2 \), the change in voltage across \( C_1 \) will be much smaller than the change in voltage across \( C_2 \).

When a charge is delivered through \( D_2 \), the initial current is on the order of several milliamps, but it sags within tens of nanoseconds and continues to decay thereafter. Short clock pulses limit the time for charge to transfer fully to \( C_1 \), thus making the scale factor slightly clock-rate dependent at high frequencies.

### Diode drops cause temperature sensitivity

The output frequency is given by the equation:

\[
F = V_{IN} + \left[ R_1 C_2 (V_{OH} - V_{OL} - V_{DS} - V_{DH}) \right]
\]

where \( R \) is in ohms, \( C \) is in farads, and \( F \) is in hertz.

Note that although \( C_1 \) doesn't appear in the equation, you don't have complete freedom in selecting it. \( C_1 \) must be much larger than \( C_2 \), but it must not be so large that the change in voltage across \( C_1 \) during a single clock cycle (which is approximately equal to the change in voltage across \( C_2 \) multiplied by \( C_2/C_1 \)) is small compared to the comparator's noise level. The tradeoff in \( C_1 \)'s value is that it should not be so large that it takes too much time to count and average the output pulses, but it should not be so small that it causes excessive output frequency jitter. If the input signal is so large (or \( C_1 \) is so small) that in a single clock period \( C_1 \) charges to the point where \( D_2 \) and \( D_3 \) conduct, the output will not latch. The pulse rate will rise to its maximum possible value—half the clock frequency.

The clock frequency can be as high as 25 MHz for \( V/F \) linearity of 0.01% of full scale. The voltage-to-frequency conversion remains linear for output frequencies about as high as 45% of the clock frequency. The circuit's input-offset voltage is predominantly that of the EL2019. The \( V/F \) scale factor is reasonably constant over temperature, because of the constant logic levels at the EL2019 output and the low voltage drop across the Schottky diodes, \( D_2 \) and \( D_3 \). These diodes are the major source of calibration sensitivity to \( f_{CLOCK} \).

### Use analog switch to improve stability

Fig 3 shows an improved version of the \( V/F \)-converter circuit. In Fig 3's circuit, a DG303A analog switch is used as a dpdt switch to connect \( C_2 \) either from \( V_{REF} \) to ground or from ground to the summing node. For Fig 3,

\[
SF = V_{REF} \times R_1 \times C_2.
\]

Charge transfer between the drive and signal portions of the analog switch is the major error source in this circuit. Note that Fig 3's scale-factor expression, unlike that of Fig 1, contains no temperature-dependent terms.

Fig 4a shows the schematic of a 12-bit successive-approximation A/D converter. The 25HCT04 is faster than the traditional 2504 successive-approximation register, and the AD565A D/A converter provides a typical 150-nsec settling time at the summing junction. The EL2018 provides a 20-nsec typ response time and draws only 0.2 LSB of bias current. The required output swing of 0.8 to 2.0V, divided by the voltage gain of 40,000, yields an input uncertainty of only 0.02 LSB, which is less than the system noise and the comparator's thermal noise. A breadboard of this circuit had only about 0.1 LSB of noise, peak to peak.

Fig 4b shows that the maximum delay times of the components yield a 4-µsec worst-case conversion time. In practice, the breadboard version of this circuit achieves its specified accuracy at a conversion time as
One way to defend your circuits from comparators' unseemly behavior is to lavish exquisite care on the comparators.

short as 2.5 µsec with no resistance at the summing junction, and 1.8 µsec with 3.9 kΩ from summing junction to ground; the circuit's noise is still acceptable.

Star grounds don't work at these speeds, so the breadboard employs a copper ground plane with all wires draped physically close to the plane. The analog

Flip-flop succeeds where latch often failed

You can model the EL2018 as an input comparator followed by a simple logic latch that's followed in turn by an output 3-state TTL buffer (Fig A). The EL2019 replaces the latch with a full master/slave flip-flop—the input and output stages are the same as those in the EL2018 (Fig B).

High-speed comparators have traditionally had output latches. The latches aren't just for data storage; their purpose is to help suppress oscillations. Clearly, when a comparator's latch is set to latch mode, no coupling from output to input can ever cause sustained oscillation. Generally, you need to hold the latch in transparent mode for only a short time (in comparison with the time it would take a signal to propagate through the comparator IC.) Thus, a quick pulse on the latch-enable pin allows the latch to capture new data without connecting the output to the input long enough for the comparator to build up an oscillation.

A significant problem with the latch enable is that it can influence the comparator's decision no matter what you do to prevent such influence—it is, after all, an analog input to an analog circuit element. Even though you just want it to strobe the output, it does more—all too often it affects the accuracy of the comparisons.

A master/slave flip-flop, as in the EL2019, solves the problem

---

**Fig A**—The EL2018 comparator (a) has three major sections—an input comparator followed by a simple logic latch, which is followed in turn by an output 3-state TTL buffer. The transfer function of the comparator (b) shows that an input voltage change of approximately 100 µV causes an output change of approximately 4V, which is a voltage gain of approximately 40,000.
circuitry is located in one compact region away from all
digital lines, and the comparator output is routed with
rigid coaxial cable to prevent noise feedback. During
altogether. At no condition of
the clock input can an analog
signal pass through the device. Rather, a comparison of the in­
puts propagates to the output
only after a positive-going clock
edge; the analog input is com­
pletely quantized as the digital
output.

The master/slave configuration
offers other benefits as well. Be­
cause the analog input requires
about 4 nsec of input setup time
before the clock edge, the clock
edge itself can’t influence the an­
alog output. That is, the
clock edge has a zero setup time
and the comparator ignores it
because it doesn’t meet the
setup requirement. Latched
comparators, in contrast, allow
both clock edges to influence the
analog output.

The master/slave flip-flop
gives the comparator virtually
infinite gain; that is, a very
small input can determine a full
logic-output swing. In fact, the
small input noise of the EL2019
(5 nV/√Hz yields 30 µV rms
thermal noise) is greater than
any measured gain error. You
can say that the EL2019 has
only offset and thermal noise er­
ers, which is a boon to A/D con­
version. Finally, in many com­
parator applications, such as delta
modulators, an external flip-flop
follows the comparator; in such
circuits, the EL2019 saves exter­
nal components.

![FUNCTION TABLE](image)

Fig B—The EL2019 (a) is similar to the EL2018, except that it replaces the EL2018’s
latch with a full master/slave flip-flop. The transfer function of the EL2019 (b) exhibits
essentially infinite voltage gain because of the EL2019’s master/slave flip-flop.
Fast, low-bias-current comparators can simplify the task of obtaining valid comparisons at high speed in demanding applications.

---

**Fig 4**—A 12-bit successive-approximation A/D converter (a) that uses the EL2018 and an AD565 D/A converter achieves a 4-μsec total conversion time. The timing diagram for this circuit (b) shows that D/A-converter settling consumes approximately 80% of the total time.
sion accuracy, the signal source must maintain a con-
stant output level, so the signal source must have low ac
output impedance and must be local to the analog
section. Incidentally, it's not at all necessary or useful
to clamp the D/A output with Schottky diodes; inexpen-
sive 1N914s perform quite satisfactorily.

The A/D converter of Fig 5a uses the TRW
TDC1012, one of the fastest monolithic TTL-input,
12-bit D/A converters available. The converter's output
current is 0 to -40 mA. Few practical amplifiers can
support 12-bit accuracies with 40 mA of load current;
therefore, a 25Ω load resistor converts the current to a
-1V signal, which fits comfortably within the DAC's
output compliance. When the DAC's full-scale output is

![Diagram of A/D converter](image)

**Fig 5**—You can design an A/D converter (a) capable of performing a complete 12-bit conversion in 1.5 µsec by using an EL2019 comparator, a TDC1012 D/A converter, and a high-speed successive-approximation register. The timing diagram (b) shows that the 1.5-µsec converter's settling time is only approximately 30% of the total.
You can use fast, low-bias-current comparators in such applications as a crystal oscillator, data converters, and a high-voltage pin receiver.

1V, the LSB value is 244 µV, which is clearly a very small signal for the comparator to resolve. When an EL2018 with its latch permanently enabled is substituted for the EL2019 in this design, the small signals drive the EL2018 output into its linear operating output range, and code feedback causes errors of several LSBs.

You can overcome these difficulties by using a comparator, such as the EL2019, that has virtually infinite gain. Because the output of the EL2019 can change only after the clock edge, no linear feedback or uncertainties exist. In the EL2019 version of the circuit, the conversion accuracies are limited by the DAC’s linearity and the noise of the EL2019’s front end. Further, because of the EL2019’s master/slave flip-flop, the circuit’s timing relationships are precisely defined and synchronous clock noise is eliminated (see box, “Flip-flop succeeds where latch often failed”).

The clock of the 1.5-µsec A/D converter has an unusual duty cycle. You can see the need for this duty cycle by referring to Fig 5b, which shows the timing relationships in the 1.5-µsec A/D converter. Note that Rₓ and Rᵧ independently adjust the high and low times of the clock signal. You could improve this A/D converter’s speed by another 20% or so by using a “speed-up clock” approach (Refs 1 and 2). In systems that provide

Comparators combine high gain, low bias current

To see where the EL2018 and EL2019 fit into the spectrum of available IC comparators, you can examine their key specifications beside those of two industry-workhorse comparator families, the general-purpose 111/311 and the high-speed 685. The EL2018 and EL2019 offer significant improvements over the general-purpose, 111/311-class comparators. And although the EL2018 and EL2019 appear to be slower than the high-speed, 685-class devices, they’re actually faster in many applications.

The EL2018 and EL2019 offer a combination of high gain and low bias current that you can’t obtain from the high-speed 685-class devices without adding large numbers of external components. Besides raising costs and consuming pc-board space, the added components slow the 685-class comparators, in most cases, to a speed no greater than that of the EL2018/2019.

For example, the EL2018 and EL2019 spec a typical response time of 20 nsec, which is approximately 10 times as fast as the 311’s response time, but only about ½ to ¼ the speed of most 685-class devices.

An ideal comparator would have an input bias current of zero; the EL2018/2019’s typical input bias current (at room temperature) is 100 nA—40% that of 111/311-class devices and no more than 0.5% to 1% that of 685-class parts. An ideal comparator would have infinite voltage gain, something the EL2019 achieves, in effect, by using a master/slave output flip-flop. The gain of the EL2018, which has a conventional output latch, is comparable to the gain of the 111/311 and is more than 10 times as great as that of 685-class comparators.

The outputs of the EL2018 and EL2019 retain full TTL compatibility when you operate the comparators from supply voltages anywhere in the ±4.5 to ±16.5V operating range. If the positive supply voltage is 12V or greater, the devices produce output levels compatible with the inputs of CMOS logic devices operating from a 5V supply. Each comparator has a chip-select input, which you can use to force its output to a high-impedance state without affecting the input circuits. When its output is disabled, a comparator’s power dissipation is halved. You can safely parallel the outputs of many comparators as long as you enable only one device at a time and allow it sufficient turn-off time before you enable the next.

Regardless of the supply voltages, the EL2018 and EL2019 operate normally when their inputs are 3V smaller in magnitude (2V typ) than the supply voltages. Although many comparators malfunction or even suffer damage when you apply large differential inputs, the EL2018 and EL2019 continue to perform within their specifications after you apply such signals. The only requirement is that you maintain each input within the specified operating range; for example, with ±15V supplies, the units will correctly respond to a 5-mV input-voltage difference immediately after you remove a 24V (26V typ) differential input.
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U.S. and International Patents Issued

EDN February 18, 1988
A crystal oscillator that uses the EL2018 comparator as a high-gain, wideband linear amplifier can provide superior immunity to load and supply variations.

higher analog input voltages, the comparator would let you extend the circuit's resolution to 16 bits.

Some unusual properties of the EL2018 and EL2019 can prove useful in such applications as a pin receiver for automatic test equipment (Fig 6). For example, the comparators' input stages can handle signals as large as \( \pm 12\)V in any combination, and the comparators have 3-state output capability, which can halve the device's power dissipation while maintaining input circuits in the active mode. (See box, "Comparators combine high gain, low bias current.")

In Fig 7's circuit, when \( \overline{CS} \) (pin 5) is at \( V_{IH} \), the device's output impedance is high and the supply current is 50% of its active-output value, yet the input stage and latch continue to function, allowing you to clock multiple comparators simultaneously and read the outputs sequentially. The ability to capture data on many lines at a time and read it back sequentially is useful in large test systems, which may have as many as 1000 comparators, only 10% of which are active at one time.

The 50\( \Omega \) resistors in series with the outputs of each comparator limit the fault currents, which can flow because the output stage of the comparator turns on faster than it turns off. Without the current-limiting resistors, the aforementioned output-stage characteristic could cause momentary short circuits across the comparator's power-supply lines. You can clock the input latch at speeds as high as 30 MHz, and you can scan the outputs at a 5-MHz rate.

References

Authors' biographies
Jon Dutra is currently applications manager at Elantec (Milpitas, CA). He holds a BSEE from California State Polytechnic University at San Luis Obispo, an MSEE from the University of California at Davis, and an MBA from the University of California at Berkeley. In his spare time he enjoys amateur radio, flying, and teaching his new son old tricks.

Barry Harvey is a senior design engineer for high-speed analog ICs at Elantec. He previously worked for Precision Monolithics, Siliconix, and AMD. He holds an MSEE from Stanford University and has been granted two patents. In his spare time, he enjoys running, playing guitar and mandolin, and programming his personal computer.

Fig 6—This multiplexed ATE pin receiver takes advantage of the comparators' 3-state outputs to capture the states of many analog signals simultaneously and read them back sequentially.
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Philip Karantzalis

The LTC1062 is a versatile, DC accurate, instrumentation lowpass filter with gain and phase that closely approximate a 5th order Butterworth filter. The LTC1062 is quite different from presently available lowpass switched capacitor filters because it uses an external \((R, C)\) to isolate the IC from the input signal DC path, thus providing DC accuracy. The DC accurate output, pin 7 of Figure 1, is buffered by an internal op amp from the switched capacitor network. The output of the switched capacitor network drives the bottom of \(C_1\). The input and output appear across an external resistor and, the IC part of the overall filter handles only the AC path of the signal. A buffered output is also provided (Figure 1) and its maximum guaranteed offset voltage over temperature is 20mV. Typically the buffered output offset is 0-5mV and drift is 1µV/°C. The use of an input \((R, C)\) also provides other advantages, such as lower noise and antialiasing.

With commercially available PLLs, the loop filter is designed by the user to optimize the loop performance. For a variety of applications, a 1st or 2nd order lowpass passive or active \(R, C\) filter will do the job. When minimum output jitter and good transient response are required simultaneously, the design of the loop filter becomes more sophisticated. For instance, a fast transient response implies wide filter bandwidth and a reduced VCO output jitter implies minimum ripple at the VCO input. This is achieved by high outband attenuation of the lowpass filter. The LTC1062 provides the above requirements as well as economy and cutoff frequency programmability to be used advantageously in PLL designs.

The circuit of Figure 2 illustrates the use of the LTC1062 as a loop filter. The power supplies for the circuit are a single 5V for the PLL and ±5V for the LTC1062. The CMOS PLL is a CD4046B. The LTC1062 can also be used with a single 5V with some additional level shifting (see AN20). Phase detector #2 drives a diode-resistor limiter combination to make the voltage at input \(R\) of the LTC1062 swing from one diode above ground to one diode below the 5V supply. Additionally, the two 5k resistors establish a maximum AC impedance to keep the LTC1062 in its operating region and to bias the VCO input at its mid point when phase detector #2 switches into a three-state mode.

An empirical design procedure for input frequencies less than 5kHz \((f_{IN} \leq 5kHz, \text{Figure 2})\) is illustrated below:

- Given the minimum input frequency value, the cutoff frequency, \(f_c\), of the LTC1062 should be chosen as:
  \[
  \frac{1}{6}(f_{IN(\text{MIN})}) \leq f_c \leq \frac{1}{4}(f_{IN(\text{MIN})})
  \]

  The internal (or external) clock frequency of the LTC1062 should be 150 to 250 times the desired cutoff frequency, \(f_c\).

- The capacitor \(C_{osc}\) setting the LTC1062’s internal oscillator should be chosen by:
  \[
  C_{osc} = \left( \frac{130kHz}{250 \times f_c} - 1 \right) \times 33pF
  \]

  By further decreasing the value of \(C_{osc}\), the internal clock frequency of the LTC1062 increases and the damping of the loop also increases.

- By letting the value of \(C = 0.047 \mu F\), the LTC1062 input resistor \(R\) should be:
  \[
  R = \frac{5500k\Omega}{f_c (Hz)}
  \]

Note: For this application, the loop filter is not required to be maximum flat and, therefore, the \((R, C)\) values of the LTC1062 can be within ±5% tolerance.

To illustrate the performance difference between a lowpass passive \(R, C\) loop filter and the LTC1062, the circuit of Figure 2 was tested for a PLL with a 60Hz ±10% input fre-
Transient response (A) and jitter (B) of the PLL with a passive R, C loop filter. The output frequency of the VCO is 6kHz and the \( +N = 100 \).

Transient response (C) and jitter (D) of the PLL with the LTC1062 used as a loop filter. The VCO output frequency is 6kHz and the \( +N = 100 \). The jitter is reduced to the internal jitter of the VCO.

The jitter is reduced to the internal jitter of the VCO. Figure 3 shows the transient response of the loop when a passive R,C loop filter, Figure 4, is used. The input frequency is shifted from 54Hz to 60Hz, and the loop takes 820ms to settle within 5% of its steady stable value. The corner frequency of the R,C passive filter is 22Hz. The natural frequency of the loop is approximately 10Hz and the damping factor less than 0.1. Figure 3B shows the jitter at the VCO output under the above conditions. A 30\( \mu s \) jitter with \( f_{\text{OUT}} = 6\text{kHz} \) corresponds to 18% instantaneous frequency inaccuracy. This makes the PLL VCO output unusable as a clock generator for a tracking switched capacitor filter. A small improvement in the VCO output jitter could be achieved by further decreasing the filter's cutoff frequency; however, this would further penalize the circuit's settling time.

Figures 3C and 3D show the PLL performance when an LTC1062 is used as a loop filter. The corner frequency \( f_c \) of the LTC1062 was set at 9.5Hz (\( \approx \frac{1}{6} f_{\text{IN}} \)) and its internal clock was set for 2.4kHz (\( \approx 252 \times f_c \)). The settling time of the loop was 320ms and the damping factor was optimally set to 0.7. The 1\( \mu s \) VCO output jitter, \( \tau_{\text{OUT}} = 6\text{kHz} \), was measured over 5 periods and it is attributed to the inherited jitter of the VCO internal circuitry. With the LTC1062 used as a loop filter, the circuit's jitter corresponds to 0.12% frequency error. This is quite adequate to drive the clock input of 0.3% accurate switched capacitor filters, such as LTC1059A or LTC1060A.

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Comparator circuit monitors window events

T G Barnett
London Hospital Medical College, London, UK

The Fig 1 circuit is a window comparator that generates an output pulse for each event that occurs within a specified window. That is, each output pulse signifies an input voltage pulse or level change that exceeds \( V_{\text{REF LOW}} \) but not \( V_{\text{REF HIGH}} \).

The monostable multivibrators IC\(_{2A}\) and IC\(_{2B}\) produce a 10-µsec pulse at their Q output in response to a rising edge at their A input (Fig 2). Comparator IC\(_{1B}\) produces a rising edge when the input exceeds \( V_{\text{REF LOW}} \), and comparator IC\(_{2A}\) produces a rising edge when the input exceeds \( V_{\text{REF HIGH}} \).

NOR gates IC\(_{3A}\) and IC\(_{3B}\) form a bistable latch whose Q output (when low) disables IC\(_{4}\). IC\(_{4}\) (unless disabled) produces output pulses in response to falling edges at the IC\(_{1B}\) comparator output. You set the width of these pulses by selecting the \( C_3 \) capacitor value. As shown, the circuit can handle an input waveform containing 0 to 2V amplitudes and 10-Hz to 10-kHz frequency components. The supply voltage is 5V.

Fig 2—in response to an input signal (a), the Fig 1 circuit’s ICs produce outputs (b) that depend on the input’s relationship to high and low reference voltages.

Fig 1—This window comparator can serve as a pulse-height discriminator—the circuit generates an output pulse for each input-pulse height between \( V_{\text{REF LOW}} \) and \( V_{\text{REF HIGH}} \).
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CIRCLE NO 100
MOSFETs provide low-loss rectification

William Chater
The Aerospace Corp, Los Angeles, CA

Rectifiers strongly affect the efficiency of a low-voltage power supply. Silicon diodes, for example, carry a 0.7V forward-voltage penalty. You can avoid much of the power dissipation and heat burden associated with diode rectifiers by using the high-efficiency MOSFET rectifiers shown in Fig 1. This approach is especially useful in vacuum work, where the lack of convection cooling limits the allowable power dissipation.

The secondary of the transformer shown in Fig 1 maintains opposite-polarity \( V_{DS} \) voltages across the MOSFETs \( Q_1 \) and \( Q_2 \); it reverses these polarities once per input cycle. With each change of polarity, the secondary voltage also toggles the MOSFETs' on/off states by causing the output of each comparator (IC\(_{1A} \) and IC\(_{1B} \)) to switch between the comparators' supply rails. As a result, a unidirectional and nearly constant current flows from the transformer's center tap through the load and back through each MOSFET in turn.

In Fig 2, note how an IRFF110 MOSFET's familiar first-quadrant curves extend into the less familiar third quadrant. In particular, note that the channel is off for \( V_{GS} \) less than 3V (first quadrant) and fully on for \( V_{GS} \) in the 4 to 6V range (third quadrant). Thus, by switching the \( V_{GS} \) level you can simulate a diode with very low on-resistance and low forward bias. What's more, this approach avoids activating the MOSFET's parasitic diodes, which usually prevent the application of MOSFETs as rectifiers.

In the circuit shown in Fig 1, the comparators' open-collector outputs provide a rapid transition to the

---

**Fig 1**—Using MOSFET switches in place of diode rectifiers, this full-wave rectifier circuit produces a 5V, 1A output at 97% efficiency.
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low state, but the 1-kΩ pullup resistors produce a slower transition to the high level. The MOSFETs thus avoid conduction overlap by turning off rapidly and turning on slowly. Diodes D1 and D2 offer protection by clamping the comparators' inverting-input voltages with respect to the negative supply voltage (pin 4). These diodes are normally superfluous, however, because the MOSFETs' low forward drop won't allow the diodes to turn on.

Using a square-wave input, this circuit can produce a 5V, 1A output with 97% efficiency (resistive losses are 60 mW, and each transistor dissipates another 60 mW). For even lower losses, you can parallel two MOSFETs for each switch. Using diode rectifiers, the efficiency would be about 90%. The use of a sine-wave input also lowers the circuit efficiency but not to the level of a diode-rectifier version: The duty cycle of the switches in Fig 1 goes from almost 50% with a square-wave input to about 20% with a sine-wave input. Consequently, the switches deliver greater-amplitude current pulses to the load filter, which increases the power dissipation.

To Vote For This Design, Circle No 746

Temperature sensor has 4- to 20-mA output

Art Kapoor
Precision Monolithics Inc, Santa Clara, CA

The Fig 1 circuit's current-transmitter output (4 to 20 mA) is proportional to temperature. The transmitter accepts an 8 to 40V supply voltage, exhibits a PSR better than 0.0003%/V, and provides ±1% accuracy over the −50 to +150°C temperature range after calibration. IC1's temperature-proportional output V TEMP lets the chip serve as a temperature sensor as well as a 2.5V reference. V TEMP equals 0.55V at 25°C and has a temperature coefficient of 1.9 mV/°C.

The micropower, single-supply op amp IC2 buffers the current drain on V TEMP, which can supply no more than 50 nA. The second op amp (IC3) regulates I OUT as illustrated by the equation for current summation at the op amp's noninverting input:

$$I_{OUT} = \frac{V_{TEMP}(R_6 + R_7)}{R_2R_8} - \frac{V_{SET}(R_2 + R_6 + R_7)}{R_2R_8}$$

**Fig 1—This circuit generates a 4- to 20-mA current output that is proportional to temperature. Gain and offset trims do not interact.**
You obtain the variation of $I_{\text{OUT}}$ with temperature by differentiating the transfer function:

$$\frac{\Delta I_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta T} = \frac{\Delta V_{\text{TEMP}}}{\Delta T} \cdot \frac{R_6 + R_7}{R_2 R_8}. $$

The formulas show that the gain and offset trims do not interact if you trim the gain first. To trim the gain, first place the sensor (IC$_1$) in an ice-water bath (0°C) and, if necessary, adjust the offset-trim potentiometer ($R_5$) so that $I_{\text{OUT}}$ is greater than 4 mA. Record $I_{\text{OUT}}$. Next, place the sensor in boiling water (100°C). Adjust the gain-trim resistance ($R_6 + R_7$) so that $I_{\text{OUT}}$ produces the desired mA/°C ratio:

$$\text{OUTPUT RATIO} = \frac{\Delta I_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta T_{\text{OPERATING}}} = \frac{16 \text{ mA}}{\Delta T_{\text{OPERATING}}}. $$

If the transmitter is to operate over -50 to 150°C, for example, then

$$\text{OUTPUT RATIO} = \frac{16 \text{ mA}}{150^\circ \text{C} - (-50^\circ \text{C})} = \frac{16 \text{ mA}}{200^\circ \text{C}} = 0.08 \text{ mA/°C}. $$

Suppose the $I_{\text{OUT}}$ value that corresponds to 0°C is 6.3 mA. Then at 100°C,

$$I_{\text{OUT}}(100^\circ \text{C}) = I_{\text{OUT}}(0^\circ \text{C}) + 100^\circ \text{C} \times (0.08 \text{ mA/°C}) = 6.3 \text{ mA} + 8 \text{ mA} = 14.3 \text{ mA}.$$

Therefore, you should adjust $R_6$ so that $I_{\text{OUT}}$ = 14.3 mA while the sensor is at 100°C.

Finally, you can adjust the offset at any temperature $T_{\text{AMBIENT}}$ without affecting the gain trim:

$$I_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{16 \text{ mA} \times (T_{\text{AMBIENT}} - T_{\text{MIN}})}{\Delta T_{\text{OPERATING}}} + 4 \text{ mA}. $$

At 20°C in the above example,

$$I_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{16 \text{ mA} \times (20^\circ \text{C} - (-50^\circ \text{C}))}{200^\circ \text{C}} + 4 \text{ mA} = 9.6 \text{ mA}.$$

Table 1 shows the $R_6$ and $R_7$ values required for various temperature ranges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEMPERATURE RANGE</th>
<th>$R_6$ (FIXED)</th>
<th>$R_7$ (VARIABLE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0°C TO 70°C</td>
<td>10 kΩ</td>
<td>5 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-15°C TO 85°C</td>
<td>6 kΩ</td>
<td>3 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-50°C TO 150°C</td>
<td>3 kΩ</td>
<td>2 kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Vote For This Design, Circle No 748

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**Derive ±15V and 5V from a 12V battery**

Andy Jenkins
Maxim Integrated Products, Sunnyvale, CA

Parts for the triple-output dc/dc converter shown in Fig 1 cost about $11 in 100-piece quantities. The circuit converts the 12V output of a lead-acid battery to isolated ±15V supply voltages plus a nonisolated 5V supply voltage.

IC$_1$ is a switching-regulator chip normally used in step-up applications, but the transformer and circuit shown allow the device to provide a step-down function as well. The chip generates a 45-kHz signal that drives the gate of MOSFET Q$_1$. Q$_1$ turns on when the gate voltage is high, causing a linear increase in T$_1$'s primary current, which stores energy in a magnetic field. The field starts to collapse as Q$_1$ turns off, reversing the voltage polarity on all windings and causing the voltage on each secondary winding to increase. These secondary voltages then deliver energy to the outputs by forward-biasing the Schottky diodes D$_1$, D$_2$, and D$_3$. When the 5V output rises above a desired level, feedback to the chip causes an internal error comparator to turn off the gate signal to Q$_1$.

The secondary-winding ratios set the output-voltage levels, and close coupling between the trifilar windings.
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assures good load regulation for the ±15 V supplies (regulation is about 2% for a 10 to 100% load change). For better regulation, you can set the output voltage higher and add linear regulators. The inductors \( L_1 \) and \( L_2 \) block high-frequency ringing from the transformer that would otherwise boost the ±15 V outputs out of spec when lightly loaded. For best regulation, you should provide minimum loads of 10% for the 15V supplies and 20% for the 5V supply.

The circuit can accommodate the 8 to 16V range associated with the terminals of a lead-acid battery. What's more, the protection network made up of resistor \( R_1 \) and zener diode \( D_4 \) allows the circuit to withstand 50V for 1 msec—a classic overvoltage test that simulates the load dump of an automobile's alternator when you turn off the ignition. For an input change of 8 to 16V, the 5V output's line regulation is typically 0.2%.

Battery current is about 600 mA for nominal operation, but current peaks in the primary winding can be 4A or more. Therefore, you should provide good-quality ground connections and short, low-impedance connections to the transformer and the MOSFET. Close decoupling using ceramic and electrolytic capacitors also reduces output noise. With proper circuit layout, the output noise is about 50 mV at the 5V output and 30 mV at the 15V outputs.

The transformer, constructed with a ferrite pot core that offers low loss and minimal magnetic leakage, has a primary inductance of about 21 \( \mu \)H for the power levels shown. You must choose a core size and material that will handle the 4A peak currents without saturation. The 15V secondaries have 2.9:1 turns ratios, which provide the desired 3:1 voltage ratio after covering the rectifier losses. Actual turns are as follows: the primary, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) turns; the 15V secondaries, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) turns each; the 5V secondary, four turns. High circuit efficiency (about 75% at full load with a 12V input) eliminates any need for a heat sink on the MOSFET.

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**To Vote For This Design, Circle No 747**

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**Fig 1—This triple-output dc/dc converter requires only one IC.**
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Switch debouncer uses few parts

Bill McClelland
Stahl Research, Port Chester, NY

When debouncing is important, designers often use an spdt switch for an spst function (EDN, October 29, 1987, pg 252). You can debounce an spst switch, however, using a single Schmitt-trigger inverter (Fig 1).

![Switch debouncer schematic](image)

**Fig 1—This simple spst switch debouncer relies on the inverter's internal pullup resistor. An external resistor allows use of a CMOS gate.**

The TTL inverter (74LS14) has an internal 16-kΩ pullup resistor that pulls the gate input high when the switch is open. As you close the switch, the 4.7-µF capacitor discharges on the first contact; if the switch contacts bounce open, the internal resistor limits the capacitor's recharge to a rate sufficiently slow to prevent an undesired gate transition before the contacts again close. Note that the circuit correctly debounces the switch for both opening and closing. If you add an external pullup resistor (dotted lines), you can use a CMOS Schmitt-trigger gate (74HC14) and a smaller (0.1 µF) capacitor.

To Vote For This Design, Circle No 750

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**ISSUE WINNER**

The winning Design Idea for the November 12, 1987, issue is entitled "Step-up converter produces 5V from 1.5V," submitted by Gerald Grady of Maxim Integrated Products (Sunnyvale, CA).
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• Offers 10-bit resolution
• Provides 20M-samples/sec

According to the manufacturer, the TDC1020 is the first monolithic flash A/D converter to offer 10-bit resolution at a guaranteed 20M-sample/sec rate. Its target applications include radar and studio-quality video systems. The device is also suitable for use in medical-imaging applications and for high-speed data conversion. The converter operates over the commercial temperature range and comes in a 64-pin DIP. $295 (1000).

TRW LSI Products, Box 2472, La Jolla, CA 92038. Phone (619) 457-1000.

Circle No 388
SHIFT REGISTER
- Multiplexes and demultiplexes 8-bit data streams
- Offers ECL-compatible inputs

The SDA-8020 is a 4/8-bit shift register for use as an interface between high-speed A/D or D/A converters and the memories in a data-acquisition system. Featuring ECL-compatible signal inputs, the device can demultiplex an 8-bit data stream having a clock speed as high as 100 kHz into four parallel 8-bit TTL data channels having a clock speed 25% less than that of the serial clock. Conversely, a multiplexing mode can reverse this action. The cascadeable shift register has two clock outputs, and all its external control signals are TTL compatible. It provides special signals to drive high-speed CMOS static RAMs. The chip is packaged in a 68-pin PLCC and consumes 1.5W. $70 (100).

Siemens Corp, 2191 Laurelwood Rd, Santa Clara, CA 95054. Phone (408) 980-4577.

Circle No 389

DTMF RECEIVER
- Detects all 16 DTMF tone pairs
- Combination decoder and filter

The G8870 receiver on a chip is a combination Touch-Tone decoder and filter. It detects all 16 DTMF tone pairs and converts them to code. It can also distinguish sound frequencies that approximate DTMF signals from actual DTMF signals, selectively passing only the latter to the output bus. The device consumes 35 mW max. It comes in an 18-pin DIP or a 20-pin plastic leaded chip carrier. $5.25 (100).

California Micro Devices Corp, Microcircuits Div, 2000 W 14th St, Tempe, AZ 85281. Phone (602) 921-4540.

Circle No 390

CMOS COMPARATORS
- Low current consumption
- Duals and quads available

Fabricated in LinCMOS, the TLC393 (dual) and TLC339 (quad) micropower comparators consume only 5% of the current normally required by their pin-compatible bipolar counterparts, the LM393 and LM339. When the micropower comparators are operating from a 5V supply, the typical power dissipation of each independent compara-
tor in the micropower chips is only 50 µW; the response time is typically 2.5 µsec at 5 mV of overdrive. The TLC393 and TLC339, like the LM393 dual and LM339 quad, have open-drain outputs that can interface to a variety of loads and supplies and to logic functions. In contrast to the 393 and 339 types, two other LinCMOS types, the TLC3702 dual and the TLC3704 quad have push-pull outputs that eliminate the need for external pullup resistors for driving capacitive loads. All four micropower LinCMOS comparators operate from single-supply voltages of 3 to 16V for versions in the commercial and industrial temperature ranges or 4 to 16V for versions in the military temperature range. A variety of DIP and SO packages are available. Plastic-DIP commercial devices, from $0.52 to $0.73 (100).

Texas Instruments Inc, Semiconductor Group (SC-764), Box 809066, Dallas, TX 75380. Phone (800) 232-3200, ext 700.

Circle No 391

CMOS 12-BIT DAC

- Performs 4-quadrant multiplication
- Features TTL/CMOS-logic compatibility

The DAC7545 buffered, 12-bit multiplying D/A converter is a pin-compatible replacement for industry standards such as the AD7545 and PM17545. The device features 12-bit µP-interface logic and loads data as 12-bit data words. It processes data when the Chip Select and Write pins are both at logic lows. Because it is a multiplying DAC, it supplies output that is the product of the digital input code and an external analog reference signal. The DAC's reference input can vary between ±20V; with the addition of external op amps at its output, the device can perform 4-quadrant multiplication. The converter features 10-nA max output leakage and 70-pF max output capacitance. In a plastic DIP, $8; in a small outline package, $9.20; in a ceramic DIP, $9.50 (100).

Burr-Brown, Box 11400, Tucson, AZ 85734. Phone (602) 746-1111. TLX 666491.

Circle No 392

Continued on pg 253
You are looking at the first commercially-available, FFT-tested, high-speed, 12-bit, sampling A/D converters specified for digital-signal-processing applications. MN6227 and MN6228 are 33kHz A/D's with internal track-and-hold amplifiers. They are ideally suited for radar, sonar, spectrum and vibration analysis, voice and signature recognition, and other contemporary DSP applications. Unlike traditional successive-approximation A/D's without track-hold amplifiers, these true sampling A/D's maintain near-ideal signal-to-noise ratios independent of increasing analog input frequencies. They are made for the frequency domain.

Note the FFT spectra (right) and the data plot (top right). They clearly demonstrate the ability of these devices to maintain SNR with increasing input frequencies. In our frequency-domain testing, these devices operate in a manner that simulates a
digital spectrum analyzer with a known low-distortion input signal. The output spectra yield precise, practical measurements of signal level, noise level, signal-to-noise ratio, harmonic distortion, and input bandwidth—the keys to specifying for DSP applications.

This plot of actual recorded data demonstrates MN6227/6228's ability to maintain near-ideal SNR with increasing input-signal frequency, while A/D's without companion track-holds show rapid (6dB/octave) SNR degradation.

MN6227/6228 are the first A/D's in our new MN6000 series. The 12 and 16-bit converters in this series all contain internal, user-transparent, track-hold amplifiers that enable each device to accurately sample and digitize dynamically changing input signals with frequency components up to the Nyquist frequency (one-half the sampling rate).

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For detailed information on MN6227/6228, send for our comprehensive data sheet. For rapid response and a copy of our 384-page catalog of data conversion products, call Russ Mullet at (617) 852-5400, x 208.

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CIRCLE NO 215

EDN February 18, 1988
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

QUAD LINE DRIVER
- CMOS device operates from supply voltages of 4.5 to 15V
- Conforms to RS-232C and CCITT V.24/V.28 specifications

The CMOS HMC14C88 is a replacement for the TTL 1488 bipolar quad line driver. The inputs are compatible with both TTL and CMOS levels and are nominally centered to switch at 1.4V. The outputs switch to within 75% of the supply rails while driving RS-232C line loads of 3 to 7 kΩ. The outputs are also short-circuit protected, provide a minimum power-down output impedance of 300Ω, and have a propagation delay of less than 2 µsec. $0.72 (1000).

HMC, 1235 Walt Whitman Rd, Melville, NY 11747. Phone (516) 673-6505.

Circle No 393

QUAD POWER DRIVER
- Output current to 2.5A
- Output voltages to 60V

The SG3645 quad driver for stepper motors comes in a 16-pin Batwing package. Each of its four open-collector Darlington outputs has a breakdown voltage rating of 60V and a current rating of 2.5A. A common enable signal can enable or disable all four outputs simultaneously. Each of the device’s four channels have TTL-compatible inputs and integral transient-suppression diodes in the outputs. The circuit has a thermal shutdown

EDN February 18, 1988
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

feature. The SG3645 is specified for operation at junction temperatures from 0 to 125°C. Samples are available from stock. $2.65 (100). Delivery, 60 days ARO.

Silicon General, 11861 Western Ave, Garden Grove, CA 92641. Phone (714) 898-8121. TWX 910-596-1804.

Circle No 394

SERVO AMPLIFIER

- 250W capability
- 30-kHz PWM frequency

The AMC-250 contains a complete dc velocity servo amplifier that provides protection against output short circuits, overheating, and overvoltage. The device also has a compensation adjustment to optimize response, and an adjustable current limit. The device doesn't require an external heat sink or forced-air cooling for most duty cycles, even at its maximum output of ±50V at ±5A. The device operates at any supply voltage from 20 to 50V and measures 1.62×2.75×0.75 in. $149.

Advanced Motion Controls, 15921 Haynes St, Van Nuys, CA 91406. Phone (818) 989-4480.

Circle No 395

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V/F CONVERTER

- Full-scale frequency of 2 MHz
- Maximum nonlinearity of ±0.005%

The AD652 can perform a V/F conversion to 14-bit accuracy (16-bit resolution) in 32.77 msec at 2 MHz. The internal 5V reference can supply 10 mA to an external load. You can apply an external clock to the device, in synchronous mode, to set its full-scale frequency. The AD652 is pin compatible with the AD651 and VFClOO synchronous V/F converters. The device operates from a
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

12 to 18V supply for unipolar operation or from a ±6 to ±18V supply for bipolar applications. The packaging options include a 20-terminal PLCC or a 16-pin ceramic DIP. The device is available in three temperature ranges and two accuracy grades. $6.95 to $13.65 (100).

Analog Devices, Literature Ctr, 70 Shawmut Rd, Canton, MA 02021. Phone (617) 935-5565. TWX 710-394-6577.

Circle No 396

DRIVERS
• Provide 32 channels
• Feature 80 and 300V ratings

The HV55 and HV56 300V drivers and the HV57 and HV58 80V drivers combine high-speed, low-power CMOS logic with high-voltage DMOS outputs. The HV55 and its reverse-shift complement, the HV56, have 32 open-drain, 300V N-channel outputs, each of which can sink 100 mA. A built-in, 8-MHz shift register controls the outputs and offers polarity and blanking control. The combination of the two control features provides flexibility for driving flat-panel displays. The HV57 and its reverse-shift complement, the HV58, have 32 push-pull, 80V outputs, each of which can source or sink 20 mA. You can use these units to drive nonimpact printers and electroluminescent, plasma, and liquid-crystal displays. The devices come in 44-pin PLCC J-lead packages. From $6.34 (1000).

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CIRCLE NO 30

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Supertex Inc, 1225 Bordeaux Dr, Box 3607, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.
Phone (408) 744-0100. TWX 310-683-9143.

Circle No 397

SMPS REGULATOR

- Features on-chip 1.25A switch
- Operates from 3 to 60V

The LT1072 regulator IC includes an on-chip 1.25A output switch and comes in either a 5-pin TO-3 or TO-220 package. The SMPS (switch-mode power supply) unit operates over a 3-to-60V input voltage range, and you can synchronize it with a system clock that operates from 48 to 70 kHz. The regulator uses an adaptive antisaturation switch drive that permits a wide range of load currents at low-saturation voltage and high operating efficiency. The IC operates in all standard switching configurations, including the buck, boost, flyback, and forward configurations. Designers with little experience in switch-regulator applications will find the chip easy to use: It features a built-in oscillator; integral control and protection circuitry; and built-in circuitry for producing a fully isolated flyback regulator, thus eliminating the need for optocouplers or extra transformer windings. A shutdown mode, which you activate externally, reduces total standby-operation current to 50 µA typ. In a TO-220 package, $4.25 (100).

Linear Technology Corp, 1630 McCarthy Blvd, Milpitas, CA 95035.
Phone (800) 637-5545; in CA, (408) 432-1900.

Circle No 398

EDN February 18, 1988

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CIRCLE NO 33

with 5 outputs... to 2200 WATTS

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CIRCLE NO 34
CMOS EEPROMs
- 55-nsec read access time
- Serial programming I/O channel

The IDT78C16 is a 16k-bit EEPROM featuring a 55-nsec access time; it's pin compatible with slower (150-nsec) types. Along with the 55-nsec access time, the IDT78C18 features a serial-I/O channel that allows rewrites independently of the target system's µP. Additionally, you can write to both devices in the customary, parallel manner. Both devices have onboard charge pumps for generating programming super­voltages from a single 5V supply. The IDT78C16 and IDT78C18 are available in a variety of ceramic DIP and LCC packages. From $15 (100).

Integrated Device Technology Inc, Box 58015, Santa Clara, CA 95052. Phone (408) 727-6116. TWX 910-338-2070.

Circle No 399

6-BIT ADC
- Features 75M-sample/sec encode rate with no missing codes
- Processed to MIL-STD-883B rev C

The AD9000 flash A/D converter guarantees a minimum encode rate of 75M sample/sec. You can use it in telecommunications, electronic-warfare-systems, and radar-guidance applications. The device features de specifications of ±1-LSB max differential and integral nonlin­earity, and ±1.5-LSB max initial offset error. Its dynamic linearity specs at ±0.5 LSB typ, when measured with a 15-MHz input signal. It features a 42-db signal-to-noise ratio, 44-dB in-band harmonics, and 46-dB 2-tone intermodulation rejection. An overflow bit lets you cascade converters to achieve higher resolution without reducing the sampling rate. AD9000SD/883B rev C, in a 16-pin DIP, $110; AD9000SE/883B rev C, in a 28-pin LCC, $120 (100).

Analog Devices, Literature Cen­ter, 70 Shawmut Rd, Canton, MA 02021. Phone (617) 935-5565. TWX 710-394-6577.

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INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

LASER-DIODE DRIVER
• GaAs laser-diode current modulator
• Minimum bandwidth of 1.5 GHz

The LDCM 1500A is a monolithic laser (or LED) driver for use in analog or digital fiber-optic systems. The device offers a minimum bandwidth of 1.5 GHz and a frequency response as high as 2.5 GHz. You can configure the input as either single-ended or differential. The bias current and the modulation current are both rated at 70 mA, and both are adjustable. The LDCM 1501A comes in a 10-pin surface-mount package. LDCM 1500A chip, $33 (100). Delivery for prototypes, four to eight weeks ARO.

Microwave Semiconductor Corp, 100 School House Rd, Somerset, NJ 08873. Phone (201) 563-6530.

Circle No 401

DUAL 16-BIT DAC
• Double-buffered input register
• 14-bit monotonicity

The DAC725 is a dual, 16-bit DAC that incorporates dual, double-buffered data latches, a precision internal buried-zener voltage reference,

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and output op amps. The device provides 16-bit resolution and 14-bit monotonicity over temperature. The output range is ±10V, and the settling time for a full-scale step is 4 µsec. Integral linearity error is ±0.003% of full scale. The design employs two DACs and two CMOS gate-array latch chips. The device loads data in two 8-bit bytes and provides separate lines for functions such as chip select, latch control, and clear. The device comes in a 28-pin plastic DIP. $34.90 (100).

**Burr-Brown Corp.**, Box 11400, Tucson, AZ 85734. Phone (602) 746-1111. TLX 666491.

Circle No 402

**DUAL-POWER OP AMPS**

- Deliver output currents as high as 2.5A
- Protected against dc short circuits to supply rails

The TCA2465 consists of dual-power op amps housed in a 9-pin power single in-line package. Each op amp within the device is internally compensated and can supply peak output currents as high as 2.5A. They operate from supply voltages between ±3V and ±20V. The op amps are internally protected against output short circuits to either supply rail and against thermal overloads. Operating from ±10V supplies, the op amps have a minimum open-loop gain of 70 dB at 100 Hz, a minimum common-mode input voltage range from -10 to +7V, and a typical slew rate of 2V/µsec. Under the same conditions, the output voltage can typically slew to ±8.5V at 1 kHz for a 4Ω load. The short-circuit current is typically 1A. The permissible differential input voltage ranges from the negative to the positive supply rail. TCA2465, $2.90; TCA2465A, a 16-pin DIP requiring external compensation, $2.40 (1000).

**Siemens AG**, Zentralstelle für Information, Postfach 103, 8000 Munich 1, West Germany. Phone (089)
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2340. TLX 5210025.
Circle No 403
Siemens Components Inc, 2191 Laurelwood Rd, Santa Clara, CA 95054. Phone (408) 980-4500.
Circle No 404

CONTROLLER

- Features 3.8-mA max quiescent current
- Has dual totem-pole outputs

TSC170/171 CMOS switching regulator ICs run at one-fifth the quiescent supply current of the equivalent, bipolar UC3846/3847. The lower supply current eliminates the need for high-wattage power resistors in off-line switching topologies. You can employ the current-mode control to parallel two or more power supplies for higher-power applications. The controller’s dual totem-pole outputs can directly drive power MOSFETs or bipolar transistors. The units’ output voltage swing equals the supply voltage, and each output’s 50-nsec rise and fall times (1000-pF capacitive load) minimize power dissipation in the MOSFET switches. Each unit also features an internal voltage reference and undervoltage-lockout and soft-start capability. When in the off state, the TSC170 has low outputs and the TSC171 has high outputs. In a 16-pin plastic DIP, $4; in a 16-pin wide-body small outline package, $4.25 (100).

Teledyne Semiconductor, 1300 Terra Bella Ave, Mountain View, CA 94039. Phone (415) 968-9241. TWX 910-379-6494.

Circle No 405
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Ansley® standard, inverse and half-DIN connectors exceed DIN-41612 standards, incorporating a pre-loaded, dual cantilevered female contact for smooth, sequential engagement. That means maximum reduced mating/unmating cycles and longer life.

The ultra-low mating force contact design feature of our female Ansley® High Density and Expanded DIN connectors ensures superior contact wipe, for optimum electrical performance — the best in the industry.

Our male Flex-Fit™ compliant contact design for press-fit applications accommodates a wide range of finished hole sizes and board thicknesses. Contact geometry virtually eliminates any chance of cut-through, and minimizes through-hold wall deformation.

The Flex-Fit™ compliant contact also exceeds all stringent test requirements of MIL-STD-2166.

Challenge Us. Whether it's for a quality two-piece connector beyond the "standard", or one meeting your specific requirements, call us...not only for standard, inverse, half-DIN and high pin count connectors, but for board expansion and surface-attached backplane connectors, too. For more information, and a FREE copy of our "Compliant Pin Technology: A User Perspective" brochure, write or call Thomas & Betts Corporation, 1001 Frontier Rd., Bridgewater, NJ 08807-0993; (201) 685-1600.

Thomas & Betts
Electronics Division

Other quality Thomas & Betts products include: IDC Cable and Connector Systems, DIP & VLSI Sockets, Fiber Optic Systems and Flexible Interconnects.

EDN February 18, 1988
CIRCLE NO 213
Bud Racks—Engineered to your highest design standards

Hundreds of styles, sizes and colors to meet your needs...immediately available from stock. Or let us design a special rack for you.

Bud East, Inc.
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Peoria, Arizona 85345-0350
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When it comes to enclosures, we’ve got you covered.
NEW PRODUCTS

COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

POWER SUPPLY
- Has isolated, fully regulated outputs
- Features a 5V/40A main output

The 300W Model NQF 300 features four fully isolated and regulated outputs that have better than ±1% line, load, and cross regulation. Its transient recovery time equals 500 µsec for 50% load steps, and its main output is preset to 5V/40A. You can specify any combination of 5, 12, 15, or 24V for the three auxiliary outputs; the current can range to 10A pk on output 2, and 5A on outputs 3 and 4. Each output has full overload and short-circuit protection. You can select input ranges of 90 to 132 or 180 to 246V ac, 47 to 440 Hz. The supply meets UL, CSA, VDE, IEC, and BS safety standards and contains VDE standard RFI line filters. $345 (50).

Intelligence Power Technology Inc, 2111 Howell Ave, Anaheim, CA 92806. Phone (714) 937-1301.
Circle No 351

POWER RESISTOR
- Housed in TO-220 power package
- Features ±1% standard tolerance

Housed in a TO-220 power package, the MP820 Kool-Tab device is a 20W heat-sink-mountable power resistor. The resistor employs a noninductive design that makes it suitable for high-frequency and power-switching circuitry. Its resistance values range from 10Ω to 1 kΩ and its standard tolerance equals ±1%. The resistor features a silicone case, which protects it from the environment, and a low profile, which permits you to fit it into tight spots. Its single-screw mounting design simplifies the task of attaching it to a heat sink. $1.90 (1000) for a 50Ω device. Delivery, six weeks ARO.

Caddock Electronics, 1717 Chicago Ave, Riverside, CA 92507. Phone (714) 788-1700. TWX 910-332-6108.
Circle No 352

COAXIAL CABLE
- Highly flexible for easy bending, routing, and stowing
- Available with six to 64 signal conductors

This subminiature ribbon coaxial cable is highly flexible. You can fold the cable upon itself, bundle it in rectangular or round sections, or group it with other cable for routing. To terminate each signal set, you secure the signal conductor and companion drain wire to the appropriate connector terminals. The vendor can provide custom-designed multilayer paddle cards or pc boards to eliminate impedance mismatch. You can order the cable in varying lengths, with six to 64 signal conductors, single or dual drain wires, and impedances of 50 to 130Ω. $1.25/ft (100 ft).

Woven Electronics, Box 667850, Charlotte, NC 28266. Phone (803) 963-5131.
Circle No 353
COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

INTERRUPTER MODULE
- Consists of a GaAlAs emitter and a hybrid photodetector
- Features a built-in daylight-suppression filter

The SFH 910 differential photo interrupter module contains TTL-compatible circuitry that provides a counting pulse and a directional pulse that let you detect the direction of motion. The unit consists of a GaAlAs IR emitter and a hybrid photodetector. The photodetector encompasses a split photodiode with amplifiers, Schmitt triggers, and evaluation logic; the module also features a built-in daylight-suppression filter. Both the counting-pulse and directional-recognition signals are npn open-collector outputs compatible with TTL circuitry. You can use the module to encode mechanical-shaft rotation speed and direction. It accepts code wheels with slot widths as small as 0.85 mm. You can obtain a 96-slot code wheel as an option. SFH 910, $5.60 (1000); disc, $0.73.

Siemens Components Inc, Optoelectronics Div, 19000 Homestead Rd, Cupertino, CA 95014. Phone (408) 725-3520.
Circle No 354

WORKING PROTOTYPES IN HOURS?

DESKTOP AUTOMATED WIREWRAPPING

Now you can turn your circuit designs into working prototypes in hours. The PDS 2400 automated wirewrapping system is small and quiet enough to fit in any environment.

Features:
- Fully automatic wirewrapping;
- Automatic fault detection and recovery;
- Data preparation software accepts netlist input from popular CAD packages.

For more information, call us at: (514) 337-6072

RESISTORS
- Withstand 50 kV in air or 100 kV in oil
- Are available in 1, 2, or 5% tolerance levels

Produced by depositing a ruthenium oxide thick film onto a high-purity ceramic base, T40 Series high-voltage resistors can withstand a dc voltage as high as 50 kV in air or 100 kV when immersed in oil. The series includes three types with resistance values ranging from 1 kΩ to 4 GΩ, 1 kΩ to 15 GΩ, and 1 kΩ to 45 GΩ, respectively. The resistances are available with tolerances of ±1, ±2, or ±5% and temperature coefficients of ±25, ±50, or ±100 ppm/°C. A sleeve over the resistor protects it from mechanical damage and provides electrical insulation. From £3 to £10 (1000).

Welwyn Electronics, Bedlington, Northumberland NE22 7AA, UK. Phone (0670) 822181. TLX 53514.
Circle No 355

IRC Inc, Box 1860, Boone, NC 28607. Phone (704) 264-8861. TLX 469902.
Circle No 356
Selecting this outstanding capacitor line just became an even wiser decision.

Because the company that makes them is now easier to work with. When RTE bought Mallory's aluminum electrolytic business, they didn't change a great product. It's still made on the same production lines by the same skilled work force.

What did change was the level of customer service — at the plant and in the field — to make it easier for you to get specifications, samples or engineering help, and check delivery schedules. Now when we give you a shipping date, we meet it or beat it 99% of the time!

How has all this been accomplished?
At the plant, by adding seasoned specialists, an in-house CAD-assisted engineering department, and a computerized order entry/customer service expediting system.
In the field, by assigning all Aerovox M aluminum electrolytics to the service-driven rep and distributor organization of our sister RTE company, Aerovox Inc., one of the world's largest capacitor makers, and a leading supplier of EMI filters.

So, next time you need aluminum electrolytics, call your Aerovox rep, or us, direct... because our product is still outstanding. And now, so is our service!
NAVY SLASH SHEET POWER SUPPLIES

NAVY STANDARD POWER SUPPLIES ARE HERE . . .

- Qualified By The U.S. Navy
- 100,000 Hour MTBF
- Reduced Acquisition And Life Cycle Costs
- Improved Maintainability
- Standard Navy Physical And Electrical Interfaces
- MOSFETS switched at high frequency

Navy Standard Power Supplies are now being mandated in Navy contracts. All Navy Standard Power Supplies meet general NAVSEA specification SE 010-AA-SPN-010, and appended slash sheets identify individual model characteristics.

EG&G Almond Instruments' slash sheet power supplies are being qualified by the Naval Weapons Support Center (NWSC), Crane, Indiana as part of the Navy Standard Power Supply program (SPSP).

For more information on the Navy SPSP and our 150 watt, 300 watt, and 750 watt SPSP, Slash Sheet units, contact Dave Adams, Director of Marketing.

CIRCLE NO 46

COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

DELAY LINES
- Available with a variety of impedance values
- Feature delays as long as 1000 nsec

Housed in 24-pin DIPs, the EPA059, EPA060, and EPA061 Series 20-tap delay lines provide 20- to 1000-nsec delays. Each unit has four 50Ω lines with 20- to 200-nsec delays, six 100Ω units with 20- to 1000-nsec delays, and five 200Ω devices with 20- to 1000-nsec delays. Nominal tap-to-tap delays for all three series are 1, 2.5, 5, and 10 nsec for 50Ω lines; 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 25, and 50 nsec for 100Ω lines; and 1, 2.5, 5, 25, and 50 nsec for 200Ω lines. Maximum output rise times range from 3 to 20 nsec for 50Ω units and 3 to 100 nsec for the 100 and 200Ω lines. All lines have their outputs on pin 23. Inputs are on pin 1 for the EPA060 units and on pin 2 for EPA059 and EPA061 Series devices. $5.82 (1000) for the EPA059-100B, a 100Ω, 100-nsec total-delay unit with a 5-nsec/tap delay.

PCA Electronics Inc, 16799 Schoenborn St, Sepulveda, CA 91343. Phone (818) 892-0761.

Circle No 357

MIXER
- Operates over 2- to 26-GHz range
- Housing has removable SMA connectors

The Model DBL2-26 biasable mixer operates over the 2- to 26-GHz range and provides IF signals from 1 to 500 MHz. It utilizes a self-adjusting bias arrangement in which the dc-bias level is reduced as the LO (local-oscillator) power is in-

EDN February 18, 1988
Low-cost backup for HP9000 users.

For all the times you've wanted a simpler, smarter, more reliable way to backup your data, Bering has the answer.

Introducing ECHO. Automatic tape backup you can count on time after time after time.

Our ECHO 40MB tape backup drive is compatible with all HP9000 Series 200/300/500 users. It incorporates the kind of sophisticated features you'd expect from an expensive drive. Yet it's priced at about half the price of comparable systems.

ECHO doesn't sacrifice quality, either. It's extremely reliable, with built-in error corrections that let you rest assured you're not missing anything.

At the push of a button, your ECHO drive can copy 40MB of data from your hard disk, creating a “mirror image” of your files. Other features like off-line operation let you perform backup or restore without a CPU. ECHO's timed-backup lets you automatically backup a project without being present. Menu-driven selections and LCD displays make operation easier. And at 2.4MB per minute, ECHO's backup is very fast.

Last, but not least, ECHO uses the latest space-saving 3M DC2000 mini tape cartridges—a tidy little addition to over-crowded work areas.

For a data sheet or more information, call us at 800 BERING 1.
Bering Industries, 240 Hacienda Ave., Campbell, CA 95008.

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New Instruments

µP-based Programmable E/1 dc Calibrator

Model 520/A

The Model 520/A is micro-processor based and is compatible with IEEE-488, (GP-IP).

The height is only 3½ inches, features current mode outputs from 10 nA to 110 mA, in 2 ranges, with extraordinary compliance of 100 Vdc. Even with this power, ideal for transducer instrument testing (4-20 and 10-50 mA), the accuracy is ± 0.005%!

The voltage mode has 3 ranges with outputs from 100 nV to 110 Vdc and optional to 1100 Vdc. Compliance current is 100 mA. The one year accuracy is ± 0.002%.

All ranges and both modes resolve to 1 ppm. A crowbar zero provides a reference for this essential value.

Availability: 60 days.
Price: $3,150. 1000V option $595.

Engineering Contact: Bob Ross
Tel: (617) 268-9696
FAX: (617) 268-6754 CIRCLE NO 89

AC Voltage Reference System
Remotely Controlled Multiple Output

System 408

1 to 8 AC Voltage outputs independently and remotely controlled, variable and simultaneous in a single 5¼” high chassis.

A phase angle of 0° and 180° is also programmable.

All functions programmed via IEEE-488 (GP-IB) interface bus.

Some applications: Synthesize linear velocity sensors, simultaneous calibration of multiple instrumentation and data logging systems without multiplexing delays. Simulation of transducers. For design, evaluation and calibration of accelerometers, amplifiers, A/D converters, digital and analog meters.

Specifications include: Range: 10 mV to 30 Vac resolved to 1 mV. The compliance current is: 50 mA. The accuracy is: ± (0.05% of setting + 15 mV). Output frequency (synchronized to an external sine wave stimulus): at a selected, fixed frequencies between 10 Hz and 400 Hz.

Price: Main frame: $3,995
Output modules: $895/each

Engineering Contact: Bob Ross
Tel: (617) 268-9696
FAX: (617) 268-6754 CIRCLE NO 90

ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
11 Hamlin St., Boston, MA 02127
Tel: (617) 268-9696
TLX: 951956 (ELECDEVCO BSN)

NEW!

ThermaPro-V Technology for the Major DC and Patriot DC fans.

Introducing Major DC and Patriot DC with optional ThermaPro-V Technology. High pressure capabilities for computer and telecommunications applications, combined with ThermaPro-V, make Major DC and Patriot DC a designer’s answer to complex cooling problems.

Comair Rotron’s Major DC and Patriot DC with patented feathered edge blades offer wide voltage input and extended performance ranges. Simplified circuits, increased options, quiet ball bearing operation and an all metal venturi are now available in a single fan for multiple use.

ThermaPro-V Technology, Voltage Regulated, Programmable, and Thermally Speed Controlled.

Comair Rotron. The First Name in Forced Convection Cooling Technology.

For literature only call 800-367-2662. In NYS and for product or technical assistance call our application Engineering Dept. at (914) 246-3615.

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Telephone: (914) 246-3615 TWX 910-333-7572 Telex: 551496
creased. It has a usable LO power range of 10 dBm. The typical conversion loss is 9 dB with 0 dBm LO power. The mixer requires a bias dc of 12V at 8 mA. It's also available for use at 15V. The mixer is supplied in a drop-in housing that features removable SMA connectors. The housing measures 1 x 1 x 0.375 in. $1195. Delivery, 90 days ARO.


Circle No 358

TRIMMERS
- Rated for 500 mW at 70°C
- Feature 1000-hour full-load life

The adjustable screw design of each CT-9 Series 18-turn trimmer resistor permits actuation of a worm gear that turns a wiper assembly around the trimmer’s circular resistive element. The trimmers’ resistance values range from 10Ω to 5 MΩ. Their multicontact precious-metal wipers have low 1% contact-resistance variations. The trimmers are rated for 500-mW at 70°C and are derated to 0W at 125°C. Their other specs include a 300V dc max voltage rating, a 200-cycle rotational life, and a 360-g-cm shaft torque rating. Sealed with O-rings, the trimmers pass leak tests at 85°C and can withstand soldering temperatures of 350°C for as long as 3 sec. Their operating range spans −55 to +125°C. $0.79 (5000).

Mepcopal, 11468 Sorrento Valley Rd, San Diego, CA 92121. Phone (619) 453-0332.

Circle No 359

PRESSURE SENSOR
- Interfaces with most harsh media
- Temperature compensation over 0 to 50°C

The Model 84 pressure sensor is available in gauge and sealed-gauge ranges from 5 to 300 psi and in absolute ranges from 5 to 50 psi. Its accuracy is ±0.5%. The unit has a stainless-steel housing, which uses silicone oil to couple a diffused piezoresistive sensor to a convoluted, flush, stainless-steel diaphragm. The diaphragm interfaces with most harsh media. Integral laser-trimmed resistors provide tempera-
From the company that truly knows both military and VME

It took a company that knows both VME and military specifications to design and build the first fully militarized VMEbus boards... Plessey Microsystems. Only Plessey offers the totally VME-compatible PMV 68 family of modules for military environments. Processor boards, RAM, EPROM and EEPROM boards. Bubble memory. Even a board for interfacing the VME bus with the 1553B bus. Plus custom Mil VME capabilities.

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Each Plessey military VME board features MIL-STD-883C level B components to meet MIL-E-5400 (airborne), MIL-E-16400 (naval), MIL-E-4158 (ground mobile) and MIL-STD-810 (environmental) specifications. Other features include a bonded aluminum thermal management layer, custom devices and extensive BITE facilities.

Complete ATR Systems Packaging

PMV 68 boards can be furnished separately or assembled into rugged, custom-configured ATR boxes.

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Just call or write for all the details from the one company that truly understands both VME and military applications — Plessey Microsystems. The ultimate supplier for Mil Spec VME.
ture compensation and calibration over 0 to 50°C. For a 1.5-mA supply current, the nominal output span equals 100 mV. The device is ±1% interchangeable. $50 (OEM qty). Delivery, stock to six weeks ARO.

IC Sensors Inc, 1701 McCarthy Blvd, Milpitas, CA 95035. Phone (408) 432-1800.

Circle No 360

2-COLOR LEDs

• Combine red and green LEDs in one package
• Luminous intensities range to 8 mcd

Housed in a 3-lead, industry-standard T-1¾ package, HLMP-4000 bi-color LED lamps contain a red chip and a green chip. The leads are spaced on 0.05-in. centers, with the center lead providing the common-cathode connection. The viewing angle is 65°. The typical luminous intensity, at a 10-mA forward current, measures 5 mcd for the red chip and 8 mcd for the green chip. $0.46 (10,000).

Hewlett-Packard Co, 1820 Embarcadero Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94303. Phone local office.

Circle No 361

TRANSISTORS

• Have collector breakdown voltages as high as 300V
• Maintain gain at high collector currents

The ZTX-554, -555, -556, and -557 are high-voltage medium-power pnp transistors. The ZTX-554 and -555 have collector-emitter breakdown voltages of 125 and 150V, respectively; both have a gain of 50 to 300 at a collector current of 300 mA. Their maximum collector current equals 1A, and their power rating specs at 1W. The ZTX-556 and -557 have collector-emitter breakdown voltages of 200 and 300V, respectively; both have a gain of 50 to 300 at a collector current of 50 mA. You can obtain all the devices in TO-92 cases. You can also order the ZTX-555 and ZTX-557 transistors in surface-mount packages that come on 16-mm tape for use with automatic placement equipment. $0.17 to $0.20 (1000).

Ferranti Electronics Ltd, Fields

EDN February 18, 1988
Europe's Finest
Switch-Mode
Supplies Now in
U.S.A.

Powerline and Farnell, two of Europe's leading and most respected power supply manufacturers, announce the availability of their Switching Power Supplies in the U.S.A.

- 40-550 Watts
- 1-5 Outputs
- Most standard units available from stock
- Most models with UL, CSA, VDE and IEC certification
- Modifications welcomed

For complete technical specifications or information on price and delivery, please call our Applications or Sales Departments.

Solid state AML manual controls

A Hall effect integrated circuit is the key to reliability and long life in these solid state pushbuttons, rockers, and paddles from the industry standard AML line. Simple to install and easy to wire, they can interface directly with microprocessors and other types of logic level circuits.

These manual controls are designed with human factors in mind. For wide angle visibility, LED lighting is available. A variety of colors and legends offer additional design flexibility.

These products are UL and CSA recognized, and feature an 18-month warranty.

For more information or a FREE catalog covering our full line of manual controls, write MICRO SWITCH, Freeport, IL 61032. Or call 815-235-6600.

COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

New Rd, Chadderton, Oldham, Lancashire OL9 8NP, UK. Phone 061-624 0515. TLX 668038.

Ferranti Electric Inc, 87 Modular Ave, Commack, NY 11725. Phone (516) 543-0200. TLX 6852104.

POWER SUPPLIES

• Offer power levels of 25 to 150W
• Feature 20-msec min holdup time

Housed in enclosures that are UL recognized and CSA certified, the 34 models in the Mustang series of switching power supplies provide output powers of 25, 50, 70/80, 100, and 150W. All models feature an input EMI filter, inrush-current limiting, output-voltage adjustment, built-in overload protection, and typical operating efficiencies of 70 to 75%. Low-line to high-line regulation equals 0.4% and no-load to full-load regulation equals 0.8%. All models have a 20-msec min holdup time. From $59.50 (1000).

Computer Products Inc, 2900 Gateway Dr, Pompano Beach, FL 33069. Phone (305) 974-5500. TWX 510-956-3098.

PRESSURE SENSORS

• Designed for hostile media in harsh environments
• Can sense from 15 to 300 psig

ST2000G Series pressure transducers are suitable for measurement of hostile media in harsh environments. Encased in rugged stainless-
Reducing your product costs could be as simple as pushing the right buttons.

How can a little thing like a MICRO SWITCH pushbutton lower the cost of making your product? Dozens of ways. We can add, subtract, or redesign our standard pushbutton features to eliminate manufacturing steps. Reduce inventory requirements. Or lower component costs.

Sometimes it's as simple as leaving out features like audible feedback or UL listing when they're not needed.

Or it can get as involved as supplying a finished subassembly with custom-molded buttons, legended faceplate, keylock, PC board, and LEDs.

When it comes to saving you money without sacrificing product performance, we can be very flexible.

To learn more about how we can work with you to reduce total costs, or improve product performance or appearance, ask for our new brochure. Call us at 815-235-6600, ext. 610. Or write MICRO SWITCH, Freeport, IL 61032.

Together, we can find the answers.

MICRO SWITCH
a Honeywell Division
steel packages, the transducers each feature an IC sensor element and signal-conditioning circuitry. They have pressure-sensing capability that ranges from 15 to 300 psig (pressure per square inch of gravity). You can obtain the transducers with either 1 to 6V dc or 2.5 to 12.5V dc for each pressure range. Their sensor output options include full-scale spans of 5V±200 mV, and zero-pressure offsets, trimmed to within ±100 mV, that allow you to interchange transducers without recalibrating. All the transducers feature temperature compensation to within ±0.02%/°C. The sensors are optimized for 0 to 70°C operation but will operate from −40 to +85°C. The transducers' operating voltage ranges from 12 to 30V dc. $125.

**Sensym Inc**, 1255 Reamwood Ave, Sunnyvale, CA 94089. Phone (408) 744-1500.

Circle No 365

**FILTERS**
• 150- to 200-MHz frequency range
• Ripple is 1 dB max

The units in this line of LC filters feature a 4-pole response with a nominal frequency range of 150 to 200 MHz. Typical 3-dB bandwidths of ±10 MHz are available; units are also available with a 50-dB bandwidth of ±60 MHz. The operating range spans −35 to +85°C. The filters have 1 dB max ripple and 4 dB max insertion loss. The standard source and load impedance is 50Ω. From $115.

**Piezo Technology Inc**, Box 7859, Orlando, FL 32854. Phone (305) 298-2000. TWX 810-850-4136.

Circle No 366

**ANALOG LINK**
• 10,000-ft transmission capability
• 0.3% min accuracy

This fiber-optic module transmits 4- to 20-mA or 0 to 10V dc analog signals. Its transmission range is 10,000 ft. The optical encoding of data is based on signal frequency and is therefore not subject to error.
When it comes to depth, diversity, and a proven winning record, no other line of circuit breakers can compare with ours. The Airpax team is your source for fast response and reliable performance in your choice of more styles, configurations and ratings to meet your specific needs.

We've been tackling the toughest applications for more than thirty years. Chalking up milestone victories such as twenty years of uninterrupted MIL-C-39019 approval in Type AP electromagnetic circuit breakers. Blitzing international markets with the VDE-approved and rail-mount magnetic circuit breakers. Continually striving through innovation to keep you, the Airpax customer, at the forefront of circuit breaker technology.

Draft the best defensive players into your design. Contact Airpax Corporation, Cambridge Division, Woods Road, Cambridge, MD 21613. (301) 228-4600. Telex: 6849138, Fax: (301) 228-8910. A North American Philips Company.
COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

caused by fluctuations in the received optical power. The link has a minimum accuracy of 0.3% and a response time of 2 msec max. The transmitters have LED indicators for power, overrange, and under-range signals. The receivers have LEDs and open-collector outputs to indicate overrange and lock conditions; the lock condition indicates that the receiver is accepting valid signals. $900/pair.

**EOSpec Corp., 420 Frontage Rd, West Haven, CT 06516. Phone (203) 934-7961.**

Circle No 367

**BURN-IN SOCKETS**

- Available in 20- to 68-position versions
- Feature housings rated for 200°C operation

These low-insertion-force, burn-in sockets come in 20- to 68-position versions. They accept square, plastic chip carriers with J leads on 0.05-in. centers. The units feature liquid crystal polymer housings rated for continuous operation at 200°C. You can obtain them with three types of contacts: beryllium copper rated to 200°C, beryllium copper rated to 150°C, and phosphor bronze rated to 125°C. The contacts feature nickel-boron platings. The sockets have metal-locking frames that reduce insertion forces, and positive ejection systems that facilitate manual or automatic loading and unloading and that also improve heat exchange. Their insertion life specs at 5000 cycles min. From $8, depending on model and quantity.

**Mark Eyelet Inc., 63 Wakelee Rd, Wolcott, CT 06716. Phone (203) 756-8847. TWX 510-600-7291.**

Circle No 368

**SUPPRESSORS**

- Designed primarily for field installation
- Feature a short-circuit failure mode

420E2 Series transient voltage suppressors are suited for field installation on equipment that has inadequate levels of transient protection. Each model has two pairs of circuits with line-to-line and line-to-ground protection. The family includes de-
We want to power your next field test.

Let us show you how much a dryfit® sealed lead-acid battery can improve your product credibility! Just give us your application specs and we’ll match them with the dependable dryfit battery you need.

Whether primary power or standby, dryfit is the right battery for the job. Because, dryfit is the original gelled electrolyte, re-combination sealed lead-acid battery. The only one of its kind with patent protected advantages for extended cycle life. The one with longer float life. And the one with the easiest charging techniques and the proven leak-proof construction!

Just look at the broad range of critical applications where dryfit outperforms ordinary batteries:

- **Backup power**—
  - UPS
  - Computers
  - Electronic scanners/Point of sale equipment
  - Security/Fire alarm systems
  - Telecommunications

- **Primary Power**—
  - Portable medical equipment
  - Robots
  - Wheelchairs
  - Photographic equipment

If you have a need for customized batteries, let’s talk. We can design and manufacture battery packs of any size and configuration to meet your exact specs.

SONNENSCHEIN BATTERIES, INC.
P.O. Box 339
Cheshire, CT 06410
(203) 271-0091

Exclusive Canadian Agent:
DURACELL, INC.
Mississauga

When there’s no excuse for failure.

In what is perhaps the most highly publicized “field test” of its kind, six dryfit marine batteries powered the computers onboard the Stars & Stripes™ for the yacht’s dramatic 1987 America’s Cup win! The dryfit Prevailer batteries served as sole source of power for the yacht throughout the Cup races, running not only the computers, but also the all important navigation system and video camera equipment.

The same proven technology that has made dryfit the best selling battery in Europe for decades has been harnessed to meet marine needs and named dryfit Prevailer™. Featuring superior endurance and dependability characteristics, the new marine battery eliminates winter storage problems, can be used and charged at any angle and will even survive an accidental submersion.

Putting us to the test begins with one quick, free call to

1-800-4dryfit

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CIRCLE NO 208
COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

vices with operating line voltages of ±12, ±25, ±28, ±36, ±50, and ±60V max; the maximum clamping voltages (at 2000A) spec at 22, 44, 46, 60, 80, and 95V, respectively. You can make electrical connections easily, using two screws for line connections and three fork terminals for equipment connections. The suppressors feature a short-circuit failure mode. Their maximum standby current equals 5 µA and their line throughput resistance specs at 12Ω. All the suppressors operate from −55 to +100°C. From $24 (100).

General Semiconductor Industries Inc, 2001 W Tenth Pl, Tempe, AZ 85281. Phone (602) 968-3101.

Circle No 369

INTERCONNECT SYSTEMS DIVISION, MICRODOT INC.
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For additional information write: INTERCONNECT SYSTEMS DIVISION, MICRODOT INC., 201 Progress Drive, Montgomeryville, PA 18936, (215) 699-5373. TWX: 510-661-8206.

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CIRCLE NO 55

DC/DC CONVERTER

• Delivers 5V at 15A
• 400-kHz switching frequency

The Model BWT-130 switch-mode dc/dc converter converts an unregulated 48V dc input to a regulated 5V output at currents ranging to 15A. The converter has a 5.7 W/in.³ power density and an 80% min efficiency. The fixed-frequency operation is 400 kHz, and the noise is less than 0.5% p-p from dc to 20 MHz. Other features include a 0.2% max load regulation, 0.1% max line regulation, overvoltage protection, current limiting to 18.8 A, 2000V dc min input-output isolation, and a typical no-load power consumption spec of 0.5W. The operating range, with natural convection, spans −20 to +60°C. $300.

Bowmar/White Technology Inc, 4246 E Wood St, Phoenix, AZ 85040. Phone (602) 437-1520.

Circle No 370

TRIMMERS

• Designed for high-density applications
• Sealed to withstand board-washing processes

The RJ-4 and ST-4C are single-turn, cermet trimmers. The RJ-4 is housed in a TO-18-type package, which measures 0.193×0.177 in. It
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CIRCLE NO 207

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NEC Electronics Inc.
401 Ellis Street, P.O. Box 7241
Mountain View, CA 94039

The V25 is now on distributor shelves for immediate delivery

CIRCLE NO 219
COMPONENTS & POWER SUPPLIES

has a power rating of 500 mW and is available in top- or side-adjust configurations. The ST-4C measures 0.177x0.197x0.091 in. It's available with top adjustment. Both trimmers have a resistance range of 10Ω to 2 MΩ and a standard tolerance of 20% (10% tolerance is available). Both of them also have a 1% max CRV (contact-resistance variation) and are sealed with an O-ring, which enables them to withstand a variety of board-washing procedures. RJ-4, $1.10; ST-4C, $0.77 (1000).

Mepcopal Co, 11468 Sorrento Valley Rd, San Diego, CA 92121. Phone (619) 453-0332.

Circle No 371

KEYBOARDS

- Feature an optional remote barcode reader
- Come bundled with an enhanced version of Smartkey

G80-2000 Series keyboards have an identical layout to the IBM 3270 keyboard, with 24 function keys along the top and 10 keys on the left. Normally, only software written for the 3270 recognizes the extra function keys. However, the vendor's keyboards come bundled with an enhanced version of Smartkey so that users of IBM PC/XT, PC/AT, or compatible computers can take advantage of the extra keys. You can obtain N-key rollover, LED actuation-indicators, and programmable autorepeat as options. You can order the keyboards with a low-profile housing that conforms to DIN standards. All the keyboards come with US/International, French, and German character layouts. You can also obtain custom versions of the keyboard that offer other layouts. $900 with all options.

Cherry Electrical Products, 3600 Sunset Ave, Waukegan, IL 60087. Phone (312) 360-3500. Circle No 372

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CIRCLE NO 57
NEW PRODUCTS

COMPUTERS & PERIPHERALS

CLUSTER CONTROLLER
- Can control 10 devices 800 ft from a PC
- An 80186 offloads I/O tasks from the host CPU

The CC9000 is an 80186-based communications control device. It provides eight serial and two parallel ports and can control devices located as far as 800 ft from the host PC. Since the host connection is compatible with a StarLAN interface, you can connect each unit to the host via a StarLAN hub or minihub interface card. The unit handles full-duplex operations and programmable baud rates from 50 to 38.4k baud. The host connection takes place via inexpensive, unshielded twisted-pair telephone wire. Using its \( \mu \)P, 512k bytes of RAM, and proprietary system software, the unit offloads some of the I/O tasks from the host. It supports PCs and terminals running the MSDOS-compatible PCMOS/386 multiuser operating system from Software Link. 8-port unit, $1295; upgradable 4-port unit, $1295.

PEN PLOTTER
- Organizes plot data to minimize pen movements
- Plots at 30 ips on axis at a 2g acceleration rate

The 1023 pen plotter provides a plotting speed of 30 ips on axis at a 2g acceleration rate; its diagonal plotting speed is 42 ips diagonally at a 2.8g acceleration rate. A look-ahead feature keeps the pen moving at high speed when a line changes direction by \(<45^\circ\). One of its two 68000 \( \mu \)Ps controls servo motion and linear pen motion, and the other controls data communications and management. Communications take place via an RS-232C interface with speeds to 19.2k baud. A data-management algorithm organizes plot data to minimize pen movements and pen changes. The algorithm searches the data structures stored in memory to plot the vector closest to the current pen position. An 8-pen rotating turret gives you a choice of eight colors or pen types. An optical sensor determines the type of pen selected and automatically adjusts pen force and velocity. Adjustable pinch rollers can handle media sizes from 8.5 x 11 in. to 25 x 36 in. The plotter also has an MTBF of 3000 hours. $4895.

CalComp, 2411 W La Palma Ave, Anaheim, CA 92801. Phone (714) 821-2142.

Circle No 408

GRAPHICS BOARD
- Color graphics board for STD bus has an ACRTC processor
- Board attains drawing speeds of 2 million pixels/sec

The HRG-1000 is a color graphics board for the STD bus that features a Hitachi ACRTC graphics processor. The board can attain draw-
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- Trigger Output and External Signal Input.
- VBT-160 from $3,350; VBT-320 from $4,900.

**JITTER REMOVER**

- Removes jitter on data from a master port
- Distributes reconditioned data to four ports

The DR-10 removes jitter from asynchronous data present on a master port and redistributes it to four auxiliary ports. It also removes jitter on data received from any of the four auxiliary ports prior to sending the data to the master port. All ports are RS-232C compatible and the redistributed data is time delayed by one byte. The unit operates full duplex at data rates from 300 to 9600 bps. The master port is configured as DCE (data communications equipment) and the auxiliary ports are configured as DTE.
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(data terminal equipment) to allow transparent insertion of the device in an RS-232C line. You can install one or two independent channels in a 1¾-in. standard 19-in. rack enclosure. The unit also has a battery backup option that powers the unit for more than 10 hours when ac power is removed. Single-channel unit, $1195; dual-channel unit, $1695.

Young Design Inc, 7882 Tyson Oaks Circle, Vienna, VA 22180. Phone (703) 448-8939.

Circle No 410

FRAME STORE

- 1024×2048-pixel logical resolution
- Provides onboard color-image processing

The FS1000 Frame Store board provides IBM PC/ATs and compatible computers with image-processing capabilities. The board is based on a 68010 µP; it has 2M bytes of video RAM and a Brooktree Bt453 color palette IC that provides as many as three overlay colors and displays as many as 256 colors from a palette of 16M colors in the video image. Onboard image-processing capabilities include image compression, zoom, and scrolling. The device sends the image to a standard RGB color monitor. Address mapping in the video RAM allows you to position single or multiple images anywhere on the screen. The text/graphics overlay facility allows you to add information to the screen without destroying the video-image information. A software library of image-processing routines is available for the board. To expand the board's image-processing capabilities, you can link it to a Data Translation (Marlborough, MA) DT7020 32-bit floating-point array processor, via the Data Translation DT-connect bus. This connection lets you avoid using the PC/AT bus to transfer information between the two boards. The vendor is developing a piggyback frame grabber for the board. The FS1000 comes in two versions: one for use with NTSC color signals, one for use with PAL color signals. It costs $4995, including a manual and sample programs.

Camtral Computer Systems Ltd, Unit 101, Cambridge Science Park, Milton Rd, Cambridge CB4 4FY, UK. Phone (0223) 61506. TLX 94012250

Circle No 411
PERIPHERAL DEVICE

- Offers 4-channel data acquisition for IBM PC or compatibles
- Acquires data at 1- to 500-kHz sample rates

The R414 peripheral device for the IBM PC provides four data-acquisition channels. Its sampling rates range from 1 to 500 kHz, and its 8-bit A/D converter triggers on an internal or external analog signal. You can adjust the unit's gain so that the analog-input-voltage range spans 10 mV to 320V p-p. All of the unit's inputs have diode protection.

COLOR MONITOR

- Has automatic frequency scanning
- Provides graphics resolution to 800x600 pixels

The Spectrasync 1437 is a color monitor with automatic frequency scanning from 15.5 to 37 kHz horizontally and from 50 to 90 Hz vertically. The monitor automatically adjusts the aspect ratio (the horizontal and vertical dimensions and positions) to preset values. This adjustment allows the monitor to maintain the image on the screen at the desired size regardless of the scanning frequency. The monitor can be used with the IBM PS/2; the IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, and compatibles; and the Apple Macintosh II. It supports IBM's CGA, EGA, PGA, VGA, and MCGA graphics standards.

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CIRCLE NO 60

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CIRCLE NO 61

PRINTER

- Provides laser-quality output for $995
- Prints text at speeds of 120 cps

The DeskJet is a personal printer with laser-quality output. It employs inkjet technology, but prints high-resolution text and full-page graphics at 300 dots/in. It prints text at speeds of 120 cps for laser-quality text and 240 cps for draft quality. The printer features an automatic cut-sheet feeder (to 100 sheets) and a front-loading design for quick reloading of paper. It can accommodate US letter, legal, and European A4 paper sizes, as well as manually fed #10 business envelopes. The printer has Courier, Courier Bold, and Courier Compressed fonts built in. Two accessory-cartridge ports extend the available font types. These ports also provide memory expansion (to 256k bytes of RAM) for soft fonts and provide an interface for an FX-80 printer emulation cartridge. The printer has a 16k-byte buffer and...
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COMPUTERS & PERIPHERALS

employs the company's PCL printer language. Either an RS-232C or a Centronics parallel port serves as the computer interface. $995.

**Hewlett-Packard Co**, 1820 Embarcadero Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94303. Phone local office.

Circle No 414

COMMUNICATION BOARDS

- Provide either eight or 16 serial ports for the IBM PS/2
- Feature communications for multi-user operating systems

PS-COM/X Series boards for the IBM PS/2 models 50, 60, and 80 feature either eight or 16 asynchronous serial communications ports per board. You can mount as many as four of these 16-channel boards on the PS/2 Bus to provide 64 serial ports. You can select data-transfer rates from 50 to 56k baud for each port. The boards use high-speed 16450 UARTs and are compatible with the DOS, OS/2, Xenix, Unix, Theos, Pick, QNX, and PC-MOS operating systems. Each port provides full modem control. You can mount as many as 16 RJ-45 connectors in a compact, shielded extension that mounts on the faceplate connector extending from the board. The connector allows you to use multiple boards in a system that has either RJ-45 or RJ-11 cabling. COMware software allows DOS to access as many as 64 COM ports. 8-port version, $895; 16-port version, $1295.

**Digiboard Inc**, 6751 Oxford St, Saint Louis Park, MN 55426. Phone (800) 344-4273; in MN, (212) 922-8055.

Circle No 415

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  - 6809
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  - PowerNode: UTX/32
- UNIX: TM of AT&T Bell Labs
  - VAX, VMS, PDP-11, ULTRIX
  - TM of Dig. Equip. Corp.
  - TNIX: TM of Tektronix Inc.
  - VENIX: TM of VenturCom

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Milwaukee, WI 53204
(414) 276-2937
FAX: (414) 276-7026

CIRCLE NO 63
RAM BOARD
- Provides 4M bytes of iLBX-II memory for Multibus II systems
- Has a refresh mode suited to video acquisition

The FAB104 Multibus II-compatible memory board provides 4M bytes of parity-checked dynamic RAM, which is sent to an iLBX-II bus on its P2 connector. The board supports 8-, 16-, 24-, and 32-bit data transfers, and 26-bit addressing on the iLBX-II bus. It has a read-access time of 375 nsec and a write-access time of 250 nsec. You can program a variety of board parameters—including its base-address and refresh modes—via the Multibus-II interconnect space, which is supported on the iLBX-II bus. One of the board’s refresh modes is designed to allow the board to acquire video information and support image-processing operations in real time. The board typically draws 3.5A from its 5V supply. 

Centralp Automatismes, 16 rue Gabriel Peri, 92120 Montrouge, France. Phone (1) 42533617. TLX 632380.

Circle No 416

I/O BOARD
- Provides a serial and a parallel port
- Serial port is addressable as either COM1 or COM2

The IO/AT is an I/O board for the IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, PS/2 models 25 and 30, and fully compatible computers. It provides a 25-pin parallel port, which you can address as LPT1, LPT2, or a user-selectable port. It also provides a 9-pin serial port that you can address as COM1, COM2, or a user-selectable port. An NS16450 UART chip provides the interface to the serial port. An optional 25-pin serial port is also available. You can access the additional serial port by connecting a ribbon-cable assembly to the board. If you install four of the boards, each with the optional serial port, in your PC, the PC will be able to communicate with as many as eight serial devices. The board has no switches or jumpers to set, so a particular configuration is completely software controlled. Once the address selections have been made, they are stored on the board in static RAM that’s pow-
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- **SIT**
- **High-speed SI**
- **High-frequency SI**
- **Switching power supply**
- **Electromagnetic cocking machine**

**Electrical Characteristics (Ambient Temperature: 25°C)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>300W</th>
<th>500W</th>
<th>3000W</th>
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<td>1A</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn-On TIME</td>
<td>250ns</td>
<td>250ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn-OFF TIME</td>
<td>250ns</td>
<td>250ns</td>
<td>250ns</td>
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</table>

Tokin Corporation

2261 Fortune Drive, San Jose, California 95131, U.S.A.
Tel: 408-420-8200 Fax: 408-434-0375

Tokin America Inc.

3-315769 (Tokin Corp.)

München Liaison Office

Elsässerstraße 21, 8000 München 40, Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Tel: (089) 271 75 22 Fax: (089) 271 75 67

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You can reach our agents by phone: London 01-637 2701, Paris 1-45 34 75 35, Milan (03) 678.0547

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You can reach our agents by phone: London 01-637 2701, Paris 1-45 34 75 35, Milan (03) 678.0547
COMPUTERS & PERIPHERALS

ered by a lithium battery. The boards measure 4.3x4.2 in. and are
FCC Class B certified. IO/AT board with one serial and one parallel
port, $119; with two serial and one parallel ports, $139.

Boca Research Inc, 6401 Congress Ave, Boca Raton, FL 33487.
Phone (305) 997-6227. TLX 990135.

Circle No 417

HANDHELD TERMINAL

- Contains DTMF communications circuit
- Features 2-line, 32-character display

The MultiPortable pocket-size data terminal uses an 8-bit µP that features communication circuits for DTMF (dual-tone multifrequency) and tone transmission. The µP also provides audio-tone monitoring and pulse-width timing for tone detection. The terminal has 64k bytes of internal memory, an 8-bit parallel port, an RS-232C port, and three I/O and control ports. The package includes a 66-character qwerty keyboard and a 2-line, 32-character liquid-crystal display. An optional 1200-bps modem transfers data via two RJ-11 telephone-jack interfaces. When functioning as a voice terminal and "smart" telephone, the unit stores names, addresses, and numbers in a directory that enables it to perform automatic dialing. One edge of the terminal contains a Memocard access port. This port can transfer and accept data from a credit-card-size memory card containing an EEPROM. The unit measures 6½x3¼x1¼ in. and weighs about 12 oz. Terminal with optional modem, $650; 2k-byte Memocard, $79; 8k-byte Memocard, $139.

Multimil Inc, 670 International Parkway, Suite 190, Richardson,
TX 75081. Phone (214) 644-7724. TLX 286258.
INTRODUCING AN EPROM DEVELOPMENT OF MEGALITHIC PROPORTIONS.

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Whether you choose the flexibility of Sharp EPROMs or the cost advantage of our OTPs, you can be assured of on-shelf availability. And know you're getting state of the art 1.2 micron CMOS technology.

So next time your design needs call for fast EPROMs or OTPs, look no further than Sharp. They're available right now at Marshall, Milgray, Western Microtechnology, Space Electronics, and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shp's High-speed Eproms/otps</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Product</strong></td>
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<td>EPROM</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPROM</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

...and for specific design questions, call Sharp at (201) 529-8757. And stay a cut above the rest.

SHARP

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION

IF IT’S SHARP, IT’S CUTTING EDGE.”


EDN February 18, 1988
NEW PRODUCTS

CAE & SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

**DESIGN KIT**
- Lets you evaluate memory-management performance
- Includes graphics-symbol libraries

Memory-management design kit SN74MMDK01 consists of technical data, application information, libraries of schematic-capture graphics symbols, and samples of the vendor's memory-management ICs. The documentation includes data sheets for each of the sample devices and related products, and the vendor's Memory-Management Applications Handbook. You can use the symbol libraries, which are from Logic Automation and FutureNet, on the FutureNet and Mentor Graphics CAE systems; Logic Automation also supplies behavioral-simulation models for the memory-management devices in the kit. These devices include dynamic-RAM controllers, cache-address comparators, error-detection and -correction circuits, and memory drivers. You can use the kit either to shorten the design time of a memory system or to evaluate performance improvements gained by using the vendor's devices. $149.

_Texas Instruments Inc, Semiconductor Group (SC-780), Box 809066, Dallas, TX 75380. Phone (800) 232-3200, ext 700._

**CONTROL SOFTWARE**
- Monitors as many as 128 analog inputs
- Drives as many as 32 analog outputs

Contro EG is a menu-driven, data-acquisition, process-control software package that can monitor as many as 128 analog inputs and control as many as 32 analog outputs. It can also display bar graphs, annunciators, and history stripcharts of all channels. The program runs on an IBM PC or a compatible computer and works with the vendor's RTI-800 Series of analog and digital plug-in boards. Tables built into the software automatically provide thermocouple linearization and input scaling. You can save the setup conditions and recall them later as needed; once you have specified the configuration of I/O boards and signal-conditioning modules, the program makes the I/O interface transparent to you. You can automate all aspects of a process,

Circle No 373
and you can change system parameters (such as alarm limits) while collecting data. The typical scanning rate on an IBM PC/AT is 64 channels/sec. $500.

Analog Devices Literature Center, 70 Shawmut Rd, Canton, MA 02021. Phone (617) 461-3359. TWX (710) 461-3359.

Circle No 374

**IC-SIMULATION MODEL**

- **Lets you simulate a board using BIT components**
- **Works with popular CAE programs**

You can order SmartModel logic-simulation models for four components manufactured by BIT (Bipolar Integrated Technology Inc): the B3018A/B2018 16×16-bit fixed-point multiplier; the B3011/B2011 multiplier-accumulator; the B3210/B2210 5-port register file; and the B3110/B2110 floating-point multiplier. The vendor will soon offer a model for BIT's B3120/B2120 floating-point ALU. You can use the models with most popular CAE programs and with a variety of workstations. Workstation licenses cost $950 each for the B3011/B2011, B3018/B2018, and B3210/B2210, and $1800 each for the B3110/B2110 and B3120/B2120.

Logic Automation Inc, 19500 NW Gibbs Dr, Beaverton, OR 97006. Phone (503) 690-6900.

Circle No 375

**DATA PLOTTER**

- **Lets you process and plot data from a variety of sources**
- **Works with files and data-acquisition software**

Tech*Graph*Pad is a tool for plotting data that you've collected from laboratory experiments, prototype tests, or engineering analyses. It accepts data directly from data-acquisition software, from files generated by spreadsheets, from text editors (ASCII format only), or from its own built-in editor. The program can generate linear, log, and R-Theeta plots; perform polynomial curve-fitting; and do spline, Bezier, and Savitsky-Golay data smoothing. You can direct the output to the screen for display by a Hercules or compatible monochrome-graphics adapter, or by an IBM CGA, EGA, or compatible color-graphics adapter. You
For complex designs, HELIX is the "what if" simulator!

When designing large systems, printed circuit boards or VLSI/VHSIC chips, simulation becomes an invaluable aid. Logic, switch level and circuit simulators are excellent tools for validating design implementations. Silvar-Lisco's Helix Behavioral Simulator takes you one giant step further. In addition to design validation, system architects now can optimize the design itself through analysis of various implementation alternatives.

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FAX: (415) 327-0142.

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Leuven, Belgium
TEL: 32-16-200016
TWX: 221218
FAX: 32-16-236076

Far East
Nihon Silvar-Lisco
Tokyo, Japan
TEL: 81-3-449-5831
FAX: 81-3-449-4040

CAE Software products for electronic design.
have complete control over the scaling and the placement of axes, labels, and notations. For hard copy, you can use a wide variety of plotters and dot-matrix printers. To run the program, you'll need an IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, or a compatible computer that's equipped with at least 512k bytes of RAM and runs MS-DOS version 2.0 or later. $275.

**Binary Engineering**, 100 Fifth Ave, Waltham, MA 02154. Phone (617) 890-1812.

Circle No 376

**WAVE-SOLDER CONTROL**

- Allows off-line programming of wave-soldering machines
- Lets you write parameters to EPROM

The ElectroSave software package—which runs on the IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, and fully compatible computers—allows you to perform off-line programming of the vendor's µP-controlled Econopak II wave-soldering system. By following the program's menu selections and prompts, you can create a file containing a complete set of operating parameters for the production run of a given board type; the parameters include preheat temperature, flux density, solder temperature, wave height, and conveyor speed. You can later recall the parameters for display on the screen or on the system printer, and you can change any or all parameters. When you are satisfied with the values, you can download the file, via an RS-232C link, to the Econopak II machine for execution of a soldering run. You can also upload parameters stored in the machine for archival storage in an EPROM.

To run the program, you'll need an IBM PC or compatible computer that's equipped with the IBM Monochrome Display and Printer Adapter (or equivalent) and an Epson-compatible dot-matrix printer. The package comes with a ribbon cable to connect the Econopak machine to the PC's serial port; it also comes with EPROM chips, and a program disk with a backup copy. $1195.

**Electrovert USA Corp**, 4330 Beltway Pl, Arlington, TX 76018. Phone (817) 468-5171.

Circle No 377

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"Intelligent" cooling for rack-mounted card cages. Internal control system monitors airflow temperature and adjusts McLean's Card Cooler fan trays, fan packages and packaged blowers for best efficiency and lowest noise level. Even distribution of redundant cool, clean air eliminates hot spots. Get the facts!

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FAX: 607-754-9255

Circle No 70

EDN February 18, 1988
SOFTWARE TOOL
- Program development for μCs without in-circuit emulation
- Runs on an IBM PC

This version of the chipForth software-development environment allows you to write and debug software for Intel's 8051/8031 family of microcontrollers without using an in-circuit emulator. Instead, chipForth provides interactive program development, using only the on-chip RAM of the μC and a ROM emulator. You can write programs that use only the on-chip RAM and ROM of the μC or programs that use the 8051's 64k bytes of external data and program space. You can also implement systems with overlapping data and program space. The development environment uses the Forth programming language combined with an editor, an assembler, and a compiler. This development software runs on an IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, or a compatible computer linked to the target system via a serial port. The Forth multitasking kernel that is supplied uses as few as 40 bytes/task. It imposes no overhead on the μC's interrupt handling and does not affect its bit-handling capabilities.

£1800.

Computer Solutions Ltd, Canad Rd, Byfleet, Surrey KT14 7HQ, UK. Phone (09323) 52744. TLX 946240 (Request ref 19012265).

Circle No 378

TERMINAL EMULATOR
- Allows IBM PCs to emulate 3270 workstations
- Includes a communications card for the PC

The PC70 hardware/software package allows one or two IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, or compatible computers to operate as IBM-3270 BSC (binary synchronous communications) workstations. The package includes a full-length add-in card that you can configure as the PC's COM1 or COM2 port, and terminal-control software that performs the 3270 emulation. You can link the card both to the host and to another PC, enabling each to operate as a 3270 workstation. Both workstations can use their own printers. If you don't use the second workstation facility, you can employ the second port on the card to drive a line printer directly. You can link the package to the host system via a null modem or via a modem/line driver connected to a leased line. £850.

Cipher Designs (Electronics) Ltd, Unit 14, St George’s Industrial Estate, White Lion Rd, Amersham, Bucks HP7 9JQ, UK. Phone (02404) 5335. TLX 83293.

Circle No 379

THE 60A IS MORE THAN A LOGIC PROGRAMMER.

At $2495*, the 60A Logic Programmer is a very affordable way to get into logic. This high-quality programmer supports nearly 300 of the most popular PLDs. And its flexible architecture lets you buy only what you need today and upgrade tomorrow.

Now the 60A is more than a dedicated logic programmer. With support for 120 popular EPROMs, it is the most versatile programmer in its price range. To switch from PLDs to EPROMs, simply change adapters. With the 60A, your PC, and Data I/O's family of compatible software tools, you can build a complete logic development system right at your desk. ABEL*, the industry-standard logic design software, lets you describe your circuits using any combination of boolean equations, truth tables, or state diagrams. Then add PROMLink™, interface and file management software, to control programming from your PC.

For just $2495, the 60A gives you logic programming and a lot more.

1-800-247-5700
Dept. 735

DATA I/O

*U.S. price list only.
CAE & SOFTWARE

MICROWAVE SIMULATOR

- Simulates nonlinear microwave circuits
- Harmonic-balance techniques for nonlinear aspects

Microwave Harmonica is a general-purpose software package for the design and simulation of nonlinear microwave circuits that operate in a time-periodic or quasiperiodic steady-state mode. The program can simulate amplifiers, passive and active frequency multipliers, mixers, and voltage-controlled oscillators; it can also analyze 2-tone intermodulation distortion in microwave circuits. For the linear portions of the circuit, the program uses a frequency-domain description that allows you to model passive microwave components and to introduce experimental information as needed. A set of generalized parametric equations can describe nonlinear devices in the time domain; for simulation purposes, the state variables are described by means of their spectral components (harmonics), which represent the true unknowns. The voltage and current harmonics are then described by 1- or 2-dimensional FFTs. $25,000.

COMPACT SOFTWARE INC, 483 Meclean Blv, Paterson, NJ 07504. Phone (201) 881-1200.

ASIC EXPERT SYSTEM

- Lets you capture your ASIC design expertise
- Builds knowledge base for optimizing ASIC designs

Knowledge Consultant is a software tool that lets you graphically capture your design expertise in a knowledge base. The vendor's Logic Consultant expert system can use the knowledge base to optimize your ASIC logic designs by reducing propagation delays and decreasing the gate count. Using the built-in graphics editor, you first draw an antecedent circuit using foundry-
In a Navy test, a Tomahawk cruise missile exploded into a concrete building. When the dust settled, little remained but gravel and fragments of casing. And the Abbott model C28D0.8 you see here. Its aluminum baseplate and an adjustment cap were ripped off in the blast. But reconnected on a workbench, the unit still provided a steady .8 amp of DC current — just as it was designed to.

Abbott Transistor Laboratories, Inc.
2721 South La Cienega Blvd.,
Los Angeles, CA 90034. (213) 936-8185

When reliability is imperative®

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specific component-library symbols; then you draw the consequent circuit, a less obvious but more efficient circuit that provides the same functionality. You also define the port, mapping between the two circuits. The knowledge compiler then verifies that the two circuits are logically identical and determines the speed and area factors for each of the circuits. If the knowledge you are adding is already in the knowledge base, the program so informs you; otherwise it compiles the knowledge into the knowledge base. The system runs on a Mentor Graphics (Beaverton, OR) workstation. $49,500.


Circle No 381

**IC DESIGN TOOL**

- Provides a common user interface for design tools
- Allows foundry-independent IC design

The Spirit IC design environment provides you with a stable user interface through which you can access a variety of proprietary or commercial IC design tools. The user interface remains the same even if you add to or change the set of design tools, so you don't need to learn a new user interface for each tool. In addition to the user interface, the tool set has a design manager, a design database, and a foundry interface that allow you to meet the requirements of different silicon foundries. System-management software allows the system administrator to create and change information about users, projects, foundries, libraries, and process parameters. Spirit targets fully custom IC design teams and is available for use on the Apollo Domain 3000 workstation, HP-9000 Series 300 and 500 computers, and the PCS Cadmus computer. Approximately glD 175,000 (including a tool set).

**Integrated Circuit Design BV**, Box 3132, 7500 DC Enschede, The Netherlands. Phone (053) 306455. TLX 72280.

Circle No 382

**HAND-HELD TERMINALS**

**A FEW PEARLS FROM THE OYSTER RANGE**

Are you wasting time and money developing and manufacturing a hand-held terminal? Why, when Oyster's extensive range has a unit with the specification and field-proven reliability you need?

The range starts with simple ASCII keyboards and goes right on up to sophisticated programmable, battery-powered terminals. The units on the left are just a few examples of what we can offer.

For OEMs we have a special engineering service, enabling us to customise any of our standard units to specific requirements.

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Applications include:

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- PROCESS CONTROL
- ATE

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WAIT UNTIL YOU READ THIS  You can have up to 5 outputs with unlimited flexibility of output voltage and current combinations with acdc electronics' NEW 1600W power supply. That's UNLIMITED combinations! Check the chart below.

DON'T WAIT....SEE—THE SMALLEST 1600W PACKAGE  acdc electronics has packaged 1600 W into a 5" × 8" × 13" profile. That makes acdc's JFM Series the SMALLEST 1600W multi output switch mode power supply available. Anywhere!

THE WAIT FOR INDEPENDENT AUXILIARY OUTPUTS IS OVER  Each JFM auxiliary output is an independent, switch mode power supply which eliminates all cross regulation problems. Additional standard features—never before offered on a high power multi—include: remote sense, margining and inhibit...on each auxiliary output.

And, to troubleshoot your system, independent LED's indicate output out-of-tolerance and identify the faulty output.

WAIT NOT  Don't wait for the power supply you need. Any output voltage combination listed in the model selection chart will be delivered in two weeks!

WAIT UNTIL YOU TEST THESE SPECIFICATIONS  ■ Internal EMI Filter meets FCC & VDE Class A
■ All outputs are floating
■ No minimum load required on any output
■ Single-wire paralleling (main output)
■ Current monitor
■ 30 Ms holdover storage

READY  Are you working on a design requiring high power and multiple outputs? With flexibility in output voltages? Do you need a demo now? The solution is ready & waiting for your call, 619 439-4200.

<table>
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<th>1600W MULTI MAIN OUT</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

CIRCLE NO 228
NEW PRODUCTS

TEST & MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS

Z80/64180 EMULATOR

- Emulates Z80H at full speed with no wait states
- Provides 8k×48-bit words of high-speed trace memory

The EL 800 in-circuit emulator performs zero-wait-state emulation of the Z80H μP at 8 MHz and the HD64180 at 6 MHz without preempting any interrupts. To minimize propagation delays, the device uses a hybrid circuit rather than the more common passive connection. The emulator plugs into the target μP socket and drives the 16-in. cable back to the emulator. The emulator itself is packaged as a group of 8.5×11×0.85-in. modules that stack on top of one another and snap together to make electrical as well as mechanical connections. A single power supply energizes all of the units. You need to purchase only one module; you add features—for example, 64k to 256k bytes of overlay memory with optional battery back-up—by adding modules. Your personal computer (running MS-DOS 3.0 or higher and having 640k bytes of RAM) acts as host; you connect the emulator to either the COM1 or COM2 port. You can display the 8k×48-bit words of trace memory in several ways: for example, you can restrict the display of write instructions to those that write to data space. $4850.

Applied Microsystems Corp, Box 97002, Redmond, WA 98073. Phone (206) 882-2000. TLX 185196.

Circle No 420

IN-CIRCUIT EMULATOR

- Emulates Z80, 68000, 80186, and 80188 μPs
- Optional state and timing analyzer

Hosted by an ASCII terminal or a computer, the HP 64700 Series emulator/analyser performs transparent, real-time emulation and analysis of systems based on the Z80, 68000, 80186, and 80188 μPs. Optional versions can also perform 16-channel logic-state analysis at 25 MHz and timing analysis at 100 MHz. You can trigger the logic analyzer without breaking the emulated processor’s program execution. All units include an emulation analyzer with which you can trace the code flow. Using the analyzer, you can prestore and time-tag instructions and qualify the trace specifications with sequences of as many as eight system states. The hardware includes a code-coverage analyzer; it provides a history of the memory addresses that the μP reads from or writes to during program execution. 8-bit μP without logic analyzer, $8900 to $12,500; 16-bit μP, $11,300 to $14,650.

Hewlett-Packard Co, 1820 Embarcadero Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94303. Phone local office.

Circle No 421

PHOTONIC ANALYZER

- Includes light source and receiver
- Handles modulation frequencies as high as 3 GHz

The HP 8702A photonic analyzer system is a design and analysis tool for high-bandwidth (that is, high-bit-rate) optoelectronic components. Such components include transmitters, receivers, couplers, and fibers used in long-haul fiber-optic communications systems. The analyzer extends microwave-network analysis techniques (and, optionally, time-domain analysis techniques) to equipment that modulates and transmits light waves. The system, which can include both a lightwave source and a lightwave receiver, measures modulation bandwidth, responsivity, modulation and detection sensitivity, dynamic range, linearity, attenuation, and delay. A synthesized 300-kHz to 3-GHz RF source provides the modulating signals, and a calibrated 3-channel receiver measures the magnitude and phase of demodulated signals. The time-domain option enables the ana-
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20-1,000W-Meets FCC, UL, CSA, TUV and VDE standards

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Taiwan Liton Electronic Co., Ltd.
12th Fl., 25 Tunhwa S. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan, ROC
Tel: (02) 771-4321/8  Fax: 886-2-751-1962  Tlx: 24514/20211 TWLITON

*IBM PC/AT and PC/XT are trademarks of the International Business Machines Corp.
CIRCLE NO 227
Analyzer to make pulse-dispersion measurements. Analyzer, $28,000; time-domain option, $4800; single-mode or multimode light source, $12,700; lightwave receiver, $5000. Delivery, eight weeks ARO.

Hewlett-Packard Co, 1820 Embarcadero Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94303. Phone local office.

Circle No 422

Z280 EMULATOR

- Supports 16M-byte address space
- Handles the µP's 8- and 16-bit buses

The Z280 IceAlyzer is an in-circuit emulator for Zilog's Z280 µP. With the addition of an RS-232C-interfaced ASCII terminal, the system supports the Z280's 10-MHz maximum clock rate, 16M-byte address space, memory manager, extended I/O addressing, and both the 8- and 16-bit buses. You can set 32,000 hardware breakpoints so that they take effect individually or in regions and on read, write, or fetch cycles. To debug ROM-based systems, you can overlay 256k bytes of RAM anywhere in the Z280's address space. The unit has built-in tests for common target-system hardware faults. It also performs software-performance analysis. $7995.

Softaid Inc, 8930 Rte 108, Columbia, MD 21045. Phone (800) 433-8812; in MD, (301) 964-8455.

Circle No 423

PROGRAMMER

- Programs small lots during development
- Supports vendor's programmable-device line

The MagicPro memory and logic programmer runs on a PC bus-based personal computer and is suited to programming small quantities of the vendor's devices. It provides 20 lines that address 1M bytes and has 16-bit-wide I/O. A cable connects the PC Bus short card to a pair of ZIF (zero insertion force) sockets that, without adapters, accommodate DIP devices having 24, 28, 32, and 40 pins in rows on a 0.3- and 0.6-in. centers. Socket adapters enable the programmer to handle LCC and PGA (pin-grid-array) packages. The product's support software comes on a 5¼-in. disk. $995.

WaferScale Integration Inc, 47280 Kato Rd, Fremont, CA 94538. Phone (415) 656-5400. TLX 289255.

Circle No 424

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• Locates defective components
• Learns and stores signatures of device and board pins

The portable Board Wizard locates defective components on pc boards. It can learn and store characteristic signatures at each pin of known-good boards and devices such as ASICs and PLDs. The tester compares the stored signatures against signatures measured on the board under test. The unit can also conduct comparisons by referring to a library of signatures for 74-series TTL devices. $3495.

Suan Technologies (USA) Inc, 18437 Saticoy St, Suite 8, Reseda, CA 91335. Phone (818) 996-1386.

Circle No 425

COUNTERS
• Count at 200- and 520-MHz rates
• Display uses eight 0.56-in.-high LEDs

The 712 is a 200-MHz counter; the 713 is virtually identical, but it handles frequencies to 520 MHz. The 712 has two channels, the 713 three. Besides indicating a signal's frequency, both units totalize from 10 Hz to 10 MHz, and measure period and frequency ratios from 10 Hz to 2.5 MHz and time intervals from 0.5 µsec to 0.2 sec. Their time bases spec ±5 ppm/yr aging and ±10 ppm temperature stability from 0 to 50°C. The instruments include 1-MHz lowpass filters with selectable attenuation; in the self-check mode, each instrument displays the frequency of its 10-MHz internal timebase. The counters' 8-digit displays use 0.56-in.-high LEDs and provide overflow, gate, microsecond, and kilohertz indicators. Model 712, $525; Model 713, $675.

Simpson Electric Co, 853 Dundee Ave, Elgin, IL 60120. Phone (312) 697-2260. TLX 722416.

Circle No 426

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+Some limitations may apply.

CIRCLE NO 83
VHSIC VERIFIER

- Operates at 100 MHz
- Accommodates 448 channels

The Logic Master XL 100 prototype verification system supports 100-MHz clock and data rates. The vendor claims that this speed exceeds the test requirements of VHSIC-Phase-II parts and that the system's 100-psec edge placement, 125-psec frequency resolution, and 448-channel capability are appropriate for at-speed verification of ECL and GaAs ASICs. The system comes with an automatic tool for speeding fixture fabrication, reducing wiring errors, and maintaining a 50Ω device environment. The system, which can contain 16 to 224 bidirectional channels or 32 to 448 split pattern-generation and data-acquisition channels, provides 12 timing sets, each consisting of two edges; you can assign any timing set to any pin. With 128 bidirectional channels, $250,000.

Integrated Measurement Systems, 9525 SW Gemini Dr, Beaverton, OR 97005. Phone (503) 626-7117.

Circle No 427

AUTOMATED BRIDGE

- Measures series and parallel capacitance and loss
- Shows loss as Q, resistance, conductance, or dissipation

The 7600 µP-controlled automated bridge makes 3-terminal measurements of series and parallel capacitance and loss. The bridge operates at 1 MHz, and it lets you add programmable external bias voltages of ±100V or ±200V. It makes as many as 70 readings/sec and can display losses as resistance, conductance, dissipation, or Q. The bridge can display the actual measured capacitance or it can display the difference between the measured value and a user-entered nominal value either as a percentage of the nominal or as a difference. The bridge can automatically select full-scale capacitance ranges of 1.9900 pF through 1990.0 pF, or you can choose the range manually. When making remote measurements, the bridge automatically compensates for capacitance of cables of selectable length. The instrument features a real-time clock for time and date stamping of hard-copy records, and three interfaces: Centronics parallel, RS-232C
serial, and IEEE-488 high-speed parallel. $12,500. Delivery, 16 weeks ARO.

**Boonton Electronics Corp., 791 Rte 10, Randolph, NJ 07869. Phone (201) 584-1077.**

**Circle No 428**

**LINEAR IC TESTER**

- Performs go/no-go tests and measures parameters
- Tests more than 150 op amps and voltage comparators

The Model 750 µP-based benchtop linear IC tester tests more than 150 types of single, dual, triple, and quad op amps and voltage comparators. It performs both go/no-go and parametric tests on such devices. When performing go/no-go tests on an op amp, the tester first verifies that the device is closed-loop stable. The tester then ascertains whether the device’s output can swing to at least 75% of the supply voltage. Next, it measures the device’s gain-bandwidth product and compares this measurement against a predetermined limit. When operating in the parametric-measurement mode, the tester can perform 10 types of tests and provide quantitative data; it can run the tests in sequence and can hold the data on its display until you issue a command for it to proceed to the next test. $2495.

**Information Scan Technology Inc., 487 Gianni St, Santa Clara, CA 95054. Phone (408) 988-1908.**

**Circle No 429**

**SUPPLY TESTER**

- Hosted by MS-DOS-based PC
- Has Basic-language software that supports 14 tests

The Model 701 power-supply tester can reside on a desktop. It utilizes an MS-DOS-based IBM PC-compatible computer as a controller. The software supports 14 tests, which include current-limit and voltage adjustments, a p-p noise test, combined line- and load-regulation measurements, and, for multiple-output supplies, cross-regulation measurements. The programming language is Microsoft Basic. Including computer, $11,950.

**Condor Inc., 2311 Statham Parkway, Oxnard, CA 93033. Phone (805) 486-4565.**

**Circle No 430**

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- 19.6608 MHz
- 18.4320 MHz
- 16.0000 MHz
- 12.2880 MHz

**SPECIFICATIONS**

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- Access Time: 8 nsec MAX, 5 nsec TYP
- Frequency Stability: C = ±100 ppm
- Duty: 40/60% to 60/40% at 1/2 V or 1.4V level
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EDN February 18, 1988
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- Can resolve 3-Hz bandwidth

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Marconi Instruments, 3 Pearl Ct, Allendale, NJ 07401. Phone (201) 934-9050. Circle No 431

PLD PROGRAMMER

- Operates with an MS-DOS-computer host
- Programs 20- and 24-pin devices

The Avpal PLD programmer accepts JEDEC files created by CUPL and other PLD-programming languages. It permits you to load files directly from disk into a buffer, edit the files, check PLDs to make sure they are blank, program PLDs from the buffer, read a chip into the buffer, and save the buffer contents to disk. The programmer also lets you read the status of a PLD's security fuse; blow the fuse to prevent unauthorized copying of the device; and display, print, or modify the device's fuse map. The unit consists of a card, which plugs into IBM PCs and compatible machines, and a remote head, which contains a zero-insertion-force socket and connects to the card via a cable. The MS-DOS-based software is menu driven. The programmer handles 20- and 24-pin PLDs made by Monolithic Memories, National Semiconductor, and Texas Instruments. $395.

Avocet Systems Inc, Box 490, Rockport, ME 04856. Phone (800) 448-8500; in ME, (207) 236-9055. TLX 467210. Circle No 432

For additional information call:
Toll-free 1-800-CADDY11 (in Illinois 1-312-394-7755).

For more information, please circle the appropriate number.

Circle No 81

Circle No 82
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**ST LCD Module Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model name</th>
<th>Number of dots</th>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>Dot pitch (mm)</th>
<th>Outline dimensions (mm)</th>
<th>EL Back Light (Option)</th>
<th>Recommended controller</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLX-1181*</td>
<td>640 x 400</td>
<td>1/200</td>
<td>0.35 x 0.35</td>
<td>276 x 168 x 12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>T7779</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLX-932</td>
<td>640 x 200</td>
<td>1/200</td>
<td>0.375 x 0.375</td>
<td>293 x 97.6 x 14</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>T7779</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLX-561</td>
<td>640 x 200</td>
<td>1/200</td>
<td>0.35 x 0.49</td>
<td>275 x 126 x 14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>T7779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLX-711A*</td>
<td>240 x 64</td>
<td>1/64</td>
<td>0.53 x 0.53</td>
<td>180 x 65 x 12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>T6963C**</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLX-341AK*</td>
<td>128 x 128</td>
<td>1/64</td>
<td>0.45 x 0.45</td>
<td>93.2 x 86.6 x 12</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>T6963C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Under development, **Built-in controller

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Publications feature VME Bus and VME/Plus

The 560-pg VME Data Book 1988 is the vendor’s second edition of its data book on VME Bus products. Published simultaneously, the technical brochure on VME/Plus examines several growth-oriented architectural features. The data book contains nine chapters with numerous photos and illustrations. A product-selection matrix arranged in columns introduces each chapter. Further, a product guide helps you to locate the products you are looking for easily and quickly. The brochure features the most recent VME/Plus 32-bit devices. It also contains previews of products in the design stage, which are scheduled for release this year.

Force Computers Inc, 3165 Winchester Blvd, Campbell, CA 95008.
Circle No 435

Optoelectronics guide and data book

The two publications, Optoelectronics Selector Guide (SG87/D) and Optoelectronics Data Book (DL118/D), are divided into product sections: emitters/detectors, isolators, slotted switches, and fiber-optic components. The data book contains 65 new products and their applications and includes a new section on optoelectronic chips or die. Both books contain an industry cross reference and a reliability section.

Motorola Inc, Technical Information Center, Box 52073, Phoenix, AZ 85072.
Circle No 436

Document describes robotics

The 110-pg booklet Robotics...Start Simple, and Structuring Manual comprises three main sections: the fundamentals of robotics; applications and ideas; and structuring for basic automation-system elements of a nonservo robot, including a back-cover fold-out reference chart. You can use the publication as a guide to structuring a robot in the Cartesian coordinate system from standard components.

Mack Corp, 3695 E Industrial Dr, Flagstaff, AZ 86002.
Circle No 437

Digital storage oscilloscopes presented

This 6-pg, 4-color fold-out provides information about two of the vendor’s digital storage oscilloscopes, the DS-6612 and DS-6411. The brochure describes each instruments’ control panel in detail and lists features and specifications. Ample illustrations are included.

Iwatsu Instruments, 430 Commerce Blvd, Carlstadt, NJ 07072.
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Booklet covers lithium products

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LITERATURE

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International Power Sources Inc, 10 Cochituate St, Natick, MA 01760.

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Precision Monolithics Inc, Box 58020, Santa Clara, CA 95052.

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Safety-device options

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Wiltron Co, 490 Jarvis Dr, Morgan Hill, CA 95037.

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Static RAMs and programmable logic devices

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Lattice Semiconductor Corp, Literature Services Dept, Box 2500, Portland, OR 97208.

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328 CIRCLE NO 225
Change is coming for performance reviews, but it's slow and painful

Deborah Asbrand,
Associate Editor

The good news about performance appraisals is that companies are finally starting to take them seriously. The bad news is that the review process is still so dreaded and steeped in misunderstanding that improvements are minimal.

"Performance appraisal is a no-win situation," concedes Bob Glen of the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake (CA). Glen recently managed a project that involved revamping the performance-appraisal system used for 5000 employees at the China Lake and San Diego naval bases. Conducting an evaluation and being evaluated, Glen said at the IEEE's 1987 conference on engineering careers, are "probably the most stressful things you can do. But there's no way around them."

It’s small wonder, then, that for most employees, annual reviews entail the strained nervousness of a superpower summit conference. Employees step into their manager’s office and wait to hear the category or label—unsatisfactory, satisfactory, or above average—to which the year's 50-odd weeks of work have been reduced. But subordinates aren't the only ones who shudder at the thought of yearly assessments. Managers report that they feel just as much, and maybe more, tension.

The problem with performance appraisals is that many businesses pay them only lip service. Instead of serving as an opportunity for a manager and subordinate to meet and constructively discuss the latter’s professional strengths and weaknesses, the annual event is, by design, an exercise in paperwork by which the employer substantiates salary increases and promotions. For most workers, reviews are empty rites of the workplace: Employees need feedback on their performance every day, not just one day a year. And since few managers are trained to provide such support, companies are left with the task of salvaging some usefulness from a system of infrequent reviews.

Human-resource professionals gamely try to help. Performance appraisal is a favorite topic among training professionals, says Patricia Galagan of the American Society of Training and Development (Alexandria, VA). The organization's monthly magazine, *Training and Development Journal*...
**PROFESSIONAL ISSUES**

*Development Journal,* runs several articles each year on implementing and improving performance-appraisal systems. Galagan, the magazine's editor, says the publication's 50,000 readers are hungry for information on the topic because "professionally, they believe it's important." But fueling their interest, she adds, are "the companies they work for," many of which are looking to improve their review systems.

Indeed, after years of viewing employee evaluations as a necessary evil, more American businesses are waking up to the advantages they can derive from a well-planned performance-appraisal system. Until recently, human resources was the stepchild of corporate culture, says Gary Latham, chairman of the University of Washington's management and organization department. But currently, he says, "there's the realization that we've put maximum efforts into finance and technology, and that we now have to put as much emphasis on our internal systems."

Many corporations, too, are seeking to eliminate cost-of-living salary increases and adopt a pay-for-performance system. Implementing merit pay, though, leads many businesses back to their appraisal processes. "Companies are finding that they can't begin to pay for performance until they're able to define what good performance is," says Audrey Ellison, marketing manager for Organizational Dynamics, a Burlington, MA management-training and consulting firm.

Also attracting employers' interest is the important role that review documents play in lawsuits that employees file against former employers—and the large sums that courts have been awarding employees for damages. For example, nine laid-off employees of Miles Inc, the maker of Alka Seltzer, sued the company for age discrimination. They claimed that they were given pink slips because of their ages, not their job performance; Miles countered that only the workers who performed most poorly were dismissed in the company-wide layoff. Miles lost the suit and in August 1986 was ordered to pay the workers $1.63 million in damages. Key to the fired employees' victory were copies of their performance reviews, which contained glowing descriptions of their abilities.

**The paper chase**

Parting with time-honored systems, though, is not easy. Many companies, for example, believe that revamping their evaluation forms can bring substantive change to their review systems. Studies, however, show that the arrangement of evaluation-form questions or the way they're phrased has little bearing on a review system's effectiveness. "Generally, all of the tools seem to work if the people using them believe in them," says Pat Gallegos, personnel director for Evans and Sutherland Computer Corp, a Salt Lake City, UT maker of high-end graphics terminals. "Whether you use a blank sheet of paper or a ranking system doesn't really matter."

Relinquishing old attitudes about performance appraisal is even more difficult. The review process is an emotional mine field for managers and employees alike. "There's a lot of fear surrounding the process on both sides," says Richard Swanson, director of the University of Minnesota's training and development research center. "Supervisors don't feel comfortable being in a godlike position and judging people. So they avoid it."

Newly promoted or ill-trained managers are often unprepared for the hurt feelings and deflated egos that result from poorly conducted reviews. Don Wilson says that on first becoming a manager at Bell Laboratories in the 1960s, he expected to conduct performance reviews in the workmanlike fashion that he performed his other responsibilities. He quickly recognized his mistake. "I didn't think about how I was shaping the person on the other end of the process," he says. "It was only when I saw people were hurt that I realized how devastating [the performance review] can be to self-esteem."

Performance appraisals bring "a great deal of trauma to both parties," says Wilson, now a telecommunications researcher for Bell Communications Research in Morristown, NJ. Thirty-five years of reviewing and being reviewed have convinced Wilson of the futility of ranking, rating, and categorizing employees. "We're spending a lot of energy trying to measure very small differences between people and placing a great deal of importance on those differences."

Engineers, in particular, scoff at the quirks of the review process, so much of which hinges on the skills—and idiosyncracies—of the manager conducting the evaluation. Few performance-appraisal problems are occupation-specific, but consultants and researchers agree that engineers, whose field is so precise, chafe at the personal and subjective process of job reviews. "People in engineering always say that performance appraisals aren't objective or measurable enough," says Norman Smallwood, a partner of Novations Group Inc, a Provo, UT, consulting firm. "But the simple truth is that [judging] performance is always subjective."

The chief obstacle to achieving more communication and less measurement is management's reluctance to abandon the once-yearly...
review system. Feedback needs to occur regularly, human-resource officials say, not one day each year. Latham points to sports as the best example of how frequent discussions benefit performance: Coaches “don’t wait until the end of the season to let people know what they’re doing wrong.”

Once-a-year reviews attempt to accomplish too much in too little time. In addition to covering an employee’s job performance and rating, the review discussion often includes pay increases, possible promotion, and career guidance. As a result, employees leave their manager’s office shell-shocked. “People are told that they’re average performers, [and] they start to stew,” says Smallwood. “Then they’re told about a salary increase—which, because they’re still stewing, they may not even notice—and then the manager says ‘Now let’s talk about your career.’”

Yet persuading companies to dismantle a system of annual reviews is difficult because most can’t envision a replacement for it. “Companies want to part with it because it’s not working, but the question they ask is ‘how?’” says Ellison.

Experts agree that the first step to solving review-process problems is to conduct performance appraisals several times a year. Often, appraisals constitute the only opportunity employees have of receiving feedback on their work, and “they need to be done at least quarterly to do any good,” says Latham. “Think about the surprise quizzes that you took in school. When you arrived in class, the teacher announced the quiz and instructed you to place your books under your seat. You hated it, but, boy, did you study for that class. Performance is at a maximum in that kind of class.”

At the very least, says Latham, salary and promotion reviews should be conducted independently of performance reviews, particularly if employees are asked to perform self-evaluations. “Self-evaluations are worthwhile so long as money and promotion opportunities aren’t tied to them,” Latham says. “Then it’s like asking the person to testify against himself.”

The next task is helping managers to kick their dependence on the paperwork of the process and learn the art of constructive conversation. “Managers need to learn to explain their position,” Gallegos says, “not defend it.”

Feel like a number
The good news for employees is that the authors of human-resource studies are now turning their attention from the tools of appraisal to the targets of those tools—the employees. Researchers are examining how people respond to interviews and the ways in which they can disagree without feeling defensive.

A more humane system of appraisal, however, seems a long way off. The June 1987 issue of Training and Development Journal contained a monograph entitled “An uneasy look at performance appraisal,” which has been widely cited by training professionals. In the article, the late Douglas MacGregor criticized the cold, assembly-line-like quality of most review systems. “As far as the assumptions of the conventional appraisal process are concerned,” MacGregor wrote, “we still have what is practically identical with a program for product inspection.”

MacGregor’s theories are not controversial. Indeed, they are in close agreement with those of other industry experts. So, why has his monograph generated so much commentary? Because it’s 30 years old, a reprint from a 1957 issue of the Harvard Business Review.
## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

### 1988 Editorial Calendar and Planning Guide

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Call today for information:

- **East Coast**: Janet O. Penn (201) 228-8610
- **West Coast**: Dan Brink (714) 851-9422
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Qualify with a BSEE or BSME plus three years' experience in the following areas: digital and analog component evaluation and failure analysis; electromechanical failure analysis and problem resolution specifying electrical and mechanical component requirements (resistors and capacitors through VLSI and ASICs); SMT components; component supplier interfacing on specifications and quality improvement; disk drives. Experience in INTEL 80286/80386 Assembly language programming is preferred.

Product Quality Assurance Engineers:

Help us maintain the highest user satisfaction ratings through quality assurance management. From statistical process control, to formulating quality assurance procedures, to establishing workmanship standards, the challenge is yours. To qualify, you'll need a BSEE degree and two years' experience with disk drives, keyboards, power supplies, or printed circuit boards, and failure analysis at the component level.

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Manage hardware and software diagnostic testing with state-of-the-art automatic test equipment. Your BSEE or MSEE degree should be complemented with at least two years' related experience in designated ATE test fixtures/bed of nails fixtures with a background in power supply testing and transmission line theory as related to fixturing.

Familiarity with Teradyne L200 and Genrad test equipment, 'C' and Assembly programming languages, using industry standard architecture and MS-DOS in an 80286/80386/8086 environment is essential.

Component Test Engineers:

You'll ensure quality control through engineering analysis, device characterization, and failure verification of digital and linear devices such as: custom ASICs, complex microprocessors and peripherals, advanced CMOS logic, static and dynamic memories, and other precision components.

You should have a BSEE and three years' experience in either ATE component test equipment, analog testing, printed circuit boards, component/incorrect boards, or vendor quality inspection and supplier selection.

Vendor Quality Engineers:

Coordinate device qualifications with vendors and purchasing. You'll lead the way conducting tests and evaluating design and redesign peripheral problems to maintain the highest user satisfaction ratings through quality control. You must have at least two years' experience with peripherals and project management, plus a BSIE or BSEE degree.

Cost Reduction Engineers:

Provide innovative solutions to cost reduction problems by creating designs to meet the requirements of established goals. You should have a BS in EE, EET,
We expect a little more.

or other related engineering field, with two years' experience in digital systems design. In addition, you should have excellent communication skills and the ability to move multiple projects toward completion.

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Microprocessor Logic and ASIC Design Engineers:
Challenge your expertise in high-speed logic design and/or microprocessor system design using flow charts and timing diagrams for digital design and detailed design analysis. Your experience should include vendor libraries, test vendor generation, simulation checkout, and TTL emulators for gate array standard cell design. Familiarity with CAE systems used in logic design, test vector generation, simulation checkout, and documentation is also necessary. You must have five years' related experience plus a BSEE or equivalent degree; an MSEE degree is preferred.

Systems Software Engineers:
Evaluate, design, and develop firmware, operating systems, device drivers, and utility software for PC systems. You'll need a BSCS, BSEE or equivalent degree with four years' related experience in PC software development, 8086/286/386 Assembly/"C" language programming in MS-DOS, OS/2, and/or UNIX/XENIX operating systems.

Systems Architects:
Design new products by investigating and evaluating system compatibility and performance of design alternatives and new technologies. You'll develop hardware compatibility tests and performance analysis tools.
Qualify with a BSEE, MSEE preferred, and three years' hardware background with a knowledge of microprocessor-based systems software. In addition, experience with CPUs/memory/bus architecture, numeric co-processors, file subsystems, network/communications, graphic subsystems, and state machines is required.

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Please specify the position for which you wish to be considered.
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Stonehenge, one of the most famous of all the classical megalith monuments, has long been an important part of the popular and scientific imagination. Its origin has been the cause of speculation for years, as scientists try to discern who had the intellect and ingenuity to create a celestial observatory of such astronomical significance and exactness.

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- Space Environments
- Propulsion
- Cryogenics

**Avionics**
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- Electrical Power
- Instrumentation
- RF Systems
- Parts Engineering
- Harness Design/Installation
- Liaison
- Analog/Digital Circuit Design
- Avionics Systems
- Mechanical Packaging
- Control Systems
- Guidance & Navigation

**Systems**
- Systems Requirements
- Systems Safety

**Dynamics/Analysis**
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- Environmental Dynamics
- Acoustics
- Jettison Trajectory
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- CAE
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EDN February 18, 1988
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BS in Metallurgy, Chemistry, or Materials Science, and 7-10 years experience, including supervision. The desirable candidate will have Materials Engineering experience in an Aerospace Instrument or Electronic Systems Company including familiarity with printed wiring board fabrication and assembly techniques, metal finishing, heat treatment and general metallurgy.

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Qualified candidates will have a minimum of 5-10 years experience in the design or manufacture of printed wiring board and/or electronic chassis, preferably in a military or electronics environment. This new position will be responsible for establishing and coordinating a team to interface with design and quality engineering and to insure product producibility to cost.

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This position is responsible for the programming, set-up and operation of automatic pick-and-place equipment and for troubleshooting the mechanical and electrical problems that occur with these systems. Also responsible for training maintenance personnel and recommending layout and artwork changes to products in order to improve their manufacturability.

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Reporting to the Manager of PCB Assembly, this position is responsible for directing the activities of the Industrial Engineering Group who support all the major product lines in this microcircuit manufacturing facility. Included in the development, modification and documentation of the process flow diagrams, visual line aids for the assembly operations and labor rate standards and line balance audit. Also responsible for reviewing equipment capacity and performing operational analysis time studies.

Experience in the fabrication of conventional and SMD PC Board assembly is required. Familiarity with polymer, thick film or chip and wire microcircuits would be beneficial. BSIE required.

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This individual will establish the measurements and process controls necessary to detect entry of any factors that might adversely affect product quality or reliability. Also, this position will develop and implement quality levels and appropriate defect classification for quality rating of assembled products.

A BSEE or equivalent along with 2 years experience in the setting-up and usage of statistical process controls is required.

TEST EQUIPMENT SECTION MANAGER

Reporting to the Plant Manufacturing Engineering Manager, this position will be responsible for developing and implementing test systems and production equipment improvements which will result in improved reliability and overall performance. This individual will also manage test systems maintenance, spare parts inventory and upgrades to existing equipment.

Requirements include a BSEE and practical experience with the programming and maintenance of integrated manufacturing line test equipment (i.e., Everett Charles, Zehntel, H.P., Gen Rad and Teradyne systems).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

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Parallel processing spurs high-end-computer growth

Parallel-processing architectures will account for 26% of the growth in the worldwide high-performance computer market from 1986 to 1991, according to a report by Electronic Trend Publications (ETP) of Saratoga, CA. In 1985, total revenues from systems shipped in this market equaled $20 billion. In 1990, revenues will be $39.6 billion, and 48% of all systems shipped will incorporate some form of parallel-processing design. Although mainframes and superminicomputers will represent 87% of the 1990 market's dollar value, a new class of computers—including minisupercomputers, data processors, array processors, and symbol processors—will account for more than $1 billion of the market's value. The value of the total installed base of parallel-processing machines, which was $173.5 million in 1986, will rise to $264.9 million by 1991.

In the early stages of the market's growth, the demand for parallel-processing machines will come primarily from the scientific and technical fields. However, as 1990 approaches, the drawbacks of alternative processing methods will augment the growth of parallel-processing systems. ETP's report points out a number of these drawbacks. In the first place, single-processor-based architectures are reaching their theoretical limits in terms of speed. Further, I/O linkages in application-specific array processors and networks can be slow. Finally, general-purpose minicomputers and mainframes will simply prove unsuitable for high-performance computing, for which application-specific systems will prove necessary.

Because parallel processing uses multiple arrays of CPUs simultaneously, it can achieve speeds 10 to 100 times faster than can the older, uniprocessor systems. Hardware-related issues crucial to parallel processing include VLSI circuitry, gallium arsenide ICs, megabit-memory-chip development, improved internal channel speeds, hybrid optoelectronic circuitry, and better technology for cooling circuitry. All of these key elements are either under development or already available.

EMI/RFI market to exceed $8 billion by 1993

From 1983 to 1986, the market for EMI-shielding equipment and facilities grew from $540 million to more than $1 billion. By 1993, the market will exceed $8 billion, according to MIRC (Market Intelligence Research Co) of Mountain View, CA. Increased demand from government, military, and industrial sectors will drive this healthy growth rate.

The sophistication of modern electronic equipment and a heightened awareness of security needs have made EMI a critical issue. Industry in general has become more concerned about how EMI influences product performance, and the government and military sectors are placing increasing emphasis on protection from security leaks. At the same time, EMI-shielding products are steadily growing more dependable, more attractive in price, and better looking.

MIRC divides the market for EMI-shielding equipment and facilities into two major segments: architectural shielding structures and shielding for electronic equipment. Suppliers of architectural shielding structures are striving to provide turnkey services to customers. Among their products are windows with such features as wire mesh and transparent conductive coatings; room enclosures, which include both welded stand-alone and modular products; doors and walls; and building materials and related services. Suppliers of electronic-equipment shielding offer such products as paint; zinc arc spray; plating; conductive plastics; and minor products such as conductive foils, tapes, gaskets, and sealants.
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amplifiers

0.5 to 1000 MHz from $13.95 (5 to 24 qty)

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The new MAN-amplifier series... another Mini-Circuits' price/performance breakthrough.

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<td>8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>15.95</td>
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††±0.5dB Gain Compression
Max input power (no damage) +15dBm; VSWR in/out 1.8:1 max.

## Table Notes
- **MODEL**
- **FREQ RANGE (MHz)**
- **GAIN dB**
- **MAX OUT/PWR dBm**
- **NF dB**
- **DC PWR 12V**
- **PRICE $/ea. (5-24)**

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Example of 1kV HEXFET Stability: After 1000 hours of HTRB testing, TO-3 device performs beyond rated voltage with no current leakage.

Available Packages With Corresponding Rds(on) Values

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<tr>
<td>1000V</td>
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<td>5.6Ω</td>
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