Dialight sees a need:
(Need: The widest choice for your every application.)

513 SERIES With bezel for snap-in panel mounting. Alternate, momentary and snap-action contacts with ratings to 5 amps, N.O., N.C. and two circuit (one N.O., one N.C.). Low level switches also available. Round, square and rectangular bezels in four colors; caps from ¼" to ½" in more than 12 colors. Illuminated caps with or without legends. UL listed.

513 SERIES Same as above, but without bezel. For panel or sub-panel mounting. All switch contacts are gold plated for high reliability. Totally enclosed within anodized aluminum housing. Low level and D.P.D.T. snap action and contactless solid state switches also available. UL listed.

913 SERIES Miniature size, mount in ¾" hole. Red, green or yellow LED operates from 5 to 28V. Neon operates from 125 VAC. Momentary action. Choice of S.P.S.T. double break, N.O., N.C. or two circuits (one N.O., one N.C.). Life: 1,000,000 operations.

922 SERIES Incandescent lighted, operates from 5 to 28V. Miniature size, mount in ¾" clearance hole. Life: 1,000,000 operations (bottom switch).

545 SERIES Low priced thumbwheel switches available in standard and miniature sizes with BCD or decimal format. Positive detents for easy action. Miniature switch snaps together, no tools or hardware needed, on ¾" centers. Gold bifurcated contacts assure high reliability. Rugged design allows operation from -25°C to +85°C. Modern low profile—recessed on panel face to eliminate accidental activation.

PUSH BUTTON CAPS Round, square and rectangular shapes in wide variety of sizes and colors. With hot stamped, engraved or film legends.

Dialight, the company with the widest choice in switches, LEDs, indicator lights and readouts, looks for needs . . . your needs . . . and then they develop solutions for your every application. No other company offers you one-stop shopping in all these product areas. And no other company has more experience in the visual display field. Dialight helps you do more with these products than any other company in the business, because we are specialists that have done more with them. Talk to the specialists at Dialight first. You won't have to talk to anyone else. Send for your free new copy of Dialight's brochure on illuminated push button switches and matching indicator lights. Write today.

See Dialight.

Dialight, A North American Philips Company
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Circle 900 on reader service card
There's something very special about this line of HP XY recorders...

the newest addition is the fastest most sensitive machine we've ever built.

HP's line of XY recorders is designed to let you choose the right machine with the right options to do the right kind of job for your lab. First: a basic one-pen workhorse. Then, a fast high-performance version. And a two-pen model that doesn't sacrifice speed.

Now, HP introduces a very special combination of acceleration and sensitivity: The Model 7047A.

This is an outstanding XY recorder, the top of the line. Sensitivity of 50 µV/in. Acceleration in the Y axis of 3000 in/sec² and 2000 in/sec² in the X axis. With fully guarded input and 130db common mode rejection.

To meet the demands of the most exacting lab work, the 7047A gives you a switchable input filter, 11 scales of calibrated offset, internal time base and TTL remote control. All as standard equipment.

And like all recorders in the line, the 7047A is built on a strong die-cast aluminum mainframe. Inside, there are no complicated slip clutches, just tough, continuous duty servo motors that can be driven offscale independently without damage.

This is the best of the best XY recorders ever offered by Hewlett-Packard. Prices start at $2,850 (domestic USA price only). For complete details on the new 7047A and the other recorders in the HP line, see your HP field representative or write Hewlett-Packard, 1501 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California 94304.
It takes more than an accurate meter to make accurate power measurements. It takes a sensor with low SWR.

And this is just what you get with the HP 435A Power Meter and its associated thermocouple power sensor. The HP 8481A Sensor’s SWR is typically one-half that of other mounts. Specs are <1.2 to 12.4 GHz and <1.3 to 18 GHz.

The resulting reduction in mismatch error means overall measurement accuracy is substantially higher.

Up to now, overall inaccuracies could be as high as 10-20% with high SWR mounts.

The 435A/8481A combination also gives you:
- **Broad Frequency Coverage**: Work from 10 MHz to 18 GHz without change of setup.
- **Wide Dynamic Range**: Measure from 0.3 μW to 100 mW (−35 to +20 dBm) with just one sensor.
- **Built-in Power Reference**: Verify meter/sensor calibration at any time for added confidence in your measurements.

Now available:
- **Three New Precision Sensors**: For lower RF (100 KHz to 4.2 GHz); for 75 ohm systems; and for higher power: 3 mW to 3 W (10 MHz to 18 GHz).

Price: 435A Power Meter $750; 8481A Sensor $400.

Domestic USA prices only.

For complete information, call your HP field engineer or write.
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82 **And In the next Issue . . .**

Special report on the electronics industries in Japan . . . matching readouts and temperature transducers.

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**Highlights**

**Cover**: Standard bus links assorted instruments, 95

International agreement on a standard instrument interface will make it much easier to build systems out of instruments made by different companies in different countries. This two-part article describes the proposed bus system from the viewpoints of the system designer and the instrument designer.

**Opposition to IBM's satellite proposal grows, 67**

Fear of yet another U.S. communications monopoly has both Government agencies and private industry lining up against IBM's proposed entry into satellite communications.

**Charge-transfer devices make analog filters, 113**

The complex filters, delay lines, and multiplexers required by today's large communications systems can be built out of charge-transfer devices—chips that bring analog-signal processing the high-performance, low-cost advantages of MOS technology.

**Modeling the bipolar transistor, Part 3, 145**

A computer-aided-design program needs values for many bipolar-transistor parameters before it can utilize the second-level nonlinear Ebers-Moll model described in Part 2 of this series. The third and last article describes how to measure the parameters.
Standardization is an important milestone along the road called technological progress. And right now, impacted by the rising demand for automated instrumentation systems, the world’s instruments makers are getting together on an international standard for interface design. The result: a faster and cheaper route to creating complex instrumentation systems.

You’ll find a complete description of the interface standard and a detailed presentation on what it will mean to designers in the 12-page article that starts on page 95.

The article was written by David W. Ricci and Gerald E. Nelson of Hewlett-Packard Co., which initiated the interface standard proposal. Supported by other makers, the proposal was accepted recently at the Bucharest meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission and referred to national standards agencies for final action.

The proposal’s impact on instrument system design can be gauged by the territory it covers—the data bus’s physical connector, the roles of the interconnecting bus wires, and the logic conventions, format, and timing of control and data signals. Also covered, as the article points out, are “other factors necessary in a communications link that will be capable of interconnecting instruments and peripherals—computers, voltmeters, card readers—made any place in the world.”

Actually, our interface article is two stories in one. The first part is for the system engineer and covers the capabilities and limitations of the standard when it comes to system design. The second part, aimed at the instrument designer, homes in on how the interface approach can be applied to the design of instruments themselves.

The state of the economy—at home, as well as around the world—is not exactly rosy. Along with other industries, electronics is feeling the pinch of inflation, high interest rates, and slackening demands. To keep you abreast of what’s happening to the business of electronics, we’ve put together an illuminating pair of Probing the News stories.

On page 78, you’ll find the results of a survey we have just completed on a key short-term economic indicator—money. The conclusion: accounts receivable are still too high as customers put off paying their bills. There is a severe money squeeze, due largely to the high cost of borrowing, and the emphasis at more and more companies is on strict “asset” control, especially of inventories.

Then, on page 82, you can read about an important long-term indicator—expansion plans. In the view of many semiconductor companies, “the world next year will be flat.” That view has triggered the delay or abandonment of a host of plant-expansion projects by U.S. companies, both here and abroad. But the picture is not altogether clearcut for this yeasty segment of the electronics field, because some companies are pressing ahead with plant expansions, despite the generally grey world economic picture.

Publisher’s letter
A new digital phasemeter that's accurate to .05°?

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continuous precision measurement
from 0°—360.00°
no 0°/360° ambiguity, right down
to readings as small as .01°
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RAYTHEON

Readers comment

Storing vested interest?

To the Editor: A real measure of the effectiveness of a computer is the number of bits of stored program required to accomplish a given operation. Considering the instruction sets of most of the available microprocessors, one wonders if the designers of these sets had a vested interest in maximizing the required storage, instead of minimizing it.

One class of instructions in which the design approach can result in a differential factor of two or more in required storage is that of conditional tests. On one side, we see the skip instructions, which usually require another instruction to complete the operation, and on the other side, we have branch instructions, which are self-contained.

Speaking from experience with both approaches, I believe that the conditional-skip approach typically needs at least twice as many bits of storage to do anything useful as does the jump approach. Furthermore, programming with explicit jump instructions is conceptually easier and less error-prone, a very real consideration, since software accounts for so much of the computing dollar.

I hope manufacturers of the next generation of microprocessors adopt jumps instead of skips; they are more efficient.

Ernest Stiltner
Boulder, Colo.

Providing a decimal output

To the Editor: Re Jack Lambert's article, "Providing a decimal output for a calculator chip" [Electronics, Aug. 8, p. 105], I believe that if segment inputs a, d, e, f (d instead of b) were used, Mr. Lambert would find that the only redundancy is on 0 and 8, which still requires the g segment input to resolve. However, 3 and 7 are now unique (as well as others). Thus, one inverter and two NAND gates may be eliminated.

Robert L. LaFara
Naval Avionics Facility
Indianapolis, Ind.

The author replies: You are indeed correct, and your selection of segments will simplify the design since it frees two NAND gates, one of which can be used as an inverter so that only two packs are needed for the converter.

To elaborate on the published article, however, it was my desire to have the output dark when there was no input to the demultiplexer. For the segment selection a, d, e, f and g, any unexcited numeral will, when converted, indicate decimal one. Thus a readout with leading zeros suppressed will display leading 1s. For my purpose it was worth the extra hardware to eliminate this.

Arithmetic is simple

To the Editor: In your New products section [Electronics, Sept. 19, p. 156] it is written that National Semiconductor's LM3611 series peripheral drivers each contains a pair of TTL gates driving 300 milliamperes and 80-volt-output power transistors—"said to be double the voltage capability of other monolithic peripheral drivers."

Simple arithmetic shows that the 80-volt capability of the National LM3611 is not twice the 100-volt minimum rating of the Sprague Series 500 monolithic power drivers, which have been on the market for some four years!

The National Series 3611 is intended for relays, lamps, solenoids, etc., and this is exactly the type of interface provided by the Sprague power drivers. Also, our relay driver versions incorporate integral suppression diodes for use with inductive loads.

Paul R. Emerald
Sprague Electric Co.

Faster than stated

To the Editor: In the News update section [Electronics, Sept. 5, p. 42], the author said the IBM Word Processing System (referring to our magnetic media typewriters) typed at a speed of 11 characters per second. In fact, all these IBM typewriters operate at a speed of approximately 15 c/s.

Fred Steinberg
IBM Corp.
Franklin Lakes, N.J.
A linear gold mine in Silicon Valley

All is not gold that glitters in some linear IC cost/performance claims. At Teledyne's big plant in Silicon Valley we produce only the genuine nuggets—the linears that have passed the test of time.

Teledyne keeps cost low by concentrating on volume production of the most universally applicable types of linears. And you know performance is high because these have proved their worth in thousands of system designs.

Some are extra fine. For example, our 141 op amp gives better slew rate, input bias and offset current performance than does a 107. Likewise, our 142 outperforms the 101A in most applications. And if you don’t need the high performance of a 108, our 142 will do the job just fine—at a lot lower price.

And don’t worry about your committed system designs caving in. We support your needs with linears stocked in all the popular packages, with unpackaged chips, and with military-grade parts processed to MIL-STD-883.

SILICON VALLEY'S BEST LINEARS

Operational Amplifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Voltage Regulators</th>
<th>Voltage Comparators</th>
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<td>709/709C</td>
<td>710/710C</td>
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<td>741/741C</td>
<td>711/711C</td>
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<tr>
<td>108/208/308</td>
<td>142/242/342*</td>
<td>111/311</td>
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<td>3302</td>
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<td>747/747C</td>
<td>2740*</td>
<td>139/239/339</td>
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<td>748/748C</td>
<td>1558/1458/1458C</td>
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Dual Timers

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<td>810/810C</td>
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Transistor Arrays

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<tr>
<td>810/810C</td>
<td>829/829C*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830/830C*</td>
<td>829/829C*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Teledyne proprietary linears

Best of all, you don’t have to go prospecting for our linears. You’ll find them all at Teledyne distributors. And if you need factory volume and pricing, call a Teledyne rep or come straight to our linear gold mine in Silicon Valley. Either way, you’ll strike it rich.
Solid Tantalums for Solid Performance

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ASK FOR BULLETIN 3546 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL NUMBER 30

EPOXY-DIPPED TANTALEX® CAPACITORS

Type 1960D Low-cost capacitors that utilize high-quality tantalum pellet construction. Dipped coating is hard insulating resin highly resistant to moisture and mechanical damage. Designed for printed circuit board applications. Wide range of capacitance values with voltage ratings from 4 to 50 VDC.

ASK FOR BULLETIN 3545B INFORMATION RETRIEVAL NUMBER 31

HERMETICALLY-SEALED METAL-ENCASED TANTALEX® TUBULAR CAPACITORS

Type 1500D Polarized units offer high capacitance, long life, low leakage current, low dissipation factor, and high stability. Also available to Spec. MIL-C-39003 as CSR09, CSR13, and CSR23.

Type 1510D Non-polarized capacitors with the same outstanding characteristics as Type 1500D units. Also available to Spec. MIL-C-39003 as CSR91.

ASK FOR BULLETINS 3520G, 3520.2A, 3521B, 3521.7 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL NUMBER 32

MOLDED DOMINO® TANTALEX® CAPACITORS

Type 1930D For hybrid circuit and low-profile printed circuit board applications. Offer superior mechanical protection, as well as excellent stability in severe operating and storage environments. Can be attached to substrates or circuit boards by conventional methods.

ASK FOR BULLETIN 3532A INFORMATION RETRIEVAL NUMBER 33

ULTRA-MINIATURE TANTALEX® CAPACITORS FOR MINIATURE CIRCUITS

Types 1820D and 1830D Cylindrical-shaped Type 1820D and rectangular-shaped Type 1830D capacitors, ideal for subminiature assemblies requiring the ultimate in component density, offer high volumetric efficiency. Housed in polyester-film sleeving with epoxy resin end seals, ensuring excellent moisture resistance.

ASK FOR BULLETIN 3517 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL NUMBER 34

MINIATURE RED TOP® TANTALEX® TUBULAR CAPACITORS

Type 1620D Capacitors in resin-sealed cases offer excellent stability. For use on printed wiring boards, in packaged circuit modules, and in applications where space is at a premium. Priced competitively with axial lead molded case units. Available on reels, with taped leads, for automatic machine insertion on PC boards.

ASK FOR BULLETIN 3535B INFORMATION RETRIEVAL NUMBER 35

For complete technical data on any of these Sprague solid tantalum capacitor types, write for the applicable Engineering Bulletin(s) to Technical Literature Service, Sprague Electric Company, Marshall Street, North Adams, Mass. 01247.

The home radio printing-press

Broadcasting had scarcely got started, before radio men began asking themselves what other use or uses could be made of the radio waves to furnish other services to the home. And now, after some years of experimentation, we seem to be entering upon a new period of visual broadcasting, when it will be possible to scatter across the countryside, to homes in cities and hamlets, printed pages and pictures, delivered with the speed of light.

Thus "the radio printing press in the home," may soon be a reality, paralleling the commercial use already made of the same facsimile methods by the great newspaper and communication groups.

Home facsimile systems [being developed include]:
- Otho Fulton’s Fultograph
- Sepia-colored solid and half-tone images recorded by a stylus on moistened, chemically treated paper by electrolytic action. One sheet (8½ by 11 inches) printed at a time, one sheet in six minutes, with automatic reloading. Detail: 60 lines to the inch. Probable retail cost $50. Operates from modern radio receiver. Suitable for reproduction of text, cartoon, and half-tone images comparable in quality and appearance with rotogravure.
- J.V.L. Hogan’s Radio Pen
- Black-and-white images recorded in ink by magnetic pen on a continuous roll of paper, image three inches wide. Detail: 60 lines per inch. Probable retail cost: $35. Operates on output of any modern receiver. Suitable for reproduction of cartoon and type at a rate of 40 words per minute.
- C.J. Young’s Lawnmower
- Black-and-white or half-tone images recorded from carbon paper on continuous roll of paper, 8½ inches wide, by a helix-and-bar system. Detail: 100 lines per inch. Suitable for continuous reproduction of text, cartoons, and half-tone images at a rate of 100 words per minute. System being developed by RCA Victor Company.

From the pages of Electronics, November, 1934

40 years ago

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From the pages of Electronics, November, 1934
The counter specialists have done it again!

New S-D family makes buying decisions easy. 5 MHz to 512 MHz.

Whether you need a simple frequency counter, a complete universal counter-timer, or a quality communications counter, Systron-Donner has it...at a sensible price and with features nobody else has.

1. Low cost frequency counter. Model 6202A is a simple, straightforward and reliable workhorse for frequency counting to 5 MHz. Especially suited for industry and education. Price only $435.

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3. Great communications trio. S-D gives you a choice of three frequency counters, all with 8 digits, tone measurement and sensitivity control to reject noisy signals. Options include 5 oscillators to $10^{-10}/24$ hr. and an internal battery pack. Model 6220A is a 50 MHz unit upgradeable to 180 MHz or 512 MHz. Price $650. Model 6241 covers to 180 MHz. Price $885. Model 6252 (shown) measures to 512 MHz. Price $1195. Relay overload protection and metered input are standard on the 6251 and 6252.

For immediate details contact your Scientific Devices office or Systron-Donner at 1 Systron Drive, Concord, CA 94518. Phone (415) 676-5000.

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In bipolar PROM fuses can stand the

Time has proved that Intel's polysilicon fused, electrically Schottky programmable ROMs are the most reliable bipolar PROMs made. Our polysilicon fuses show absolutely no regrowth or opening—not in systems in the field, not even after billions of fuse hours of high temperature reverse bias at 125°C. Nor have any failed in 1.2 billion hours of operating system life tests at 85°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>WORST CASE ACCESS TIME</th>
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<td>1K (256X4)</td>
<td>3601</td>
<td>70 ns</td>
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<td>NOW</td>
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<td>3601M</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3624</td>
<td>70 ns</td>
<td>1Q, 1975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Today, the industry's highest density, highest performance PROMs have polysilicon fuse reliability. Intel's new 3604 is the first 4K design in real production. It dissipates only 60 μW/bit with the 3604-6 low stand-by power option. Yet 70 ns is guaranteed from 0-75°C, not just at 25°C. The new 2K and 4K designs offer three-state output options—3622 and 3624. And the 3601-1, at 50 ns worst case access, is the world's fastest PROM. The ultimate in military PROMs is the 3601M, with maximum access time of 90 ns from -55 to +125°C.

These PROMs all program easily, in less than a second, with high programming yields, using any of several standard programmers. Intel distributors do it FREE. Or, buy 10,000-up and we'll provide the programmer. Most important, when a polysilicon fuse is blown, it

Ms, only polysilicon test of time.

oxidizes completely. There is no conductive residue to short other parts of the circuit. In contrast, blown nichrome does produce conductive residue. Moreover, nichrome can regrow, and moisture can cause unblown nichrome fuses to open over time. No wonder experts question the reliability of nichrome fused PROMs.

The very structure of an Intel PROM is inherently more reliable. You'll find no dissimilar metals, as you do in nichrome-aluminum interfaces, in our bipolar PROMs. The fuses are semiconductor material. And polysilicon is classically simple compared to blown junctions. Blown junctions miss the target, being complex, difficult to fabricate and requiring tight programming control. They also require high current programming pulses that may blow the wrong junction.

Our prices are low because Intel has always used Schottky and polysilicon technologies for high volume memory production. We fabricate the fuses with our standard silicon gate MOS process and make the rest of the PROM with our standard Schottky bipolar technology, also used for our compatible metal mask ROMs.

Write Intel for a PROM application note. It shows how to add this monumental reliability to your system at low cost.

Intel Corporation, 3065 Bowers Avenue, Santa Clara, California 95051.
(408) 246-7501. Free programming from your ASCII paper tape or master PROMs at Almac/Stroun, Cramer, Hamilton/Avnet, Sheridan Sales, Industrial Components, and L. A. Varah.
Announcing the Battery Status Indicator—a new LED/IC combination

GaAsP LED, 0.2 mcd at 3V, 0 mcd at 2V.

Miniature T-1 lamp

Voltage-sensing IC controls LED

尺寸 1/8
Dead batteries! Everyone hates 'em. And most battery powered equipment—cameras, tape recorders, calculators—don’t warn you until it’s too late.

Now Litronix—the world’s largest manufacturer of LEDs—introduces the RLC-400 Battery Status Indicator. It’s a red GaAsP warning light and voltage-sensing IC combined in one little T-1 lamp package. The light is on at 3V, off at 2V.

One of the nation’s most prominent camera manufacturers uses it. Any battery-powered device that uses it may acquire an important competitive advantage at low cost.

The Litronix Battery Status Indicator will cost you only 60¢ in quantities of 1000. And you keep production costs down because you don’t have to test, assemble and inventory several components.

If you need a warning light that goes on and off at different voltages, get in touch with us. We may be able to help you.

You can get a free sample of the Battery Status Indicator by writing us on your company letterhead. Or if you want more information quick, contact Litronix, 19000 Homestead Road, Cupertino, California 95014. Phone 408-257-7910. TWX 910-338-0022.

No wonder we’re No. 1 in LEDs
People

Schulke moves to manage IEEE

New, Maj. Gen. H.A. Schulke, Jr., right, will take over next year as IEEE's general manager.

During his rise to the directorship of communications-electronics for the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Schulke, Jr., gave new meaning to the Gilbert and Sullivan line that "he is the very model of a modern major general."

"Judd" Schulke is a specialist who supplemented his 1946 bachelor of science from West Point with a doctorate in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois. And on Jan. 1, 1975, when he leaves the Army to succeed the retiring Donald G. Fink as general manager of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Dr. Schulke—"I prefer doctor to general," he says quietly—looks forward to becoming a model modern manager. Considering the JCS management responsibilities he has mastered, he should not find the transition difficult.

"I consider this the greatest opportunity of my life," says Schulke, 51, of his new job, one whose title is due to be broadened soon to that of executive director. As an IEEE Fellow and a lifetime engineer, he sees new opportunities for the Institute in offering its members programs in continuing education, development of professional standards, better information on engineering salary scales, better industry employment statistics through updated Government job-identification codes, and implementation of a new pension plan that will prevent engineers from losing benefits each time they change jobs.

Traveller. Work on those last two categories is expected to bring Schulke to Washington more frequently than his predecessor. And the IEEE clearly sees the JCS communications chief's special knowledge of the Federal bureaucracy as a distinct asset in getting increased Government cooperation.

Schulke may also receive interesting feedback from his oldest son, Lt. Herbert A. Schulke III, who is creating a tradition for the family by commanding a communications outfit at an army post in the South. The younger Schulke is very likely to be using hardware there that was earlier approved by his father as chief program planner for the deputy director of defense research and engineering.

Curry gears Monolithic to n-channel MOS

After giving up on metal oxide semiconductors about a year ago to concentrate on bipolar memories, Monolithic Memories Inc. has again changed its course. And if the Sunnyvale, Calif., semiconductor manufacturer meets its goal of shipping...
The crowd of MOSTEK's 4K RAM users continues to grow. Why this preference for MOSTEK's 16-pin MK4096 over 22-pin alternates? Let's review a few of the reasons:

MOSTEK saves you memory board space. You can pack over twice the memory in the same board space as the 22-pin designer, without increasing power dissipation. The result is a more compact and efficient system.

MOSTEK leads in 4K performance. Check the comparative performance table for proof!

MOSTEK gives you direct compatibility with TTL, DTL, ECL and CMOS. The MK4096 will interface directly with these popular logic families without the special high-voltage clock drivers required by 22-pin RAMs. Fewer address drivers are required also.

### COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE—16-PIN VS 22-PIN RAMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MOSTEK</th>
<th>2107</th>
<th>4000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Diss.</td>
<td>375 mW</td>
<td>425 mW</td>
<td>690 mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Levels</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input I (Min)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Levels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output O (Max)</td>
<td>0.4 at 2 mA</td>
<td>0.45 at 1.8 mA</td>
<td>0.4 at 3.2 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output I (Min)</td>
<td>2.4 at 5 mA</td>
<td>2.4 at 100 µA</td>
<td>2.4 at 2 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Time</td>
<td>300 ns</td>
<td>300 ns</td>
<td>300 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Cycle Time</td>
<td>425 ns</td>
<td>500 ns</td>
<td>470 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Cycle Time</td>
<td>425 ns</td>
<td>700 ns</td>
<td>470 ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output Data Hold Time</td>
<td>250 ns</td>
<td>40 ns</td>
<td>30 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Characteristics</td>
<td>2 TTL Clocks</td>
<td>12V Clock</td>
<td>12V Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 pf</td>
<td>21 pf</td>
<td>27 pf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOSTEK's 4K RAM is easy to use. You can use readily available automatic handlers both for incoming test operations and in circuit board assembly. Not so with 22-pin versions!

Want still more reasons to join the MOSTEK 4K RAM team? Then contact MOSTEK at 1215 West Crosby Road, Carrollton, Texas 75006, (214) 242-0444—or your local MOSTEK distributor or representative. In Europe contact MOSTEK GmbH, TALSTR 172, 7024 Bernhausen, West Germany, Tel. (0711) 701096.

Circle 15 on reader service card

MOSTEK moves forward... in memories.
new Mini-Mox resistors offer 100 ppm TCR plus low noise characteristics

If you are responsible for design of high-voltage, highly-stable miniaturized electronic networks and equipment, the new Mini-MOX resistor can be a life saver. Mini-MOX resistors have all the ingredients you need to cook-up new designs for ultra-critical applications. For instance, Mini-MOX resistors are a fraction the size of conventional types; they meet or exceed MIL-R-10509-F for environmental parameters... 100 ppm or less; stability better than ±2% for 2,000 hours at full load; low-voltage coefficient less than 5 ppm/volt, measured between 100 volts and full-rated voltage; in addition, typical quan-tech noise at 20 meg-ohms is less than 0.5 microvolt/volt.

All these characteristics combine to provide extremely-rugged and highly-stable resistor configurations that are virtually immune to environmental extremes. Available off-the-shelf in a wide range of resistance values, Mini-MOX resistors are ideally-suited for high-voltage applications where long-term stability and power-to-size ratios are critical.

Write for complete Technical Data Sheet on Mini-MOX Resistors: Victoreen Instrument Div. of VLN Corp., 10101 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44104. Telephone: 216/795-8200

People

new MOS devices early in the second quarter of 1975, it will be Joseph Curry who helps pull it off.

Curry, an up-and-coming and aggressive 30-year-old specialist in process technology, has impressive credentials. Besides holding a bachelor's degree in electron physics and a doctorate in metallurgy and materials science, Curry spent three and a half years at the prestigious Bell Laboratories, where he became head of digital development at the Allentown, Pa. facility.

Following this, he put in two years at Electronic Arrays Inc., Mountain View, Calif., where, as director of process technology, he was instrumental in moving that company's n-channel, silicon-gate MOS process from pilot to production line. It's just this kind of process that Monolithic Memories hopes to get onstream. Very likely, the company has been influenced by forecasts that MOS alone of the semiconductor technologies will show any growth in the years ahead [Electronics, Oct. 31, p. 27].

Repeat. Curry is sure he can do the same for Monolithic Memories as he did for Electronic Arrays—and in much less than the year to 18 months it normally takes to set up such an operation. “All it takes is knowing what you are doing and where you are going, as well as a corporate commitment to get there,” he says. “And we've got all three ingredients.”

Monolithic Memories is concentrating on “high-performance memories of 1 kilobit and up,” he continues. The first product, a 1,024-bit n-channel silicon-gate random-access memory, is nearing the pilot-line stage after only a three-month effort that began shortly after Curry joined the company last August. A 40,000-square-foot production-line facility devoted to n-channel MOS will be completed in February 1975. The move from pilot line into production should happen shortly after.

Curry hasn't the slightest doubt that he will put his company into the MOS marketplace on schedule. “If I weren't confident that we could do it,” he says, “I wouldn't have tried in the first place.”

Electronics/November 14, 1974
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Meetings

International Semiconductor Laser Conference, IEEE, Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18-20.


Specialist Conference on Technology of Electroluminescent Diodes, IEEE, Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20-21.

Electronica '74—International Fair on Components and Production Equipment, Munich Fair Co., Munich, Germany, Nov. 21-27.

Sixth International Congress on Microelectronics, IEEE et al., Congress Hall and Fairgrounds, Munich, Germany, Nov. 25-27.


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If you're really serious about cost, be serious about quality.
Problems seen in TI watch works

Texas Instruments' decision to postpone its entry into the consumer digital watch market was due at least partly to problems with the watch itself, say well placed sources [Electronics, Oct. 31, p. 29]. Those sources mention exposed wire bonds, low-capacity batteries, and a faulty rotary switch for making time settings as the defects. They also feel that the problems may force the semiconductor giant to take another look at its plans to enter the market initially through sales of its digital modules to traditional watchmakers for use in their models.

Carlson ousted as head of Rockwell Microelectronics

R.S. "Sam" Carlson has been eased out as president of the Microelectronics Group at Rockwell International's Electronics Operations. His replacement is Don A. Mitchell. The move comes as the company is experiencing heavy setbacks in MOS-chip production.

Under Carlson, who has headed Rockwell's MOS activities since they achieved division status in 1969 [Electronics, April 14, 1969, p. 33], sales have grown from $20 million in 1970 to $180 million this year. Under him, the group produced the first commercial MOS calculator (for Japan's Sharp), and expanded into finished calculators—including, this year, a line carrying the Rockwell name.

Carlson will become vice president and assistant to Donn L. Williams, president of the Electronics Operations. Mitchell retains the title of executive vice president in control of microelectronic (MOS) devices, products (calculators), business equipment (the former Unicom Systems), and Britain's Sum-Locke Anita.

RCA pushes SOS despite skepticism

RCA is moving steadfastly ahead with its silicon-on-sapphire IC program, despite growing skepticism by competitors of SOS' worth. Such semiconductor manufacturers as Texas Instruments, Intel, and National Semiconductor doubt that the cost of developing SOS devices is worth their advantages over devices made by established technologies.

RCA is introducing a host of new standard C-MOS circuits on sapphire substrates that are aimed at both digital processing and timekeeping functions. A 4-megahertz timing circuit for analog electronic watches is now ready for sampling. Because the circuit runs at higher frequencies than today's standard 32-MHz circuits, it can be driven by a smaller, cheaper 4-MHz crystal. A digital-readout SOS circuit will follow. Planned for first-quarter introduction is a 1,024-bit C-MOS-on-sapphire RAM (see p. 42) aimed at high-speed buffer and cache-memory systems for computers. In addition, selected standard circuits from the company's large 4000 family will be produced on sapphire to boost their performance into the mainstream of data-processing applications. Among these are SOS versions of the 4017 decade counter/divider, the 4040 12-stage binary ripple counter, the 4066 quad bilateral switch, and the 4518 synchronous dual BCD counter.

Signetics offers field-programable logic arrays

The future of programable logic arrays has been greatly enhanced by a field-programable device developed by Signetics. Until now most PLAs, which many designers predict will become the next generation of control circuits for microprocessors, have been mask-programable
The Signetics design is programmed by applying current to "blow" nichrome lines in the desired program configuration, much in the manner of programable read-only memories. The PLA will have 16 inputs, 8 outputs, and an access time of 50 nanoseconds. It is scheduled to be introduced in the second quarter.

After more than two years of development, National Semiconductor of Santa Clara, Calif., has come up with an integrated voltage reference on a chip, the first zener function ever made in IC form. Planned for the first quarter, the part is specified at 0.1 ppm per degree centigrade drift; a long-term stability of 100 ppm (or 0.01%); a dynamic impedance of 1 ohm (compared to 15 ohms ordinarily); and a current drain of 200 microamperes. It will be the first in a family of zener-type ICs to be introduced over the next year.

Goldmark Communications Corp. has landed the initial contract to study telecommunications needs for the proposed $200 million New York City Convention Center. If the complex is built, over the objections of neighborhood groups, Goldmark Communications could eventually be responsible for designing, purchasing, and installing a complete communications network. The system would include management information, security and safety, teleconferencing, TV broadcasting, possibly through satellites, and audio-visual systems.

Scientific Micro Systems of Mountain View, Calif., formerly Signetics Memory Systems, is re-emerging after two years in the doldrums and an infusion of new capital from its parent company, Corning Glass Works—this time as a microcomputer house. By year-end, SMS will make available a proprietary “MicroController” that will be a complete microcomputer system incorporating an in-house-developed bipolar Schottky microprocessor with a cycle time of 300 nanoseconds. Combined with unique system architecture, the SMS microcomputer will allow control sequences to be executed up to 100 times faster than many currently available microprocessor systems.

Field-effect liquid-crystal displays with direct-current time-shared multiplex drive have been developed for digital multimeters and panel meters by Shinshu Seiki Co., a manufacturer of watches and printers. The company, which will start sales by year-end, hopes to take business away from light-emitting diode and fluorescent tubes because the new dynamic displays reduce power requirements by an order of magnitude.

TI says more layoffs will follow the 2,250 in Taiwan and Singapore. Some 490 also were furloughed at U.S. and other operations, and another 2,500 to 3,000 will be laid off in the fourth quarter. . . . At the same time, Motorola Semiconductor is laying off 3,000, including 2,000 in Phoenix. . . . Electronics firms plan to increase capital spending by 8% next year, but cut back 1% in 1976, according to the latest McGraw-Hill capital-spending survey.
Unitrode's new ESP Power Switch provides the power transistor and catch diode functions required in switching regulator applications. One convenient package delivers the extra Efficiency, Speed, and Power needed to improve response time over regulating components commonly used in power supplies...and at no extra cost.

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This new ESP power switch operates with more than 80% efficiency. That's at least 15% better than most switching regulator circuits. Switching rates can be increased from the normal 10-20 KHz to 50 and even 100 KHz. And the ESP power switch can be driven by any IC regulator with no external biasing required.

Since no diode recovery spike is generated, there's less noise and RFI. Circuit designers can use a smaller LC filter, further reducing total power supply size, weight and cost.

For detailed specifications and performance characteristics on both 5A and 15A units, send for our ESP Power Circuit literature. Or, for faster action call Ernie Crocker at (617) 926-0404.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Max Output Current (A)</th>
<th>Max Input Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Typical Efficiency (%)</th>
<th>Typical Rise Time (ns)</th>
<th>Typical Fall Time (ns)</th>
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<tr>
<td>PIC600</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>80V</td>
<td>85% @ 2A</td>
<td>30ns</td>
<td>50ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIC601</td>
<td>5A</td>
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<td>30ns</td>
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<td>80V</td>
<td>82% @ 10A</td>
<td>45ns</td>
<td>70ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Measured with V_in = 25V, V_out = 5V, f = 20 KHz, input pulse width = 10µSec.
See Electronics Buyers' Guide Semiconductors Section for more complete product listing.
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Sweden - THOMSON-CSF Elektronor AB / Box 27080 / S 10225 STOCKHOLM 27 / Tel. (08) 22 58 15
United Kingdom - THOMSON-CSF Electronic Tubes Ltd / Ebleton House / Uxbridge Road / Edgware / LONDON W 5 2TT / Tel. (01) 579 55 11 / Telex 26 659
Texas Instruments prepares to enter the growing microprocessor business with a family of fast Schottky bipolar parts. The company has already introduced some of its bipolar processor parts to principal customers as extensions to the TI Schottky family. Formal introduction is scheduled for 1st quarter 1975. Among these processor-oriented products are byte-organized PROMs, first-in-first-out buffer memories, bipolar RAMs, byte-sized input/output ports, high-speed 8-bit shift registers, counters, and octal bus drivers.

The wraps are off the long-awaited decision on how Texas Instruments will enter the growing microprocessor business. The company will go after the computer and peripheral market—heretofore served by TI's own transistor-transistor logic—with a family of LSI bipolar processor products that include both integrated injection logic and compatible Schottky TTL devices. This family of medium- and high-performing circuits will be aimed squarely at TI's present digital bipolar TTL customers—the mini-computer and peripheral manufacturers who make up the bulk of the company's standard 54/74 TTL and Schottky TTL product sales. This is in sharp contrast to most microprocessor suppliers, who generally have pitched their n- and p-MOS devices at an emerging, new controller market that hitherto had no programmable computer capability.

TI has already been quietly introducing some of its bipolar processor parts to principal customers as extensions to the TI Schottky family. The wraps are off the long-awaited decision on how Texas Instruments will enter the growing microprocessor business. The company will go after the computer and peripheral market—heretofore served by its own transistor-transistor logic—programmable computer capability. But since the new Schottky parts, which can operate at speeds as high as 70 to 100 megahertz, are clearly capable of more performance than is needed for either an n-channel or p-channel transistor central processor, there's no reason to believe that TI won't eventually be offering a full-performance Schottky TTL central processor, such as the kind already being offered by makers such as Intel, Monolithic Memories, and others.

Susceptibly, no accompanying software package is being contemplated in TI's processor program. Again, unlike other microprocessor manufacturers, TI is clearly aiming its processor program at the established computer customer in an industry that already has a high level of software development. Shunning the new n-channel controller business and leaping into the performance range that competes with its own TTL dominance was apparently a tough corporate decision for TI to make. But planners had determined that because standard TTL had reached the decline point in the product life-cycle, it would gradually give way to the newer, more cost-effective, pro-

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**Example.** TI's new LSI Schottky technology is likely to be applied in first-in first-out memory device of 400-gate complexity for remote terminal or memory interface.
gramable LSI designs.

And although this replacement is not expected to occur overnight, they want to have their own LSI circuits when it happens. As Charles Clough, vice president of marketing, puts it: “This is an innovative business. If you don’t innovate, someone will innovate for you.”

But the company has not launched its expensive development enterprise simply to replace itself in old designs. Instead, it is looking to expand the market as it did with conventional TTL products. “True, by leapfrogging n-channel designs,” says M. Douglas Rankin, market manager, digital circuits, “we are going straight to the heart of existing computer designs—our traditional TTL users in the medium- and high-performing minicomputer and peripheral market. But with our new LSI programmable family we’ll let these manufacturers emulate their own machines with upgraded LSI bipolar designs at lower LSI prices.”

TI’s hope is that these manufacturers will, using existing software, be able to penetrate new low-cost markets with higher-performing systems. Says Rankin, “With a general-purpose bipolar LSI processor family, they can compete even in the low-end n-channel controller market as well as enlarge their share of the minicomputer market.”

4-kilobit RAMs get smaller, run faster

Now that certain semiconductor memory suppliers have developed their processes to manufacture 4,096-bit random-access memories, they are gearing up for large-scale production in 1975 with significantly faster and smaller parts. For example, Intel Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., in a surprise move, has developed its higher-speed “B” version with a single-transistor cell structure, similar in concept to the structure used in Texas Instruments’ TMS4030 RAM.

The technique involves Intel a significantly smaller die size (about 16,000 mil$^2$) than its current 2107A part, as well as a maximum access time of about 200 nanoseconds, a third faster than the 2107A. The new product, which Mike Markkula, North American marketing manager, says will be available in December, is clearly what industry observers have in mind when they predict the death of core memories. Markkula predicts that a high-speed random-access-memory that sells at only 0.1 cent per bit is around the corner.

Concurrently a 22-pin 4-kilobit RAM is also going through design iterations at Texas Instruments, Dallas, increasing speed and reducing die sizes. For early 1975 introduction, the 200-ns part is built with an optimized one-transistor cell structure that reduces chip space by an undisclosed but considerable amount.

Ed Huber, marketing manager for the product, says that significant reduction in chip area can also be achieved by tightening the design of the chip’s peripheral circuitry, which now occupies almost half the chip. This means smaller, more efficient clocks, sense amplifiers, and buffers in the foreseeable future.

Dean Toombs, technology manager at TI, estimates that a 16-kilobit n-channel RAM with an optimized capacitance-type single-transistor cell design, such as TI uses in its present 4-kilobit RAM, is technically possible as early as 1976 on die sizes not significantly larger than TI’s present product.

And in Carrollton, Texas, Mostek Corp.’s third iteration of its 16-pin MK4096-P is 127 by 148 mils—only about 80% the size of the original chip. The new version, dubbed the MK4096-6, will be phased into production in the second quarter of 1975, and the company will have selected units operating at an access time of 200 nanoseconds. Mostek, says Dave West, director of marketing, is also close to an alternate-source agreement with a third semiconductor manufacturer. Fairchild Semiconductor is the original second source.

Motorola’s Durrell Hillis, manager of p-MOS and n-MOS marketing, claims the latest version of its MCM 6605 has brought “a dramatic yield improvement” with its size of 144 by 166 mils. He adds that some 40% of the smaller dice are operating at 210 ns and the remainder at 300 ns. Hillis is counting on the new memory to crack the large-mainframe market, which he says won’t consume significant quantities of the parts until late next year. He says the 4-kilobit-RAM business is “still a real horse race.”

Meanwhile, in Santa Clara, Calif.,
Motorola second-sourcer American Microsystems Inc. is also beating the drum for its smaller chip—identical in size to the Motorola part. But Norman Grannis, AMI vice president and general manager for standard products, says the device will be faster than 210 ns. Even though AMI isn’t in volume production, Grannis points to a substantial yield improvement since September, and emphasizes that the company’s experience in silicon-gate MOS production will make AMI a contender in the 1975 4-kilobit-RAM derby. He believes demand will top 6 million units next year, and adds that if the major suppliers all make their production milestones, 8 million units could be shipped.

Medical electronics

Device measures blood oxygen

A number of situations require a doctor to know the ratio of oxygenated hemoglobin to total hemoglobin in a patient’s blood: to determine whether the oxygen level is too low, to monitor the effects of exercise, and to control oxygen therapy.

Ordinarily, the doctor takes a blood sample from an artery and sends it to a lab for analysis, a time-consuming procedure that does not allow for continuous readings. But Hewlett-Packard’s Medical Electronics division in Waltham, Mass., has developed a device that can give quick and continuous oxygen-saturation readings without a blood sample. Called the model 47201 earprobe oximeter, it analyzes the absorption of light transmitted through the pinna, or top part of the ear, to determine saturation.

The light is generated by a quartz iodine lamp, and passed through a fiber-optic cable to a device that fits over the ear. It is transmitted through the ear, which absorbs some of it, and the rest is sent by another cable to the oximeter. There, a wheel of thin-film interference filters breaks the light into eight wavelengths, in the red and infrared regions, between 650 and 1,050 nanometers in 50-nm increments, excluding 950 nm, a wavelength found not to contribute much to the final result. Eight wavelengths are used to minimize the effects of other optically interfering substances in the ear such as pigment, cartilage, and hair follicles. The absorbance spectrum of hemoglobin, which goes up as wavelength increases, and of oxyhemoglobin, which goes down as wavelength increases, can then be determined.

Volunteers of all races and ages and both sexes were tested, to determine the coefficients of absorbance that provide the best fit of oximeter readings to base-line oxygen saturations determined by an arterial blood tap. These coefficients are stored in a 1,024-bit field-programmable read-only memory and used in a set of simultaneous equations for handling the total absorbance expected for each wavelength.

Once analyzed by the filter, the light is converted to current by a silicon photodetector, gain is added with a current-to-voltage converter, and a triple-slope analog-to-digital converter synchronized with the filter converts the voltage to a 16-bit digital word. A 1,024-bit PROM averager removes noise, and then the signal goes to a digital processor with 1,024 bits of ROM for program storage where equations to determine saturation are done. The result is converted to binary-coded-deci-
Thin liquid-crystal coating reveals design faults in integrated circuits

Conventional test equipment can determine whether an IC is functioning properly, but these tests may be of little value in determining exactly why and where an IC has failed. To solve this problem, scientists at the RCA Physical Electronics Research Laboratory in Princeton, N.J., say they have developed a nondestructive technique that enables both the electric fields and temperature distributions at the surface of an operating IC to be viewed through conventional optical microscopes.

The method, which involves applying a thin liquid-crystal layer to the surface of the bare device, enables observers to watch electrons flow through an IC, and they can pinpoint defects by observing where the electron flow is interrupted.

Engineers at RCA's Solid State Division, Somerville, N.J., used the liquid-crystal technique to locate the exact point of design and fabrication failures, as well as to uncover other faults in ICs being manufactured or under design tests. The process, say its developers, Donald J. Channin and Gerald E. Nostrand, can be used for complementary-MOS, bipolar and other IC types.

Liquid-crystal material has been used in the past for detecting grosser flaws in ICs. For example, the British Royal Radar Establishment has used the material to detect pin holes [Electronics, Feb. 28, 1972, p. 6E].

In the RCA technique, a surface-wetting agent, or surfactant, is first placed on the device, followed by a drop of nematic liquid-crystal material. A glass cover plate is then placed over the liquid, much like a contact lens on an eyeball. The surfactant causes all the rod-like molecules in the liquid crystal to align in the same direction. However, when electrons travel through the IC, the electrical field they create rotates adjacent liquid-crystal molecules, thus changing the index of refraction of the liquid.

Viewing. The IC, which is placed in a conventional metallurgical microscope, is illuminated by light passed through a set of polarizers arranged so that normally none of the light reaches the microscope's eyepiece. However, when the IC is operating, the changes in refractive index caused by the electrons' electrical fields allow light to pass through the polarizers and, in effect, give the viewer a "live" picture of the pulses or signals flowing in the IC, Channin explains.

He also says the technique pinpoints mask defects and metalization failures. In addition, so-called "hot spots" caused, for example, by shorts, change the liquid from its crystalline state to an isotropic one. This shows up as bright spots under a microscope.

Channin says the technique is
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useful in examining ICs undergoing life testing and in investigating other subtle problems. He says an IC can be examined with or without load, to determine, for example, what the load does to the device’s timing. ICs can be examined at various speeds and at normal operating voltages—from 8 to 10 v for C-MOs circuits to as low as 2 or 3 v for bipolar.

Advantages. Channin says that earlier research indicates that operating circuits can be observed satisfactorily through a scanning-electron microscope, but the equipment is expensive. Also, he says “infrared microscopy appears to require higher current density for a visual effect than does the liquid-crystal technique. And observation time on scanning-electron microscopy is sometimes limited by surface-charge accumulations on the circuit.” In contrast, he says the liquid-crystal process requires only conventional microscopes and electronics of the types that are generally used in IC-development laboratories.

In addition, the time required to conduct electron-microscopy tests is relatively long, but 30 to 50 ICs can be prepared in about an hour with the new process, Channin points out. Future development of the technique, he says, will be directed toward increasing sensitivity by using a variety of liquid crystals.

Industrial

Microchips meet buyer resistance

Microprocessors were a hard sell at the recent Instrument Society of America conference and exhibit in New York, but few were buying.

Manufacturers of measurement and control equipment at the annual event substantially agreed that microprocessors will wind up in their equipment—particularly in data-acquisition systems and programmable controllers. However, most of them aren’t quite ready to buy the new chip sets.

Applications engineering takes time, the potential customers insist, and they want to evaluate competitive products, including those that have been announced but are not yet available for delivery. Several readily admit to window-shopping—they are interested, and they’re looking, but they won’t buy until the price drops.

At the same time, some systems manufacturers are disturbed about the prospect that microprocessors will be marketed much like certain products in the computer industry, which are announced well in advance of their actual availability. This practice could even slow the adoption of microprocessors in their hardware, they contend.

Monday look. Microprocessors, says Robert O. Wilson, president of FX Systems Corp., Saugerties, N.Y., are “something we look at every Monday morning. We’re keeping up with all the developments and looking forward to using them, but they’re still not economical for our products.”

Wilson says he can replace all but four of the 13 function cards in his Series 1 programmable data-acquisition system, but will hold off for about a year, when he expects the price to fall significantly. He’ll hold off even longer on using microprocessors in programmable controllers, he adds, because “they don’t have the horsepower yet.”

Allen-Bradley Co., Cleveland, uses a microprocessor in one of its programmable controllers to decode binary information for generating graphics, but not for control functions. “We evaluated a number of microprocessors before we went with one,” says an Allen-Bradley systems engineer, “but as for controls, we’ll probably stick with core memory for a while just because it’s reliable and low-cost. We’ll get there, but we’re not going to dive in [to microprocessors], I’ll tell you that.”

The systems division of Struthers-Dunn Inc., Bettendorf, Iowa, uses microprocessors only when building a large number of systems in different configurations. “We program for each job,” says Robert H. Rech, general manager. “But in all jobs, we’ve had the customer pay for the programming,” which he describes as difficult and time-consuming.

Another firm, Modicon Inc., which bills itself as “the programmable controller company,” recently
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Remember, USCC/Centralab.
introduced a system using microprocessors to handle 23 data-transfer functions. "I’m getting more speed, and that means I can add more functions," says Fred U. Henderson Jr., regional manager. "It may even give us a cost-reduction in terms of what we can do in control functions. But we really won’t know until we get into it.”

Mark Levi, director of National Semiconductor Corp.’s Microprocessor group, says his company has designated measurement and control as one of the three prime markets for its microprocessors, along with communications and terminals. “We’re telling the end user that he should be talking with his vendor about the flexibility that microprocessors can provide.”

But Levi admits that equipment makers’ investment in existing products is something National and other chip suppliers will have to contend with, at least for a while. “In the late 1970s, we’ll see dedicated microprocessor systems,” concludes Levi. “It makes the ‘smart’ instrument a reality.”

**Communications**

Digital microwave test set by Bell

The Bell System will soon start testing its first digital microwave system, the DR-18, for transmitting over relatively short distances in metropolitan areas. The announcement follows hard on the heels of the Federal Communications Commission’s release of operating parameters for digital microwave signals [Electronics, Oct. 3, p. 63]. Commercial service is planned to begin early in 1976.

The DR-18, which will operate with the longer-distance WT4 and T4 systems now also undergoing field trials, will be installed over a 9.7-mile link spanning the Hudson River between Nyack, N.Y., and White Plains, N.Y. The DR-18 operates at 274 megabits per second, the same bit rate as both of the longer-range systems which carry both voice and data signals. The new DR-18 digital microwave system can be used to feed both the WT4 millimeter-waveguide and the T4 coaxial-cable systems.

The DR-18 tops off a hierarchy of Bell digital systems that use a variety of transmission modes tailored to different bit rates (see chart). Included are twisted-wire pairs, circular millimeter waveguides, coaxial cables, and digitally modulated microwave links. Now that the FCC rules have been issued after several years of study, other manufacturers will probably soon begin marketing microwave systems using digital modulation techniques for telephone companies and private industrial users.

**Big band.** The DR-18 is the Bell System’s first move into the common-carrier band that lies between 17.7 and 19.7 GHz. The 2-GHz band is split into two halves, separated by a guard band about 200 megahertz wide. Four frequencies are used in each half-band, and by transmitting cross-polarized signals, the capacity of each band is doubled so that each half of the band handles eight 220-MHz channels. Each repeater station has 16 receiver-transmitter pairs—seven for each direction and one pair in reserve.

Repeater spacing for the DR-18 is determined primarily by the attenuation caused by rain. Repeaters installed in the microwave systems operating at the lower common-carrier frequencies of 4 and 6 GHz are normally spaced at intervals of 25 to 30 miles, a distance that is limited primarily by the curvature of the earth. But at the higher frequencies, rain attenuates signals by as much as 10 decibels per kilometer, and to maintain a 40-db maximum path loss during heavy rain, repeaters are spaced much closer together—only about 2.5 miles apart.

Transmitters and receivers use solid-state components. Impatt diodes that serve as local oscillators in the receivers are also used for the main transmitting elements. These elements radiate about 200 milliwatts from antenna dishes 32 inches in diameter.

One possible use of the system will be to assemble six groups of 28 T1 pulse-code-modulated channels for transmission between cities. To do this, 28 T1 channels would be multiplexed in one step and then six of these would be combined to
Dickson has a big new name: Siemens

Dickson Electronics Corporation has merged with Siemens Corporation as the Siemens Components Group. This means that Dickson Zener diodes, TC Zeners, tantalum capacitors and Dickson microelectronic products will now carry the Siemens brand, along with such quality products as Siemens capacitors, diodes, ferrites, flash tubes, surge voltage protectors, relays, switches, electro-optic products, microwave components and other semiconductors. Headquartered in Scottsdale, Arizona, the Components Group will provide local service through an existing organization of Group sales offices, representatives and stocking distributors.

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Scientific-Atlanta takes Marisat

When Scientific-Atlanta Inc. in late October was awarded a Comsat General Corp. contract for 200 below-deck terminals for use with the Maritime Communications Satellite, the Georgia company appeared to have locked up the Marisat merchant-ship terminal business. The contract follows closely on another the company received for the above-deck equipment package from Comsat the Marisat consortium leader [Electronics, Oct. 3, p. 95].

But the awards have angered some competition. What upset them is Comsat General's refusal "for competitive reasons" to disclose contract price for the shipboard package. Scientific-Atlanta's Peter M. Pifer, Electro-Systems division manager, says only that single-terminal cost for a merchant ship is "less than $60,000." But Washington-based Comsat General refuses to discuss price on the ground that "we don't want someone figuring out unit costs so they can build a cheaper package to sell" to ship operators.

Market. At stake is the market described by Pifer as serving "80% of all the ships at sea" in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans when the two planned Marisats become operational. Comsat General now says the 1975 launch of the first satellite has slipped again from the first quarter to the end of the second because of difficulties over launch logistics. Allowing 60 days for system test, this first Marisat may not be operating until the end of August.

The second launch is expected to follow within three months. Scientific-Atlanta's commercial terminal interests would best be served if the U.S. Navy, principal user the first two years, opts for satellite placement over the Atlantic. Reason: the company has licensed Far East manufacturing and marketing rights of its terminals to Japan's Nippon Electric Co., a major earth-station supplier in its own right. With an Atlantic Ocean satellite, Scientific-Atlanta would sell more systems of its own.

To provide real-time service for the four-function system—telephone fm voice service, teleprinter, facsimile, and digital data transmission—and do it at "a viable price," Pifer notes that antenna control and the teleprinter, telephone and display panel have been integrated into a single console smaller than an office desk. The console control box, Pifer adds, contains a microprocessor for automatic frequency shifting within the system's operating bandwidth. The system uses a TDM/TDMA phase-shift-key carrier system for control, signalling and teleprinting. A single-channel-per-carryer compressed fm signal is employed for voice. An up/down converter interfaces at L-band with two above-deck amplifiers—a 40-watt unit for transmission and a low-noise package on the receiving end (see diagram).

Toughest part of the shipboard system design was the 4-foot-diameter parabolic dish antenna above deck, Pifer says. "We've been working on it for three years."

To solve antenna-design problems, a computer model simulated ship and satellite motion and calculated optimum beam-pointing systems and cost tradeoffs. A four-axis slave-pointing method was selected, which gives the 10°-beamwidth antenna a pointing accuracy of better than ±2°, Pifer says. The four-axis gimbal package can be mounted on deck or on a ship's mast, he says. Gearless servo drives are used in all four axes, and slip rings or rotary joints are not used at all.

Business

Few bright spots in 1975 sales forecast

With few exceptions, any gains next year in shipments of electronic equipment are not expected to match inflation rates, according to figures released early this month by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The only bright spots are soaring shipments of electronic calculators and accounting machines, expected to expand by 65% through 1975, to rise to $3 billion from this year's $1.81 billion, and to maintain the growth rate set a year ago.

Shipments of computers and re-
This Christmas, ask for a gift for a lifetime.
lated products, however, have been projected to rise only 14% to $10.3 billion in 1975—only slightly above the current rate of inflation in the U.S., and down from the 20% growth reflected in this year’s estimate of $9 billion.

Integrated-circuit shipments are forecast to rise 15% next year to $1.77 billion following a 20% increase to $1.54 billion this year from last. The performance of ICs is well above that for components overall.

Instruments present a mixed sales picture next year, the Commerce forecast shows. Engineering and scientific instruments—about half of which are used for aeronautical, naval, and navigational applications—are expected to show a 13% increase in shipments this year, to $1.4 billion, and then climb another 10% to $1.5 billion in 1975.

Within this category, however, laser instrumentation is expected to rise by 26% to $118 million in 1974, and then expand another 22% to $144 million next year.

Electrical test and measurement instrument shipments are expected to jump 22% this year to $1.95 billion—including $425 million in exports—but then grow by no more than 13% in 1975 to $2.23 billion, of which $540 million will be exported. Profit margins, however, have been eroded by materials price increases and shortages as vigorous competition has held down instrument price increases.

No inflation? But the really bad news for the electronics industries contained in the 1975 edition of the “U.S. Industrial Outlook,” published by the Domestic and International Business Administration, is that the dollar value of 1975 components shipments will rise only 8% next year to $9.9 billion. This is less than the rise caused by inflation—a crucial consideration not given official recognition in the 432-page Federal document—and down from 1974’s estimated growth of 10% to $9.2 billion.

An even lower level of growth—6%—is reflected for the broad category of “Commercial, Industrial, and Government Electronic Systems and Equipment” in which Commerce deals largely with Federal buys of communications equipment. Shipments for these products are predicted to reach $8.67 billion this year, up 3% from 1973, and then rise to $9.2 billion next year. Omitted from these figures is consideration of the value of electronics procured by the military.

Decline. Consumer-electronic products are expected to register a 6% drop in domestic shipments this year to $3.58 billion, although Commerce optimistically forecasts a small 3% rise to $3.7 billion in 1975. Imports of consumer electronics this year are forecast to drop 7% to $2.1 billion before rebounding to register a 14% increase in 1975 to $2.4 billion, according to the study.

In its discussion of the outlook for domestically produced consumer electronics, Commerce puts the value of industry shipments in 1980 at $5.2 billion, a 2.6% gain based on the industry’s compounded rate of annual growth. Total value of all U.S. industry shipments and services in 1975 is expected to reach $27.18 billion, up 5% from this year’s level of $25.76 billion.

For 1980, Commerce predicts that U.S. industry shipments will reach $35.33 billion, reflecting a 5.5% compounded annual growth rate. The equipment segment is to reach $16 billion in this period, based on an 8.9% annual growth rate. Components will account for $12.6 billion of the total, growing 3.3% per year, while R&D outlays will reach $830 million by 1980, up from $570 million in 1975.

Packaging & Production

Mask makers stay with experience

Semiconductor manufacturers have been getting by for years with tried and true (usually) photolithographic techniques, using ultraviolet light to define patterns on a wafer’s surface. And things are likely to stay that way for some time to come.

“To read the literature, one would think that photolithography is being outmoded,” scoffs Aubrey C. Tobey, who is director of marketing for GCA/David W. Mann Co., Burlington, Mass., a production-equipment manufacturer. “Within the next several years,” he asserts, “photolithography will not be replaced by electro-lithography or X-ray lithography. Rather these will augment the capabilities of semiconductor houses.”

Economics. Tobey contends that for most of the circuits being built today, photolithography will continue to be used because the technology is economical, the problems are well-defined and its limitations are well-known. “In only a very few instances must electron-beam technology be used. In other instances, there will be a combination of electro-lithography and photolithography where the electron beam process will create the 10x master pattern and the photorepeater will make the final mask.” Such combinations could be useful in extremely dense devices for memories or for gigahertz communications.

Despite certain difficulties with the electron-beam technique—it is, for example, strongly affected by electromagnetic fields—Tobey says, “there can be little question but that electron-beam systems or electro-lithography will be a major workhorse for the manufacturers of circuits with geometries of a micron or less. Also it will be used as a pattern-generation system for irregularly shaped patterns and for defect-free master patterns.”

Bell Laboratories in particular has been working diligently with the newer lithographic technologies—proximity printing, electron-beam lithography and, to some extent, X-ray lithography.

Proximity printing, in which the mask is close to but not touching the wafer, has not caught on very rapidly, according to John D. Cuthbert, supervisor of Bell Labs’ Photolithography group, Allentown, Pa. One of the reasons for this, he says, is that the early proximity printers
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*All HP pocket calculators have Hewlett-Packard's patented RPN logic system with 4 Memory Stack and carry a one year warranty on parts and labor. Prices exclude state and local taxes.
were unable to reduce diffraction effects to a tolerable level. The result was unpredictable line widths and feature shapes.

Cuthbert reports steady progress toward overcoming these problems, however. After studying proximity printing techniques over the past six months, he says, “we are now fairly confident that it can play a role in the manufacture of our LSI circuits.”

Also reported working on a proximity system, but for the commercial market, is the Photo-Lithographic Products division, Kulicke & Soffa Industries, Horsham, Pa.

Bell Labs' Cuthbert also found that proximity masks degrade at a rate of about 1/16th that of contact-printed masks. The studies were done with a gap between mask and substrate of 10 micrometers on metal-oxide semiconductor devices.

This degradation rate, according to Cuthbert, implies that at least 60 prints should be attainable from a mask in proximity printing before it is discarded. For devices within its resolution capabilities, proximity printing can play a significant role in chip production, he says. He concludes that, “the obvious route to go is towards reduced wavelengths, with X-ray lithography the ultimate extension of this route.”

Solid state

C-MOS memories overcome volatility

At least three semiconductor manufacturers are nearing introduction of 1,024-bit static complementary-MOS memory devices that will go a long way toward defeating that nemesis of semiconductor memories in many applications—volatility. Intel Corp.’s entry will be unveiled next month, and several fast versions from Intersil Inc., as well as a C-MOS-on-sapphire part from RCA, are expected early next year. Not to be left behind, Inselek, Inc., Rockwell International, and Harris Semiconductor are also known to be developing 1-kilobit C-MOS RAMs, as is AMI.

Semiconductor memories lose stored data when power is removed. This means an auxiliary store must be available so the data can be restored before operation can be resumed after a power down. A nonvolatile auxiliary store such as a core memory, however, consumes a lot of power—a deterrent to its use in electronic cash registers, many minicomputer-based systems, and other applications in which power must be conserved.

Hero. Enter C-MOS with its negligible standby power dissipation. It’s an ideal solution to the volatility problem because very little power is consumed when the memory system is not operating (in standby), and a simple low-power battery backup can assure the memory is never lost. What’s more, C-MOS is a static-memory design requiring no refresh clocks and only a single simple-to-use power supply.

Mike Markkula, Intel’s North American marketing manager, says
Another
technical
knockout

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from Motorola, the RF producer.

Electronics / November 14, 1974

Circle 43 on reader service card 43
the Santa Clara, Calif.-based company's 1-k RAM (the 5101) will be produced in the 256-word-by-4-bit organization that's growing in popularity for microprocessor-based systems. Operating from a single +5-volt power supply, the silicon-gate C-MOS device has a respectable 450-nanosecond access time. Its extremely low standby power rating of 0.15 microampere per bit makes the part desirable for low-power applications where battery backup or nonvolatility is required.

**U.S. demands new structure to break IBM's 'monopoly'**

After six years of legal sparring, the U.S. Department of Justice has at last declared that a major restructuring of International Business Machines Corp. is the only way to break its "monopoly" and restore competition in the computer industry.

In a stunning 349-page pretrial brief filed early this month with the U.S. District Court in New York, Justice spells out in detail the basis for its charges of monopoly and provides a road map of how it intends to develop its case in court. Although many of the antitrust allegations against IBM have been widely discussed within the data-processing community, the pretrial brief is the first formal documentation by the Government.

**Next year.** Judge David N. Edelstein is expected to begin hearing the Government's antitrust suit early next year. After six years of preparation since the charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act were brought against IBM, the trial is expected to be "a long one, even by antitrust standards," according to the Government brief, "in part because IBM's power base in the relevant markets is very broad, touching a very large percentage of the commercial establishments that are the heart of U.S. commerce and industry." Justice disclosed that evidence used to prove allegations of an IBM monopoly "will be largely reflected in IBM's own documents, culled from millions that have been examined" by U.S. attorneys during the years of preparation.

**Specifics.** "The markets that IBM has monopolized," says the Government, include not only the system market, but the peripheral equipment and terminal markets, as well. Using IBM documents and those of other manufacturers, Justice says IBM estimated in 1968 it had nearly $40.8 billion or 68.2% of the $59.8 billion value of the commercial computer installations.

In September, 1972, Sperry Rand Corp. calculated that IBM had a $22.7 billion slice of the $31.9 billion in U.S. installations plus $10.5 billion of the near $15.7 billion worth of computers in the rest of the world. Sperry's Univac division estimated that by 1977, IBM would have $36.2 billion of the $50.7 billion U.S. market plus $22.4 billion of the $33.6 billion foreign market, excluding the Soviet Union and Communist Bloc nations.

A 1971 Honeywell document also subpoenaed by Justice credits IBM with 72% of the market, ranking Univac next with 8.3%, Honeywell 8%, Burroughs 4.5%, Control Data Corp. 3.4% and NCR, 1.9%. Another internal IBM report estimated its share of the market for machines with capabilities ranging from the system/360-20 class through 360-67 held at 73% from 1970 through 1973 after gradually slipping from a high of 84% in 1965 to 75% in 1969.

**Fatal.** The pretrial brief cites in detail "the demise of GE" and "the demise of RCA" as examples of IBM's power to exclude even well-financed competition from the market, in part because IBM's massive resources were enhanced by a huge cash flow from equipment rentals. The document also details "IBM's ability to set de facto industry standards" and its "predatory conduct" in controlling the peripherals market.
Markkula points out that the device is another of Intel's growing family of static MOS RAMs, the others being in the n-channel 2100 series. The C-MOS RAM can be interchanged with any member of the 2100 series.

Intersil's C-MOS RAM, also a silicon-gate structure, will be organized in the more traditional 1,024-word-by-1-bit format, but Joseph Rizzi, vice president for digital and C-MOS operations, says that a 256-by-4-format will come later. Although Intersil's standard part (the IM6508) is specified at 600 ns maximum at 5 v, it typically can be accessed at 300 ns. Further, Rizzi points out that at 10 v the part can be pushed as fast as 80 ns. The company plans to select a 10-v, 100-ns part for customers who need the speed and are willing to live with the higher power.

Rizzi sees the RAM as part of a family of C-MOS microcomputer circuits now under development, among them a 12-bit microprocessor chip, 12-bit-compatible interface circuits, 256-bit synchronous and asynchronous RAMs, and a C-MOS universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter capable of gigahertz operation, as well as a C-MOS first-in first-out memory and buffers for modem-based systems. RCA will have samples of its 1-kilobit C-MOS-on-sapphire RAM in February and production quantities in the third quarter of 1975. The part, which also operates from a single power supply, is specified at a speedy 125-ns access at 10 v and a cycle time of only 130 ns. Operating power is 15 milliwatts at 1 megahertz.

RCA is also developing a 1-kilobit C-MOS RAM in which standard silicon-gate technology cuts the size of each cell to a small 134 by 168 mils. As a result, each high-density, six-transistor memory cell occupies only 13.4 mil², and packing density is almost five times better than that of present commercially available C-MOS memories. The memory, which will operate from supply voltages of 5 to 15 v, has a 500-ns access time and standby power consumption of less than 10 µA per chip.

---

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Electronics/November 14, 1974

Circle 45 on reader service card 45
News update

Closed-flux-memory test results coming soon What's potentially as fast as a bipolar semiconductor memory, and is smaller, more reliable, and uses less power than any other type of memory? The answer, the Ampex Corp. intends to prove, is the closed-flux memory. Results are due soon of tests conducted by the Ampex Corp. under contracts from the Naval Air Development Center at Warminster, Pa. [Nov. 22, 1973, p. 65] The idea was to determine if the promise of closed-flux memory devices could be fulfilled: inexpensive mass production through batch-fabricated metalizing, etching, and plating. The result would be memories that are planar counterparts of plated-wire memories, with each basic plane only 3 inches square and capable of storing 4,096 computer words. Ampex set up a pilot plant at its research and advanced technology division in Redwood City, Calif., with a capacity of 500 planes a year. The Navy, which put up $500,000 for the pilot operation, was to receive last summer 50 fully tested planes and a statistical study of yields. Now, an Ampex spokesman says results on yields and feasibility aren't ready yet, but should be by the end of the year.

Industry, U.S. talking about laser goggles A year ago the Bureau of Radiological Health asked the electronics industries for comments and data to help set safety standards for laser protective eyewear [Nov. 22, 1973, p. 36]. The bureau at the time said that it hoped to work out "as soon as possible" criteria for selling and using goggles with manufacturers and other affected groups. Well, laser users, you're pretty much on your own because negotiations between the bureau and industry are still going on, says the bureau. Where or when it will all end is anybody's guess. But what might evolve prior to any joint mandated U.S. standard, says one bureau official, is a set of voluntary standards put together by the goggle makers themselves. Meanwhile, the danger that started the whole thing—bureau lab tests showing that some goggles may melt, lose their color, bubble, or even shatter when exposed to sufficiently high laser power—presumably is still a threat.

$75 home video player promised in 15 months Can a home video player made of $75 worth of off-the-shelf parts make it in the steeley-eyed world of consumer electronics? Tune in again in about 15 months, says Peter G. Wohlmut, and you'll see. Wohlmut is president of a Sunnyvale, Calif., firm called i/o Metrics Corp. that said last year it had used the parts, and a 25-watt bulb, to build its system [Nov. 22, 1973, p. 39]. At the time, Wohlmut envisioned applications in audio-visual, mass-memory, and industrial-control markets as well as home video. Now Wohlmut says that his company will come out with the machine in 15 months and that it will be marketed in a joint venture with what he says is a major firm in the TV industry. Meanwhile, says Wohlmut, i/o Metrics has put prototypes of its player in children's hands and at airline baggage check-in points to test its durability; it has reduced the size of the bulb to 10 W; and has gotten production cost down to the $50-to-$75 range. What's more, says the company president, an automatic file-retrieval system will be in production in six months. Price will depend on configurations used, but will be under $8,000. The system, for banks, real-estate firms, and law-enforcement agencies, will handle up to 36,000 frames on one disk, can be randomly accessed, and can be built to interface with any computer.

Coast Guard arrays The U.S. Coast Guard would like the sun to power its untended buoys and shore aids. With that in mind, the service has placed solar-cell-powered buoys in selected waters and at shore facilities. If the test program proves to be successful, says the Coast Guard, it will buy such solar-cell units for at least some of its total of 14,000 untended buoys and shore points [Nov. 8, 1973, p. 34]. The test is still going on—it will likely last two to three years—and the focus at the moment is the ratio between battery and array size. In all, 73 arrays are bobbing around on the ocean or are sitting atop buildings: 53 are in place at the R&D center in Groton, Conn.; nine are on a "small-buoy farm on Long Island Sound;" six are in Los Angeles at the plants of their suppliers, Centralab and Helliotek; and one is on an oil rig on the Gulf of Mexico.

Engineering academy An unhappy National Academy of Engineering first threatened to leave the National Academy of Sciences [April 12, 1973, p. 36], then decided to try to work out a plan designed to keep it within the body [Nov. 8, 1973, p. 49]. The plan was worked out, submitted to the members of both groups, and approved. The result is that the science academy is in charge with resulting limits on the engineering body's autonomy. It now functions as one of four entities under the National Research Council dominated by the science academy. Also, its executive committee serves on the council and its president is vice chairman of the council's governing board. But the rub is that the engineering group can inaugurate only preliminary studies on its own—full-blown studies must be presented to the 11-member council, seven of whom are from the National Academy of Sciences. —Howard Wolff
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FAA wants $96 million for R&D in fiscal 1976 . . .

Two big-ticket prototype procurements could help boost the Federal Aviation Administration's fiscal 1976 research and development funding by two-thirds from the current $58 million. The agency has asked the White House Office of Management and Budget to approve an R&D budget of more than $96 million, a figure that includes $19 million for prototype of microwave landing systems and $11 million for prototypes of the discrete address beacon system [Electronics, Oct. 31, p. 31 and p. 41].

The much-debated flight-service-station proposal, for the purchase of hundreds of keyboard terminals to enable rural pilots to submit their flight plans, continues to be advocated and would cost $6.3 million. Enhancement of air-traffic controllers' existing visual displays is put at $7.6 million, and about $3.5 million is allotted to communications research, which an industry source says may mean a "rebirth" of the electronic voice switch project [Electronics, Aug. 22, p. 49].

. . . and makes unwelcome change in MLS requirements

The Federal Aviation Administration's proposal to change one of the ground rules for its microwave landing system program has upset competitors for the potential $1.5 billion market, according to industry and agency officials. The agency wants the present frequency-division-multiplex format abandoned and a time-reference-signal format adopted in the scanning-beam approach to MLS—the rival approach uses doppler scan [Electronics, Oct. 31, p. 51]. FAA staffers say their decision is based on a comparison of the costs, complexity and reliability of the two formats.

ITT Gilfillan and Hazeltine Corp., doppler-scan proponents, are said by officials to be worried about the change, and ITT reportedly has already protested informally to the FAA. Bendix Corp. and Texas Instruments, with a total of $12 million between them in FAA funding, have already tested FDM scanning-beam versions of MLS.

U.S. trade deficit falls to $235 million in first 1974 half

The U.S. trade deficit in communications and electronics dropped 48% to $235 million in the first six months of 1974 compared with a $459 million deficit in the same 1973 period, according to the Commerce Department. Exports jumped 48% to $1.82 billion, offsetting a 22% rise in imports to more than $2 billion. Consumer electronics imports continue to dominate the deficit, accounting for $894 million in red ink in the half, of which $589 million represents Japanese products. Although imports from Japan dropped 12% from a year ago, sharp rises in Korea and Taiwan shipments more than offset the decline.

Other significant trends: telephone and telegraph equipment exports rose to $81 million in the half, cutting the trade deficit to $4 million from $10 million a year ago. Military, industrial, and commercial equipment exports jumped 58% to $380 million, boosting the favorable U.S. balance to $147 million in the half—nearly equal that for all of 1973. Component exports, more than half of them semiconductors, rose to $1.15 billion, producing a $493 million positive balance. However, imports of integrated circuit continue to climb, generating a first-half negative balance of $138 million, nearly equal that for all of 1973.
IBM’s challenge in communications

A proposal that could ultimately lead to a significant restructuring of the U.S. communications business is scheduled for oral argument on Monday, Nov. 25, 1974, before the Federal Communications Commission. It is the joint proposal of International Business Machines Corp. and Comsat General Corp. to restructure CML Satellite Corp. in a way that would give IBM a controlling 55% interest and thereby mark the entry of the world’s largest computer maker into the business of communications services (see p. 67).

The FCC has now assigned the petition a docket number—20221—which suggests that the proceeding is likely to be a prolonged one, especially in view of what the commission calls the “voluminous comments, replies and responsive pleadings” that have been filed. Most of these, including those of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, are opposed to letting IBM into the domestic satellite business in a joint venture with Comsat. These, including those of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, are opposed to letting IBM into the domestic satellite business in a joint venture with Comsat General. FCC approval is necessary, of course, since its domsat ruling of December 1972 ordered that Comsat General not increase its interest in CML beyond the 33% it now holds.

The arguments

Key arguments being raised against IBM’s entry—and the company’s responses—are worth examining. In summary, they are that

- IBM would not compete head on in the market with customer AT&T: “unfounded” and “absurd,” says IBM, contending that if it were “concerned about its role as a supplier” to AT&T, it would not be before the FCC seeking to compete in the first place.
- IBM and AT&T would divide between them the data and voice markets, thereby substituting a duopoly for AT&T’s monopoly: “ridiculous from an economic standpoint,” says IBM, “because the market is simply not capable of division.” A successful domsat operation must offer a full spectrum of service, and “there is no way it can succeed without voice.”
- Discriminatory CML interfaces would favor IBM products: wrong because “IBM’s competitors will be watching it closely.”
- IBM’s entry would be anticompetitive for the data-processing industry: “unwarranted,” IBM claims, since CML’s plans “will necessarily provide new communications services” for all EDP users and thereby “stimulate further development” of the data-processing industry overall.
- Permitting IBM’s entry would encourage other anti-competitive vertical integration: what about RCA? asks IBM in effect. RCA was not denied entry despite its vertical integration, combining interests in communications-equipment manufacturing and network TV broadcasting. IBM quite cleverly quotes the Justice Department’s 1971 opinion when the anticompetitive threat of RCA’s entry was first raised: “Although . . . there may well be competitive dangers in authorizing suppliers or users to construct and own satellite systems, we affirm . . . that such dangers are outweighed by the competitive benefits of permitting such entry.”

Word-eating time

Turning the words of Justice as well as the FCC’s own domsat ruling against the Government may prove IBM’s strongest argument. Partner Comsat General, too, has been quick to remind the commission that its 1972 judgment was that “if we adhere too strictly to conventional standards in this unconventional situation, such as requiring a persuasive showing by new entrants that competition is reasonably feasible . . . most such new applicants may in effect be denied any opportunity to demonstrate the merits of their proposals at their own risk and without potential danger to existing services—thereby depriving the public of the potential benefits to be derived from diverse approaches by multiple entrants.”

That argument’s screw is being turned also by CML, which contends its restructuring would give it “unique qualifications” to innovate. If the FCC now excludes it, the company believes that “would leave the public with the lower grade of performance which others are now capable of offering—a sacrifice the competitors would have the public make in order to protect their weaker capacities to compete.”

Now that the battle is certainly joined, no one should be misled by the arguments of IBM, CML, and Comsat General, however good, that would limit the issue to a skirmish around strict legalities. The FCC’s failure in 1972 to consider the possibility and impact of IBM’s entry into satellite communications should not be held against the commission—it was never meant to forecast the future, and in the end, IBM may indeed turn out to be the only company with the resources to challenge AT&T effectively. But there is far more at stake here than the interests of AT&T and IBM. The commission has a responsibility towards all parties and must not allow itself to be hustled into making a quickie decision on a single legal point before hearing all sides.

—Ray Connolly
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*Electronics* / November 14, 1974
ICL introduces two computers in new series for communications-oriented applications

International Computers Ltd. claims to have started with needs of the intended user and worked backwards to design its new range of computers. The 2900 series was designed first for the types of jobs it might do, and the software was developed to support those jobs. The hardware was then designed to support the software, so that the machine architecture is technology-independent, the company says.

The 2900 series, based on modified Motorola MECL technology, will continue to compete in international markets in the 1980s. Five and a half years in design, the family is slotted for medium-scale number-crunching, as well as communications and scientific uses.

Markets. Introduced last month were the 2970 and the larger 2980. A single 2980 processor, the company claims, is equivalent to IBM’s System/370-168 in raw power. Priced at about $5 million, the 2980 will “have particular usefulness for communications.” Prime market targets will be universities and insurance companies, a spokesman says. The 2970 will sell for about $2.5 million in a typical configuration.

The new range won’t be sold abroad the first year because the company is filling orders totalling about $50 million from UK government agencies and large retailers, among others. The government, a 10.5% owner in the ICL amalgamation, has contributed about $100 million toward the development, which cost about $400 million, ICL says. The company seems prepared to introduce other models if any gaps are found in the market between the 2980, the 2970, and the small 2903, introduced 18 months ago. Although not technically part of the series, $150,000 little stepbrother has been sold to 750 customers, most of them overseas.

The basic 2980 has a main store of 2 million bytes, in steps of 256 kilobytes, expandable to four store modules of 2 million bytes per module. Memory speed is 600 nanoseconds for 16 bytes. Instantaneous throughput rates range from 27 megabytes per second for the machine’s store-multiple-access controller (SMAC) to 4 megabytes per second for the internal trunk lines. The smaller 2970 comes with 768 kilobytes of main storage, expandable to 6 million bytes. Memory speeds are 500 nanoseconds for eight bytes, or two eight-bit words, and 16 megabytes per second for the SMAC.

The new range provides virtual-machine processing, virtual memory, a high degree of modularity, use of high-level machine languages, and an “organic” data-management system that enables a customer to go from input/output stages to the data base “without changing his mode of behavior.”

Moreover, the new range is compatible with other ICL machines and peripherals, as well as IBM equipment on the data-interchange level. The 2900s are not IBM-compatible on the order-code level, and the two computers cannot operate together in an integral system.

Autonomy. Virtual-machine processing, explains William Talbot, director of hardware development, means that “the machine is so segmented that the user appears to have it all to himself.” Each module functions autonomously and in parallel with other modules, the company says. Modules include the high-speed order-code processors, the store-access controllers, which free the order-code processors from handling main-store access by peripherals, and the main-storage units. All main-storage units are independent or can be accessed simultaneously through the SMAC.

ICL’s architecture exploits two additional processing concepts—pipelining and slave stores. Borrowed from the larger 1900 series, pipelining is the simultaneous execution of several instructions. Each computer instruction is broken into a number of logically separate operations so that corresponding sections of the hardware logic can handle the instructions. By the use of hardware interlocks, several instructions can be processed simultaneously, even though they are at different stages of execution.

To support pipelining, slave stores ensure that the machine’s pipeline gets quick access to the instructions and operands. Compared with traditional general-purpose cache memories, slave stores considerably shorten access time to operands, the company claims. Quick access is achieved by stack processing, which allows rapid identification of operands and enables rapid controlled switching of software procedures. The architecture distinguishes between the types of information the machine is handling so that there are separate slave stores for different types of information, he says.

Japan

Fast n-MOS imager needs no clock

A solid-state imager with an unclocked shift-register scanner, developed at Central Research Laboratory of Hitachi Ltd., greatly decreases spike noise and operates faster than those with clocked registers. This experimental device has 670 picture elements.

The device uses p-MOS technology because n-MOS devices tend to leak. Each stage of the shift register,
which gates one picture element, consists of two cascaded inverter stages and one transfer gate. Direct-current voltages are applied to the load-transistor drain, \( V_{DD} \), load-transistor gate, \( V_{GG} \), and to the gate electrode of the transfer gate, \( V_{TG} \).

The output of the second inverter in each stage is connected to the gate of a transfer gate between the picture-element photodiode associated with that stage and a common video-output line. A battery and a load resistor are also connected between the video line and ground. The load resistor, rated at 100 ohms, gives a resistance-capacitance product of 7 to 12 megahertz.

**Propagation.** A short negative-going pulse is applied to the input stage, and this pulse propagates through the register, turning on the transfer gates connected to the video-output line, one after the other. The photodiodes are thus successively sampled, and the video signal flows in the output circuit.

During operation, the output of each inverter pair is a pulse with the same polarity as the input pulse, which has, in effect, been inverted twice. But the negative-going leading edge of the output pulse has a speed only about 1/15th that of the positive-going trailing edge. This is caused by the large ratio of transconductance, \( G_M \), between the driver and the load, which is necessary for proper operation of the inverter. Delay is a function of transconductance ratio, circuit capacitance, and voltage of the MOS-transistor threshold.

The second stage of the shift register does not start to turn on until the output of the first stage exceeds the threshold voltage of the input driver of the second stage. In that way, the speed of the negative-going output pulse of each stage and the threshold voltage of the following stage control the rate the input pulse propagates through the shift register. The transfer gate between the stages also has a small effect.

**Speed.** Scanning speed of the device is about 12 MHz when 12 volts of direct current is applied to all three power-supply lines. By varying the voltage applied to the gate of the inverter load transistors from about 8 V to 20 V, the scanning rate can be varied from less than 10 MHz to about 35 MHz. A much smaller change in scanning rate can be obtained by varying the voltage on the transfer gates between inverter pairs, and this voltage can be used for vernier control.

Threshold voltage of the inverter transistors has a large effect on scanning speed—a 1-V change in threshold causes about a 20% change in scanning rate. Hitachi engineers say they can hold threshold voltage to within 0.1 V, which limits variations in scanning speed to 2%.

The scanning rate varies about 20% between temperatures of 25°C and 75°C, which is reduced by a control circuit on the chip. The period between the output of the last stage of the register and the next start pulse is measured and converted into a voltage, which is applied as a correction to the inverter-load transistor-gate voltage line, \( V_{GG} \), to correct the scanning rate.

**Overlap.** Because the propagation delay between stages is shorter than the width of the pulse propagated through the register, the pulses applied to the transfer gates connected to the video-output line overlap. This could cause superposition of the output signals of several picture elements if the charge time of the photodiodes were not shorter than the propagation time. The experimental device has no superposition of picture elements for scanning rates below 10 MHz.

Output waveforms of the experimental device show no spike noise, and the signal-to-noise ratio is about 25 to 30 decibels, even without noise-elimination processing.
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Components firms in Germany lay off workers in slump

Some of West Germany’s components makers, faced with prospects of a flat or possibly declining semiconductor market next year, have started to retrench. Texas Instruments GmbH has decided to shut down its Ingolstadt facilities in Bavaria by the end of this year, which will idle 350 workers engaged primarily in producing small-signal transistors. TI will also throttle production of integrated circuits at its main West German plant in Freising by not replacing workers lost through attrition.

Other semiconductor producers are getting increasingly jittery over the slackening demand for components. Fritz G. Höhne, manager for worldwide semiconductor marketing at AEG-Telefunken, says, “We hope that the chalice [of hemlock] will pass by.” Erich Gelden at Siemens AG in Munich, says “In times like these, it’s no use hanging on to excess capacity.” Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Europe’s largest components maker, has decided to cut the length of work weeks in West Germany, Belgium, and the UK because “in the third quarter of 1974, the increase in Philips’ sales volume was lower than expected,” says the management board. Similar measures, the firm says, will shortly become necessary also in the Netherlands, Philips’ home base. The hardest-hit facility in West Germany is the Philips subsidiary Valvo GmbH in Hamburg, where 620 people—20% of work force—in the tube and semiconductor plants have had their work hours reduced.

Soviets weigh Stansaab, Univac bids for ATC gear

The Sperry Rand Corp. Univac division and Stansaab of Sweden are finalists in the competition for an order from the Soviet Union of air-traffic-control equipment, valued at an estimated $75 million, says a Univac official. Other companies, including Lockheed, Marconi, and Plessey, are reported to have dropped out after hard bargaining with the Soviets, who are said to be only “weeks away” from a decision. Univac submitted a final bid after the Soviets reportedly pressured the U.S. firm by leaking information that Stansaab was on the verge of getting the contract. “That’s the hard-as-nails bargaining style of the Russians,” observed an industry official.

French score hits in armaments sales to foreign navies

French manufacturers of naval armaments have been filling their order books this year. At a late-October exposition of naval weapons aimed at boosting sales to foreign navies, the French defense ministry’s weapons-sales agency, the Délégation Ministérielle pour l’Armament (DME) reports that orders for ships and equipment during the first half of 1974 reached about $210 million, roughly triple the comparable figures for the past four years. The surge in orders won’t affect deliveries much before 1977. DME estimates this year’s deliveries of naval vessels at about $63 million and practically the same for 1975.

Optical fiber may cut transmission losses for British

Production of such components as parametric amplifiers, modulators, and isolators inside of optical waveguides is likely through use of a single-crystal optical fiber developed by the British Post Office’s Research department. This compact configuration would increase efficiency of fiber-optic transmissions because it would dispense with exter-
**International newsletter**

**Spain defers try to create joint computer company**

Spain’s deepening political turmoil has hit Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI), the government industrial holding agency, which is deferring the launching of major electronics projects until the Spanish government is reorganized. Fernandez Ordonez, working in tandem with Barrera de Irismo, economic vice premier, was to have decided on the formation of a government-dominated computer company by INI and a foreign partner, but both men have now resigned. Japan’s Fujitsu appeared to be the favorite for the foreign-held minority interest in the venture, but Nixdorf of Germany was reported to have been still in the running.

**Japanese to export $165 LCD digital quartz wristwatch**

A digital quartz wristwatch with a liquid-crystal display, to go on sale Dec. 5 in Japan at about $165, will be by a wide margin Japan’s lowest-priced digital watch. Orient Watch Co., which teamed with Sharp Corp. to produce the watch, says it will also export it to 60 countries around the world where its more conventional watches are sold. Sharp produces the watch insides, and Orient produces the jewelry. The initial production rate is said to be 10,000 units a month, to be increased to 20,000 next spring and 50,000 by the end of new year.

The watch differs from many others in using single chip for all functions, including a 32-kilohertz oscillator, divider, and display driver. Circuits for the first two functions operate from 1.55-volt power supply, and those for third function operate from a stepped-up 4.5-v power supply. The package for the device and wiring substrate are integrated to form a sort of hybrid circuit. The field-effect display has three and a half digits, and a comma between them winks out the seconds.

**British to test data-transmission, message services**

The British Post Office is planning to start several projects in data transmission that will lead to a pilot circuit-switched service by the end of the decade. Two-phase trials for the private-line, or exclusive end-to-end, service are to begin in 1976, but the BPO says that demand for a national switched service appears to be less than originally thought when the plans were announced in 1971.

Nevertheless, next fall, the BPO intends to open an experimental packet-switched public service for individually routed messages through a London exchange, followed soon by exchanges in Manchester and Glasgow. Also in 1975, the BPO plans service based on time-division techniques that will give the UK access to circuit-switched asynchronous transmission systems now being introduced in Europe.

**International newsletter**

The BPO experimental fiber has a core of nonlinear optical-crystal meta-nitroaniline. Hollow optical fibers, having internal diameters of less than 20 micrometers, are pulled from lanthanide-flint optical glass and filled with the molten meta-nitroaniline. Controlled cooling produces a single-crystal meta-nitroaniline-fiber core. The process automatically aligns the principal axes of the crystal core with the geometric axes of the glass cladding. **The BPO is developing low-frequency electro-optic modulators for use with the fibers.**

**International newsletter**

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IBM plan: individual earth stations

Computer giant’s attempt to gain control of CML Satellite Corp. stirs strong opposition, with FCC ruling seen by early 1975

by Ray Connolly, Washington bureau manager

Visualize a domestic communications system served by a satellite launched by a company controlled by International Business Machines Corp. To IBM’s potential competitors, the system’s most terrifying characteristic would be creation of another U.S. communications monopoly, and they are urging the Federal Communications Commission never to let that satellite get off the ground.

The FCC would first have to approve its joint petition with Comsat General Corp. to restructure CML Satellite Corp. to give the giant computer company a 55% share. (Electronics, July 11, p. 26).

IBM so far has said little about the system it proposes to launch. But the little the computer company has said lately to the FCC about its plans has some commission staffers wanting to know more before a recommendation is made to the full commission by year’s end.

A restructured CML’s satellite system “will be different from the first-generation systems proposed by the other entrants,” IBM acknowledges. CML goes somewhat further: its “ultimate system will be a digital satellite transmission system for integrated voice, image, and data service, including high-speed data transmission on a multipoint-network basis, utilizing the higher transmit/receive frequencies and heavily dependent on numerous single-customer-dedicated as well as some multiple-user earth stations.”

Test plan. The companies have been unwilling to go beyond that, except for IBM’s admission that it is busy acquiring “more expertise about the relationship of data processing and satellite communications.” To get it, the company says, it will ask the FCC for construction permits “within a few months” to build “two or three” earth-station transceivers at as many IBM sites. Its goal is to further explore and develop techniques and hardware for “flexible and efficient use of full transponders” using the company’s internal voice and data communications. It’s believed that IBM will use Comsat’s Intelsats for the test, although Westar and Canada’s Anik I are available.

“For several years we have been studying satellite-communications technology,” IBM concedes. The first disclosure of that interest, however, came long before the latest statement before the FCC. Internal IBM documents, subpoenaed by Telex Corp. in its successful antitrust suit now in appeal, show that in 1970 the company established a communications task force on the premise that “our strategy must be to provide a total system.” From the hints it has given the FCC, IBM’s system apparently would be total.

Reactions. Despite this, the company with the most at stake in a competition with an IBM-controlled CML—American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—is playing it decidedly cool. This contrasts markedly with Carnation. That was code name for this IBM model 3750 PABX, made and now marketed in France. Computer Industry Association says IBM plans “Carnation-to-satellite transmission.”
Probing the news

its determined opposition to terrestrial competition from such infant specialized carriers as Data Transmission Co. and MCI Communications Corp. Of course, MCI, one of the sellers in the CML deal, along with Lockheed Aircraft, is silent on the proposal. But Datran and numerous others strongly oppose approval of the IBM-Comsat general linkup (see "The defensive team," p. 68).

AT&T says it “has no objection to the proposed change in ownership” of CML. But it reserves the right “to address the public-interest questions” it expects will be raised when CML files formal applications with the FCC “setting forth its actual satellite plans.” That carefully structured AT&T reaction drew wry chuckles from communications lawyers in the nation’s capital.

“AT&T knows exactly what it is about, of course,” explains one of them. “It wants IBM’s entry into the communications business approved so it can get the commission to let it into the data-processing-services business. If it can get FCC to turn around on that, then Bell probably will fight to limit what IBM can do.”

That course of action is in fact suggested in AT&T’s brief comments to the FCC, in which the company foresees later questions asking “whether the public interest would be served by permitting IBM indirectly to engage in both common-carrier satellite and data-processing activities” while restricting AT&T. AT&T appears to have charted its course precisely, responding only to the single question asked now by Comsat General and IBM—will the FCC, while reserving action on specific service plans still under company study, make the “threshold decision” that will let the two of them restructure CML?

In a capital made conspiracy-conscious by Watergate, the Computer Industry Association’s assessment of IBM’s strategy is the most intriguing. “Quite simply, this may amount to a careful attempt to monopolize the market for information-handling services and hardware by obtaining a total systems lock” in both areas, charges the association.

On the rooftop. Prior to CML’s recent statement that its “ultimate system” will depend heavily on individual customer earth stations—its most significant disclosure thus far—the computer association’s forecast that one component of an IBM/CML end-to-end system would be a “rooftop antenna for direct Carnation-to-satellite transmission” costing between $1,200 and $1,600.

Carnation was the IBM code name for its model 3750 automated private exchange equipment (PABX) that is being made and successfully marketed by IBM in France, widely regarded as a test market for later introduction to the U.S. [Electronics, Nov. 8, 1973, p. 68]. The association says Telex documents show a U.S. version would add such features as “direct dialing, tie lines, data access, signaling, 60-cycle power, call directors, satellite connection, automatic overflow routing,” and possible encryption capability for privacy.

The threatened competitors recall, as does the association, the IBM communications task-force report of May 1972 calling for formation of an Information Systems division that would “keep options open based on 3750 success and future developments in CATV, satellite communications, etc. Strategy would support both voice and data applications—focus on data/word entry in office environment.” IBM management reportedly rejected the new-division idea on the ground that it could lead to “fragmentation of market requirements for communications products.”

What IBM proposes now is creation of a wholly owned subsidiary, IBM/S, with separate accounting, officers, equipment, and facilities to handle its controlling interest in CML. Moreover, it argues it “has no desire for a permanent position as a majority owner” in CML, but plans at some unspecified date to make available, along with Comsat General, “a substantial number of shares of CML common stock to other investors after CML has gained operational experience.”

Should these and other arguments of IBM, Comsat General, and CML fail to convince the FCC staff study being directed by the Common Carrier Bureau’s Ruth Reel, they may be sufficient to get the commissioners themselves to rule favorably on the “threshold decision” on IBM’s eligibility that the companies want. That could come near the beginning of the new year.

But even if that action and all of CML’s later service and tariff filings go smoothly for the petitioners—an unlikely prospect—the companies themselves believe it will be 1979 before a reorganized CML is operational.
Manufacturing

Automating the epitaxial process

Effort at Motorola Semiconductor will produce 25,000 wafers weekly, with only 12 workers a day needed instead of 50 now on the job

Automated production is considered by many major semiconductor makers as the way to deal with expected offshore labor restrictions and to increase productivity without adding personnel. One important effort is at Motorola Inc.'s Semiconductor Products division in Phoenix, where a long-term program to automate epitaxial growth on wafers is nearing fruition.

The three-year-old program, a joint effort of Motorola and the Air Force Manufacturing Technology products group, will eventually produce 25,000 finished 3-inch wafers a week—one every 12 seconds. Only 12 workers a day in two shifts will be required in contrast to the 50 now needed.

After the computer-controlled system accepts Motorola-developed cartridges holding 50 wafers, the opponent of Motorola's automated epitaxial production line, developed jointly with the Air Force.

... And it comes out here. Here's Motorola's automated epitaxial production line.
operation is completely automatic. The wafers move through cleaning, inspection, epitaxial growth, more inspection, and binning into desired categories.

James H. Williams, manager of automation and instrumentation for epitaxial products, says a Control Data Corp. 1700 medium-scale computer was chosen to control the system partly because of experience gained using another CDC 1700 that controls a separate epitaxial facility. The two systems may be integrated eventually. The reactor on the epitaxial production line is not computer-controlled, but growth is automated as part of the system. There's also a system to check epitaxial thickness and resistivity.

Each section of the system was developed separately. Epitaxial-products manager Don M. Jackson Jr. says, “We didn’t try to bring it all up at once. That's probably more than we could handle.” He adds that the company tried to buy parts for the system, but nothing suitable was available, so that everything is custom-made—including the epitaxial reactor—except for a highly modified dry-plasma-wafer cleaner from LFE Corp.

Jackson says that he doesn’t expect this type of automated equipment to be available from companies in the business. “Not many people in the world need this level of complexity.” Motorola's central epitaxy facility produces all the epitaxial wafers needed worldwide for its IC operations. Other semiconductor companies typically split the operation among separate production lines, even in a single location—so Motorola can take advantage of much greater economies of scale. The firm does not expect to sell systems to others, but will use subsystems, such as automated inspection, in other parts of the company.

At present, the line is limited by the capacity of the epitaxial reactor, but Jackson expects it to handle a significant part of Motorola's production by the end of 1975. Additional reactors can be added simply by extending the track of the forklift boat-loader.
2. **Cleaner.** At this station, left, wafers are loaded in carriage. Modified LFE plasma cleaner then moves over the carriage to clean the wafers. LFE system is only commercial equipment in the entire Motorola epitaxial setup.

3. **Inspection.** From cleaner, wafers move individually to inspection, right. Defects reflect bright light to phototransistor sensors; defect data is recorded to help monitor cleaning operation. Defective wafers go back to cleaner, good ones move to next step.

5. **Reactor.** The forklift inserts the boat into the epitaxial reactor. In production, any number of reactors can be loaded and unloaded by the forklift simply by extending the track, but Motorola expects that larger capacity models will become available within the next year—an arrangement that is better than the use of many small reactors.

7. **Stacked up.** The final stop on the automated Motorola line is for separation into one of five bins. This is especially valuable, for though the system yields much higher uniformity among wafers than manual epitaxial production lines, wafers that do not meet specifications for certain applications still can be quite suitable for others.

6. **Tests.** After leaving the warp detector, the wafers are visually inspected again. They then pass to stations that check the thickness and resistivity of the epitaxial layer. The units on left are four contact resistivity probes; at right is rapid-scan Michelson interferometer that checks thickness.
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Circle 74 on reader service card
Probing the news

Communications

Fax speeds up

New technology, in the form of laser-based systems, and other techniques could give industry long-awaited impetus

by Ron Schneiderman, New York bureau manager

"If we can go along with the old premise that technology influences growth," says a facsimile transceiver marketing executive, "then the fax market is in for some long-awaited growth."

Facsimile manufacturers have prophesied such great things of themselves for so long that little attention has been paid even to the few that command over half the market. Not surprisingly, they're still prophesying, but now that they have new high-speed terminals, designed primarily to cut transmission costs and improve reliability, fax may finally snap out of its years-old reputation as one of the more somnolent of the electronics industries' sleeping giants.

"The fax market," says Howard M. Anderson, a fax consultant and market researcher, "is getting more competitive as new entries raise the stakes by increasing the technological kitty." Xerox Corp., which is about to announce its first sub-three-minute system [Electronics, Oct. 3, p. 39], continues to dominate the field. But others, such as Faxon Communications Corp., the Electronic Associates Inc.-Comfax Communications Corp. partnership, and Rapifax Corp., a spinoff of the old CBS-Dacom-Savin venture, are also pushing new high-speed models. In addition, stalwarts like Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (3M), Graphic Sciences Inc., Stewart-Warner Corp., and Visual Sciences Inc. are busily developing their own high-speed fax transceivers, aiming for late 1975 or early 1976 introductions.

Xerox is expected to announce its new model within the next few months. The laser-based two-minute system was field-tested a year ago at the Los Angeles Times, but the test was halted for additional debugging. Although faster terminals are already on the market, the Xerox unit will be the first high-speed system available backed by a major national sales and service force.

Some pluses. The laser approach to facsimile has several advantages over the more conventional electrostatic, electrolytic, or even stabilization paper reproduction system. Among them are low noise, potential low cost, and the elimination of relatively expensive silver-halide film as a recording medium. In addition, says Philip Vokrot, manager of laser market planning at the RCA Industrial Tube division, Lancaster, Pa., new helium-cadmium lasers should be able to record on inexpensive papers more quickly and with better resolution than most existing fax recording techniques.

Laser-based fax is also drumming up new interest in the medium among military communicators. Litton Industries' Datalog division at Melville, N.Y., which has a proprietary data-redundancy-reduction technique for high-speed fax transmissions, is developing an all-ser-
Probing the news

vice portable system. It will use a laser light source with digital encoding to transmit documents, fingerprints, weather charts, and photos of satellite cloud cover within 30 seconds. Edgar L. Moore, Datalog president, says the $1.3 million contract to develop and deliver four of the systems is part of a Defense Department effort to standardize tri-service tactical communications. The new system, adds Moore, will improve on previous data-reduction systems that compress printed material into digital pulse groups for selective transmission, and will be designed to transmit and receive up to 32 kilobits of data per second.

Speed is important since a leading end-user objection to fax has been transmission costs. Now, with one-and two-minute terminals available, fax sellers feel they are operating from a stronger marketing position. The new terminals come with a higher price tag—up to $350 per month lease compared with an average $76 for conventional equipment—but they’re being aimed, at least initially, at large-volume users who can justify the rates yet still save money.

For example, John R. Hopf, Rapifax’ marketing program manager, says that the Boeing Co. uses about 50 Rapifax 100 machines to transmit some 10,000 pages monthly to its vendors. By substituting high-speed fax for its older four- and six-minute machines, Boeing estimates, monthly savings between Seattle and two locations in California alone amount to $20,000.

Rapifax is using a custom Rockwell International Corp.-designed MOS LSI modem capable of speeds of 4,800 and 2,400 bits per second in its 100 series transceivers. Able to send a letter-sized document in 35 seconds, the Rapifax uses an electrostatic printing technique with a stationary multi-stylus printer.

Electronic Associates has been making its high-speed Fax 1 since last December under a license from Comfax, which developed the digital data-compression techniques used in the system. The Fax 1 leases for $335 per month, including service, or sells for $9,800 without modems. So far, EAI has leased 50 Fax 1 machines and sold two to Net Com Corp., the communications organization serving New York’s World Trade Center.

Acquisition. In Danbury, Conn., Graphic Sciences expects to have its sub-three-minute fax available by early next year. What’s more, Burroughs Corp. has reached an agreement in principle to acquire the company for stock worth $30 million. From Graphic Sciences’ standpoint, the acquisition would give the fax maker a built-in national sales and service organization.

Wanted: 65,000 terminals

Anyone interested in selling 65,000 facsimile terminals to a single customer? That’s quite a deal, considering that there are about 130,000 facsimile transceivers in use in the United States today, but Harvey R. Berke, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.’s senior vice-president for manufacturing, says he would be willing to boost that figure by 50%—if he could find the right terminal.

For openers, says Berke, it would have to be a low-cost unit, but not necessarily very fast since all transmissions would take place between 11 a.m. and 8 a.m., when rates are lowest and traffic lightest. The system would also require a selection code and must transmit in a broadcast mode to multiple fax receivers simultaneously. The terminals would be in the offices of subscribers to McGraw-Hill’s F. W. Dodge construction-businees reports. “I want next-day delivery and I don’t need two-way fax since I just want to send, not receive.”

What prompted his interest in fax, says the McGraw-Hill executive, is the rising cost and irregularity of postal service throughout the country. Berke adds that when he finds the right terminal, he’ll probably go for a five-year contract with the supplier. “I have talked with a number of communications [equipment] companies and some of them are interested.”

In Minneapolis, meanwhile, 3M has been working with a fiber-optic light source in the development of a high-speed fax terminal that isn’t expected to go to market before 1976. However, Visual Sciences Inc., under a long-term contractual arrangement with Matsushita Graphic Sciences Inc., a jointly owned company, buys co-developed facsimile transceivers from Matsushita Graphic Communications Systems and sells them to 3M and Plessey Co. for marketing.

Next year. At the moment, none of these companies has a high-speed fax, although James McCarthy, Visual’s sales vice president, says a two-to-three-minute model will be available to both 3M and Plessey early next year. This will be an analog system with an integral modem, but will not compress data. Visual does have a prototype sub-one-minute model that operates in both digital and analog modes and compresses data to eliminate white space during transmissions, but McCarthy says he hesitates to guess when it will be available to 3M and Plessey to bring to market.

Faxon, White Plains, N. Y., which has been working on its Faxon 811 for close to five years, will introduce it within the next few months, according to John Ransom, president. The 811’s scanning and recording system uses a flying-spot CRT as its light source. Neither the original document nor the copy moves during transmission with the 811, says Ransom. Also, unlike some data-compression machines, which read everything but eliminate the white spaces during transmission, the 811’s skips the white areas and neither reads nor transmits them. Ransom says Faxon has just been awarded a patent on the system.

Helping to stir up interest in fax, meanwhile, is a recent flurry of market studies—from The Yankee Group and Arthur D. Little Inc., both in Cambridge, Mass., and International Resources Development Corp., New Canaan, Conn. Also, a major effort is expected from Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, Calif. SRI published a fax report in May 1972 at $7,500. Its latest study, due in May 1975, has already been priced at $12,500. □
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The economy

Tight money means tight belts

Electronics firms are pressuring slow-paying customers, keeping inventories down, furloughing workers—all to avoid borrowing

by Howard Wolff, Associate Editor

Money is tight. Electronics executives across the country are fretting about mounting accounts receivable as customers put off paying their suppliers for 90 or 120 days, instead of the more customary 60 days, simply to avoid borrowing money. The situation has become one in which, as one company official puts it, "We find more customers deciding to pay late and, in effect, running their business with our money. This puts us in the position of having to put more pressure on them without actually driving them away."

Not only are electronics suppliers facing the slow-pay problem, but they too must strive to finance operations out of earnings rather than go to the money market because high interest rates prevent profit on borrowed money. They are also tightening up on inventories, deliveries, and, generally as a last resort, closing portions of their facilities and laying off work force.

"We're all caught in the same squeeze," says one company official. "The idea is to avoid borrowing money except as a last resort, so we're being very careful to tie up as little cash as possible in inventory, production, or capital improvements. And with interest rates showing no real sign of dropping rapidly, it looks as though we'll be treading carefully for a while."

A spot check of electronics firms reveals agreement that the major soft spot is accounts receivable. The Electronics Components divisions of TRW Inc. in Los Angeles, which makes resistors, capacitors, connectors, and semiconductors, pins the blame for today's poor cash flow squarely on slow payments from customers.

"The key thing is asset control," says James E. Gwyn, manager of market research and analysis. TRW has a corporate official, as well as task forces at the division levels, constantly watching and forecasting inventory levels and receivables so that a healthy balance can be maintained between the two. Also, "We are making an aggressive effort to collect," says Gwyn, while attempting to increase productivity with the current TRW work force so that the company can utilize its inventory of materials more effectively.

Another component supplier, Allen-Bradley Co. of Milwaukee, a major resistor house, says it's buying less in the way of raw materials and other goods used in manufacturing. The company also is keeping a sharp eye on inventory levels—its own as well as those of its customers. As soon as business slows, the company does a study to determine how immediately to cut expenses and what additional steps must be taken if the situation continues to worsen. The system seems to be working, since there have been no layoffs at Allen-Bradley during the current slump, though there have been personnel shifts due to reorganization.

Computer Automation Inc. of Irvine, Calif., a minicomputer maker, finds itself forced to put pressure on accounts receivable. "We're delaying shipments to those with heavy accounts payable which have gone on for some period of time," says David Methvin, president, adding that his company is trying to get all its customers on a 60-day payment schedule.

But the company says it's not delaying payments to its own suppliers while financing operations out of cash flow or earnings.

"A lot of companies typically pay in 90 to 120 days. That's not necessarily due to tight money, it's probably the way they've done it all the

The revenge list

Most electronics companies, asked what they are doing to get customers to pay bills faster, talk about aggressive collection programs. Those programs can take many forms, ranging from phone calls to curtailment of deliveries.

One company, which must go unnamed, is in the unique position of being both a supplier and a customer to the same manufacturers. So what it does, simply, is withhold its own payments from slow-paying customers. The result is a kind of revenge list of those vendors that are also on the receivables list—to keep the books in order, checks are made out but not forwarded. The total of such withheld checks recently was in five figures involving four companies—several of them among the best known in the electronics industries. And in still another category are late-paying vendor-customers for whom checks have not been made out at all.

It's too early to tell how such a program works, although not many firms find themselves in the vendor-buyer position. Still, the company withholding the checks has also had to lay off 10% of its work force.
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time. But now, Computer Automation, like everyone else, is saying that's a no-no," explains Methvin. The company also reduced its bank indebtedness during the first quarter of its fiscal year to $3 million from $4 million and "anticipates doing more of that during the second. The cost of money is just too expensive," says Methvin. To keep from borrowing, Computer Automation is also trying to keep its inventory down. As a result, says Methvin, the company is "slowing shipments to customers to some extent; by and large, however, the customers seem to be responding well. Everybody understands the problem." As for layoffs, the company says there were two in August and September, totaling 60 people. Twenty more left through attrition and for other reasons.

Across the country in Maynard, Mass., another mini maker, Digital Equipment Corp., wound up its fiscal year on June 30 with $144 million in accounts receivable on the books. Although George Chamberlain, assistant treasurer, won't say how much is outstanding now, he did say that compared to a year ago, payments are coming in quicker: an average of 96 days vs 112 days.

DEC finds itself in a good position overall. Its assets at year end were $324 million, including $38 million in cash, while its liabilities were only $85.5 million. The result is that it can afford to be generous with slow-paying customers. Chamberlain says that DEC often will sit down with a customer and work out a program for extended payment that is suitable for both parties. While it has cut off shipments to late payers, such instances are relatively rare. As for paying its own suppliers, Chamberlain says that DEC pays twice a month as well as taking any discounts that are offered. And the company apparently isn't having too much trouble with borrowing; Chamberlain says DEC will need additional outside capital for the next fiscal year and that the money is available.

National Semiconductor Corp.'s attitude on borrowing is that it "would be willing to borrow even at these awful rates if we needed it for future growth," says John Hughes, finance vice president. But National finds that the current business climate discourages expansion (see p. 82). "We don't need to expand, but we do need to cut costs," says Hughes.

The Santa Clara, Calif., firm also sees more and more customers delaying payments and resisting collection efforts. National has taken to reminding customers more aggressively—over the phone—that they're late.

One Eastern instrument maker, Leeds & Northrop Co. of North Wales, Pa., has had to borrow money. David T. Kimball, president, says the company is in the final phases of negotiations for a $15 million loan with a group of life-insurance companies. Availability of the additional capital, he says, will permit Leeds & Northrop to reduce its bank loans and also to support its growth during a period of strong business activity. But the cost of the money is high, notes Kimball, and the "challenge is to pull in our belts to cover the costs and still deliver our earnings."

Another East Coast company, semiconductor maker MOS Technology Inc. of Norristown, Pa., repeats the litany of receivables and collections. Donald L. McLaughlin, engineering vice president, says, "We are well matched in our ability to sell what we can make, but a glitch in the system is the customer who wants our product and may even order it but can't pay his bills within a reasonable time." This, says McLaughlin, "is an increasing problem, but we have an aggressive program to collect receivables and enforce it regularly because we have to."

What about the future? Methvin of Computer Automation takes an optimistic view of what's coming up. "There's business out there," he says, "and we're going to be in a good position to go out and get it." While a high-ranking official at another company seconds the motion, he is a bit less cheerfully optimistic. "What we need," he says, "is a Federal economic policy with teeth in it."
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Manufacturing

Semiconductor makers delay expansion

Downturn in business causes companies to take second look at plans for new plants in this country and abroad

So far as semiconductor marketers can see, the world next year will be flat, what with WEMA and others predicting almost no rise in 1975 sales figures [Electronics, Oct. 31, p. 27]. That, coupled with the generally gray world economic outlook, has had the effect of delaying or curtailing some manufacturers' plans for plant expansion.

In the words of Robert Noyce, president of Intel Corp., "The whole output needed is not as great as before." His Santa Clara, Calif., firm has canceled the study phase of two construction projects: one that included an overseas assembly operation and another that was to have added testing facilities in the Bay Area. The two plants would have increased Intel's capacity by 20%, says Noyce, though final decision on whether to proceed won't be made until the beginning of next year.

A bipolar facility that Advanced Micro Devices Inc. had planned for the first quarter of 1975 in half of a new 116,000-square-foot building in Santa Clara won't be installed after all. "We don't need the capacity of the second half of the building," says a company official, "because of the downturn." AMD also has put off a 40,000-ft² addition to its Malaysian plant.

Deep in the heart of Texas, there is also some constriction. Texas Instruments Inc.'s policy is to lease space as requirements grow, then build. Decisions to lease are controlled by market conditions and require a shorter lead time than decisions to build. For this reason, many determinations do not have to be made at this time. However, it's interesting to note that TI's second-
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quarter report put 1974's capital expenditures at no more than $175 million, whereas its earlier estimate was $190 million. But TI does have some construction plans, and is completing four buildings in Texas—multipurpose structures in Houston, Austin, Sherman, and Lubbock—for the manufacture of components, calculators, circuit boards, and systems. The Houston and Sherman facilities are more than 100,000 ft² apiece; Austin will total less than that, and Lubbock will come to 385,000 ft².

The word at Mostek Corp. in Carrollton, Texas, is "delay." Robert B. Palmer, engineering, vice president, says, "We don't expect to need any additional production space before the second quarter of 1975. We don't see any need for real aggressive growth." Late last year, Mostek bought a group of buildings from Avco Corp. in Lowell, Mass., with the intention of building n-channel metal-oxide-semiconductor parts there in 100,000 ft² that CBS Laboratories had originally built for semiconductor processing. Mostek wanted to start the move into the Lowell plant by the fourth quarter of this year.

However, now that the market for calculator chips is weakening, Mostek has replaced those parts in its Carrollton facility with 4,096-bit random-access memories; n-channel memories are manufactured in a Worcester, Mass., facility totaling 8,000 ft² leased from Sprague Electric Corp., which owns 42% of Mostek. "I don't see a need now to go into the Lowell facility as rapidly as we had originally planned," sums up Palmer.

Broad lines. There are several exceptions among the semiconductor manufacturers, notably National Semiconductor Inc. and Motorola Inc.'s Semiconductor Products division. That's not too surprising when one considers what these two companies have in common—broad product lines where slumps in sales of some parts can be made up by the rest of the line.

A spokesman for National says it has completed its 150,000-ft² plant in West Jordan, near Salt Lake City, Utah. That plant will house an MOS wafer-fabrication facility, plus an assembly area for National's Novus calculators. The company says the new West Jordan facility was scheduled to go on line this month.

At Motorola, building plans have remained unchanged because the semiconductor operation is strong in discrete and linear circuits, but not a major factor in transistor-transistor logic and MOS, which have been hit the hardest. A spokesman says, "We have speeded up our building in certain areas, or slowed down as the result of availability of materials, but haven't made any major changes." This applies to facilities in Austin, Texas; Tempe, Ariz.; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In fact,
the Austin MOS plant, now in early operation, may even be ahead of schedule due to the availability of certain capital equipment. However, engineering and marketing personnel won't move until 1975.

The manufacturers of processing equipment also are beginning to feel the semiconductor pinch. According to Robert F. Graham, director of corporate planning at Applied Materials Technology Inc. in Santa Clara, "Business will be flat to down, which means the semiconductor business will be flat to up 10%" through the rest of the year. "We're more sensitive as an economic indicator than the semiconductor companies," he explains.

Applied Materials is "not booking at the rate we'd like," says Graham, but adds that "some customers say they will continue capital spending next year." The company's business has risen in the last few months, primarily because of increased overseas sales, says Graham. Based on orders in hand and customer inquiries, Graham predicts a better year in 1975—that's why "we have to start running before they get going again," he says. So Applied Materials is moving into a new 80,000-ft² building later this year, increasing total area by 14%.

Lower rate. At the Cobilt division of Computervision Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif., Peter Wolken, marketing vice president, says, "Customers are not buying at the rate they did at the beginning of the year." Wolken also sees "a tendency for more emphasis on automated equipment." Business has leveled off in every sector, the official says, predicting the industry "will remain flat until the middle of next year when [semiconductor companies] will pick up on their expansion plans." Cobilt is acting on this belief, planning to move into a new 84,000-ft² plant that will double present capacity.

As for his business generally, says Wolken, there's no doubt that it has been affected by the conditions in the semiconductor industry. However, the Cobilt executive is optimistic, as anyone who deals with semiconductor makers must be. "Our business is really young," he says, "and it's growing fast."
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“There’s also an in-depth view provided by HP’s network analyzers. These dual-channel analyzers provide amplitude and phase measurements as a function of frequency. This simplifies transfer-function measurements, speeds the location of poles on a Bode plot, and accurately determines resonant frequencies and phase margins in circuit design.”

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“For high-accuracy network analysis, plus optional group delay and offset determinations to 13 MHz. HP’s high-performance 3040 analyzer is the answer. By adding the computational power of a calculator to either the 3575 or 3040 analyzers you can view the results of 108 tests in less than 20 seconds... and with greater precision.”

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Nationwide service
BRANCH OFFICES: BOSTON, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, D.C.
A report on circuit art production. Norman is a conceptual genius. A little sloppy perhaps, but a genius nonetheless. His greatest idea was conceived halfway through an anchovy and pepperoni pizza at Bruno's last Wednesday. After lunch, a young lady earning $8100 per year turned Norman's napkin into flawless circuit art in just 54 minutes. She did it on a Calma interactive graphics system. She did it one hundred times faster than a speeding draftsman, about twice as fast as she could on any other system. The Calma system checked her accuracy, drew all the lines and symbols automatically, relieved her of the drudge work.

Changes made lightning fast. While eating pretzels two days later, Norman had a brainstorm. A way to get even hotter performance out of the same circuit concept. Presto. In microseconds, the original design was retrieved from storage and displayed on the CRT at Norman's own interactive work station. In about three minutes Norman himself modified the original. Electronically. Just that fast the company benefited from his fertile mind with a totally new and competitive circuit. Incidentally, up to six workstations can be included in one system with no degradation of performance.

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Standard instrument interface simplifies system design

Instruments made by any company anywhere in the world will be easy to link up into systems when all the elements conform to an international standard on interface circuitry and bus interconnection.

by David W. Ricci and Gerald E. Nelson, Hewlett-Packard Co., Santa Clara Division, Calif., and Loveland Division, Colo.

Once the international standard for an instrument interface is agreed on, it will become quicker and more economical to construct automated instrumentation systems. Until now, sophisticated, cost-effective instruments have been readily available—but their generally incompatible inputs and outputs have forced the system designer to put a lot of effort into interface design. A standard interface is the rational solution, and for once the rational solution is being attempted.

The International Electrotechnical Commission recently met in Bucharest, Romania [Electronics, Sept. 19, p. 67], to discuss just such a standard. The proposal before the IEC’s Technical Committee 66 was an instrument bus standard initiated by Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, Calif., and supported by many other instrument makers. The document defines the bus’s physical connector, the roles of the interconnecting bus wires, the logic conventions, format, and timing of control and data signals, plus the other factors necessary in a communications link that will be capable of interconnecting instruments and peripherals—computers, voltmeters, card readers—made any place in the world.

The IEC technical committee voted to accept the draft standard for ballot by the Commission’s member nations, but further changes, if any, should be minor. Final adoption is now about a year off [Electronics, Oct. 3, p. 56].

Details of the standard are presented here in a two-part article. The first part is aimed at the system designer, to help him make the most of the interface by understanding its capabilities and limitations. The second part covers the interface from the instrument designer’s viewpoint and includes examples of how to use it in instruments.
Building an automated system of instruments already equipped with standard interface circuitry is almost a matter of plugging them into a standard data bus—but not quite. In the case of the Hewlett-Packard interface, which soon may become the international standard, the system designer needs to know how the data bus is used to transfer commands and data between the attached instruments and why some methods of data coding are more useful than others. He also needs to be aware of the constraints that exist on the length of bus cables and the number of instruments that may be connected to it. In short, an understanding of the HP standard interface helps in configuring a system around it.

Figure 1 diagrams the basic interface structure. A set of 16 signal lines interconnects a number of instruments, each of which fulfills at least one interface function or role, depending on the interface capabilities designed into its circuitry.

At any one time, any particular instrument connected to the bus may be either idle, simply monitoring the activity on the bus, or it may be functioning as a talker or listener or controller. As a talker, it sends data over the bus to a listener or listeners. As a listener, it receives such data. As a controller, it directs the flow of data on the bus, mainly by designating which instruments are to send data and which are to receive data. An instrument may be equipped to serve in more than one of these interface roles, depending on the kind of system expected to be built around it.

A minimum system need not contain a controller but may consist of just one talker and one listener—a counter and a printer, for example—provided that the two instruments have the interface options that allow a local control to assign them their interface functions. Otherwise, a system must include a controller to designate talkers and listeners. A typical system might include one element with a talker, listener and controller interface, such as a calculator or computer, and a variety of other elements that may be talkers or listeners or both, such as tape readers, signal generators, or digital voltmeters.

All of the active circuitry equipping an instrument to talk or listen or control and simply to monitor the bus is contained within that instrument. The interconnecting bus is entirely passive. Circuitry and bus together make up the interface.

The bus itself consists of 16 signal lines, grouped functionally into three component buses. The data bus (eight lines) is used to transfer data in bit-parallel, byte-serial form from talkers to listeners; it also transfers certain commands from the controller to subordinate instruments. The transfer bus (three lines) is used for the handshaking process, by which a talker or controller can synchronize its readiness to transmit data with the listener’s readiness to receive data. The general interface management bus (five lines), as its name suggests, is principally used by the controller.

The operation of the interface is generally controlled by the one member of the instrumentation system that’s equipped to act as controller. It uses a group of commands, referred to as interface messages, to direct the other instruments on the bus in carrying out their functions of talking and listening.

The controller has two ways of sending interface messages. Multiline messages, which cannot exist concurrently with other multiline messages, are sent over...
the eight data lines and the three transfer-bus lines. Uniline messages are transferred over the five individual lines of the management bus.

The commands serve several different purposes:
- Addresses, or talk and listen commands, select the instruments that will transmit and accept data. They are all multiline messages.
- Universal commands cause every instrument equipped to do so to perform a specific interface operation. They include multiline messages and three uniline commands, interface clear (IFC), remote enable (REN), and attention (ATN).
- Addressed commands are similar to universal commands, except that they affect only those devices that are addressed and are all multiline commands. An instrument responds to an addressed command, however, only after an address has already told it to be a talker or listener.
- Secondary commands are multiline messages that are always used in series with an address, universal command, or addressed command (also referred to as primary commands) to form a longer version of each. Thus they extend the code space when necessary.

To address an instrument, the controller uses seven of the eight data-bus lines. This allows instruments using the Ascii 7-bit code to act as controllers. As shown in Table 1, five data bits are available for addresses, so a total of 31 addresses is available in one byte. If all secondary commands are used to extend this into a two-byte addressing capability, 961 addresses become available (31 addresses in the second byte for each of the 31 in the first byte).

### Addressing details

A talk address selects one instrument to send data and disables all the others with talker circuitry from sending data. That is, sending a talk address selects one and only one instrument to transmit on the data bus, preventing data errors due to wire OR'ing on the data bus. A listen address selects one instrument to receive data, but does not affect the others—they remain as they were, addressed or unaddressed. Thus, several instruments may listen at the same time. Sending a talk address does not affect listeners or vice versa.

Also shown in Table 1 are two other commands associated with the addressing process—the untalk and unlisten commands. They are called “un” commands because they perform exactly the opposite function of an address; that is, they disable an instrument from sending or receiving data. The unlisten command is used whenever a new listener or group of listeners is to be selected in order to disable all the previously selected listeners. The untalk command disables all previously selected talkers. In fact, the untalk command is merely a talk address using an address number to which no instrument may be assigned, and instruments make no distinction between an untalk command and a talk address to a different device.

During the configuration of a system, each device must be assigned one or more addresses unique to it. However, two listeners may have the same address if they are always to receive the same data. An instrument is assigned its address by some convenient means such as switches on the rear panel or jumper wires on a printed-circuit board. Typically, there are five switches or jumpers to be set which specify the five bits of the talk or listen address (or both if the instrument is both a talker and a listener). The particular value of the address is the system designer’s choice. In the case of instruments using more than one talk and/or listen address, only four bits of the address may be settable.

### The actual bus

Instruments are connected into a system with a special piggyback cable (Fig. 2) which has a single male-and-female connector at either end and a lock screw mechanism which allows one cable to be stacked on top of another and secured. This arrangement allows the user to assemble a system in any configuration he wishes—a line or a star or any combination that’s convenient in terms of the space available. (Although the connectors are in theory infinitely stackable, in practice

#### TABLE 1: COMMAND AND ADDRESS CODES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X 0 0</td>
<td>A0 A4 A3 A2 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 0 1</td>
<td>A0 A4 A3 A2 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 0 1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 1 0</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 1 0</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>X 1 1</td>
<td>A0 A4 A3 A2 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 1 1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code used when attention (ATN) is true (low)

#### Closing the loop

The authors will both be available on Nov. 26 and 27 to answer any questions readers may want to ask about their article. Call either David Ricci in California at (408) 246-4300, ext. 2192, or Gerald Nelson in Colorado at (303) 667-5000, ext. 2158, in office hours.
3. **Handshake.** To ensure that data is properly transferred, this handshaking procedure must be performed every time a talker sends data to a listener or listeners. The DAV line is controlled by the talker, NRFD and NDAC by the listeners.
only two to four are actually stacked to avoid creating a cantilevered structure that may damage a panel.)

Electrical considerations limit the total number of instruments to 15 and the maximum length of cable to 20 meters, although both of these limitations can be overcome by extender or terminal units (to be discussed in Part 2). The fact that the cable terminations are distributed (each device contains a termination) imposes another restriction—the maximum length of cable for any given configuration is two meters times the number of devices up to the maximum of 20 meters. This restriction only applies to the maximum length of cable, not to how it is distributed between the devices.

**Data transfer and data rates**

When a talker sends a listener data over the data bus, they coordinate their activities by a handshaking process, which is carried out over the three-line transfer bus. As a result, the rate at which data is transferred is determined only by the characteristics of the instruments involved. Moreover, several instruments can listen to the same data simultaneously.

There are essentially four phases to the data transfer cycle: the talker or source generates a new data byte; the states of the data bus's signal lines settle; the listener or acceptor instrument accepts the data (i.e., no longer requires it to be held on the data bus), and the acceptor becomes ready for the next byte. Figure 3 is a flow chart detailing the handshake process.

The time taken to generate data is determined by the characteristics of the source, and the times taken to accept data and to become ready for more depend on the acceptor's characteristics. The data settling time is determined by the characteristics of the transmission system (the drivers, receivers and terminations in the instruments, and the bus cable).

Between them, therefore, the source, acceptor, and transmission system set the upper limit for the data rate at which a bus system will operate. Note that acceptors can be designed to store data for a while, to permit the data-generation and data-settling times to overlap with the acceptor's ready-for-data time and thus increase the bus's data rate.

By careful design and configuration, a rate of 1 megabyte per second can be achieved on a burst basis.

The logic levels employed on the bus's signal lines are TTL levels (high at or above 2.4 volts, low at or below 0.8 v). Driver and receiver circuits must, therefore, be TTL or TTL-compatible devices. The driver circuits are open-collector types capable of sinking 48 milliamperes at 0.4 v. Three-state drivers may be employed on some of the signal lines to increase the speed of data transfers. The receiver circuits may be standard TTL gates or inverters, or equivalent. For higher noise immunity, Schmitt trigger-type gates or inverters are better.

Each signal line is terminated within each instrument with a 3-kilohm resistor to +5 v and a 6.2-kilohm resistor to logic common. Distributing the terminations among all the instruments (rather than having a lumped termination) is a compromise between an ideal design for a transmission-line termination and the desire to minimize the job of configuring a system (i.e., by not restricting the interconnection scheme or requiring an external load device).

**Data coding**

The only functional restriction on data transfer between a talker and listener imposed by the bus is that it must consist of a sequence of 8-bit bytes. Even though the interface imposes no restrictions on information coding, conventions obviously must exist between the talker and listener, and the system designer is free to choose whichever he prefers.

Still, he should bear in mind that the computers and calculators used as controllers in many systems have established coding and format conventions built into their software. If he can use these conventions, his task will be much easier than if he makes the machines generate and accept arbitrary coding.

The two most common of these conventions are Ascii coding of information bytes and Fortran-style number representations (formatted and free field). Though both of these are subject to ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standards, the American National Code for Information Interchange (Ascii) conforms to the ISO 7-bit code used internationally. In fact, though the kind of bus now proposed as the international standard can be used with other codes, it has used Ascii so often that it became commonly known as the "Ascii bus."

It still is very useful to implement instrument program codes and numeric data with Ascii, where possible, because of the ease with which most controllers read and write Ascii strings and numbers. However, a further restriction to a subset of these codes is also highly desirable, because certain codes have special meanings in these controllers and their software. Table 2 gives recommendations on code use.

**Number representations**

Note that a measurement instrument that reads out numbers with the least significant digit first causes severe headaches for the system programmer. He must read the data as individual bytes and rearrange them to reconstruct the number. On the other hand, a simple read statement in the controller's language is all that's neces-
sary if the meter puts out its data in a form acceptable to standard software. This form for numbers is largely identical to the conventional way numbers are written. Examples are [12976], [-42.67], [+1.00298E-04]. Multiple values should be delimited by commas, and the most convenient end-of-record indication is \([CR][LF]\].

If numeric data must be mixed with alpha status information, the alpha characters can generally be made to precede the number and either be read as a string of binary bytes or optionally skipped.

### Part 2: The standard interface and instrument design

While the system designer has merely to understand how the standard interface works, the instrument designer has to be able to build part of the standard interface into a piece of equipment. He therefore needs to specify how an instrument must behave if it’s to be classified as conforming to the standard.

Writing a specification for this interface, however, presents a significant challenge. The requirements must be explicit enough to ensure compatibility yet flexible enough to allow the designer to tailor an instrument to his particular needs. To achieve this goal, the specification is written in terms of **interface functions** (as distinct from instrument functions), **messages** to and from the interface functions, and **state diagrams** describing the behavior of each of these functions (Figs. 3 and 4).

#### Interface functions and messages

Figure 4 shows how to conceptualize the interface functions and the messages.

Each instrument contains a set of driver and receiver circuits that serve as the electrical interface between the bus signal lines and the instrument’s internal logic. To

---

**INSTRUMENT (APPARATUS)**

**INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS**

**MESSAGE CODING**

**DRIVERS AND RECEIVERS**

**INTERFACE BUS**

**KEY:**

1. INTERFACE BUS SIGNAL LINES
2. REMOTE INTERFACE MESSAGES TO AND FROM INTERFACE FUNCTIONS
3. INSTRUMENT-DEPENDENT MESSAGES TO AND FROM INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS
4. STATE LINKAGES BETWEEN INTERFACE FUNCTIONS
5. LOCAL MESSAGES BETWEEN INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS AND INTERFACE FUNCTIONS (MESSAGES TO INTERFACE FUNCTIONS ARE DEFINED; MESSAGES FROM INTERFACE FUNCTIONS EXIST ACCORDING TO THE DESIGNER’S CHOICE)
6. REMOTE INTERFACE MESSAGES SENT BY INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS WITHIN A CONTROLLER

**4. Partition.** Instrument designs can be conceptualized as being partitioned into two areas: instrument functions and interface functions. But this division does not necessarily imply two separate physical layouts within the instrument.
leave the designer free to decide what kind of logic to use for an instrument, the instrument's functions are distinguished conceptually from the interface functions and are independent of the needs of the data bus. The interface functions ensure that the instrument behaves correctly with respect to the bus signal lines and are constrained by the needs of the standard interface.

Note that this theoretical separation between the functions of interface and instrument need not imply that they are also physically separated. The aim is simply to make it easy to analyze each of the interface requirements in relation to the instrument's requirements.

Communication between the instrument, its interface functions, and the bus signal lines is described in terms of messages. Actually, every such message is coded into particular electrical states (high and low voltage levels) of the bus signal lines. But in writing a specification, it would be tedious to have to describe exact electrical values of the bus lines for each message, so instead the messages are treated simply as binary functions with values of true or false.

The total capabilities of the interface are grouped into 10 interface functions—five basic functions and five supplementary functions (Tables 3a and 3b).

The basic functions are the ones that appear most frequently in most systems. Almost all instruments will contain either a talker or a listener function or both. Although only a few will incorporate the controller function, an instrument with controller capabilities will almost always be included in a system, and in certain cases multiple controllers can be utilized. The source and acceptor handshake functions are always used in conjunction with the talker, listener, and controller.

In Table 3b, the service request function must always be used in conjunction with a talker function, since the instrument has to identify itself as the source of a service request during a serial poll. The parallel poll function differs from serial polling in being initiated by the controller rather than requested by the instrument.

State diagrams are used to describe the sequence of states the interface goes through as it fulfills a particular function in relation to the instrument and the data bus. Two examples are given in Fig. 5.

**How to select interface functions**

In selecting interface functions, the instrument designer has two degrees of freedom: which functions to choose, and which capabilities of each to choose.

The interface functions are selected by being matched with the instrument's requirements. All the combinations allowed are compatible with each other. That is, a given set of interface functions is guaranteed always to work with other, appropriately equipped, instruments in the sense that the set will not limit the other instruments' operation. Thus, the only mistake a designer can make is omitting a function required for his instrument or the system designers' applications for his instrument.

Once the interface functions are selected, a second set of choices can be made. The various combinations of capabilities that form subsets of each function allow certain capabilities to be omitted if they are not relevant to the instrument's needs. Again, the omission of a capability does not limit the operation of the over-all system, just the particular instrument.

**Four interface design steps**

However, selecting the proper group of interface functions and capabilities is only the second step in designing an interface. The first and crucial step is to generate a detailed list of objectives for the remote input/output behavior of the instrument for which the interface is being designed.

These objectives, plus the interface functions chosen
### TABLE 3A: BASIC INTERFACE FUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TALKER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Talker</td>
<td>To let an instrument send data to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk Only</td>
<td>To let an instrument operate in a system without a controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaddress if my listen address (MLA)</td>
<td>To prevent an instrument capable of functioning as both a talker and a listener from talking to itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Talker (TE)</td>
<td>Same as talker function with added addressing capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Poll</td>
<td>To send a &quot;status byte&quot; to the controller and identify itself as the source of a service request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LISTENER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Listener</td>
<td>To let an instrument receive data from another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen Only</td>
<td>To let an instrument operate in a system without a controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaddress if my talk address (MTA)</td>
<td>To prevent an instrument capable of functioning as both talker and listener from listening to itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Listener (LE)</td>
<td>Same as listener function with added addressing capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOURCE HANDSHAKE</strong></td>
<td>To synchronize the transmission of information on the data bus by the talker when sending instrument-generated data and by the controller when sending interface messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCEPTOR HANDSHAKE</strong></td>
<td>To synchronize the receipt of information on the data bus for all interface functions when receiving interface messages and for the listener function when receiving instrument-generated data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTROLLER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Controller</td>
<td>To let an instrument send the interface clear (IFC) or remote enable (REN) messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Interface Clear (IFC)</td>
<td>To let a system controller take charge from another controller and/or initialize the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Remote Enable (REN)</td>
<td>To let a system controller enable instruments to switch to remote control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respond to Service Requests (SRQ)</td>
<td>To let a controller respond to service requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Interface Messages</td>
<td>To let the controller send multiline interface messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Control</td>
<td>To let the controller accept control on the bus from another controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass Control</td>
<td>To let the controller pass control of the bus to another controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Poll</td>
<td>To let the controller execute a parallel poll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take Control</td>
<td>To let the controller take control of the bus without destroying a data transmission in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
meets the third objective by indicating when the bus data is valid. It also allows control of byte timing for the fourth objective. Actually, the bus standard requires the acceptor handshake to be included in any interface having a listener function.

The standard rules for these two interface functions are most easily shown by means of state diagrams. The listener function is provided by a flip-flop that is set when the punch's listen address is received and cleared when the unlisten command or interface clear is received. In Fig. 5a, the set states are listener addressed and listener active, with the condition of attention on the bus distinguishing between the two states on the diagram. The cleared state is listener idle.

The acceptor handshake is also provided by one flip-flop plus some gating. In Fig. 5b, if attention is false and the listen flip-flop is not set, the handshake must be idle. The two not-ready states (acceptor not ready and acceptor wait for new cycle) can be one state of the handshake flip-flop, data valid being used to distinguish the wait-for-new-cycle from the not-ready state. The two ready states (acceptor ready and accept data) similarly can be the other state of the handshake flip-flop.

Because of the simplicity of this interface, standard TTL ICs were chosen to implement it. The complete schematic is shown in Fig. 7.

**Interface for a DVM**

Digital voltmeters represent the very large class of devices that must both listen and talk on the bus. Other measuring instruments that belong to this class include timers or clocks that must be set as well as read remotely, and terminals having both keyboard and display. The DVM interface must be able to:

- Provide two alternate means of controlling the voltmeter's program information—front-panel controls or remote commands.
- When in remote control and addressed, respond to program commands from the bus and pass them on to the voltmeter's control logic (range, function, etc.).
- Accept either a universal command from the bus or a normal program command to initiate a reading.
- Send measurement results and program status data to the bus when addressed to do so by the controller.
- Operate in a controller-less system with a printer or tape punch by being configured to talk without requiring an address.
- Asynchronously request the bus controller’s attention for either of two reasons—programs not understood, or measurement complete—and, when polled by the controller, indicate to it which was the reason.

The first of these objectives is completely met by the remote local function in the bus standard. A subset of this function with no local lockout capability could be used for simplification, but full capability is preferable, especially with little foreknowledge of system usage.

The listener and acceptor handshake functions are needed for the second objective. The designer of a talker-listener combination such as a DVM might want to add the “unlisten if my talk address” capability.

For the third objective, the device trigger interface function should be included to allow response to the universal command, GET (group execute trigger). GET has the obvious meaning of “take a reading”. The normal program command to take a reading can be brought in the same way as range and function information, under control of the listener function.

The talker function is required for data output to fulfill the fourth objective of the DVM interface. It is probably appropriate to include all the capabilities of the talker function (except perhaps the extended talker). Serial poll will be necessary to be able to indicate reasons for requesting service via a status byte to meet the last objective.

Talk-only mode is the means of achieving the second-last objective. Unaddress-if-my-listen-address is a possible inclusion, providing the controller with a minor saving in software by not requiring an unlisten com-

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**TABLE 3B SUPPLEMENTARY INTERFACE FUNCTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SERVICE REQUEST</td>
<td>To let an instrument indicate to the controller that some event has occurred and request it to take some specific action asynchronously with respect to other bus operations (one SRQ function is required for each independent reason for requesting service).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOTE-LOCAL</td>
<td>To let the control of the instrument be switched between its local (manual) controls and remote control (programming codes received while addressed as a listener).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Lock Out</td>
<td>To let the local control “return to local” be disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARALLEL POLL</td>
<td>To let instruments return one-bit status to the controller. Up to eight instruments may respond simultaneously. More than one instrument may respond on the same status line so that logical operations (AND, OR) may be performed on a group of instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Poll</td>
<td>To let the instrument be configured by the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVICE CLEAR</td>
<td>To provide a means by which an instrument (device) may be initialized to a predefined state. All instruments are cleared concurrently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective Device Clear</td>
<td>To clear individual instruments (devices) selectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVICE TRIGGER</td>
<td>To let instruments (devices), either singly or in a group, be triggered, or some action be started.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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mand to be sent between programming the DVM and accepting its data. Moreover, since the DVM is a talker, it also requires the source handshake function.

Finally, the service request function is required, since, to meet the last objective, the DVM must be able to request asynchronous attention. Normally, an instrument having two reasons for requesting service would need two service request functions, but in this case the reasons are not independent. The DVM probably cannot take a reading and then request service if its program was not understood. Conversely, if the DVM is requesting service to indicate a measurement is complete, it was not understood. Moreover, since the DVM is a talker, it must be able to take a reading and then request service if its program was not understood. Conversely, if the DVM is requesting service to indicate a measurement is complete, it is probably not working on program data or it is receiving erroneous program data.

In general, to minimize hardware logic costs in an instrument, it's best to consider the design as a unified whole (rather than assume hardware partitions from the start) and to make the circuitry operate time-serially (as far as is consistent with speed requirements). Application of these two principles maximizes the opportunity to share logic hardware among many tasks, though it may increase trouble-shooting time. It also enables the designer to take more advantage of available or custom LSI and MSI circuits.

This approach suggests that minimum cost to the consumer would result from combining the interface functions described above with the voltmeter's functions (analog-to-digital conversion, program interpretation, etc.) and do one logic design for them all.

A calculator interface

A programmable calculator is representative of controllers of medium complexity. Modern calculators are powerful enough to replace minicomputers yet inexpensive and simple enough to use to replace paper-tape readers in many system control applications.

Let's suppose that this particular calculator is characterized by having a complete algebraic language (Basic, for example) and no interrupt capability (the calculator can execute only one program statement at a time). Moreover, it must be in control of the system it is interfaced to. There is no convenient way to treat the machine as a number-crunching peripheral to something else, or to wake it up and make it accept and execute programs from the I/O port.

The interface to be designed in this example is the combination of an I/O card, to handle specifics of communication between the bus and the calculator's internal I/O structure, and a "firmware" driver (software encoded into read-only memory), to handle special protocols and details relating to bus operation.

The calculator interface must be able to:
- Send data to instruments on the bus (numeric data and program data). This data could be binary bytes, ASCII-coded numbers, or ASCII strings.
- Receive similar data from the instruments on the bus.
- Send addresses and universal commands to the bus so as to control information flow.
- Control remote local functions in other instruments.
- Test the status of the service request line at any time, allowing software branching to service routines in lieu of true interrupt capability.

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- Send addresses and universal commands to the bus so as to control information flow.
- Control remote local functions in other instruments.
- Test the status of the service request line at any time, allowing software branching to service routines in lieu of true interrupt capability.

A serial terminal unit

Sometimes it is necessary to extend instrument-system interconnection length beyond the 20 meters provided by the bus. For instance, monitoring or test subsystems might have to be scattered throughout a manufacturing plant, so that a group of instruments might need to be several hundred feet from their controller. The technique that best meets this need is a totally serial transmission. This minimizes the cost and bulk of interconnection cables and makes it possible to transmit the information by telephone.

Use of a terminal unit can supply the designer with the advantages, where appropriate, of having two distinctly different interfaces. In this example, by designing a bus-to-serial interface, he could preserve the party-line communication and standardized instrument input/output of the bus yet still allow easy communi-
7. Design. Because of the simplicity of a tape-punch interface, standard TTL integrated circuits were chosen to implement the design. The class of devices that take digital data and convert it to some other form may make use of similar circuitry.
8. Extension. Serial terminal units may be used to extend the length of the data bus, either through dedicated lines or by common carrier. The units lower the cost of transmission by taking parallel data from the bus and converting it to serial form.

The off-line mode allows the controller to communicate with the bus devices at its end of the phone line at rapid bus speeds when information does not have to be exchanged with the remote part of the bus system. The on-line is an open-loop mode used when device responses are rapid enough for the byte rate of the modem not to overrun them. The handshake is a closed-loop mode that allows full asynchronous operation by having the receiving terminal unit re-transmit a byte to the sender as soon as the data is accepted.

What interface functions will meet these objectives? The transmitting terminal unit will operate by accepting data from the bus, using the acceptor handshake function, and transmitting the data bytes serially to the other end. Any changes in state of the five management bus lines (attention, remote enable, service request, end or identify, and interface clear) will cause the “cycle steal.” The transmitter will sense those changes and generate a two-character code sequence over the serial link. This sequence is decoded by the receiving terminal unit which drives the management bus at its end.

To elaborate on the fifth objective, these modems operate at 10, 30, and less commonly 120 bytes/second. Faster speeds can be achieved over dedicated private or leased lines, but require synchronous operation. If a complete asynchronous handshake is required by the system, data rates are at least halved again because a byte would have to be transmitted in each direction sequentially to insure a correct handshake cycle. Fortunately, most instrument and controller responses are rapid enough, compared to the above data rates, to allow information to be transmitted “open loop” without overrunning the receiving device handshake.

The serial terminal unit does require these interface functions of its own: the source handshake, the acceptor handshake, the talker function (for responding to serial requests of the terminal unit when in on-line mode); line disconnect; and (if used with a dialer) busy, and call complete.

To allow bus systems to operate efficiently with these terminal units, the units must be provided with three modes of operation—off-line, on-line and handshake—all of which must be programable from a controller.
Missing some test data?

Are you missing some test data because you don't have an instrument that can capture it . . . or one that can adequately read it out?

The missing link may well be a Nicolet 1090 digital oscilloscope.

There are many good laboratory measuring instruments that suffer either from lack of adequate speed or from their inability to retain a signal for detailed analysis. For instance, an X-Y recorder may not react quickly enough to record all the transitions in your signal of interest. By the same token a voltmeter or analog oscilloscope typically makes only a fleeting readout. Even those instruments that have the ability to hold a reading usually cannot read it out as a permanent record, nor can they present it for more detailed analysis.

This is one area where the 1090 really shines. You can record two waveforms simultaneously, and display up to four waveforms simultaneously for easy comparison. Since waveforms are stored digitally you may retain them until you wish to store new information.

So you can closely inspect any particularly interesting portion of your signal the 1090 offers expansion of the stored waveform up to 64 times on both X and Y axes revealing selected detail of the 4096 x 12-bit word memory.

The 1090 also offers mid-signal trigger capability so you can "look backwards" in time as well as forward from the trigger. This feature permits you to inspect the events leading up to, and following, a trigger.

Besides being much easier to use than an analog 'scope, the digital 1090 also offers hardwired interface to magnetic tape recorders, programmable calculators, and X-Y recorders. Some customers have interfaced it to a minicomputer.

Waveforms previously stored on digital magnetic tape may be recalled from your tape library and examined using the 1090's expansion and comparison features.

The 1090 offers numerical readout of any selected data point. Selection is made with an easily moved cursor. Wherever the vertical cursor intercepts the waveform the alphanumeric readout on the CRT displays time from trigger and voltage recorded at that point in time. Both values are calculated by the 1090 so that the CRT alphanumericics are in actual time and voltage. (You don't have to multiply a number times a switch setting.)

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- Or tie capability
- Chip enable for low power distribution
- Simple memory expansion
- Input protection against static charge
- 2 msec refresh period
- 18 pin plastic or ceramic dual-in-line package

---

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Our semiconductor devices are used in the Delco AM radios, AM/FM radios and stereo tape systems we produce for GM cars. They are also used in the GM High Energy Ignition systems, I.C. voltage regulators, alternators, and in the combination front seat/shoulder belt interlock systems you find in all the 1975 GM cars.

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INTERDATA ANNOUNCES
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Yet it costs as little as $3200. Just like the machines that give you the barest minimum. And quantity discounts can reduce that low price by as much as 40%.

Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>7/16</th>
<th>Nova 2/4</th>
<th>PDP-11/05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data word length (bits)</td>
<td>4, 8, 16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1, 8, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction word length (bits)</td>
<td>16, 32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16, 32, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General-purpose registers</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardware index registers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum memory available (K-bytes)</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directly addressable memory (K-bytes)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Automatic interrupt vectoring</td>
<td>Standard</td>
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<td>Standard</td>
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<td>Parity</td>
<td>Optional</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cycle time (usec.)</td>
<td>1.0 or 0.75</td>
<td>1.0 or 0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available I/O slots</td>
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Price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>7/16</th>
<th>Nova 2/4</th>
<th>PDP-11/05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 KB processor</td>
<td>$3,200</td>
<td>$3,200</td>
<td>$4,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 KB processor</td>
<td>$3,700</td>
<td>$3,700</td>
<td>$6,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 KB processor</td>
<td>$5,300</td>
<td>$5,300</td>
<td>$10,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiply/Divide option</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating Point option</td>
<td>$4,900</td>
<td>$4,000 plus $1,000 for 2/10 configuration</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


So you no longer have to make the painful choice between good performance and good price. Or between hardware economy and software efficiency. Now you have a minicomputer that gives you both.

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Electronics / November 14, 1974
Charge-transfer devices filter complex communications signals

CTDs combine the simplicity, high speed, and low power requirements of analog filters with the stability and programability of digital systems without the need for large, expensive computer installations.


Designers of large communications systems—both military and commercial—have found a new tool for their increasingly complex filtering jobs. This is the charge-transfer device (CTD), also called the charge-coupled device (CCD), which had been considered by many to be useful only for memories and imaging.

These CTDs are providing designers with a new way to apply the formidable capabilities of MOS integrated-circuit techniques to analog-signal processing. The result is a happy combination of high performance and low cost not previously attainable by other means. Communications gear being developed is using CTDs for delay lines and multiplexers, as well as for matched filters and Hilbert and Fourier-transform processors.

Although the earliest devices could only perform the specific function for which they were designed, recently developed structures permit the filter function to be programmed by electrical means so that it can perform several filter functions. This device, which makes use of a “sloshing” charge-transfer method, has been built into a successful experimental correlator chip (Fig. 1) that holds 32 analog samples and 32 binary tap weights.

In each clock cycle, this chip computes the sum of the products of the analog samples and the binary tap weights, then shifts them one position. Thus, a 32-point correlation can be computed in only 32 clock periods.

For computing correlations, a combination of several of these correlator chips with a microprocessor can out-perform even a large general-purpose computer. For typical signal-processing tasks, CTDs provide flexibility and precision previously attainable only by digital methods without the cost of the computer and the associated equipment, and they can implement these highly complex filters with the simplicity and low power demands of analog methods. True, charge-transfer losses limit the length of the impulse response that can be implemented with serial transfer devices, but the present state of the art is adequate for a wide class of applications.

The art of signal processing

The time-honored approach to signal processing has been to interconnect a number of discrete passive and active filtering devices—RC and LC passive networks, and operational amplifiers—to form filters with a desired frequency response.

The main advantage of analog filters is that they consume negligible power, especially if passive components are used, and can operate at frequencies as high as their active components, if any, will permit.

If accurate frequency characteristics are to be achieved, however, the component values must be precisely determined, and they cannot be permitted to change with temperature or drift in time.

In addition to the cost problem associated with needed component precision, the analog approach also requires a separate device for each filter in a system. Thus, in applications where a large number of filter operations need to be performed on the input signal, a prohibitive number of filters may be required. To solve these problems, designers turned to the digital computer to process the analog signals, which were sampled and digitized before processing.

The advent of the fast Fourier transform algorithm\(^1\) gave the digital approach a tremendous boost, and as the cost and performance of digital hardware improved, digital signal processing became increasingly attractive. Generally speaking, the digital approach entails a rather high minimum cost, and the hardware involved consumes a relatively large amount of power and space.

The digital approach is economically attractive when several thousand filters must be implemented. This is because a single central processing unit can implement essentially any number of different filters, which de-
The new CTD structure (Fig. 4) provides this program-

2. The basic delay line. A simple charge-transfer device (a) acts as a delay line when a signal is passed along from element to element and detected at the output. For signal processing, the a weighted signal is collected along the way (b) to form a summed output corresponding to a particular analog-signal transformation.

3. Weighty. The correct weighted output at each tap can be obtained by simply splitting the electrode at that position so that a fixed quantity of signal is detected. Summing all such taps produces the desired signal transformation.

The charge-transfer device combines the simplicity and low power requirements of analog filtering techniques with the complex filter-handling properties of digital methods. The conventional CTD (Fig. 2a) is serially organized, and the charge packets, consisting of successive samples of the input signal, are physically moved from cell to cell along a linear array.

This structure can obviously function as a delay line if the charge packets are recovered at the end of the line. The delay is simply the clock-transfer rate times the number of transfers or CTD elements. This is a useful function in signal processing, but CTDs are even more powerful than simple delay lines because they can have multiplicative output taps (Fig. 2b) at every stage. If these outputs are appropriately summed during each period, a transversal filter can be implemented.

This property of CTDs can produce a signal of a magnitude corresponding to the summed series of output signals of fixed magnitudes. This summing can provide complex analog-signal transforms because a network of linear elements obeys a linear differential equation in which the magnitudes of the constant coefficients are also precisely the sums of series of fixed weighted values. This equation can be converted to a simple algebraic equation using the Laplace transform. This equation, which is characterized by the locations of poles and zeroes in the complex frequency plane, determines the frequency response of the filter.

It is quite easy to implement signal-processing functions with transversal filters. Since the tap-weight function along the delay line corresponds exactly to the impulse response of the filter, only the impulse response of the required filter is needed. Because the impulse response of a filter and its frequency response are related by the Fourier transform, one can easily translate a desired frequency response to a set of tap weights.

The output from all the taps on a CTD transversal filter (Fig. 3) can be summed by splitting the clock electrodes for each stage into two portions corresponding to the desired tap weight and connecting these portions to two separate clock drivers. Since the total loading on the clock drivers is proportional to the total amount of charge being transferred, the loadings on these two clock drivers can form an output signal that is the sum of the charges in the packets times their respective tap weights. Thus, CTDs can implement the convolution of a fixed set of tap weights and a set of signal samples; they can therefore simply implement the difference equations employed by a digital signal processor.

However, because signal output depends on a fixed tap weight that is built into the device geometry, a new device is required for each new filter. Thus, a prohibitive number of devices are needed in applications where a large number of separate processes are performed on the input signal, as in spectrum analysis, character recognition, or aperture synthesis. For these applications, a great cost advantage would be achieved if it were possible to implement a variety of filters by reprogramming a single hardware element.

A new CTD structure (Fig. 4) provides this program-
Although limitation to only two tap-weight values may seem to be a serious problem, it can be overcome by using additional binary correlators. Suppose, for example, that the analog signal is fed in parallel to a number of correlator chips and that the first is assigned a weight of ±1, the second, a weight of ±½, and so on in descending powers of two. These tap weights could be set either by combining the outputs of identical correlators with a resistor ladder, or a family of devices having reservoir areas that correspond to the desired weights could be used. A combination of these two methods could also be employed.

If the outputs of these separate correlators are summed, every signal sample can be assigned an arbitrary weight corresponding to the binary number whose digits are sent to each of the correlators. Usually, four to eight binary correlators are required to achieve a tap-weight resolution appropriate for typical applications.

The schematic in Fig. 4a shows the simplest version of this basic architecture, and Fig. 4b shows the layout of a single cell. The analog input is connected to the input diffusions of all the charge-transfer cells, and control circuits sequentially gate each time sample of the input signal to the selected cell. Once the charge is loaded into a cell, it remains there for repeated cycles, sloshing back and forth between storage reservoirs under the control of the clock voltage and transfer gates.

How this is accomplished is shown in a plan view of the charge-transfer cells (Fig. 5a), and the cell detail is shown in Fig. 5b. After each charge sample enters the cell, it is transferred to a holding reservoir, where it is held until readout is desired. Readout of each of the charge samples is independently controlled by the voltage on the transfer gate of the cell. If the gate voltage is sufficiently above the threshold, the charge is transferred, and a signal proportional to the magnitude of the charge is induced in the output circuit. But if the voltage is below threshold, transfer is prevented, and no output is induced.

Since the clock electrodes overlie all of the cells, the total output signal is proportional to the total charge contained in all the cells involved in the transfer; that is, all the cells in the system are summed. This summation can be extended over more than one chip simply by connecting the corresponding electrodes of the individual chips together. The cycle can be repeated as often as desired until the signal charge is replaced by a new sample or has been rendered inaccurate by thermal leakage to the extent that it must be refreshed. The input gate is then reopened, and a new signal is inserted. Since the signal charge is returned at the end of each cycle to the location from which it started, any charge that was left behind in the transfer operation is later added to the transferred portion. Therefore, charge-transfer losses are not cumulative in this structure.

**Building a correlator**

One signal-processing application that can be conveniently realized by charge-sloshing is a polarity-coincidence correlator (Fig. 6). A binary reference word controls the polarity of the tap weight of a given charge sample, and the reference word shifts one position after
5. Making a transfer. In a charge-transfer device, readout of each charge sample is independently controlled by the voltage on the transfer gate of the cell. Readout is achieved when the gate voltage is sufficiently above a fixed threshold and when a signal proportional to the magnitude of the charge is induced by means of ac coupling in either "A" or "B" output circuit.

Each readout. Two output electrodes are used, and the sample charge is held under a third electrode between them. Two transfer gates are present to control the direction of charge transfer. Charge samples to be assigned a positive weight are transferred toward one output line, while negative-weight samples go toward the other one.

The experimental correlator, which holds 32 analog samples and 32 binary control signals, can be operated at speeds as high as 3 megahertz, and demonstrated tap-weight accuracy is within ±1%. The photomicrograph (Fig. 1) shows the device layout and geometry.

There are two ways to view the development of this type of correlator chip. It can be considered either as a programmable transversal filter or as a peripheral device capable of performing hundreds of thousands of multiply-add operations per microsecond.

Implications and applications

As a programmable transversal filter, many signal-processing applications are suggested. The most familiar—bandpass filtering, matched filtering and spectrum analysis—can be implemented with a CTD device having fixed tap weights, but when turnaround time or low volume makes the design of a special chip unattractive, a universal programmable device is advantageous. Applications in which programmability is necessary include automatic equalizers for modems, secure communications systems in which the signaling waveforms must be changed from time to time, and multiplexed systems.

The viewpoint that the correlator is simply a high-speed multiply-add peripheral to a computer is in many ways more intriguing. The combination of a small microprocessor and a peripheral correlator can outperform even the largest general-purpose number-cruncher. Specifically, a correlator subsystem containing 128 of the modules described above, together with the necessary drivers and readout circuits, can accomplish several thousand 8-bit multiply-add operations per microsecond—all under program control. Thus, operations such as matrix inversion and tomographic reconstruction, which require large number of multiply-add operations, but which are not usually regarded as signal-processing problems, are among the applications ahead for this new analog-digital approach.

6. Correlator. In the CTD correlator chip, a binary reference word controls the polarity of the tap weight of a given charge sample. Two transfer gates control the direction of charge transfer. Charge samples assigned a positive weight are transferred toward one output line, while those requiring a negative weight are transferred toward the other output. The operation of this device is similar to the basic structure, except for the presence of the extra reservoir electrode and transfer gate in the correlator.

A charge may be inserted in each cell by the action of the input gate as before; however, the charge is always returned to the central reservoir before the readout portion of the cycle. From the central reservoir, the charge is transferred under the control of the transfer gate to either of the outer reservoirs. Tap weights of ±1 are formed by subtracting the signals that appear on the output lines.

The experimental correlator, which holds 32 analog samples and 32 binary control signals, can be operated at speeds as high as 3 megahertz, and demonstrated

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Electronics / November 14, 1974

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Analog gate and zener diode give 70-dB isolation at 80 MHz

by Roland J. Turner

When conventional double-balanced Schottky diode mixers are used as analog signal gates, they have two serious limitations: the “off” impedance of a series diode offers a switch isolation of less than 40 decibels, and the peak radio-frequency input signal cannot exceed the series diode's forward blocking voltage—500 millivolts at room temperature, but falling to 300 mV at higher temperatures. An rf analog gate with both larger signal-handling capability and higher “off” isolation would be very useful, for example, in a pair of switches controlling a transmitter and receiver that share a common antenna.

The analog gate shown in the diagram achieves an “off” isolation of as much as 70 dB at 80 megahertz without using matched diodes. When +30 milliamperes is supplied to the gate, it turns on shunt diodes D\textsubscript{1} and D\textsubscript{2}, while the series diodes D\textsubscript{3} and D\textsubscript{4} are reverse-biased by a voltage equal to the zener voltage at D\textsubscript{5} minus the positive swing of the input signal. With the gate biased off in this way, variable capacitor C\textsubscript{1} is trimmed, so that out-of-phase signals cancel signal leakage through the gate.

With a 6-v zener diode, this circuit isolates input signals of as much as 10 V peak to peak—whereas the mixer gate cannot handle even 1 V without letting the signal break through.

On the other hand, when the current is -30 mA, diodes D\textsubscript{3} and D\textsubscript{4} are forward-biased and the shunt diodes D\textsubscript{1} and D\textsubscript{2} become reverse-biased. The Schottky diodes have a dynamic impedance of 10 ohms, which is much less than the typical antenna impedance as seen from this gate (about 200 ohms). Thus the input signal passes through the gate with an insertion loss of less than 0.50 dB.

The gate's on-off status is controlled by the current source shown at the bottom of the diagram. When the control signal is at 12 V, the pnp transistor on the left is turned on, supplying +60 mA—half to the gate to turn it off, and half to the npn current sink on the right. But when the control signal rises to 15 V, the pnp transistor is cut off and the npn device, which stays on, reverses

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**High isolation.** Control signal (lower left) turns on pnp transistor, providing +30 mA to gate circuit at top, to turn it off and block passage of rf signal to antenna. When control is up, npn device takes over, drawing -30 mA from gate and turning it on. Zener voltage minus positive swing of input signal establishes reverse bias on series diodes, achieving isolation of as much as 70 dB at 80 MHz.
The case for Liquid Crystal Displays

Dynamic Scattering or Field Effect

Liquid Crystal Displays; light emitting diodes; incandescent and fluorescent displays and "Nixie" tubes are becoming solidly established in circuit design as the trend to digital readout continues. The design engineer faces an unusually formidable task in determining the type of display most suitable and practical for his product. We make liquid crystal displays—dynamic scattering and field effect.

The display of the future? Our displays are as sandwiches of two glass plates, spaced typically about .0005" apart with a nematic liquid crystal solution between them and hermetically sealed at the perimeters.

How they work. When the liquid is not electrically excited, its long cigar-shaped molecules are parallel to one another in a position perpendicular to the plates. The liquid appears transparent. When an electric current is applied, ion activity of the molecules leads to turbulence causing the liquid to scatter incident light. Depending on the type of nematic liquid used, either a dynamic scattering or field effect display results.

Dynamic scattering. We use a nematic liquid crystal solution in our dynamic scattering displays. This nematic liquid crystal is conductive, has negative dielectric anisotropy, and is oriented in either a homeotropic or homogeneous alignment. In either case the liquid is clear in the absence of an electric field. When an electric field is induced, the molecules scatter, giving the visual effect of a frosted piece of glass.

Field effect. These displays also utilize a nematic liquid crystal but with a different molecular orientation. The molecules are arranged in a helical stack, like a spiral staircase. The liquid is also sandwiched between two polarizers which are at right angles with each other. When current is applied the molecules rotate 90° so that they become perpendicular to the front polarizer. Light that passes through them is not rotated and therefore is absorbed by the rear polarizer. The result is a dark image on a light background. The image also can be reversed—light on dark.

Producing an image—digital or other—simply requires a conductive surface the shape of the desired image on the front glass plate. Current flowing from the conductive image through the liquid crystal to the common ground back plate causes the liquid to change from clear to a frosted appearance in the current-carrying areas. The images almost always are in the form of seven segments formed on the front glass with transparent oxide and each with its own electrical lead. Energizing the proper segments produces the desired numerals. Lead-ins connect the segments to external contacts on the sandwich (display).

Consider the advantages. Liquid crystal displays have a number of distinct advantages. Simplicity is the reason for several of these. The elements are few and passive—very little can go wrong with an LCD and this means reliability and long life. Simplicity means low cost too—lower than that of most similar displays. Packaging costs are low because LCD's can be driven directly by MOS and C/MOS circuits. Very narrow character widths are possible and still provide a good viewing angle—60 degrees in many cases.

Low power consumption makes LCD's a logical choice where power limitations rule other displays out. They do not generate light as do other displays so use no power for that purpose. Watch type field effect LCD's use only 3uW. For example with all segments energized at 7 Volts. LCD's offer the greatest flexibility of any display type. Several standard displays, dynamic scattering or field effect, are immediately available from Hamlin's stock. Special displays with virtually any type of image can be produced with surprisingly low preparation or "tooling" cost. Because of the LCD's simplicity, lead time on specials is only a matter of weeks.

DYNAMIC SCATTERING

FIELD EFFECT

A few limitations. LCD's have limitations too. Operating temperature range is one. Liquid crystals slow down and may even cease to function at temperatures below 0°C. Above 50-60°C, crystals go into solution and will not function properly. But extremes do not damage LCD's. Once the temperature returns to normal, operation is automatically resumed. LCD's are somewhat difficult to read under low ambient light conditions. (Side or back lighting can remedy this.) Visibility under medium to high ambient light conditions is excellent.

Conclusion. In the majority of display applications, MOS and C/MOS compatibility, reliability, flexibility and low power requirements are important considerations. No other display can match the liquid crystal display on these jobs. They could be the display of the future.

And that's the case for the LCD. For specifications, and application data, write Hamlin, Inc., Lake Mills, WI 53551 • 414/648-2361. Or dial toll-free 800-645-9200 for name of nearest representative. (Evaluation samples are available at moderate cost.)
the current passing through the gate connection. Both input and output transformers are conventional components, with bifilar 1:1:1 windings on Indiana General Q-3 core material. The center tap of the input transformer is grounded, while that of the output is split. At this point an RC network collects the –30-mA current when the gate is on. Because the two shunt diodes may have different voltage drops, the resistance is a potentiometer that can be adjusted to eliminate any dc bias at the output.

Single op amp compares bipolar voltage magnitudes

by F.N. Trofimenkoff and R.E. Smallwood
University of Calgary, Alta., Canada

The operational-amplifier bridge circuit shown in Fig. 1 is a window comparator for bipolar signals. It indicates when the magnitude of the input signal exceeds a preset value. Selection of resistor values sets positive and negative trigger levels independently, so that the trip levels for the two polarities need not be the same.

To analyze the circuit, first ignore the output clamping diode. The input diodes isolate one of the two signal paths, depending on the polarity of $e_i$. For $e_i$ positive:

$$e_o = -(e_i - e_d)(R_2/R_1) - e_d(R_2/R_3)$$

where $e_d$ is the voltage drop across the diode when it conducts. For $e_i$ negative:

$$e_o = (e_i + e_d)\left[1 + \frac{(R_2/R_3)}{[I + (R_3/R_2)]} - e_d(R_2/R_3)\right]$$

The switch-over points are defined by setting $e_o = 0$ in each of these expressions. For $e_i$ positive:

$$(e_i - e_d) = e_d(R_2/R_3)$$

(1)

and for $e_i$ negative:

$$(e_i + e_d) = e_d\left[1 + \frac{(R_4/R_5)}{[I + (R_3/R_2)]}\right]$$

(2)

If the positive and negative trip levels must have the same magnitude, then the coefficients of $e_i$ in equations (1) and (2) are equal. The equality reduces to:

$$[I + (R_3/R_2) + (R_3/R_d)] = [I + (R_4/R_3)](R_3/R_2)$$

(3)

If the switching levels are different, equations (1) and (2) must be used to determine the resistor ratios. But regardless of the levels, $R_2$ is very large and may even be infinite—that is, the circuit may have an open-loop configuration—to provide the maximum gain and thereby produce a sharp transition between the output states at the switch-over points.

The circuit may be simplified if, for example, the reference voltage is greater than the desired switch-over point. In that case, $R_4 = 0$. If it is less, then $R_4$ is omitted from the circuit. For symmetrical switching, making $R_4 + R_5$ approximately the same as $R_2$ equalizes the diode currents, thus more nearly matching the diode forward voltage drops.

If now the output clamp is taken into account, it keeps the lower level of the output from going more than very slightly negative, as shown in Fig. 2. The complement of this transfer function is obtained by changing the polarities of the input diodes and the reference voltage.

As a design example, suppose ±10.0-volt switch-over points are required, and $e_i = 15$ V. Assume $e_d = 0.5$ V, and use 11 kilohms for $R_1$ and an open circuit for $R_2$. Equations (1) and (3) show that $R_3 = 17.4$ kilohms, $R_4 = 0$, $R_5 = 11$ kilohms, and $R_6 = 29.9$ kilohms. Building the circuit with these component values results in measured switch-over points of –10.12 and +10.15 V. The actual switching is completed during a change in

1. Comparator. Amplifier output is low when the input is between two levels set by choice of resistances, and high when outside these levels. The two trigger levels are independent.

2. Transfer function. Output clamp keeps low level only a fraction of a volt below ground. The complementary function is obtainable by inverting the two input diodes and the reference voltage.
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the input of less than a millivolt, because the amplifier gain is high and the open-loop configuration is used.

This simple circuit has some disadvantages. Among these are the forward voltage drops of the input diodes, which are significant. Consequently, the circuit cannot be operated near $e_1 = 0$. These voltage drops can be minimized with germanium or hot-carrier diodes.

Another disadvantage is that the switch-over points are temperature-sensitive, because the diode forward drops have a temperature coefficient. Finally, the speed of the circuit depends on the type of operational amplifier and on the clamping scheme. Using a comparator in place of the operational amplifier permits somewhat faster switching.

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**Regulating voltage with just one quad IC and one supply**

by R. A. Koehler  
York University, Toronto, Canada

Full-range, high-performance power supplies are often bulky and expensive because they require two independent voltage sources—one main and one reference—with associated rectifiers, filter capacitors, and reference regulator circuitry.

But only one unregulated source of about 26 volts dc and one ground-sensing quad operational amplifier are necessary in a regulated power supply that provides 1 ampere at 0 to 20 V with foldback current-limiting and overload indication. It achieves line and load regulation within ±0.02% over the full range of load conditions, even when the input voltage varies between 24 and 28 V dc. When the regulator is quiescent, its current require-

ment amounts to less than 10 milliamperes.

Amplifier $A_1$ is a self-biased, constant-current amplifier that provides a stable reference voltage [Electronics, March 13, 1972, p. 74]. Its output, $V_1$, depends on the breakdown voltage $V_z$ of the zener diode, $D_1$:

$$V_1 = V_z [1 + (R_1/R_2)]$$

It is approximately 9.1 V for the values shown in the diagram. The potentiometers $R_3$ and $R_4$ bring $V_1$ down to a desired value $V_2$, which is amplified by $A_2$ and the Darlington output stage to the output level:

$$V_{out} = V_2 (R_5 + R_6)/R_6$$

With $R_4$ at its maximum-voltage position, variable resistor $R_3$ sets the voltage at exactly 20 V; thereafter, $R_4$ varies the output voltage over its full range. The output stage gain is 2.5 for the values shown.

Amplifier $A_3$ monitors the regulator's output current under varying loads. It compares the voltage across $R_7$ (a very small resistance) with the drop across diode $D_2$. Whenever the former is greater than the latter, the output of $A_3$ drops, biasing diode $D_3$ for-

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**Op amp regulator.** An unregulated 26-volt source becomes a 1-ampere 0-to-20-V supply regulated to within ±0.02% by a simple quad operational amplifier. Input can vary between 24 V and 28 V, and quiescent current is less than 10 mA. A light-emitting diode gives an overload indication, the level of which depends on the value of resistor $R_8$. Single power Darlington can replace the two transistors.
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ward; thus it reduces the output voltage by removing the drive to the Darlington stage. If the load continues to increase, the output of \( A_n \) becomes low enough to indicate, through amplifier \( A_4 \), and a light-emitting diode, an overload condition. The circuit’s overload threshold may be changed, if desired, by changing the value of resistor \( R_s \).

The output transistors may be replaced by a single power Darlington, such as 2N6050, to reduce the package count from three to two.

**As clipper, IC comparator is improved by feedback**

by Arthur D. Delagrange, Naval Surface Weapons Center, Silver Spring, Md.

When used as clippers, modern integrated-circuit comparators are generally limited by input offset, not gain. To assure that the output will switch in a conventional circuit (Fig. 1), the peak input voltage must be greater than the differential current offset multiplied by the bias resistor value and added to the differential voltage offset.

A smaller peak input voltage can be used, however, if dc negative feedback is added to the negative input at pin 3, as shown in Fig. 2. The input offset is effectively reduced by the gain of the comparator as the circuit seeks its own bias point, just as operational-amplifier circuits do. The output is symmetrical, even for input levels near or below the comparator input offset.

Substituting a current-limiting diode for the pullup resistor further improves output symmetry. The Schottky diode provides a charging path for the low-pass capacitor to minimize startup time. If startup time is not a problem, the Schottky diode may be replaced by an ordinary diode or eliminated altogether. To prevent the ac signal from feeding back and reducing sensitivity, the feedback RC time constant must be an order of magnitude longer than the signal period times the gain. A multiple-stage RC network cannot be used because it would introduce additional phase shift that might cause the circuit to oscillate.

As shown, the circuit does not work well with an unsymmetrical rectangular pulse-train input. For this special case, the voltage divider ratio must be the same as the input symmetry ratio. This technique can also be used to give an asymmetrical output for a symmetrical input (except square wave) if desired.

Input and output waveforms are shown in Fig. 3 for a sine wave input at a frequency of 1 kilohertz and an amplitude of 100 microvolts root-mean-square. Since the difference between input and output levels is about 90 dB, circuit arrangements that create parasitics must be carefully avoided. To obtain the waveforms of Fig. 3, a 50-ohm source was used, the output was loaded only by an oscilloscope, and power came from a well-regulated supply with a 1-microfarad ceramic bypass capacitor at the comparator.

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Electronics/November 14, 1974

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Integrated temperature transducers

Within their limited temperature range, new ICs are cheap and easy to use because they have large linear outputs.

The key to temperature measurement by semiconductors is the exploitation of the temperature sensitivity of a transistor's base-emitter voltage. Although the effect is well-known, difficulties arise when it comes to

The electrical temperature transducer, characterized for many years by slow, evolutionary development, has at last entered the semiconductor age. During all this time, there has been no serious competitor to these sensors—thermocouples, resistance-temperature devices (RTDs), and thermistors.

Despite their newness and relatively limited temperature range of –100 to +150°C at best, the new silicon devices are creating a good deal of interest because of their large and linear outputs—typically 10 millivolts per degree Celsius. The new transducers are cheap and easy to use because of these two attributes, which eliminate the need for signal-conditioning amplifiers, cold-junction compensators, and other accessories.

Further, such highly integrated units as the LX5600/LX5700 from National Semiconductor Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., include output operational amplifiers. When an externally set voltage is applied to one of its inputs, this transducer acts as an adjustable temperature-sensitive switch.

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actually using this phenomenon as the basis for a thermometer. The main problem is that it is difficult to control the $V_{BE}$ of any transistor with sufficient precision to make a useful measuring device. The $V_{BE}$ can vary as much as ±100 millivolts over a single production run. Nevertheless, both National Semiconductor and Relco Products Inc., Denver, Colo., have successfully exploited the phenomenon, and they did it in completely different ways.

**A hot idea**

National's solution is to measure the difference in base-emitter voltages of two matched transistors operating at different collector currents. This quantity is directly proportional to the absolute temperature of the transistors and to the natural logarithm of the ratio of their collector currents. In the simplified temperature-sensing circuit of Fig. 1, it can be shown that if $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ are matched transistors, and if they are operated at different collector currents, then the difference in base-emitter voltage appearing across $R_1$ will be given by

$$\Delta V_{BE} = (kT/q)\ln(I_{C1}/I_{C2})$$

where $k$ is Boltzmann's constant, $T$ is the absolute temperature, and $q$ is the electronic charge.

If the transistors' betas are high enough and the ratio of the collector currents is kept constant—two relatively easy tasks in the fabrication of modern monolithic circuitry—then the voltage across $R_2$ is proportional to the absolute temperature, and an appropriate choice of $R_2$ can provide a readout directly in the Kelvin scale.

**Constant current**

Relco uses a bridge-type feedback circuit to keep the sensing transistor's emitter current constant (Fig. 2). Since it can be shown that operating a transistor at a constant current makes its $V_{BE}$ a linear function of temperature, the illustrated feedback circuit constitutes a linear temperature-to-voltage transducer.

To avoid self-heating problems, which would compromise the maximum error of 0.1°C, Relco builds its transducer out of discrete components, rather than integrating the entire circuit onto a single chip. As a result, it is easy to compensate for variations in $V_{BE}$ between various transistors by simply choosing the correct value of $R_f$, the feedback resistor. Alternatively, $R_f$ can be made variable, allowing the sensitivity of the transducer to be changed by the user. In this fashion,
sensitivities from less than 10 mV/°C to more than 200 mV/°C can be obtained.

Choosing a transducer

Where do the new semiconductor devices fit into the grand scheme of temperature measurement? As the table indicates, right in the middle. They’re no good for extremely high or low temperatures. They’re not the most accurate devices available. And they’re not the smallest or fastest-responding transducers. But as the applications chart shows, their low cost and ease of use make them ideal for a large number of applications in the middle.

If low price is the main consideration, cheap thermocouples are available for temperatures as high as about 1,200°C. Above that, more-expensive platinum and tungsten units must be used. If accuracy is most important, the RTD is the way to go. Although usually wound to an error tolerance of ±0.25°C, the RTD will normally drift less than 0.05°C over a long period and hence can be calibrated to much greater accuracy. It is obvious that since the increased accuracy requires greater care and time in calibration, it comes at an increased price.

Nearly anything except a semiconductor transducer can be used at cryogenic temperatures, while nothing but a tungsten-based thermocouple can withstand temperatures above about 2,000°C. The thermistor, while highly nonlinear, is extremely small, rugged, and sensitive. Furthermore, although not as stable as an RTD, a properly used thermistor will actually improve with age. Thermistors, of course, are also useful as temperature-compensating devices in all kinds of electronic circuitry.

Finally, if an extremely small device is needed, if the fastest possible response is essential, or if it is necessary to locate the transducer far from the rest of the measuring circuitry, the thermocouple again is the best choice.
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The Teletype model 40 system.
The Teletype model 40 is so good it's worth looking into.

Listed below are some of the general specifications of the model 40 system.

**Display**
- 5½" x 11¼" viewing area on a 13" display tube.
- High resolution 7 x 9 dot matrix character presentation.
- 127 characters of ASCII code displayed (all except backspace).
- 1,920 character screen capacity composed of 24 lines of 80 characters per line.
- Anti-glare screen, brightness control plus tube tilt.
- Constant image cursor—when cursor is positioned over a character, character becomes a negative image.
- Refresh rate: 60 frames/second.

**Operator Console**
- Standard keyboard generates 127 ASCII characters.
- Six cursor positioning controls: Home, Return, Left, Right, Up and Down.
- Five data editing controls: Clear, Character Insert, Character Delete, Line Insert and Line Delete.
- Basic terminal controls: Send, Receive, Local.

**Optional Page Printer**
- Impact printer provides hard copy of data stored in the display memory, or of data received directly from the communication line.
- Printing speed is over 300 lines per minute (monocase), or 220 lines per minute (full upper and lower case).

**Optional Features**
- Expanded memory, scrolling, protected format, highlight, tabulation, form send. Plus more.

**Technical Information**
- Speed: serial interface; 105 or 120 cps. Code: 1968 USASCII.
- Method: transmission is serial by bit and character with low order bit transmitted first.
- Synchronization: asynchronous; 1 start bit, 7 information bits, 1 parity bit, 1 stop bit.
- Communication line: switched network at 105 or 120 cps.
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The best way to determine any of the 12 parameters for the second-level Ebers-Moll model is to duplicate, as nearly as possible, the operating conditions under which the analysis is to be run.

by Ian Getreu, Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, Ore.

To specify the second-level nonlinear Ebers-Moll model for the bipolar transistor, 12 parameters must be measured, in addition to the five parameters needed for the first-level Ebers-Moll model. Besides a curve tracer and a thermometer, which is the minimal test equipment for measuring the first-level parameters, the second-level parameters require at least a capacitance bridge, a pulse generator, a high-speed oscilloscope, and a small-signal measurement system such as an S-parameter setup. Needless to say, the inevitable power supply is also required.

As for the measurement methods described in Part 1 for the first-level parameters, the methods suggested here for obtaining the second-level parameters are not necessarily the only possible ones, nor are they necessarily the best ones. Rather, they represent viable methods to getting accurate results for a computer analysis.

Reviewing the parameters

Briefly, the five first-level parameters are:

- \( \beta_F \), the forward common-emitter large-signal current gain,
- \( \beta_R \), inverse common-emitter large-signal current gain,
- \( I_s \), the saturation current,
- \( T_{\text{nom}} \), the temperature at which the parameters are obtained, and
- \( E_g \), the energy gap of the transistor's semiconductor material.

The additional 12 parameters for the second-level model are:

- \( r_E \), the emitter ohmic resistance,
- \( r_B \), the base ohmic resistance,
- \( r_C \), the collector ohmic resistance,
- \( C_{JE0} \), the emitter-base junction capacitance at \( V_{BE} = 0 \),
- \( C_{JC0} \), the collector-base junction capacitance at \( V_{BC} = 0 \),
- \( \phi_E \), the emitter-base barrier potential,
- \( \phi_C \), the collector-base barrier potential,
- \( m_E \), the emitter-base capacitance gradient factor,
- \( m_C \), the collector-base capacitance gradient factor,
- \( T_F \), the total forward transit time, which can be computed from the transistor's unity-gain bandwidth, \( f_T \),
- \( T_R \), the total reverse transit time, which can be calculated from the saturation time constant, \( T_{\text{SAT}} \), and
- \( C_{\text{SUB}} \), the constant substrate capacitance.

Parameter \( r_E \) is the constant that models the resistance between the transistor's active emitter region and its emitter terminal. Typically, \( r_E \) is approximately 1 ohm. Its value can be obtained directly from a curve tracer by observing base current as a function of collector-emitter voltage when the transistor's collector is open-circuited.

The slope of the resulting curve, which is shown in Fig. 1, is approximately the reciprocal of \( r_E \). The low-
1. Emitter resistance. Constant value of emitter resistance \((r_E)\) is obtained from a display of base current \((I_B)\) as a function of collector-emitter voltage \((V_{CE})\). The \(r_E\) value, typically around 1 ohm, is the inverse slope of this display at low currents.

2. For small-signal analyses. The base resistance \((r_B)\) of the second-level linear hybrid-model can be determined from a complex-impedance plot. As the signal frequency is varied, the real and imaginary parts of the input impedance of the base-emitter junction are measured. The intercepts of the resulting semicircle with the real axis yield the \(r_B\) value, which can vary from ohms to kilohms.

Current flyback effect is caused by the decrease of the inverse beta at low currents. (Sometimes the flyback effect is difficult to observe.) The slope of the curve should be determined as close as possible to the flyback region, and not at high current levels. At high currents, the trace of \(I_B\) vs \(V_{CE}\) departs from a straight line.

Measuring base resistance

Parameter \(r_B\) models the resistance between the transistor’s active base region and its base terminal. Its value usually ranges from approximately 10 ohms (for microwave devices) to several kilohms.

Traditionally, \(r_B\) is a difficult parameter to measure, because it is modeled as a lumped constant resistance, although it is actually a distributed variable resistance. As a result, the value obtained for \(r_B\) strongly depends on the measurement technique used, as well as the transistor’s operating conditions. Because of this, \(r_B\) should be determined by the method that is closest to the operating condition being analyzed. Therefore, several measurement techniques are presented here.

If \(r_B\) is being measured to ascertain its effect on the noise performance, the noise measurement technique should be used. Similarly, if the transistor is to be used in a switching application, the pulse measurement technique may provide the most appropriate value. For small-signal analyses, the impedance-circle method, which involves the most work, is the most accurate way. The phase-cancellation technique is a considerably simpler version of the impedance-circle approach, but it can only be used at one collector current—a current that normally is low and not under the control of the person making the measurement.

For dc analyses, it may be possible to obtain \(r_B\) from a plot of \(\ln(I_C)\) and \(\ln(I_B)\) vs \(V_{BE}\). However, since this procedure involves subtracting two large numbers, substantial errors can be introduced. In fact, it is not uncommon to obtain negative values for \(r_B\) with this method.

Impedance-circle methods

The impedance-circle technique for measuring \(r_B\) is applicable for the small-signal linear hybrid-\(\pi\) transistor model. As the signal frequency is varied with the ac collector voltage kept at zero, the input impedance looking into the base-emitter junction is plotted on the complex-impedance plane.

The locus of points forms a semicircle, as shown in Fig. 2. The right intercept of the semicircle with the real axis occurs at zero frequency (dc). The impedance value at this point (for zero \(r_E\)) is the sum of base resistance \(r_B\) and resistance \(r_s\) (because capacitance \(C_e\) acts as an open circuit). The impedance value of the left intercept, which occurs at infinite frequency (for zero \(r_E\)) is \(r_B\) alone (because \(C_e\) now acts as a short circuit). Since \(r_E\) is, in fact, nonzero, the left intercept will be the sum of \(r_B\), \(r_E\), and the right intercept will be the sum of \(r_B\) and \((1 + f / f_E) r_E\).

The accuracy of this measurement depends on the value of the collector current. At a low collector current, the value of \(r_E\) will be large, resulting in a large semicircle. When the collector current is high, the value of \(r_E\) will be small, giving a small semicircle and permitting the left intercept to be determined more accurately.

For high frequencies, the linear hybrid-\(\pi\) model does not provide good accuracy. The distributed nature of the transistor and such parasitic elements as lead capacitance cause the measured points to deviate from the predicted semicircle. When this happens, the semicircle construction is based on the measured points obtained at low frequencies.

The test instrument needed for the impedance-circle measurement is either: an RX meter, for example, the Boonton model 250A and an appropriate test jig; or a variable-frequency admittance bridge, like the Wayne Kerr model 801B; or an s-parameter setup, such as the General Radio model 1710 network analyzer. If the latter is used, the measured data, which must be converted into input impedance, must be taken at low frequencies so that the semicircle can be fitted.
For the phase-cancellation technique, the transistor is connected in its common-base configuration. Then, an admittance bridge, such as the Wayne-Kerr model 8018, is used to measure the real and imaginary parts of the device’s input impedance across its base-emitter junction. At a frequency between $f_T/3$ and $f_T/\beta$, the collector current is varied until the reactive part of the input impedance goes to zero. The sum of resistances $r_E$ and $r_B$ can then be computed from:

$$r_E + r_B = 1/g_m = kT/qI_C$$

where $g_m$ is the transistor’s transconductance, $k$ is Boltzman’s constant, $T$ is temperature, and $q$ is electron charge. The phase-cancellation technique cannot be used with devices that have low beta values (such as lateral pnp transistors).

The test circuit for the pulse measurement technique is shown in Fig. 3. A current pulse, which is applied to the base of the transistor through a fast switching diode, causes the device to turn off. The voltage across resistance $r_B$ now instantaneously drops to zero, while the base-emitter capacitance keeps the internal junction potential constant. Resistance $r_B$ can then be determined from the display on a dual-channel oscilloscope:

$$r_B = \Delta V/I_B$$

This technique does not necessarily work well for all transistors. When the external component of the base resistance is small with respect to the internal component, the $\Delta V$ drop is not readily observable. Other useful information can be obtained from this technique. When the oscilloscope time-per-division scale is reduced to the point where $\Delta V$ no longer appears to be vertical, the simple constant-value model for $r_B$ is no longer valid, giving some indication of the switching times at which the constant representation of $r_B$ is inadequate.

The equipment required for the pulse measurement technique includes: a pulse generator, a current probe such as the Tektronix model P6042 or model CT-1, and a dual-channel oscilloscope like the Tektronix 500 series or 7000 series. If biasing resistors $R_B$ and $R_L$ and supply voltage $V_{cc}$ are chosen so that the transistor is saturated, greater sensitivity can be obtained from the current probe. However, the value of $r_B$ can be significantly different from that obtained when the transistor is in its normal active region. For a high-frequency transistor, the capacitive loading of the oscilloscope at the base can affect the accuracy of the pulse measurement. For such a device, a time-domain reflectometry system can be used to determine $r_B$ by the same principle.

The use of noise measurements presents a number of problems to anyone unfamiliar with noise work and probably should not be attempted by a beginner. These methods require using not only very-high-gain amplifiers whose gain is stable with time, but also extensive shielding to prevent excessive rf interference and 60-hertz pickup. Furthermore, the equipment for making noise measurements is fairly expensive.

Once a noise measurement system is set up, resistance $r_B$ can be evaluated quite conveniently. The transistor is inserted into the apparatus, and a single meter reading allows fast estimation of $r_B$. If the flicker noise is assumed to be negligible, then:

$$r_B = [v_i^2/(4kT/\Delta f)] - (1/2g_m)$$

where quantity $\Delta f$ is the bandwidth of the measurement, quantity $(1/2g_m)$ is calculated from the known collector current, and quantity $(v_i^2)$ is the transistor’s
equivalent input mean-square noise voltage, the magnitude of which is determined from:

\[ \overline{(v_i^2)} = \frac{(v_o^2)}{G^2} \]

where \( \overline{(v_o^2)} \), which must be measured on a true-rms-reading voltmeter, is the output mean-square noise voltage measured with the test system, and \( G \) is the voltage gain from the test-device input to the system output. This measurement is performed with an ac short circuit between the transistor's base and emitter.

Parameter \( r_C \) models the resistance between the transistor's active collector region and its collector terminal. This resistance actually varies with current level, but for the second-level model, it is considered to be constant. The value of \( r_C \) can vary significantly from device to device—from a few ohms for discrete and deep-collector integrated devices to hundreds of ohms for standard integrated devices.

The biggest problem in measuring \( r_C \) is not how to measure it, but which value to use for the model. Therefore, the selection of the \( r_C \) value depends strongly on how the transistor is being employed or which aspect of device behavior needs to be modeled accurately.

**Determining collector resistance**

Resistance \( r_C \) can be determined from a curve-tracer display of the transistor's collector characteristics. In the typical characteristics drawn in Fig. 4, the two limiting values of \( r_C \) are noted by the dashed lines. One of the dashed lines \( \left( \frac{1}{r_C \max} \right) \) is drawn through the knee of each curve, where the curve departs from the straight-line approximation of the normal active region. The inverse of this line's slope is the ohmic collector resistance when the transistor is in its normal active mode and is not saturated. If the transistor is strongly saturated, the inverse of the slope of the other dashed line \( \left( \frac{1}{r_C \min} \right) \) provides the appropriate value of \( r_C \). However, when this slope is used to find \( r_C \), a correction factor must be subtracted from the value obtained for \( r_C \). This factor is:

\[ r'_C = \frac{r_C}{1 + \frac{T}{q} \log (\frac{I_C}{\beta F_{IB}})} \]

When the transistor is to be modeled accurately in both its saturation and normal active regions, an appropriate compromise should be made. Since the \( r_C \) value is used in some computer programs to determine transit

**Junction capacitances.** Both the emitter-base and collector-base junction capacitances \( (C_J) \) are a function of their respective junction voltage \( (V) \), as shown in (a). These two capacitances can be measured with a bridge, but the extra capacitance \( (C_R) \), mainly caused by pin, stray, and pad capacitances, must be accounted for. A graphical method for reducing the measured capacitance \( (C_{MEAS}) \) is given in (b).
6. Unity-gain bandwidth. Parameter $f_T$, the unity-gain bandwidth, is a function of collector current, as shown in (a). At a given current level, it can be determined from a measurement of the small-signal short-circuit current gain ($\beta_m$) at any frequency ($f_m$) between $3f_p$ and $f_T/3$, where $f_p$ is the transistor's 3-dB frequency at the device's low-frequency current gain ($\beta_m$). Bandwidth $f_T$ is the product of the measured gain and frequency values: $f_T = \beta_m \times f_m$, or $f_T = \beta ac \times f_t$. A simplified measurement setup is illustrated in (b).

Evaluating the junction capacitances

Junction capacitances $C_{JE}$ and $C_{JC}$ require three parameters each—$C_{J0}$, $\phi$, and $m$—to model the junction capacitance caused by the fixed charge in the two junction depletion regions. When the appropriate junction voltage ($V$) is less than or equal to $\phi/2$, each junction capacitance can be described by:

$$C_J(V) = C_{J0}[(1 - (V/\phi))^m]$$

For the emitter-base junction, the subscript E is added. For example, junction capacitance $C_{JE}$ is a function of the internal base-emitter voltage ($V_{BE}$), and the parameters are $C_{J0E}$, $\phi_E$, and $m_E$. Similarly, for the collector-base junction, $C_{JC}(V_{BC})$ is expressed in terms of $C_{JC0}$, $\phi_C$, and $m_C$.

Typically, $C_J$ varies with $V$ as shown in Fig. 5a, provided that $V$ is less than or equal to $\phi/2$. Capacitance $C_{J0}$ varies from device to device, but it is typically on the order of 0.3 picofarad per square mil of junction area; barrier potential $\phi$ is usually around 0.5 to 0.7 volt; and gradient factor $m$ lies between 0.333 and 0.5, depending on whether the junction is graded or abrupt, respectively.

Either junction capacitance can be obtained as a function of voltage by means of a capacitance bridge such as the Boonton model 75. The two junction contacts are connected to the bridge, and the third contact is left open. For example, for $C_{JE}$, the emitter and base leads are connected to the bridge, and the collector contact is left open. The measurement frequency is normally low enough so that the ohmic resistances have a negligible effect.

A complicating factor is the extra capacitance ($C_K$) caused mainly by pin capacitance, stray capacitance, and pad capacitance. This extra capacitance is normally assumed to be constant. The capacitance that is measured by the bridge is:

$$C_{MEAS} = \left[C_{J0}/(1 - (V/\phi))^m\right] + C_K$$

Capacitance $C_K$ can be determined in four ways: by an estimate (taken to be approximately 0.4 to 0.7 pF), by a measurement with a dummy can, by a computer parameter optimization, or by graphical techniques.

The dummy-can technique is the most accurate method. It requires an identical device can having its metal runs disconnected at the device. This dummy package can either be used to zero the capacitance bridge, or its capacitance can be measured separately and the measured value subtracted from the bridge measurement.

The use of an optimization algorithm on a computer or calculator is fast and convenient once the algorithm is written and tested. However, as with the graphical techniques, the solution is often not unique, and several sets of solutions can be obtained, depending on the initial estimates and the methods used. Since parameters $C_{J0}$, $\phi$, and $m$ are required only to recreate the junction capacitance, any set of positive values for these parameters is acceptable.

One method of reducing the data by graphical means is to first make an initial guess for $\phi$ and $C_K$. The resultant value of $(C_{MEAS} - C_K)$ is then plotted as a function of $(\phi - V)$ on log-log graph paper. If a straight line having a slope of -0.5 to -0.333 is obtained, the values chosen for the parameters are assumed to be correct. If the plotted line is not straight, a second guess is made for $C_K$ and/or $\phi$, and the log-log plot is done again. This process is repeated until the appropriate straight line is obtained, as in Fig. 5b. Since the slope of the straight line is equal to $-m$, the values of $\phi$, $m$, $C_K$, and $C_{J0}$ can be determined from this plot. If the curve is concave, decrease $\phi$ and/or increase $C_K$.

Obtaining unity-gain bandwidth

Parameter $f_T$, which is the transistor's unity-gain bandwidth, represents the frequency at which the common-emitter zero-load small-signal current gain becomes equal to one. This parameter varies with the operating point, as well as from device to device. A typical variation of $f_T$ with $\ln(I_C)$ is sketched in Fig. 6a. For discrete devices and integrated npn transistors, the peak $f_T$ is generally on the order of 600 megahertz to 2 gi-
For integrated pnp transistors, the peak \( f_T \) is usually 10 MHz for a substrate pnp device and 1 MHz for a lateral pnp device.

Primarily, \( f_T \) is measured to determine the forward transit time, \( \tau_F \), which, in turn, is needed to compute the transistor's emitter diffusion capacitance. In some computer programs, the user has the option of either entering \( \tau_F \) directly or \( f_T \) (with appropriate operating-point data). In the latter case, the program converts the \( f_T \) data to \( \tau_F \). Otherwise, the conversion to \( \tau_F \) must be performed by the user.

The unity-gain bandwidth can be measured on: an \( f_T \) meter (such as the Dynatran \( f_T \) meter); or an S-parameter measurement system (a relatively simple algorithm can be written to convert the S-parameter data to \( f_T \)); or with a small-signal measurement setup.

A simplified small-signal measurement circuit is drawn in Fig. 6b. A power supply is required, in addition to a small-signal source and detector, for example, a vector voltmeter, or an oscillator and an oscilloscope. The ac beta (\( \beta_{ac} \)) and the 3-dB frequency (\( f_{m} \)) are then measured at the desired bias point. Bandwidth \( f_T \) is the product of these two measured values:

\[
f_T = \beta_{ac} \times f_m
\]

Alternatively, two other beta and frequency values can be measured to determine \( f_T \). For example, at a frequency (\( f_{m} \)) between \( 3f_m \) and \( f_T/3 \), the beta value (\( \beta_{m} \)) at that frequency is measured. Then:

\[
f_T = \beta_{m} \times f_m
\]

If the ac ground required for measuring \( f_T \) is not perfect—that is, there is a finite ac load resistance (\( R_{load} \))—a corrected value of \( f_T \) must be computed:

\[
f_{Tcorrected} = \frac{1}{(1/f_T_{measured}) - 2\pi C_{jc} R_{load}}
\]

Parameter \( \tau_F \), the total forward transit time, is used for modeling the excess charge stored in the transistor when its emitter-base junction is forward-biased and \( V_{BE} = 0 \). Typically, \( \tau_F \) varies with \( \ln(I_C) \) as shown in Fig. 7a, but for the second-level mode, \( \tau_F \) is assumed to be constant. Generally, values of \( \tau_F \) range from 0.3 to 80 picoseconds for an \( f_T \) of 600 MHz to 8-GHz.

Because \( \tau_F \) and \( f_T \) are related to each other, they influence each other. The drop in \( f_T \) at high currents is caused by the increase in \( \tau_F \) at high currents. However, the drop in \( f_T \) at low currents is caused by junction capacitances \( C_{JE} \) and \( C_{JC} \). Since these two capacitances are modeled separately, the drop in \( f_T \) at low currents is inherently included in the second-level model.

In the region where \( f_T \) is constant, \( \tau_F \) is given by:

\[
\tau_F = \frac{1}{(1/2f_{Tmax}) - C_{jc} C_{jc} V_{BC}}
\]

where \( f_{Tmax} \) is the peak value of \( f_T \). When there is no constant \( f_T \) region, \( \tau_F \) is obtained by plotting \( 1/f_T \) as a function of \( 1/I_C \), as shown in Fig. 7b. The resultant curve can then be extrapolated to obtain \( \tau_F \). The intercept (noted here by \( 1/f_A \)) of the extrapolated straight line at \( 1/I_C = 0 \) is related to \( \tau_F \) by:

\[
\tau_F = \frac{(1/(1/f_A))/2\pi}{C_{jc} C_{jc} V_{BC}}
\]

Parameter \( \tau_R \), the total reverse transit time, is used for modeling the excess charge stored in the transistor when its collector-base junction is forward-biased and \( V_{BE} = 0 \). Typically, \( \tau_R \) ranges from 1 to 20 nanoseconds. This parameter is needed to calculate the transistor's collector diffusion capacitance. If the inverse beta, \( \beta_{R} \), is significantly greater than one, the value of \( \tau_R \) can be obtained in the same way that \( \tau_F \) is found, but with the transistor's emitter and collector terminals interchanged.

In most cases, however, \( \beta_{R} \) is less than or just greater than one.
8. Reverse transit time. Parameter $\tau_R$, which is the transistor’s total reverse transit time, is used to determine the collector diffusion capacitance. Generally, $\tau_R$ is not measured directly. Instead, the transistor’s saturation delay time constant, $\tau_{SAT}$, which is related to $\tau_R$, is found. But, $\tau_{SAT}$ is also not usually measured directly, and another parameter, $t_{SAT}$, the transistor’s saturation delay time, is evaluated with the test circuit shown here. Delay time $t_{SAT}$ is marked off between the 90% points of the base and collector currents.

than unity, and a different measurement technique must be used. The simplest method of obtaining $t_{SAT}$ is to compute it from the measured value of $\tau_{SAT}$, the saturation delay time constant. These two parameters are related by:

$$t_{SAT} = \tau_{SAT} \ln \left( \frac{I_{BF} + I_{BR}}{(I_{CF}/B_F) + I_{BR}} \right)$$

where $I_{BF}$ is the forward base current, $I_{BR}$ is the reverse base current, and $I_{CF}$ is the forward collector current.

The saturation time delays

The saturation delay time constant, $\tau_{SAT}$, determines how long it takes for the transistor to come out of saturation. Typical values for $\tau_{SAT}$ range from 2 to 40 ns. This parameter is determined through a simple measurement of the transistor’s saturation delay time, $t_{SAT}$.

The test circuit for measuring $t_{SAT}$ is shown in Fig. 8. The saturation time constant, $\tau_{SAT}$, is related to the saturation delay time, $t_{SAT}$, by:

$$\tau_{SAT} = \frac{1 - a_F a_R}{a_R} t_{SAT} = \frac{a_F \tau_F}{a_R}$$

where $a_F$ is the forward common-base large-signal current gain, and $a_R$ is the reverse common-base large-signal current gain. In some computer programs, this calculation is performed internally, and $\tau_{SAT}$ is the parameter that is specified.

The equipment required for this measurement includes: a fast pulse generator; two current probes, such as the Tektronix CT-1; and a fast oscilloscope, for instance, the Tektronix 500 or 7000 series with a dualtrace plug-in. Additionally a 90-ns 50-ohm delay line may be needed for pretriggering purposes.

Parameter $C_{SUB}$ is the epitaxial layer-substrate capacitance that is important mainly for integrated npn transistors and lateral pnp transistors. For npn devices, it is represented as a constant capacitance, typically of 1 to 2 pf, from the collector terminal to ground. Ideally, $C_{SUB}$ should be modeled by a junction capacitance distributed across the epitaxial layer, and expressed as a function of the epitaxial layer-substrate voltage.

Capacitance $C_{SUB}$ can be measured directly on a capacitance bridge, such as the Boonton model 75, at the bias voltage to be used in the analysis. If the bias voltage will change drastically, an averaging process should be used, or a separate reverse-biased diode may be added to model the varying substrate capacitance.

REFERENCES


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Getting inside a peak detector to make it do the job

Definition of signal acquisition time is usual starting point for meeting particular needs; control of overshoot, parasitic drain, other problems, depends on care in parts selection


As valuable as peak detectors are in measuring non-periodic signals—a chore not amenable to root-mean-square instruments—certain design characteristics ought to be understood by the user before he tries to tailor a peak detector for his particular requirements. It might also be useful to look at the most common design variations and their applications.

Basically, a peak detector has a sample mode and a hold mode, with the mode determined by the signal being monitored. As the signal rises, it is tracked by the circuit in the sample mode. As it falls, the peak detector preserves the maximum voltage information in the hold mode. Unless forced higher by a larger input signal, or until deliberately reset to zero, the voltage is maintained at the peak detector output. A peak detector thus delivers a dc output equal to the maximum amplitude of the signal being monitored. Figure I illustrates the basic peak detector circuit (left) and the way it operates (right).

Because of the gating of diodes D₁ and D₂ the detector output \( e_o \) can only rise with the input. It cannot decrease. If the input \( e_i \) rises above a previously stored voltage (on capacitor \( C_{HH} \)), the op amp senses the rise and responds with a positive output swing. The rising voltage has the effect of forward biasing D₁ and thereby connects the op amp in the mode of a voltage follower to drive the holding capacitor \( C_{HH} \); the capacitor voltage follows the input signal. When \( e_i \) decreases, the amplifier output swings negative. As diode D₁ becomes reverse-biased, it blocks capacitor discharge current, so the capacitor voltage remains at its previous (maximum) level. Diode D₂ clamps the amplifier output at a level equal to the diode forward voltage drop below ground, rather than permit the output to swing to its negative saturation level. This confines the voltage swing, reducing the time required for return to the sample mode. The phase compensation capacitor (\( C_p \) in Fig. I) is connected so as to reduce the acquisition time, i.e., the time required for a sample/hold circuit to acquire a new value of input signal. The amplifier drives the phase compensation only when the diode D₁ is forward biased. Until D₁ conducts, op amp slew speed is faster, so that acquisition time is lower.

A reset switch, usually a relay or field-effect transistor, can be used to discharge \( C_{HH} \) before a new measurement cycle. A FET is simpler, but can introduce leakage and offset errors. A shunt resistor can be employed instead of a reset switch, and is particularly appropriate if the signal is repetitive. The shunt resistor should be chosen carefully, so that its resistance will prevent signif-

1. Sample, then hold. To store peak signal levels an op amp is connected in the manner of a voltage follower that supplies charging current to a capacitor. A rising voltage forward biases D₂ to engender the voltage follower that impresses the increased level on \( C_{HH} \). A falling voltage reverse biases D₁ so the voltage on \( C_{HH} \) remains where it is.
2. An Improvement. Two FETs provide temperature compensated buffering at the output of the peak detector. Output current no longer drains the holding capacitor \( C_H \). Offset shift in the buffer FET \( Q_1 \) is compensated by biasing it with a matching FET \( Q_2 \) and by enclosing \( Q_1 \) in the feedback loop.

Errors and causes

When peak detectors are inaccurate, it’s usually because of faults occurring when the circuit is switching to the hold mode. Overshoot in the op amp, diode-switching time, and parasitic drain on the holding capacitor \( C_H \) are frequent causes of error.

Overshoot in particular can cause potentially large errors. To avoid this, it is necessary to overdamp the amplifier through phase compensation. Internally phase-compensated op amps are, for this reason, seldom suitable because they are too often underdamped. A provision for external phase compensation is therefore preferable. To determine the necessary phase compensation, it helps to observe the square-wave response of the circuit. But since the peak detector normally responds only to the first peak of the square wave, the detector diode \( D_1 \) must temporarily be shorted. Phase-compensation elements are then added to remove overshoot. With large storage capacitors, phase compensation can be further enhanced by inserting a small decoupling resistor in series with the amplifier output.

Droop—the decay of output voltage caused by parasitic current drain on \( C_H \)—can be traced to excess op amp input current, or leakages through diode \( D_1 \) and the reset switch, or dielectric absorption of the capacitor and any output load current.

Input current can be reduced by using a FET op amp that maintains its high input impedance even under overload. Input overload voltage, in the hold mode of an op amp, is equal to the difference between the input signal and the voltage stored on \( C_H \). Many op amps exhibit low input impedance in the hold mode because of shunting input-protection diode clamps.

Droop caused by leakage can be minimized through careful selection of diode \( D_1 \) and the reset switch, and by leakage decoupling techniques. Another avenue for leakage, dielectric absorption, can be minimized by using teflon or polystyrene capacitors.

Obviously, the time required to switch between the hold and the sample mode is critical. If the transition is longer than the duration of a peak, the oncoming new peak value won’t be captured. Transition time is the major limitation on acquisition time. Peak detector design, in fact, usually begins with a definition of the required acquisition time.

Designing the peak detector

Beginning with the holding capacitor, selection takes into account the permissible droop rate \( d \) in volts/second caused by a net parasitic drain current \( (I_p) \). The holding capacitor must have a value

\[
C_H = I_p / d
\]

To charge \( C_H \) within an acquisition time of \( T_a \), an op amp must be chosen for settling time that’s fast enough and an output current large enough. Settling time must be no longer than \( T_a \) when the amplifier is phase-compensated for zero overshoot with a capacitive load equal to \( C_H \). Also, the amplifier output current \( (I_o) \) must charge the capacitor to a peak voltage \( (E_p) \) in less than the acquisition time. Typically, this requires that

\[
I_o = 2C_H E_p / T_a
\]

The factor of two in this expression arbitrarily allots one-half the acquisition time for charging \( C_H \) and the other half for final settling. Following this approach, the components of Fig. 1 were selected for a droop rate of 10 millivolts per second under a parasitic drain of 100 picoamperes, and for a 15 microsecond acquisition time to within 0.1% of a 10-volt peak. Most loads connected to the output of the peak detector in Fig. 1 cause significant droop because the capacitor must supply the load current in the hold mode. What’s needed to overcome this condition is output buffering.

Output buffers

Adding two FETs to the circuit as shown in Fig. 2 is a simple buffer arrangement. This replaces the output load current drain on the capacitor with the small gate leakage at \( Q_1 \). The capacitor no longer provides the amplifier input current; it is now supplied by the buffer. Thus, a bipolar input, rather than a FET input op amp, can be used for the sake of economy. What’s more, no sample-mode error is added by the offset voltage and
output resistance of this buffer. In the sample mode, feedback adjusts the capacitor voltage to counteract the buffer errors. In the hold mode, however, this error-correcting feedback is disabled because diode D1 no longer conducts, so any change in buffer offset or loading will create an uncompensated error. Accuracy then becomes dependent on stable FET temperatures and constant loading. The output resistance is $R_s + 1/g_{fs}$, where $g_{fs}$ is the transconductance.

Some temperature variation can be tolerated because the bias shown is temperature compensated. Although Q1 is essentially in a source-follower circuit, offset and drift are small because the source-follower is biased by the matching FET current source Q2 which tends to cancel any gate-source voltage shift in Q1. The voltage drop across Q1 is held by Q2 to about the gate-source voltage of Q2 as long as the output current remains small. If the two FETs have the same source current level, the gate-source voltage of Q1 is nearly equal in magnitude and opposite in sign to the voltage developed on its source resistor. Offset shift and drift tend to cancel, therefore, as long as output current is small.

Better output buffering can be achieved with an op amp that is voltage-follower-connected. Direct connection of a voltage follower to the circuit of Fig. 1 does, of course, add another set of offset-voltage, input-bias current and gain errors to the peak detector. To avoid this possible additional error, the follower is connected within the feedback loop as is the case for buffer Q1 in Fig. 2. The result is the common peak detector circuit in Fig. 3. Here the buffer is within the feedback loop, so its offset and gain errors are nullified. Again no input current flows to the input amp from the storage capacitor, so input current from only one amplifier, A2, loads the capacitor. Thus, peak-detector error is not increased by the added voltage for the buffer because it is connected within the sample mode feedback loop. For the component values shown, droop is 10 mV/s and acquisition time is 20 Ms.

To ensure that the added buffer does not increase error, special care must be taken with phase compensation. The op amps and phase compensation both must be selected to ensure that buffer A2 is significantly faster than input amplifier A1. For if A1 were to charge the capacitor faster than the buffer A2 could follow, a feedback delay would be introduced that would cause capacitor $C_H$ to overcharge. The designer can avoid this by selecting phase compensation for A1 that eliminates peak detector overshoot. As before, this selection is made with a square-wave input signal and with detector diode D1 shorted to permit repetitive circuit response.

Adding gain

The configuration in Fig. 3 can be used for designing a peak detector with gain greater than unity. Gain is developed by adding a resistor ($R_1$) across the input of the basic circuit. Thus, in a sample mode, the circuit behaves as a noninverting amplifier with a gain of $R_2 + R_3/R_1$. Since the capacitor voltage at the input of amplifier A2 equals the output voltage, the voltage will be an amplified equivalent of the peak input level.

To detect the magnitude of a negative peak, or the minima of bipolar signals, diodes D1 and D2 in the circuits described above can be reversed. Or the input signal can be connected to $R_1$ rather than the noninverting input of A1 as in Fig. 3. Since this connects A1 as an inverting amplifier, it can be used with most high-speed inverting-only op amps. Fast response is valuable to contrast switching time limitations faced by A1. If in addition to the change in input signal the diodes are reversed, the circuit again detects positive peaks and a fast, inverting-only op amp can still be used.

To minimize droop caused by the buffer amplifier input bias current, it is also sometimes desirable to use an inverting-only high speed amplifier, or a chopper-stabilized varactor amplifier. They all exhibit very low input bias current and low associated thermal drift. They can be used by connecting the holding capacitor in the feedback path of the output buffer, as in Fig. 4. Circuit operation is much like that of the circuit of Fig 3, and a detector gain greater than unity can again be attained by adding $R_1$ and $R_2$.

When the input signal rises above that which is fed back at the junction of $R_1$ and $R_2$, the output of A1 swings negative. This forward biases diode D1 and charges $C_H$. The output voltage ($e_o$) rises until the signal which is fed back matches the input signal. When the input signal begins to decrease, the output of A1 at-
tempts to swing positive but is clamped by diode D2. Since diode D1 disconnects C1 from positive signals, C_H holds the output voltage at the highest previous level.

Note that feedback is returned to the noninverting rather than the inverting input of A1, as there is now a phase inversion through A2. With the components shown, the circuit will acquire a 10V peak in 30 µs; droop will be about 20 mV/s.

### Specialized peak detectors

Simple modifications of the basic peak detector can easily solve specialized measurement problems. A peak-to-peak detector, for example, is well suited to measure bipolar, nonrepetitive signals, such as noise and ac signals having dc offsets. As long as the offset is smaller than the signal, a peak-to-peak detector rejects the offset component without resorting to coupling capacitors. This avoids the measurement delay normally imposed by coupling capacitor charging, a delay which is often the speed limiting factor in automated testing.

One way to form a peak-to-peak detector is to combine separate positive and negative peak detectors built similarly to Fig. 3. But four op amps would be required. Worse, the output would have to be measured differentially between the separate detector outputs, unless a fifth op amp were used as a difference amplifier to restore ground reference.

What's called for is a circuit with a ground referenced output, fewer op amps, and inherent droop compensation. Such a circuit, essentially a combination of the simple peak detector of Fig. 1 with that of Fig. 4, is shown in Fig. 5. It requires three op amps.

The portion of the circuit derived from Fig. 1 is the positive peak detector formed with A2, D1, D2, and C1. Although the input level to this detector is halved by the R1 divider network, the output from C1 is boosted by compensating gain in A3 so that the overall gain is unity. In addition, A3 combines with A1 and, together with their feedback elements, form an inverting, negative peak detector similar to Fig. 4.

Here the output of the positive peak detector serves as the ground reference for the negative peak detector. Due to this choice of reference, A3 adds the amplified output of the positive peak detector to that of the inverting negative peak detector. This sum is the peak-to-peak value of the input signal. The R1 divider circuit provides for referencing one detector to the other. The circuit is significantly more accurate than the earlier circuits because holding capacitors C1 and C2 are connected to both inputs of A3; the input bias currents, which would otherwise create droop effects, are counteracting. Moreover, if the designer selects capacitor values carefully, the droop on C1 caused by the input currents flowing to A1 and A2 can also be counteracted. If the three op amps have similar input bias currents, then the design center for droop compensation is C1 = 3C2.

Even better droop compensation can be achieved by experimentally adding capacitance to C1 or C2. Otherwise, the accuracy limitations of the peak-to-peak detector are identical with the errors of the individual peak detectors described for Fig. 1 and 4. In fact, the error values of these basic peak detectors can be summed to find the errors of the composite peak-to-peak circuit if the effects of the R1 and R2 divider networks are accounted for. It should be noted, however, that as a result of the R1 divider, the input offset voltage of A2 will be doubled, causing twice the error. The R2 divider multiplies the offset voltage of A3 by two, and the associated increase in closed loop gain doubles the gain error of A3.

Operating speed is still limited primarily by mode switching times, but if R2 is too large, the charging rate of C2 will lengthen the acquisition time significantly. As with previous circuits, A1 and A2 must retain high input impedance during overload to avoid excessive drain on C1 when either or both op amps are in a hold mode. Also, both A1 and A2 must be phase compensated for zero overshoot.

### Absolute magnitudes

Another common peak-detector application is to detect the maximum excursion of a signal from a set point, such as the deviation of a process control monitor. Such deviations are often both positive and negative, and the two polarities cannot be monitored by one simple peak detector. An effective way to handle this, as shown in Fig. 6, is to combine a common positive peak detector and an inverting negative peak detector, and connect them to the same storage capacitor C_H and output buffer A2. Together, A1 and A3 perform as a positive peak detector similar to the circuit in Fig. 3. Positive peaks above the voltage across the capacitor will cause the

![Diagram](image_url)
output of \( A_1 \) to swing positive and increase the capacitor voltage to the higher input level. For negative signal excursions, \( A_2 \) and \( A_3 \) perform as an inverting negative peak detector. If the magnitude of a negative excursion exceeds the voltage stored, the \( R_1 \) feedback network will drive the inverting input of \( A_2 \) negative. This causes the output of \( A_1 \) to swing positive to charge the capacitor until \( e_o = -e_i \) and the inverting input of \( A_1 \) is driven via resistor \( R_2 \) until \( A_1 \)'s two inputs are equal.

Both positive and negative peaks charge holding capacitor \( C_H \) positive, so the detector output is independent of the polarities of the signal peaks. Accuracy and speed limitations are similar to those discussed for the detector in Fig. 3, plus those of a common inverter added by \( A_2 \), and any overshoot error.

The magnitude peak detector of Fig. 6 can be modified to deliver a gain greater than unity by altering both the positive and negative detector feedback paths. To increase positive detector gain a resistor may be shunted to ground from the inverting input of \( A_1 \) as shown in Fig. 3. A similar gain increase for the negative detector is developed by making feedback resistor \( R_1 \) in Fig. 6 greater than \( R \), just as is done for an inverting op amp with gain greater than unity.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**
3. J. Graeme, Peak Detector Advances Increase Measurement Accuracy, Bandwidth, EDN, Sept. 5, 1974, p. 73
"My records prove it. Photocircuits shipped us over 1/2 million PCBs for calculators. Less than 1% were rejected."

Tom Miller, Production Control Supervisor, Hewlett-Packard

"I supervised in-house production of printed circuitry for Hewlett-Packard. When the demand for our pocket-sized calculators taxed our own capacity for making printed circuit boards, I had to look outside the company. "The scientific and business calculators Hewlett-Packard makes have infinitely more functions than the typical 'housewife' variety. And we have sold over one-half million of them. So we needed large volumes of quality boards for logic and battery charger applications. "Photocircuits' reputation for quality was confirmed by my first visit. "I've been in this business since 1955, so I knew of Photocircuits even before we made a facilities check. What I had heard proved to be true. Their overall efficiency was evident and everyone seemed to know what they were doing. "We had no qualms about dealing with an East Coast house either. They were only a short 5 hours away by plane. And seconds away by WATS line. In fact, when we asked for price quotes, they got back to us within ten days. And that included mailing time. "Their price was lower and they delivered what they promised. "Long Island labor costs are comparable to the West Coast, but Photocircuits still managed to beat local prices. To me, that's another indication of overall efficiency. "And even though we hit them at the same time as everyone else, Photocircuits guaranteed they would deliver a certain number of boards every week. They kept that promise. "Quality-wise, they were the best boards I've seen in twenty years. "We have some very stringent standards at Hewlett-Packard. Not only do we expect operational quality, but esthetics as well. If a customer tears the cover off one of our products, we want our components to look good. "In both cases, performance and looks, Photocircuits was outstanding. Over half a million boards have been delivered. Less than 1% have been rejected for any reason whatsoever. "What more is there to say?"
Pretrigger recording is a simple concept. And it is the most powerful recording method for short-lived signals. But Roy Tottingham, Biomation Product Manager, has found that almost no one grasps its usefulness until shown a demonstration. So here's his demo.

"Let's start with the familiar, then move to the unfamiliar. You work with scopes now, right?"

"Right."

"Good. And scopes do a fine job catching repetitive signals for analysis."

"No sweat. But my signal is a unique waveform—once per test shot."

"Exactly—A classic job for one of our waveform recorders with pretrigger recording—this Model 8100, for instance. Its 25 MHz bandwidth is ideal for a wide range of waveforms. Let's connect your signal and I'll show you why."

"O.K."

"Set the input coupling and sensitivity and select the timebase for the signals' duration. Next choose the trigger coupling, polarity and internal source."

"Say, that's just like a scope setup."

"You're right! But if this was a typical scope/camera or storage scope capture, we would now face what I call the trigger level dilemma."

"What's that?"

"Set the trigger level low and we risk triggering on noise or signal echoes. Or set the level high and the scope loses most of the leading edge. Here, like this upper trace on the chalkboard."

"Arrgh! That gets me where I live! I tried solving that problem with a special trigger detector and trigger path to externally trigger my scope, but that was a pain to set up and only worked about half the time."

"M-hmm, twice the cost and half the reliability... nobody wins."

"You mean... this Biomation box gets around all that hassle?"

"With the waveform recorder in pretrigger mode, we can't miss. Let's set the 8100's trigger level high and its trigger delay to about 80% of the record length. Now I'll reset the trigger circuit and you can trip your test anytime you want."

"O.K. Here goes."

"And there you have it—on the CRT monitor output of the 8100!"

"Wow! Look at that leading edge trigger point! 20% from the left end of the trace. What do you have in that 8100? A superfine disc or tape loop?"

"No way! The 8100, like all of our waveform recorders, uses a superfine A/D converter and semiconductor memory for recording."

"But how does that give me pretrigger data?"

"In pretrigger mode, the delayed trigger is used to stop recording, not start it. So the memory can be continually updated with the newest data from the A/D—in real time—until the trigger is detected. Then it's stopped after the trigger delay. Here, I'll illustrate this effect on the board. The stored signal is then repetitively reproduced through a D/A for display on a scope or CRT as you see here. Or you can output it slowly onto a chart recorder."

"Hey! That's a clean deal! Does it have digital output too?"

"Of course, and we also have models with digital input for recording digital signals. One of our units is sure to fit your need."

"So there's the demo. Now if you want data sheets or applications ideas, drop us a line, Biomation, 10411 Bubb Road, Cupertino, CA 95014. (408) 255-9600."
Read-only memories that contain the programs and constants needed in a microprocessor-based system can be given self-test capability by reserving one word of the ROM for a bit-for-bit parity check on all the other words. The approach can detect any of several possible ROM malfunctions.

As illustrated in the diagram, the check word can be, but need not be, the last word in the memory. Each of its bits is selected to force an odd number of 1s (odd parity) in the corresponding column of the ROM. Even parity won't work.

To check the contents of the ROM, the microprocessor reads out every word in the ROM and performs a cumulative parity check—an exclusive-OR operation on each bit. At the end, the result should be a 1 in every bit position of the accumulating register.

If the specific microprocessor’s instruction set doesn’t include an exclusive-OR instruction, it can execute the equivalent operation in a subroutine.

This self-test always detects single errors, whole-word errors, data output lines stuck at 1 or 0, and address input lines stuck at 1 or 0. Each of these has its own effect on the test.

Single errors occur at random as a result of flaws in the chip, or occasionally when a bit in a programmable ROM reverts to its unprogrammed state—unlikely in recent versions of programmable ROMS. Any single error changes the parity of its column from odd to even.

Multiple errors in a single word change the parity of every column involved. They occur only rarely.

If a data output line is stuck at 1 or 0, there may be a short circuit to ground or to a power line from wiring connected to that output, or the output driver circuit may be dead. Since most ROMS have a total capacity equal to a power of 2, the number of words is even, and the stuck output line looks like an even number of 1s or an even number of 0s—thus creating an even parity. (Even if a user perversely loads a whole ROM with two identical groups of words, contents of the one location reserved for a check word must necessarily be different from its image in the other half of the memory.) Likewise, if two address lines are stuck, a sweep of the ROM reads one quarter of the words four times, again giving even parity.

Of the kinds of fault detected with uncertainty, short circuits in address and data lines can occur either on the chip or in associated wiring. A short circuit between two address lines causes the lines always to have the same logic state. They correctly address one quarter of the words in the ROM when they both should be 0, and another quarter when they both should be 1; but when they are supposed to be different, for access to the remaining half of the ROM, they address one of the same-state quarters instead. Which quarter is addressed depends on the circuit family and the definition of the 1 and 0 states; in some cases a short-circuited 0 pulls a 1 down, while in others a 1 pulls a 0 up. This may or may not cause a parity error; if the inaccessible words themselves have even parity in all columns, the remaining words generate odd parity and thus don’t upset the check-word parity. Assuming the distribution of 1s and 0s in the ROM to be random—an assumption that’s not necessarily justified—the probability of an error in any one column is 0.5, and the probability of an error somewhere in n columns is 1 - (0.5)n. If n = 8, this probability is 0.996, which is close to certainty.

If two output lines are short-circuited, those two lines always present the same bit pair, either 00 or 11, regard-
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If you've been sacrificing oscilloscope specs for price, now you can move up in performance. Or, if you're used to high performance, you can keep it and pay less. Because HP's new 1720A has the specs you want at just $3,400.* In fact, for less than the price of its nearest competitor, you can get the 1720A and still have money left over to buy an HP model 45 calculator, and a 970A probe digital multimeter.

This scope's 275 MHz bandwidth spec holds over the entire viewing area... on all deflection ranges... in both input impedance modes... whether the amplitude vernier is used or not... from 0 to 55°C.

Stable triggering lets you change position, vernier, and polarity controls without losing sync. It triggers on low-level signals, yet refuses to double trigger on noise. And it triggers well beyond its bandwidth—often to 400 MHz or above.

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Custom ICs and improved packaging provide a new dimension of simplicity in calibration and servicing (internal adjustments have been cut about in half compared to other scopes in its class). And a lower component count means higher reliability—over 3,500 hours MTBF.

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Circle 154 on reader service card
Scanning only bright spots generates CRT characters fast
by P.V.H.M.L. Narasimham
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India

Generating dot-matrix characters on cathode-ray-tube screens wastes more than 50% of display time when, as is usually the case, the beam scans every point of the dot matrix, whether bright or dark. But if the beam scans only the bright spots of the matrix for each character, the flicker-free display capacity of the CRT is more than doubled, with no increase in bandwidth and without substantially increasing the memory and control logic requirements.

In the conventional approach, the entire 5-by-7 dot matrix is generated from a read-only memory that stores 35 bits per character, or a total of 2,240 bits for the standard ASCII font of 64 characters. This approach requires a bandwidth in the associated circuits of about 2 megahertz, well within the 2.5 MHz maximum of television-type CRTs.

Providing that the refresh rate and bandwidth are fixed, reducing the number of dots per character has the effect of proportionately increasing the number of characters per frame without introducing flicker. One way to reduce the number of dots per character is to scan only the bright spots.

To scan the bright spots directly, a position code must be supplied for every bright spot. For the dot matrix's 35 possible positions, the position code must have six bits, which can be divided into two three-bit fields for row and column codes, corresponding to the three-bit counters in the point-to-point scanning method. If this six-bit code were stored independently for each character in a font of 64, which contains about 800 bright spots, it would require a ROM of 4,800 bits. But the order of scanning the bright spots is immaterial; exploiting this fact facilitates packing bright-spot data in fewer than 2,400 bits—a slightly larger number of bits but a much faster scan.

Several bright spots are common to many characters, which therefore can share common storage. These characters can be grouped; one such group, for example, is B, C, D, E, F, the letter O, and the numeral 0 (printed here with a slash, as computer output printers often show it, because the standard dot-matrix representation...
Better looking Beckman Displays are ideal for modern appliances

Beckman Displays are finding their way into hundreds of new designs. A major appliance manufacturer has incorporated Beckman Displays in the control panel of an advanced new range and oven.

Two major brands of television sets use Beckman Displays in their tuners for channel call-outs. And, of course, Beckman Displays have been selected for a wide variety of technical instruments.

There are many reasons why Beckman Displays are chosen for these applications. First, of course, is the appearance of the displays — they look better. Crisp, clear, unbroken numerals that are easy to read. A neon orange color (red is available with filters) that’s pleasing to the eye and bright enough (210 foot lamberts) to be read even in direct sunlight.

Add to this the low cost (less than $1 per digit in large OEM quantities), the ease of application, the reliability, and you have the ideal display for today’s appliance designs. See for yourself. Compare Beckman 1/3” and 1/2” Displays side-by-side with LED’s or any other display. You’ll choose Beckman because they look better, are better.

For the telephone number of your Beckman/Helipot sales office, or the name of your Beckman stocking distributor, call toll free (800) 437-4677. Or write, Beckman Instruments Inc., Information Displays Operations, P.O. Box 3579, Scottsdale, Arizona 85257.

Circle 156 on reader service card
Low-frequency discriminator utilizes analog delay


Low-frequency discriminators, which translate frequency-modulated signals having center frequencies from a few hundred to a few thousand hertz into direct analog signals, are vital components in equipment such as doppler tracking systems and servo motor control systems. But they have been cumbersome because of the requirement for very large inductors and capacitors. That no longer need be true, however, with the advent of the discrete time analog delay.

The approach employed here (Fig. 1) is a low-frequency equivalent of a technique that is common at much higher frequencies. The amplitude of the incoming signal is clipped by the limiter, becoming, in essence, a square wave. The square wave is then split in two; one signal goes directly to one input of a four-quadrant multiplier; the other is first delayed, then applied to the other input of the multiplier. The output voltage of the multiplier is inversely proportional to the
TRW connects with Celanex.
At 1/3 the cost of DAP?

Based on a very thorough material comparison, Cinch Division of TRW Electronic Components now molds these printed circuit edge connectors, shown below, in flame-retardant Celanex SE-O—replacing DAP and glass-filled phenolics. Why? Celanex cuts molded insulator costs by a whopping 70%. And insulator properties in Celanex are equivalent or better.

Fact is, for electrical/electronic connectors, glass-filled Celanex thermoplastic polyester combines all the advantages of DAP and phenolics. With none of their disadvantages.

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Celanex is rigid, for support of the printed circuit board. It will withstand severe shocks to thin-wall parts. It’s dimensionally and electrically stable at elevated temperature and humidity. And it resists strong chemical solvents and cleaning solutions.

Maybe Celanex has so much going for it because Celanese was the first to market a thermoplastic polyester. We have more experience and far greater depth of data to offer you. It’s yours for the asking. Celanese Plastics Company, Dept. X-602, 550 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

Celanex: the original thermoplastic polyester

2. Implementation. Discriminator circuit is based on principle of clipping, delaying and multiplying, as shown in Fig. 1.

3. Result. Output voltage decreases linearly with swept frequency.

The total delay range of the SAD-100 is from 700 nanoseconds to 50 milliseconds; it is controlled by its sampling frequency. Its delay-to-rise-time ratio is 98, its video bandwidth exceeds 5 megahertz, and under certain conditions its signal-to-noise ratio is greater than 65 dB. The SAD-100 is obtainable separately, or as a component in a network, designated the SC-100, which includes clocking and signal extraction circuits.

The four-quadrant multiplier, as a phase comparator, is used in the conventional way. Its two input values are +1 and -1; it multiplies the two signals to obtain one of four products: +1 × +1, +1 × -1, -1 × +1, and -1 × -1. If two square waves that switch between +1 and -1 with identical frequency and phase are continuously multiplied, the product would be +1 at all times. Likewise, if the signals' phases are 180° apart, the product is -1 at all times. Thus, if the phase is continuously shifted between 0 and 180°, the average output is somewhere between these extremes, proportional to the phase. If the amplitude is some value other than unity, a corresponding constant factor is included.

In the actual circuit (Fig. 2), the time delay depends on the clocking frequency, which is continuously variable from 3 kilohertz to 10 mHz. For this discriminator the clock was set to produce a delay of approximately 500 microseconds, which shifts the phase of a 1,000-hertz signal by 180°. Lower frequencies down to 100 Hz are shifted proportionally. This circuit's linearity over a range of 10:1 is better than 99%; its maximum frequency can be shifted as high as 100 kHz by adjusting a single resistor. No tuned circuits, bulky coils, or capacitors have to be changed.

Figure 3 is a photograph of the output voltage as the frequency is swept from 100 Hz to 1,000 Hz. The output does not change noticeably as the input to the limiter is varied between 0.5 v and 30 v peak-to-peak.

Engineer's Notebook is a regular feature in Electronics. We invite readers to submit original design shortcuts, calculation aids, measurement and test techniques, and other ideas for saving engineering time or cost. We'll pay $50 for each item published.
The way to build a high-efficiency dc-to-dc converter is to use a switching converter based on one of its ferrite toroids, according to Ferroxcube Corp. And to prove that's not a biased opinion, the company says it will give all comers a small design kit containing a ferrite toroidal core and a detailed diagram for the construction of a 12-to-150-volt, 4-watt converter with an efficiency better than 80%. Write to John Turnbull, Ferroxcube Corp., P.O. Box 359, Saugerties, N.Y., 12477.

We recently heard about a series of seminars on information displays that are headed up by some of the top people in the field. All the meetings will be held in New York City, but you'll have to contact I.F. Chang, at IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., 10598, (914) 945-1234 or 945-2041, to find out the exact location for each meeting. The next one, set for Dec. 4, covers integrated thin-film devices and circuits for information displays, and it's being given by T.P. Brody of Westinghouse Laboratories. On Jan. 22, Lucien Bieberman of the Institute for Defense Analysis will cover camera-type imaging tubes and systems. Future meetings will cover electroluminescent thin-film displays, multiplexed airborne display systems, and human factors in displays. All the meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

If you already know this, raise your hand. Semilog graph paper, though it's calibrated in decades of 1.0, can be easily converted to span a new set of decades by multiplying the log values by a constant. Thus, if you want to display a plot of audio response covering, say, 20 Hz to 20 kHz, don't reach for the four-cycle semilog paper; three-cycle paper will do the job. Simply multiply the abscissa values by 20, and you'll have a much neater, more precise display of your data. You can thank Glenn Darilek, Southwest Research Institute, Dallas, for this one.

To remedy drift in a transistor that's subject to large variations in ambient temperatures, you can put it in an oven, but that's an expensive, bulky proposition, observes Brother Thomas McGahee of the Salesian Center in Columbus, Ohio. A dual transistor is better, he says, if one of the transistors is strongly biased on with a resistor between its collector and base, so that its mate on the same chip heats up. Usually only a few milliamperes are enough to heat it. The transistor can then be freely connected in the circuit of your choice.

Pass this one on to your company's training supervisor: Hewlett-Packard is offering the first of three video-tape programs on modulation fundamentals, aimed at students and technicians. "Amplitude modulation" covers single- and double-sideband, suppressed-carrier, and vestigial-sideband modulation. Soon to come are tapes that explain angular modulation (fm and pm) and pulse modulation and multiplexing techniques. The a-m tape, available from HP at 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, Calif., 94304, is in ½-inch reel-to-reel or ¾-inch video-cassette formats. Cost is $140.00 per tape.
These ideas for cooling board-mounted semis could improve your circuit’s performance

Thermal management is a highly versatile and valuable circuit design tool that can be used to increase semiconductor power, increase circuit density (or reduce the number of semiconductors), improve switching and temperature-related rise and fall characteristics, increase small signal gain and DC beta, match operating characteristics of two or more devices, improve reliability and cut costs. Here are some ways circuit designers have used IERC heat sinks/dissipators to beat printed circuit board-mounted semiconductor heat problems in order to improve their circuits, ideas that may be of help to you.

Four times the power from four power plastics took just one IERC dissipator. Bare transistors were capable of only 2 watts with 102°C substrate rise above ambient so designer used modified HP3 dissipator and got 8 watts from each at the same temperature rise. Or you could improve transistor life—roughly 7 times—by operating the devices at 2 watts and letting the same dissipator keep the substrate temperature rise to 32°C.

Temperature matching at varying power levels is easy with the wide variety of IERC dissipators. On this board problem was to keep TO-5s at approximately equal case temperatures although some were operated at 2.2 watts and others at 1 watt. Press-on Fan Tops costing pennies kept 1 watters at 55°C case rise above ambient while LP dissipators held 2.2-watt devices at nearly identical case temperatures. IERC Insulube® coating permits mounting LPs directly on printed circuit lines.

Dissipators protect circuit—Designer of this TV circuit made sure dissipators would stay when D-case devices needed replacing. He designed dissipators as a part of the circuit, making it impossible to fire the circuit without them. In addition to this circuit protection the dual “Universals” gave him some other benefits: excellent retention in shock/vibration environments, good heat sinking during solder operations, and they cost just pennies.

Lower cost per unit was result of replacing four TO-3s used in this 10-watt power supply with two TO-3s in UP3 dissipators. Dissipators allow two TO-3s to operate at 5 watts each with same 65°C case rise above ambient as four devices operated at 2.5 watts each. Low profile dissipators plus TO-3s were assembled in less space allotted to four transistors. New design saved money, improved reliability and eliminated troublesome charring of G-10 board.

For more information on heat sinks and dissipators for milliwatts to kilowatts, send for the IERC Short Form Catalog today. It covers the most complete line of thermal problem solving devices available anywhere.

IERC
Heat Sinks/Dissipators
It's a remarkable concept. A do-it-yourself monolithic IC chip. And it works just like the Erector Set you had as a kid.

We have three basic IC chips carrying up to 300 bipolar components—but none are interconnected yet. You tell us which components you want connected and we perform the integration.

You start by breadboarding your circuit using our $39 design kit. It contains discretes corresponding to the components on our Monochips plus a complete design handbook.

Then you select one of three Monochips that best fits your design.

Finally, we do the integration for you on the chip by making a mask that connects only those components you want to activate.

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They're also available with new features, like panel and bushing-sealed pushbuttons and toggles. A non-threaded bushing on PC mounted toggles. And colored sleeves for the 15/32-inch diameter bushing toggles.
If you'd like more information on the MICRO SWITCH Series 8 miniature manual switches, call, toll-free, 800/645-9200 (in N.Y., call 516/294-0990, collect)
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Find out why you need only one source for the right miniature manual switch, at the right price, at the right time.
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New products

4-bit controller system upgraded

Intel’s improved 24-pin microprocessor is heart of updated microcomputer; versatile CPU to launch new wave of automatic, programmable equipment

by Bernard Cole, San Francisco bureau manager

A little more than two years ago, Intel Corp. introduced the industry’s first microprocessor, the 4004. Incorporated within what the company called its MCS-4 microcomputer system, the 4-bit processor launched a wave of successful attempts to incorporate more “intelligence” into a wide range of products, from traffic lights and oscilloscopes to point-of-sale and data-communications terminals.

Now the company is in volume production with an updated 4-bit microprocessor, the 4040. As the heart of its new MCS-40 microcomputer system, Intel expects the new 24-pin microprocessor to launch still another wave of low-cost intelligent microcomputer-based product developments.

Low power. The new family features automatic interrupt processing, a large set of instructions (60), single-step operation, CPU standby at low power, and other advanced capabilities not previously available in minimum-cost, 4-bit microcomputer systems. In addition, it operates at relatively high speed, with a clock rate of 1 megahertz.

According to Howard Raphael, Intel’s MCS-40 product manager, the 4040-based system can be purchased in OEM quantities at between $20 and $100 each, depending on configuration. Because of its relatively low cost, he says, the 4040 makes it economically more feasible to automate and make programmable a variety of products as diverse as vending machines, point-of-sale equipment, business machines, industrial controls, and instruments.

In addition, he says, the MCS-40 makes practical the use of multiple-microcomputer distributed-intelligence networks in large systems. In such systems, the MCS-40 would be used for diagnostics, custom-forms control, control of keyboards, displays and printers, control-panel simplification, control of large processors, and such preprocessing functions as calibration, curve-fitting, code conversions, and data-formatting. It can also be used for local processing and automatic control of remote intelligent terminals or other peripherals.

Like its famous predecessor, the 4040 is a single-chip silicon-gate p-channel MOS device. It retains the basic 4-bit parallel-data-bus structure and the basic arithmetic-and-logic-unit design of the 4004. However, speed and flexibility have been greatly increased.

The clock rate has been increased by one third to 1 megahertz in the 4040, and a large group of logic enhancements has been added to the basic design—features never available before in single-chip 4-bit units. For example, says Raphael, the 4040’s standard instruction set of 60 is very large for a 4-bit microprocessor and provides for vectored interrupt, logic halt, bank switching, and additional logic operations (AND/OR). The 60 instructions include the 4004’s 46 instructions as a subset and 14 new ones. The new instructions make the 4040 easier to program for complex operations, Raphael says, by minimizing instructions and improving throughput.

Interrupt control allows the CPU to automatically switch from one

Electronics / November 14, 1974
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New products

- Operating procedure or mode to another upon receipt of an interrupt-control signal from external logic. During the interrupt, the data required to resume the interrupted operation can be saved on the CPU chip. Bank switching allows rapid changes of operating modes and instruction routines. For example, says Raphael, the standard routines for a product line might be stored in one ROM and those used for specialized models in another ROM or PROM. Likewise, one set of registers (and/or ROM) might be used for normal operations and a second set for interrupt operations.

  - Nesting. The 4040 CPU's total storage capacity has been doubled, with an 8-by-12-bit address register stack array permitting up to seven levels of subroutines to be nested (compared with the 4004's three levels), and providing a fully incrementable program counter. This allows more complex programs to be stored economically in ROM. Also, there are now 24 index registers, rather than 16.

  - Bank switchings, says Raphael, doubles direct-access ROM capacity and I/O capacity. Two arrays can now be used, providing 32 pages and 32 ports. Various ROMs and I/O devices can be mixed in these arrays to extend capabilities.

  - Some new devices supporting the 4040 CPU in the MCS-40 include:

    - The 4201 clock generator, which allows single-step operation under software or hardware control. Push buttons or toggle switches can be attached to the 4201 to single-step the 4040 or operate it in a stop-run mode. The 4201 is a C-MOS device which can drive a full MCS-40 system with a two-phase buffered MOS clock as well as generate a two-phase TTL-level clock for use by ancillary devices.

    - The 4289 standard memory interface, which replaces the 4008/4009 interface circuit set used with the 4004. Major enhancements include reading and writing of program memory, internal timing changes that allow devices with long access times to be utilized, a separate supply input for use with TTL-compatible n-channel MOS devices, and a separate device-reset feature.

    - The 4308 metal-mask ROM, which serves as the basic program memory element of most MCS-40 system configurations. The 8-kilobit ROM section stores 1,024 8-bit words organized as four 256-byte pages. It also has four I/O ports, which consist of 16 lines organized as four independent 4-bit ports.

    - Three general-purpose I/O arrays for use on ROM or RAM lines in control and data-communications applications with devices such as printers and keyboards.

Other support devices include 4040-oriented versions of some of Intel's standard memory products, such as the 4001 metal-mask ROM used as a 256-bit program memory page, plus an independent 4-bit I/O port; the 4316 metal-mask 2,048-by-8 ROM; the 4702A erasable 2-k PROM; the 4002 RAM (320 bits and I/O); the 4101 static 256-by-4 RAM; and the 4003 shift register.

- Variety of uses. Raphael says that most of the MCS-40 configurations purchased in OEM quantities will fall into the following price/application ranges:

  - $29.95 for small-system automation, preprocessing and diagnostics. A typical configuration would include the 4040 CPU, the 4201 clock generator, and the 4308 ROM.

  - $39.95 for stand-alone use as data processors and controllers in relatively complex products and for large-system, distributed-intelligence applications. A typical configuration here would be the 4040, 4201, 4308 and—for read-write and extra I/O capabilities—the 4002 RAM and 4003 shift register.

  - $40 to $50 for applications requiring larger program memory capacities or other expansions. A typical assortment is the 4040, 4201, 4002, and two 4308 ROMs.

  - Small-volume systems for such applications as prototype equipment development, small-quantity products, and one-of-a-kind applications. Such systems can be purchased singly for about $100.

Intel Corp., 3065 Bowers Ave., Santa Clara, Calif. 95051 [338]
This Green Light Says,

"Go ahead with slim trim display equipment ideas."

Go ahead because Ise lights your way to smaller, snappier equipment with a new wafer-thin multi-digit display. Then in addition to lighting the way, gives you a choice of two displays to work with. The DP-AS Multi-Digit Display with nine, eleven or thirteen digits. Or the FG type Multi-Digit Display with nine or twelve digits.

Digits on (FG) models measure a mini 5mm high to help you be as small in your thinking as you want. Both new displays are glass-enclosed all around. And have easy-mounting pin connectors. But mounting isn’t the only thing that comes easy with these trimmed-down displays. Reading the indication they give comes easy, also. Because Ise keeps with the past. Gives these new multi-displays the same eye-easy green glow and planer construction that make their forerunners so popular. In addition, they also give you low-voltage advantages for direct LSI drive.

If you’ve been holding back on a headful of ideas simply because the right multi-digit display wasn’t available, it’s time to stop.

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New products

Instruments

Logic probe tells you more

Indicator lamp near tip lights when gate-voltage or logic levels are wrong

Logic probes are valuable aids in troubleshooting digital systems, both on the production line and in the field. Their simple high/low logic indications are often all that is needed to track down a trouble spot.

But sometimes a little more information is necessary. Logic systems sometimes fail or, worse yet, fail intermittently because gate-voltage levels are not quite right—ground is a little too high or a little too low.

The LCA-2 logic-circuit analyzer from Hunnicutt Digital Electronics, designed for testing 5-volt logic systems, is said to provide this test data. An indicator lamp responds to the quality of a logic level under test by operating whenever the voltage is between 0.8 and 2.1 v, when the point under test has high impedance or is open, or when a train of pulses have long rise or fall times. The lamp also lights when the logic levels of a pulse train are not within accepted ranges.

The quality indicator, a yellow lamp, is mounted near the probe tip in a cluster with three other lamps: green indicates a logic low (zero to 1.4 v), red indicates a logic high (1.4 v to Vcc), and blue indicates a transition between logic levels, as with pulses or pulse trains.

The LCA-2 is an improved version of an earlier logic probe Hunnicutt has been supplying exclusively to the U.S. Postal Service. Field experience with the earlier probe convinced Hunnicutt to make a few design changes, such as shifting the indicator lamps' positions from the heel end of the instrument closer to the probe tip, where they are easily monitored. The older probe also had a fused input, and replacing the small-value fuse was often a problem. Input of the LCA-2, which has no fuse, can be connected to 200 v ac or dc for as long as a minute or 125 v ac or dc continuously without damage.

The power-supply input to the LCA-2 is protected against polarity reversal, and the all-metal anodized aluminum body is nonconducting to prevent shorting out leads in the equipment under test. Probe tip, clip-on hook, and pin-socket input connectors are standard, as is a coaxial power cord and BNC power connector. Other power connectors are no-cost options.

The LCA-2 is priced at $69.50 in lots of fewer than 10. Delivery is from stock to two weeks.

Hunnicutt Digital Electronics, 2800 Shamrock Ave., Fort Worth, Texas 76107 [351]

120-volt meter mounts in standard panel cutout

While no formal standards exist for the mechanical layout of digital panel meters (DPM), there are two de facto standards for panel meter packages—one for 5-volt powered units and one for line-voltage-operated models. Analog Devices' design for 5-volt DPMs has gained recognition as a standard, but until now the firm did not offer 120-volt meters that could be mounted in a panel cutout that is the industry norm.

The AD2008, a 4½ digit, ac-line-powered DPM using 0.55-inch-high Beckman gas-discharge displays, is housed in a 4.18-by-1.93-by-5.10-inch case designed to fit the standard 1.68-by-3.93-inch ac-powered DPM panel cutout.

Slipping the DPM into a cutout, snapping a nylon mounting block into each side of the case, and tighten­ ing two screws on the instrument's rear plate is all that's required to install the AD2008. Such a simple mechanical design isn't simple to develop, though; choosing the right dimensions and materials took Analog Devices' engineers almost a year—just about as long as the electrical design required.

That electrical design includes dual-slope conversion. The AD2008 measures bipolar voltages over a full-scale range of ±1.9999 v with an accuracy to within 0.005% of reading, ±50 microvolts, ±1 digit. Dual-slope conversion also permits ratiometric operation—the DPM can measure the ratio of two input voltages, not just absolute measurements referred to system ground.

In its ratiometric version (a no-cost option), the DPM accepts external reference voltages over the range of 600 millivolts to 1.3 v, at full specified accuracy.

The AD2008 uses MOS logic (a standard Mostek 5007 chip), which yields 4-watt power dissipation. Internal circuitry converts the LSI chip's multiplexed data output to either full-parallel, latched BCD for 4½ digits, polarity, and overload, or a pulse-train output, which can be counted external to the DPM. Either data output is compatible with DTL, TTL, C-MOS, or p-MOS.

The AD2008 joins Analog Devices' line of 5-volt-powered DPMs, which includes 2½-, 3½-, and 4½-digit units with LED, Numitron, or Beckman displays, and a 3½-digit ac-powered unit with Beckman displays.

The 2008 is priced at $295 in un-
Compared to methods of the past, the Augat series of socket, Wire-Wrap ECL boards makes ECL design a piece of cake. Even for circuits in the 125 to 500+ MHZ range. They can save you 90 percent or more in breadboarding and prototyping time. Tens of thousands of dollars in startup costs. And many costly hours in field maintainability. With this proven advance in three-layer interconnection technology you don’t have to design in controlled impedance interconnections, mess around with transmission lines, or commit power connections for different ECL logic modules. All of which frees you to concentrate on the partitioning of logic functions and the preparation of a wiring list.

And unlike a multi-layer P.C. board, there is no loss in planar density. Two 16-pin ECL and associated pull down and decoupling components fit into one square inch on every Augat ECL board.

The nice thing, too, is that Augat ECL boards are standard catalog items available in any quantity at any time from Augat distributors around the world. You can contact them directly or write Augat, Inc., 33 Perry Avenue, Attleboro, Mass. 02703. Tel. 617-222-2202. TWX 710-391-0644.
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Circle 172 on readerservice card
New products

Vinyl-chloride detector measures 50 parts in $10^9$

An analytical instrument system can measure levels of exposure to vinyl chloride as low as 50 parts per billion, well below the 1 part per million standard proposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. It has four elements: a small sample-collector column, a connecting sample pump, a flasher assembly, and a gas chromatograph. A worker wears only the first two items—the collector column on his collar, and the sample pump on his belt. After a period of time, the collector column is detached and placed in the flasher assembly, which is connected to the chromatograph. The flasher assembly heats the column and causes the collected sample to be passed through the chromatograph where it is analyzed in a matter of minutes.

Bendix Process Instruments Division, P. O. Drawer 477, Ronceverte, W. Va. 24970 [353]

Low-cost logic analyzer has 10-MHz sampling rate

Meant to be used with an oscilloscope with a bandwidth of at least 300 kHz, the DSR-505 digital signal recorder is a dual-channel logic analyzer that can acquire and store up to 480 points per channel. Like more expensive analyzers, the DSR-505 has adjustable “0” and “1” thresholds, can operate from its internal crystal-controlled clock or from an external timing signal, has a 10-MHz maximum sampling rate, bandpass filter/amplifier combines the functions of a tunable bandpass filter, an ac-coupled amplifier, and a sine-wave oscillator. Covering the range from 3 Hz to 35 kHz, the AF501 is a plug-in unit for the Tektronix TM-500 line of modular instrumentation. Price is $395; delivery is from stock.

Tektronix Inc., P. O. Box 500 A, Beaverton, Ore. 97077 [354]

Bandpass filter retrieves low-amplitude signals

Suitable for such applications as the isolation of frequency components in complex sound and vibration signals, the retrieval of low-amplitude signals buried in noise, and the accurate measurement of rotational speeds in high-speed equipment, a
Not just another step-and-repeat photomasker—but the world's only Lasometric system operating on air-bearings—for the ultimate in speed, precision, and reliability!

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A subsidiary of TRE Corporation, 6109 De Soto Ave., Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364, Phone: (213) 884-5050, Telex 67-7143
Circle 174 on readerservice card
New products

and has a delayed-trigger mode of operation that allows the viewing of signals that precede the trigger. Price of the instrument is $975; delivery is from stock.

United Systems unveils line of counter/timers

The 8500 series of universal counter/timers consists of four instruments that cover frequency ranges of 50, 150, 550, and 1,000 MHz. All four instruments can measure frequency, period, multiple-period average, time interval, frequency ratio, and number of events. Each unit has a nine-digit amber LED display (the Monsanto MAN-82) and offers autoranging for both frequency and period measurements. Prices for the counter/timers, in increasing order of maximum frequency, are $650, $750, $995, and $1,295. Parallel BCD output is available as an extra-cost option. Delivery is from stock.

Angle indicators can resolve 0.1 degree

Two solid-state angle indicators have resolutions of 0.1°. The model CUO 9628 043, which accepts synchro inputs, and the model CUO 9628 045, which accepts resolver inputs, both employ LED displays and the half-wave integration method for converting the input data into digital form. Resolver or synchro inputs from 5 to 120 volts and from 50 to 1,000 hertz can be handled directly. The standard display ranges from 000.0 to 359.9°. Other special scales, such as ±180°, are also available, as are BCD, binary or dc outputs.

Continuous Chart Supply

Hand-held logic analyzer stores, displays 32 bits

Able to handle data rates as high as 20 MHz, the model 0617B logic analyzer can be easily held in one hand. An array of 32 light-emitting diodes, arranged in two rows of 16 each, displays the data collected and stored by the analyzer. Like other logic scopes, the 0617B can display data that both precedes and follows the trigger signal. A series of switches allows the viewed data to be delayed, in increments of 10 clock cycles, up to 2,550 clock cycles from the time the trigger signal is received. Price of the instrument, in quantities of one to four, is $475. Delivery time is two to four weeks.

Continuous Chart Supply

X-Y Recording

Model 6450 $2150.

Continuous Chart Supply

X-Y Recording

Model 6452, X-Y-Y' (two pen)—$2950.

Continuous Chart Supply

X-Y Recording

Model 6452, X-Y-Y' (two pen)—$2950.

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- **Chassis Space**
  - Series 600: 1.22" x 0.77"
  - Series 700: 0.97" x 0.67"
- **Height**
  - Series 600: 1.20"
  - Series 700: 0.79"

**CONTACTS:**
- Series 600: SPDT or DPDT
- Series 700: SPDT
- UL listed from 2 amp resistive to 480VA, 240VC, Pilot Duty
- Designed to meet UL specs.

**DC SENSITIVITY:**
- Series 600: 60 MW DC min.
- Series 700: 450 MW DC min.

**AC:**
- Series 600: SPDT available
- Series 700: Not available.

**PRICE:**
- Series 600: Typically about $1.
- Series 700: Usually 20% less for similar switching specs.

For detailed spec. sheet, circle Reader Service Number listed below!

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New products

Data handling
Plug-in boards
acquire data

Systems for PDP-11 and -8E
include a-d converters,
multiplexers, sample-holds

ADAC Corp., a new company in Woburn, Mass., specializes in data-acquisition systems that can fit into a slot on a minicomputer's mainframe. Since Digital Equipment Corp.'s PDP-8E and PDP-11 minicomputers have wide acceptance for data-acquisition applications, ADAC's initial products have been designed to work with them. The model 600-11 is a complete data-acquisition system on a single 8.5-inch by 15-inch board, which is compatible with the PDP-11 line, while for the PDP-8E line there are three new products: the model 600-8E data-acquisition system, the model 600-ED stand-alone digital-to-analog converter system, and the model 600-ES sample-and-hold system. All four products can operate at speeds as high as 100 kilohertz, and offer 12-bit resolution.

The 600-11 contains an analog-to-digital converter, a sample-and-hold amplifier, and a 16-channel multiplexer that can be expanded to 64 channels. The unit needs no external power supplies—it takes 5 volts from the computer, and converts it to ±15 V with a dc-to-de converter. A program interrupt interface is included with the system. A cable connects the board to the rear panel of the computer for input/output connections. Depending upon the number of channels, the 600-11 costs from $1,800 to $2,370.

Extra-cost options for the 600-11 include a programmable-gain amplifier, and one or two 12-bit digital-to-analog converters for driving oscilloscopes, strip-chart recorders, and other analog instrumentation. All options available from the company fit on the 600-11 board.

The model 600-8E is identical to the 600-11 except for size; because it is meant to work with a PDP-8E, the system is laid out on a 8.5-in. by 10-in. printed-circuit board. Prices for this unit range from $1,900 for the 16-channel version up to $2,280 for 64 channels.

Instead of having d-a converters available as on-board options for the 600-8E, ADAC has chosen to make them available as a separate stand-alone product—the 600-ED. The 600-8ED can have from one to four d-a converters, and can operate independently of the 600-8E. Prices for the 600-8ED range from $650 to $1,350.

Similarly, the 600-8ES can contain from two to four sample-and-hold amplifiers, and ranges in price from $950 to $1,350.

Delivery time for all units is eight weeks.

ADAC Corp., 29B Cummings Park, Woburn, Mass. 01801 [361]

Fabri-Tek has solid-state memory for PDP-11/45

Fabri-Tek Inc. has announced its first semiconductor memory product—a high-speed buffer memory for the PDP-11/45 minicomputer. Designed to increase the effective speed of the computer's main memory, the model 4511 memory buffer is claimed to save as much as 50% of the processing time in customer installations. It uses bipolar technology to achieve speeds compatible with a 300-nanosecond central-processing-unit cycle time. Capacity is 512 words by 16 bits. Price, with 8-k words of model 11 core memory, is $11,810. Delivery time is 45 days.

Fabri-Tek, Inc., 5901 South County Rd. 18, Minneapolis, Minn. 55436 [363]

Printec interface
is buffered, pollable

An interface for the Printec-100 serial-impact printer allows the printer to be used in a multidrop, polled system. This capability is valuable in systems that combine CRT terminals and printers on one line. Since the interface contains a 1,024-character buffer, a Printec-100 can be printing a message while other terminals are being serviced by the computer. Price of the interface, complete with a Printec-100, is $4,650.


Multiplexer available for Tektronix hard-copy unit

A four-channel multiplexer enables the Tektronix 4632 video hard-copy unit to make facsimile copies from
New from Cinch: compact, easy interconnection

for switching and test panels, programming boards, and other patch cord systems

Originally developed and successfully used for telecommunications applications, this Cinch CCB circuit concentration system may now be the answer to your complex interconnection problems. One side of the panel assembly is wirewappable, for automatic, semi-automatic or hand wiring. The other side accepts polarized, positive detent, single through six-pin, color-coded patch cord plugs for rapid circuit changes.

Color coded panels have raised, high-visibility, replaceable marker strips. Contacts are on 0.200" centers and individual contact modules can be replaced in seconds. The compact CCB system is remarkably easy to install, modify and maintain. For detailed information call TRW/Cinch Connectors at (312) 439-8800 or write TRW/Cinch Connectors, an Electronic Components Division of TRW Inc., 1501 Morse Ave., Elk Grove Village, Ill. 60007.

Circle 179 on reader service card
New and improved General Electric lamps provide for increased design flexibility.

Two new sub-miniature halogen cycle lamps ideal for miniaturization.

These new T-2, 6.3V, 2.1 amps, 75 hour GE halogen cycle lamps are the smallest of their type (0.265") and set industry standards for size and light output (16.20 candlepower). They are perfect for miniaturization of equipment such as reflectors, housings and optical systems. They also save on overall cost of equipment and are less than half the cost of the #1973 quartz lamp they replace.

Two terminal configurations are available. #3026 (20 candlepower) has wire terminals. #3027 (16 candlepower) has a new two pin, ceramic base that plugs in to make installation and removal a snap. Samples of the #3027 lamp are available in limited quantities now; production quantities will be available in the first quarter of 1975. These lamps have an iodine additive that creates a regenerative cycle that practically eliminates normal bulb blackening. They will produce approximately 95% light output at 75% of rated life.

An expanded line of Wedge Base Lamps for simple, low-cost circuitry.

Now you can have greater design freedom than ever before with wedge base lamps. GE now offers six large lamps in its line of T-1-7/8 (0.230" max.) all-glass, sub-miniature wedge base lamps. In addition to our three 14V lamps (#37, #73 and #74), we now also offer two 6.3V lamps (#84 and #86) and a 28V lamp (#85).

These lamps are ideal for applications where space is at a premium. Their wedge-based construction allows you to design for low-cost sockets and virtually ends corrosion problems because they won't freeze in the sockets. And the filament, which is always positioned in the same relation to the base, offers more uniform brightness.

Green Glow Lamp has been improved over previous lamp.

Now our G2B Green Glow Lamp, the only domestic green lamp on the market today, gives a more uniform, purer green light than our previous model. It's bright enough for your circuit component applications. With appropriate current limiting resistors, it can be used for 120/240 volt green indicator service. Or used together with our high-brightness C2A red/orange/yellow glow lamps to emphasize multiple functions with color.

All GE glow lamps give the benefits of small size, rugged construction and low cost — 12¢ each for the G2B, 4.4¢ each for the C2A in 100,000 quantities.

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For the most up-to-date technical information on any or all of these lamps, write: General Electric, Miniature Lamp Products Department, #7411-M, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio 44112.
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New products

D-a converter system
routes analog data

A 32-channel digital-to-analog conversion and distribution system accepts data and address inputs from a computer, converts the data word into an analog voltage level, and routes the analog signal to one of up to 32 output channels specified by the address word.

System makes drawings, builds data base

A three-dimensional graphics system for computer-aided design, and computer-aided manufacturing applications produces engineering
We're adding more and more models to the RESNET™ DIP resistor line to make things easier for you.

Now there are 223 standard RESNET DIPs to give you wider selection, greater variety of resistance values, and less need for custom components.

Use them for applications involving pull-up/pull-down, line termination, LED current limiting, ECL termination, or interface networks. And most models are second-sourced, too.

RESNET DIPs are dimensionally uniform, ideal for automatic insertion techniques. They're also laser-tailored for precise resistance values. And every part is 100% tested.

Ours is the broadest line available and it's stocked locally by your Beckman/Helipot distributor for immediate delivery.

Prices? Truly competitive, actually giving you the quality of cermet technology at plastic prices.

Considering breadth of line, quality, availability, and good pricing, you don't have to look farther than Beckman for standard resistor networks. Or for expertly produced custom versions as well.

Check us out. For immediate literature or the phone number of your Beckman/Helipot representative, call toll-free (800) 497-4677.
New products

drawings and design documentation, and, at the same time, builds a base of three-dimensional geometric data. The CDP3/M system hardware includes a minicomputer, a 14-million-word disk memory, and a variety of graphics terminals. Sys-

tem software allows the design engineer to make a preliminary drawing on a cathode-ray-tube display, look at the part from any angle, cross-hatch, zoom, rotate, window, insert fillets, add standard parts from a library, and define jigs and motions for numerically controlled tools. Data can also be formatted for design analysis and simulation.
The Computervision Corp., 201 Burlington Rd., Bedford, Mass. 01730 [369]

Disk drive and head unit
is fast, versatile

An electronic head and drive assembly for both hard and floppy disks, patented as a magnetic actuator, is used as a driver to position read/write recording systems involving up to 256 tracks. Track-to-track step time is said to be 3.5 milliseconds. At the customer’s option, the device can be supplied in configurations ranging from one-head/one-track up to a dual-pod assembly of eight heads with 64 tracks. Head resolution can be modified by the manufacturer to meet various systems requirements. The head is fitted to a bistable drive assembly that features position-verification and a head-lifter, which keeps the head off the disk when the head is in a standby mode.
Advanced Magnetic Products, Inc., 7067 Vıneland Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. 91605 [370]

Electronics/November 14, 1974
Garry offers a complete line of standard, off-the-shelf packaging panels. All of which are completely interchangeable—in form, fit and function—with panels from any other manufacturer. Including the ones you’re using now. But that’s where the similarities end. Garry offers you faster delivery, better price and higher quality.

And if that isn’t enough consider the following.

- Our pins have squareness of .025" and are the straightest in the industry.
- Our sockets offer the most reliable retention in the industry and retain even the new short I.C. leads (down to .090").
- Our gold plating on the contact is .000040" guaranteed.
- And our recently enlarged wire wrapping department features new 14FV Vertical Gardner-Denver machines.
- Engineering assistance to convert your logic diagrams to packaging hardware.

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Garry Manufacturing Co., 1010 Jersey Avenue, P.O. Box 94, New Brunswick, NJ 08902 (201) 545-2424.

Garry Manufacturing Co.

We won’t pin a bum wrap on you.

Circle 185 on reader service card
New products

Packaging & production

PROM programer handles 16k bits

'Universal' instrument is microprocessor-controlled, fits in attaché case

A microprocessor-controlled PROM programer is said to be half the size and half the price of comparable models now on the market. It was developed by ProLog Corp. of Monterey, Calif., as a versatile solution to the programming needs of programmable read-only memories storing up to 16,384 bits.

Housed in an 18-by-12-by-4.5-inch attaché case and weighing only 18 pounds, the series 90 universal PROM programer costs $1,800. It consists of a master control unit, designated the M900, plus one of a range of personality modules that handle different types of PROM and cost an extra $300 to $500.

Basic to the M900 is an Intel 4004 microprocessor system, which enables the programer to process a wide variety of PROMS and to interface with teletypewriters, paper-tape readers or punchers, minicomputers and many other kinds of equipment. Also part of the M900 are a 16-key data-entry keyboard (0-9, A-F); seven control keys (program, duplicate, list, verify, reset, correct and enter); address invert and data invert control switches; a six-digit hexadecimal display, a zero-field status light; sockets for master and copy PROMs; and a receptacle and connectors for a PM9000 personality module.

Each personality module contains the specialized interfacing, power supplies and programing instructions unique to the particular PROM or family of PROMS being programed (pulse width, number of pulses, duty cycles and threshold level). In many cases, a single module enables the user to program several types of PROMS. Personality modules are available for the 256-by-8-bit 1702 and 5202A and the 512-by-8-bit 5704 and 5204 MOS PROMS; the 256-by-4-bit 3601, 5603A and 82S126 fusible-link PROMS; and Intel's 512-by-8-bit 3604 fusible-link PROM.

To program a device, keyboard data is entered into a copy PROM. A hexadecimal character defines each four bits at each address location in the PROM. Both address and data are displayed for verification prior to actual programing. The unit automatically reads the PROM to verify correct programing.

To duplicate a device, data in a master PROM is automatically programed into the copy PROM. Prior to programing, the operator can enter data corrections for up to 16 words. To verify, data in the master PROM is automatically compared to data in the copy PROM. The programer halts on a mismatch and displays the address and data in the master PROM (in hexadecimal) and the data in the copy PROM (in binary). The operator can continue comparing beyond the mismatch. Verification of two matching PROMS takes about two seconds.

ProLog Corp., 852 Airport Rd., Monterey, Calif. 93940 [391]

Zipper tubing seals without heat or cement

A permanent zipper-tubing track closure that remains tightly closed even when twisted and flexed meets military specifications and is offered in many sizes, types and colors. Called Loc-Trac zipper tubing, the material requires no heat or cement for installation but is simply zipped tightly over the inner conductors.

The tubing is supplied in flat, open form and can be wrapped around existing installations without re-wiring—an especially convenient feature when splices are required.

Alpha Wire Corp., 711 Lidgerwood Ave., Elizabeth, N.J. 07207 [393]

Belt-mounting kit wraps, unwraps wire

A complete wire-wrapping kit for telephone work includes a model G100 wrapping tool, a model UW-1 hand unwrapping tool, an ST-100 wire cutter and stripper, and bits and sleeves for 22- and 24-gauge wire. All these items are packaged in a model H250 belt-mounting leather holster. The complete kit, which is called the model T-224WWK, sells for $79.95 and is available for immediate delivery.

O.K. Machine and Tool Corp., 3455 Conner St., Bronx, N.Y. 10475 [395]

Connector system handles 50 conductors

A termination tool and a standard-format 50-contact solderless connector are designed for telephone installations and many other rectangular-connector uses. Employing a proprietary carrier strip to gang-terminate 25 conductors at a time, the 50-contact Vitel "F" connector
Our crack team of problem solvers

has the smooth, silent answer to many of your potentiometer requirements. It's called Resolon® — Duncan's outstanding conductive plastic element that adapts to the widest variety of non-wirewound applications.

Many users find it expedient to purchase only the element and wiper instead of a complete potentiometer assembly. Result: reduced space requirements, lower costs and a reduction in driving torque — plus total product reliability. Resolon elements, featuring an operating life of over 20 million traverses, can be supplied in an almost unlimited selection of sizes and configurations including sector, rotary and rectilinear.

When precision pots are required, non-wirewound or wirewound, check with Duncan's 'Elite Design Team' first... the industry's high performance specialists. On-time delivery and competitive prices are all part of the package. Send today for technical literature.

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INTERNATIONAL'S MOE Crystal Oscillator Elements provide a complete controlled signal source from 6000 KHz to 60 MHz

The MOE series is designed for direct plug-in to a standard dip socket. The miniature oscillator element is a complete source, crystal controlled, in an integrated circuit 14 pin dual-inline package with a height of 1/2 inch. Oscillators are grouped by frequency and temperature stability thus giving the user a selection of the overall accuracy desired. Operating voltage 3 vdc to 9 vdc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CRYSTAL RANGE</th>
<th>OVERALL ACCURACY</th>
<th>25°C TOLERANCE</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOE-5</td>
<td>6000KHz to 60MHz</td>
<td>+ .002%</td>
<td>Zero Trimmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOE-10</td>
<td>6000KHz to 60MHz</td>
<td>+ .0005%</td>
<td>Zero Trimmer</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

New products

Electron microscope resolves 30 angstroms

A field-emission scanning electron microscope has a guaranteed resolution of 30 angstroms and uses a multiple-tip, Crewe field-emission source that is 1,000 times brighter than the conventional thermionic tungsten filament. The model HFS-25 costs less than $100,000 and includes automatic vacuum, a drawer-type specimen stage, and modular construction for easy addition of plug-in accessories. Twenty-six optional accessories are available, including a display unit for simultaneous dual magnification, a TV scanning device, and an energy-dispersive X-ray analyzer.

Lead-bending tool is fast, reliable

A fine-pitch adjusting screw is a feature of the fourth generation in a line of hand tools that bend electronic component leads fast and ac-
It's a controller. 
It's a data logger. 
It's a calculator that interfaces with most of the measurement instruments in your lab.

Do you need an analytical instrumentation system? A data acquisition system? A system controller? You can build these—or just about any measurement system you need—by connecting the appropriate instruments to a Hewlett-Packard 9800 Series programmable calculator. Our interface cables let you connect from one to twenty-four instruments. The calculator automatically controls the operation of the instruments, stores measurement data, and rapidly reduces your data. At the same time, it can also control a full range of peripheral devices, from card and tape readers to a printer or plotter—or your own black box. And you can still use your calculator and instruments as individual tools.

The new Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus allows selected instruments to be connected to a 9820, 9821, or 9830 calculator, providing both control and data capability, using a single I/O slot. This is true even if your lab already has one of these calculators. Other HP interface cables accommodate instruments using 8-4-2-1 BCD output, 8-bit parallel codes in any input and output formats, and bit-serial data.

You'll find that HP calculator-controlled systems substantially improve measurement speed and convenience. But even more important, they free you from repetitive measurement tasks or the need to design special controllers or data loggers. And that means more time for creative and productive work. For more information on how to interface an HP 9800 Series programmable calculator to your instrumentation, call your local HP sales office or send the coupon below.

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**TVA Series Vertical Assembly — Construction Details**

1. Trim: extruded anodized aluminum with textured vinyl inlays
2. Outside removable flush end panels (16 ga.)
3. Recessed hand grip for panel removal
4. 2 pr. panel mounting angles, fully adjustable front to rear with tapped 10-32 holes on EIA & WE Standards spacing (12 ga.)
5. 1" dia. holes for cable entry beneath base
6. Recessed caster mounting holes
7. 1 piece formed steel base provides for heavy equipment mounting area and concealed caster mounting (14 ga.)
8. 1 piece solid top for extra rigidity and squareness (14 ga.)
9. Foam gasketing (3 sides)
10. Magnetic closure gasket
11. Door stiffener channel
12. Keyed latch and brushed aluminum pull handle
13. Horizontal cross-brace and panel mounting angle supports
14. Quick release, spring loaded door hinges (top and bottom)
15. 1/2" dia. knock-outs for rear cable entry underneath rear door
16. Formed steel uprights (14 ga.) provide 1/2" recess to panel mounting angles

All features shown are standard in the Trimline TVA Series

Welded, formed steel construction

**New products**

IC socket locks with quarter-turn

An IC socket that can be installed in a D-stamped hole without need for a lead-in chamfer locks in a chassis 0.020 to 0.062 inch thick after a 90° turn. Pull-out resistance is in excess for insertion in printed-circuit boards. Function of the screw, which is permanently dry-lubricated for improved reliability, is smoother micrometer-type adjustment of bend spacing. Operating precision and efficiency are said to be increased. Standard features include strain relief between component and bend, replaceable plastic guides, and rigid hard anodized aluminum frame. The model N-300 costs $32.50 and is available from stock.

Harwil Co., 903 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90401 [397]
The 1600A Auto-Balance AC/DC Transfer Standard. Precise repeatable measurements every 30 seconds. Traceable to NBS. Takes tedium and guesswork out of 100 ppm transfer measurements in Lab, QA and production.

0.25 V to 1 kV rms, dc to > 100 MHz: $4500

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Accuracy and versatility have generated a reputation for the YEW 2503 True RMS V-A-W instrument that's hard to beat. Distorted waveforms and low power factor hardly phase it at all.

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YEW has made more precision analog portables than anyone else in the world... and they're usable to 2 KHz and not expensive.
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Plugs into your PC board... mates with plated conductors

This new single coil magnetic relay has memory without power and other custom features uniquely suited for specialized applications. It costs no more than most non-latching general purpose relays. Reversal of polarity resets the armature. Double coils available.

Low contact bounce, high cross-talk isolation, low thermal EMF, and other features permit use of Printact all purpose (latching and non-latching) relays for such functions as RF, audio and thermocouple switching. Printact Relays plug into a PC board without solder or sockets, have encapsulated coils and series break swinger contacts. A permanent magnet holds the hinged armature. Elimination of pigtail, return springs and mechanical linkage assures high reliability for millions of cycles.

Relays have 5 to 24 vdc; 500 mw coils with 2, 3 or 4 blades for up to 8 pole switching. Individual one to ten relay boards for point-to-point wiring or Bead Pin mounting are available.

For free catalog sample, and PC design aids, call (212) EX 2-4800, or write-

Printact DIVISION 29-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. 11101

Circle 192 on reader service card

New products

Electrical power cord

A swivel power cord, which permits a 360° cord rotation without kinking or snarling, has applications wherever power-supply cords require extreme flexibility and ease of handling. The cords, now being produced for several personal-care product manufacturers, can be designed to fit many different customer specifications.

Victor Electric Wire & Cable Corp., 618 Main St., West Warwick, R.I. 02893 [398]

Thinly clad boards allow increased circuit density

Micaply epoxy-glass laminates with thin copper cladding are designed for semi-additive circuitry applications and for high-line-density printed-circuit boards. The extremely thin (5-micrometer) cladding not only improves yields of high-density circuitry through the...
How to save silver when buying gold: Spec Cherry Gold “Crosspoint” Contact keyboard switches. With a momentary Form A (SPST/NO) price tag of just 29¢ in 250,000 quantity... lower prices in higher quantities.

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New products

elimination of undercut problems, but it reduces the usage of processing chemicals as well. All laminates are supplied with a copper carrier over the thin copper surface, both to protect the cladding and as a drilling back-up.
The Mica Corp., 10900 Washington Blvd., Culver City, Calif. 90230 [400]

Pads convert TO-5 cans to standard DIP pattern

Funnel-shaped lead-entry ports on a series of spreader pads accept circular-patterned devices and form a standard DIP pattern at the exit. Available in eight-, 10-, and 12-lead models, the spreader pads increase heat dissipation by exposing more of the leads. In addition to being useful as integrated-circuit mounts, the pads can be employed as assembly/insertion tools, fixtures, and carriers. Outside dimensions of the pads fall within standard grid spacings, and the mounts can be banked in parallel or in tandem without sacrificing board area.
Bivar Inc., 1617 E. Edinger Ave., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705 [376]

Water demineralizer has fail-safe option

The model LD-5A automatic water demineralizer incorporates two cartridges—one for organic contaminants, the other for inorganic. It can also be configured with two inorganic cartridges for faster removal of inorganic material. The unit monitors the purity of its output by measuring its resistivity. When a preset resistivity limit, between 50,000 and 1,000,000 ohm-centimeters, is reached, an indicator lamp lights to tell the user to change the cartridge. Fail-safe operation is provided by an optional solenoid valve that shuts off the water supply when the purity falls below the selected level. Basic price is $395.
Corning Glass Works, Scientific Glassware Dept., Corning, N.Y. 14830 [377]
If these new testers do half what we promise, it'd be well worth your time and effort to prove it.

These testers cost tens of thousands less than other production test systems. They fit under an airline seat, travel easily to field applications. They enable drastic reductions in set-up costs by combining normal programming with pseudo-random patterns, by being compatible with other logic testers. They dramatically increase throughput on even the most complex boards by automatic testing up to 100 times faster than other computer-controlled testers. They significantly reduce troubleshooting costs by providing many more fault-isolation techniques.

See? Half that would be extraordinary.

All that is ordinary — with the new MIRCO 500-Series Logic-Circuit Testers.

Join the growing list of companies who've put these testers to the test. Then bought.

The most incredible logic testers ever devised?

Put your best hands on them.
All those little wires have been pushed around long enough.
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So we developed new Dow Corning® 480 semiconductor molding compound.

Dow Corning 480 has a low coefficient of thermal expansion.

So it virtually eliminates the hot intermittent open. And moisture penetration.

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And it reduces your packaging costs because it saves time. Molding times are short—less than one minute for some components. Post curing is unnecessary.

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Subassemblies

**Converter has good linearity**

12-bit a-d unit offers differential nonlinearity coefficient of +2 ppm/°C

Making use of thin-film nichrome resistors and precision monolithic quad switches, a 12-bit analog-to-digital converter from Hybrid Systems Corp. of Burlington, Mass., offers an exceptional maximum differential nonlinearity temperature coefficient of ±2 ppm/°C. The company next evaporates aluminum onto the wafer. The aluminum is then etched away to form the desired interconnection and bonding patterns. Individual resistor networks on the wafer can occupy an area as small as 0.030 inch square.

The internal 12-bit d-a converter requires three quad switches. The least significant bit in each quad switch uses one transistor; the next-higher bit uses two transistors; the next uses four transistors; and the most significant bit uses eight transistors. Another identical transistor is used for the d-a converter’s voltage-reference source. Because each of these transistors is maintained at the same current level at all times, whether the switch state is logic 1 or logic 0, the temperature tracking of the d-a converter is greatly enhanced.

Although many transistors are required, the transistors are electrically identical, so that only a single type of transistor is needed for the entire d-a converter section. Moreover, every transistor is carefully patterned in an isothermal arrangement, thereby minimizing thermal errors and eliminating hot spots and thermal gradients.

The ADC-12QZ a-d converter has a maximum error, relative to full scale, of ±½ least-significant bit and a maximum differential nonlinearity error of ±½ least significant bit. The unit’s full-scale gain temperature coefficient, which is a measure of the stability of the internal d-a converter, is a maximum of ±30 ppm/°C. Maximum, conversion time is 40 microseconds, and operating temperature range is 0°C to 70°C.

The converter can accommodate two input voltage ranges, ±5 V or ±10 V, and several input-buffer amplifiers are available as options for the unit. Output coding can be parallel, serial binary, or two’s complement. The device operates from a power supply of ±15 V and +5 V.

Tentative pricing for the ADC-12QZ is $99 each in quantities of 1 to 9. Sample quantities will be available in six to eight weeks.

Hybrid Systems Corp., 87 Second Ave., Northwest Park, Burlington, Mass. 01803

**Dc power supply offers 52% efficiency**

A 5-V, 25-A dc power supply with 52% efficiency at 115 V ac, full load, is designed for OEM applications. According to the company, the new unit is up to 20% more efficient than competitive models. Input is 105–125 V ac, 60 Hz. Line regulation is 0.01%, load regulation 0.02% and output ripple 1.5 mV, peak-to-peak maximum. Transient response is 30 microseconds for 50% load change. Other models at 12, 15, 24, and 28 V are available. Price is $149.

Power-One Inc., 531 Dawson Dr., Camarillo, Calif. 93010

**Power transformers built for small dc supplies**

A series of plug-in printed-circuit power transformers for use in low-cost, miniaturized dc power supplies

Hybrid Systems first evaporates, under high vacuum, a solid mixture of nickel and chromium, called nichrome, onto a silicon wafer measuring 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The unwanted nichrome is then etched away, leaving a geometric pattern of nichrome that gives the desired resistance. The company next evaporates aluminum onto the wafer. The aluminum is then etched away to form the desired interconnection and bonding patterns. Individual resistor networks on the wafer can occupy an area as small as 0.030 inch square.

The internal 12-bit d-a converter requires three quad switches. The least significant bit in each quad switch uses one transistor; the next-higher bit uses two transistors; the next uses four transistors; and the most significant bit uses eight transistors. Another identical transistor is used for the d-a converter’s voltage-reference source. Because each of these transistors is maintained at the same current level at all times, whether the switch state is logic 1 or logic 0, the temperature tracking of the d-a converter is greatly enhanced.

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Tentative pricing for the ADC-12QZ is $99 each in quantities of 1 to 9. Sample quantities will be available in six to eight weeks. Hybrid Systems Corp., 87 Second Ave., Northwest Park, Burlington, Mass. 01803

**Hybrid Systems Corp., 87 Second Ave., Northwest Par k, Burlington, Mass. 01803**

**Tentative pricing for the ADC-12QZ is $99 each in quantities of 1 to 9. Sample quantities will be available in six to eight weeks.**

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offers outputs of +5 and ±15 volts dc for both digital and linear solid-state circuitry. Designed for 115- and 115/230-v, 50/60-hz input, output current ratings are from 12 to 2,000 ma dc. Typical 100-piece pricing is $4.50-$5.50.

Microtran Co. Inc., 145 East Mineola Ave., Valley Stream, N. Y. 11582 [384]

Lightweight power dividers cover range from 1 to 18 GHz.

Two-way and four-way in-phase power dividers combine transmission-line design techniques with small size and light weight to achieve good performance over wide multi-octave frequency ranges and single-octave bandwidths. Offering high isolation, low VSWR, and good amplitude and phase balance, the units are suitable for applications in high-performance microwave systems. Frequency range is 1 to 18 GHz.

American Microwave Industries Inc., 140 4th Ave., Waltham, Mass. 02154 [385]

A-d converter provides linearity within ±0.0025%

The model 109 "naked" analog-to-digital converter uses an improved version of the dual-slope integrating technique with automatic zero correction to provide linearity within ±0.0025% and low drift of better than ±1 ppm/°C. When combined with required counter and clock, the model 109 becomes a complete, high-performance a-d converter.
New products

Miniature d-a converter offers 12-bit linearity

A family of precision miniature 12-bit d-a converters in 16- and 18-pin DIPs offers true 12-bit linearity and stability. Specifications include a full scale range of ±5-v, large-signal settling time to within 0.01% of final value of 15 microseconds maximum, linearity of ½ least significant bit, and linearity temperature coefficient of 1 ppm °C, typical.

Hybrid Systems Corp., 87 Second Ave., Burlington, Mass. 01803 [387]

SCR power converters handle up to 40 A, 16 kW

The models VPDC 500 and 600 SCR power converters provide dc voltage regulation to within ±0.1% over 10% to 100% of the dc output range. Standard units are available for op-
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Kodak products for engineering data systems.
Gale has moved to California.
THE REASON:

Excellon Automation acquired Gale Wave Soldering Systems and will make them in Torrance.

With Gale now one of its products, Excellon Automation continues to offer the finest equipment to the p.c. board industry.

Sometimes referred to as U.S. Patent No. 3,589,590, the unique Gale oil intermix design is the heart of the Gale wave soldering system. No fussy valves, no metering, no oil waste, no splash.

There are four models in the Gale system and all may be operated with or without oil. Or oil may be intermixed in infinitely variable proportions for precise control over wetability, bridging, and dross formation factors.

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Flux Applicators

Gale foam fluxers provide optimum wetting with gentle bubbles that coat deep holes and eyelets evenly.

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Anti-drip brush prevents excess flux from dripping onto preheater, and is easily removed for cleaning.

Preheaters

Gale's 30-inch long preheaters are full width of conveyor, allowing faster conveyor speeds for increased production rates. Infinitely variable heat control, adjustable height and hinged for safe and easy cleaning, even while elements are hot.

Wave Generator

Gale solder wave generators are ruggedly constructed to withstand continuously high operation temperatures. They're production workhorses. The long-life pump has a single moving part. The bearings are located above the solder bath for trouble-free operation.

Conveyors

Palletless or pallet operation . . . the Gale system is equally versatile. No tooling or special fixtures are required. Simultaneous pallet and palletless operation, with various board sizes, double row setup permits side by side running of different size pallets. Result: Total flexibility regardless of board size and shape variation.

The Gale wave soldering system is most impressive. That's why Excellon Automation brought it into its family of quality products. It's a good move.
Excellon Automation makes Gale Wave Soldering Systems easy for you to acquire.

Console model (shown here) is available in 3 conveyor sizes to accommodate maximum board widths of 11", 16" and 18". Bench model for 8" boards (shown below).

The impressive, versatile Gale Wave Soldering System is another quality product from Excellon Automation. For more information call or write the nearest of our Excellon Regional Sales/Service offices:

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(913) 492-7168
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**Excellon Torrance**
23915 Garnier Street
Torrance, California 90505
(213) 325-8000
Herb Reed

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### New products

**D-a converters feature 5-µs output settling time**

The DAC-R and DAC-TR series digital-to-analog converters feature 5-microsecond output settling time, while offering two different temperature stabilities: DAC-R models have a 30-ppm/°C gain-temperature coefficient, while the DAC-TR series is specified at 5 ppm/°C. Both series have a zero-drift-temperature coefficient of 10 µV/°C. Output voltage accuracy is externally adjustable to within .01% of full scale ±½ LSB; output-current capability is 0 to ±4mA at .02-ohm output impedance. Price is from $69 to $179, depending on model and number of bits.

Datei Systems Inc., 1020 Turnpike St. Canton, Mass. 02021 [389]

**Active filter has a band-reject output**

The model 320VT universal voltage-tuneable active filter is a two-pole device with a band-reject output in addition to its standard bandpass, low-pass and high-pass outputs. Voltage tuning is implemented with internal analog multipliers. The frequency of the filter can be set to any value from 0.1 Hz to 20 kHz, and the voltage-tuning range can be set as high as 20:1 by using external resistors and capacitors. Narrower voltage-tuning ranges may be used to improve noise and offset characteristics. Price ranges from $210 to $130, depending on quantity.

Frequency Devices Inc., 25 Locust St., Haverhill, Mass. 01830 [390]
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**New products**

**Microwave**

**Transistor for Tacan band**

Device produces 150-watt pulses; civil-aircraft market is eventual goal

Tactical air navigation/distance measuring equipment (Tacan/DME) is one of the few areas of the spectrum in which vacuum tubes are still widely used, but perhaps not for long. A new high-power microwave transistor is aimed at finally moving this market into solid state. Developed by Power Hybrids Inc., Torrance, Calif., the PH1175D transistor produces a broadband-pulse output of 150 watts over the range from 1,025 to 1,150 megahertz.

Military and commercial aircraft represent the first market for the device because here the higher initial cost is not a critical consideration. In the future, however, the big market that Power Hybrids and prospective competitors hope to crack is civil aviation, which counts for 100,000 aircraft. Today, DME is considered a luxury in civil aviation. But if costs come down through solid state design, many civil aviators would undoubtedly be interested.

Typically, the Tacan/DME band requires an output of 1,000 watts with a tolerance for aging down to 500 watts. Fred McAdara, sales manager for Power Hybrids, says a solid-state unit would not lose power with age and can meet the power specification with four of the new transistors.

"The initial cost of the solid state equipment is higher, even when taking into account the costs of the tube, power supply and cavity," McAdara says, "but transistors have much room for reduced costs whereas tubes are at the low point in costs and are starting to rise." McAdara suggests that the cost of ownership to the end user would be lower due to the higher reliability and lower maintenance of transistor equipment.

In typical operation, at a supply voltage of 50 volts, pulse width of 10 microseconds, and duty factor of 10%, peak output is 203 watts at 1,025 MHz and 155 watts at 1,150 MHz. These figures are typical with a 35-watt peak input. A wider bandwidth is possible with lower power output.

Input impedence is typically (5.5 + j8.0) ohms at 1,025 MHz, and (6.5 + j10.0) ohms at 1,150 MHz. Load to be furnished at the output is (2.5 - j3.2) ohms at 1,025 MHz and (3.4 - j2.25) ohms at 1,150 MHz.

Housed in a hermetic ceramic-metal package with flange mount, the PH1175D is priced at $175 in small quantities. Power Hybrids Inc., 1742 Crenshaw Blvd., Torrance, Calif. 90501 [401]

Octave, multioctave band switches operate to 18 GHz

A series of miniature octave- and multioctave-band switches, ranging from SPST to SP4T with optional integrated drivers are for use in communications, microwave landing systems, radar, telemetry, and electronic countermeasures. A typical SPDT model operating from 2 to 18 gigahertz yields greater than 50-dB isolation with 2.5-db maximum loss, and it switches in less than 25 nanoseconds (50% TTL to 90% rf). Standard units handle up to 5 watts cw in a package 1.2 by 1.1 by 0.38 inch with SMA connectors. Series DS10000 and DS20000 diode switches are priced as low as $195, available from these stocking GENERAL INSTRUMENT distributors:

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New products

Voltage-tunable oscillators are rated as high as 15 W

The series 4003 high-power, low-noise, solid-state voltage-tunable microwave oscillator has low-noise varactor-tuned oscillator and a high-power amplifier/multiplier.

Typical applications include transmitter drivers, wideband communications systems, doppler radar systems, and rf jammers. Each unit produces its specified power over an electronically tunable bandwidth of at least 10%. Available units produce powers as high as 15 watts in L band and 2 W in X band.

Ancom, 1000 Ames Ave., Milpitas, Calif. 95035

System measures cable losses from 2 to 18 GHz

The type 5130 swept-frequency system is for measuring standing-wave ratio and insertion loss in high-performance cable assemblies. Frequency range is from 2 to 18 gigahertz. A 7-millimeter slotted line is combined with a microwave sweeper and a matched pair of directional couplers to form a broadband measuring system. Included are the necessary detectors and interconnecting cables. Both the slotted-line measuring port and ter-
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**New products**

minating-coupler port are equipped with CA-45 precision connectors.

Alford Manufacturing Co., 120 Cross St., Winchester, Mass. 01890 [409]

Stabilizer system contains two Ka-band Gunn sources

A dual coherent stabilizer system contains two Ka-band Gunn sources with required rf components and associated circuitry to provide automatic phase-locking to a multiple of a 5-megahertz reference standard. The series of stabilizers provide discrete stabilization at frequencies from 1 to 40 gigahertz. With the automatic-lock option, these are suited for unattended or dedicated systems where maximum reliability is required.

Microwave/Systems Inc., 1 Adler Dr., East Syracuse, N.Y. 13057 [410]

Digital readouts simplify klystron tuning

A series of digital position indicators on its cavity-tuning knobs make the model VA-963A klystron easily convertible from a narrow-band device, suitable for such applications as air-traffic control radars, into a wide-band tube for frequency-agile radars. The broad- or narrow-band tuning patterns are achieved by simply setting the digital counters. The tube's basic frequency range is 1.25 to 1.35 gigahertz, and its instantaneous bandwidth, at 50 watts of drive power, is 40 megahertz. The tube can deliver peak output powers of 2 to 6.5 megawatts.

Varian, Palo Alto Microwave Tube Div., 611 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303 [378]

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New products

Semiconductors

ECL transceiver is also driver

Device can receive, send simultaneously on a single bus

A new MECL 10,000 part that can at one and the same time transmit and receive signals on a single bus has been developed by Motorola's Semiconductor Products division. The device, the MC10194 dual simultaneous bus transceiver, permits full duplex operation on a high-speed line. The part operates at typical MECL 10,000 speeds—up to 80 to 100 megahertz—depending on line length, and permits faster data transfer by transmitting one message while another is being received.

The new transceivers, though designed for emitter-coupled-logic input and output, can be used with transistor-transistor-logic circuits if suitable translators (MC10124, MC10125) are added. Priced at $1.92 in quantities of 100, the transceivers offer an additional capability as drivers that meet the interface requirements for the Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear instrument modules. This is possible because the drivers have externally adjustable current capability. In conjunction with a suitable resistor, the driver will sink the 14 to 18 milliamperes required on a 50-ohm line. Other line impedances can also be handled if another ECL receiver, such as the MC10114, is used.

Three logic levels are used on the bus. The first is 0 volt for no data being transmitted. The second, for information being transmitted by one driver, is -0.87 v, and the third, when two transmitters are sending, is -1.66 v. This allows each unit to receive data while transmitting, by subtracting its transmission from the total signal on the bus. In one mode, any driver can send to all receivers attached to a common bus. Alterately, any two units can exchange data, but the other terminals will not receive valid data.

The MC10194 uses a current-source line drive and is designed to operate with a load to the collector supply (normally ground, but it can be +5 v for use in TTL systems). The load is usually a line termination at the end of each end of the line. Each driver (half package) can drive a load as low as 75 ohms, with the two in parallel able to drive a 37-ohm line. Higher-impedance lines can be accommodated if the proper external resistor is selected.

A typical application for the part, says William Blood, manager of memory and logic application engineering at Motorola, is between the mainframe and memory of a computer. In this application, it reduces the consequences of long transmission delays (40 nanoseconds each way on a 10-foot cable) by simultaneously transmitting and receiving. In process control applications, the feedback comes back to the controller on the same line used for commands.

Coaxial cables are normally required. Up to 50 feet or more is possible with high speeds (100 MHz), and longer lines can be used at lower frequencies.

Current drain at 5.2 v is typically 78 milliamperes with all inputs low (each section of the dual device is a dual-input gate). Switching time is typically 1.5 to 2.5 nanoseconds, and rise and fall times are 2 ns. These can be stretched to reduce crosstalk in many applications by the addition of small capacitors across the output. The devices are offered in 16-pin ceramic dual inline packages. Plastic will be available in the future.

Motorola Semiconductor Products division, Box 20924, Phoenix, Ariz. 85036 [411]

N-channel static memories are TTL-compatible

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New products

with the popular 2102-1, 2102-2, and 2102 RAMs, respectively, the TMS4033, TMS4034, and TMS4035 have respective access times of 450, 650, and 1,000 nanoseconds. Other features of the devices include full Series 74 TTL-compatibility, single 5-volt supply load, and three-state outputs for bus-driving capability. Delivery is from stock.

Texas Instruments Inc., Inquiry Answering Service, P.O. Box 5012, M/S 308, Dallas, Texas 75221 [413]

Germanium transistors handle 3-ampere peaks

A series of industrial pnp germanium power transistors have peak-current capabilities of 3 amperes and reverse voltage ratings up to 40 V. The series is available in the standard TO-8 package, and is in the 2N1183-2N1184B family. The new devices can be used in com-
Incredible. Getting 32K out of an off-the-shelf mini. Plus the option of a power fail/restart, teletype controller, automatic bootstrap loader for TTY’s and real-time clock for only $800 more*. It gives us the distinction of being the cheapest computer in the world delivering 32K. And gives you the chance to get a lot more power for your money.

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Circle 222 on reader service card

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New products

puter peripherals, communications equipment, inverters, converters, and audio amplifiers. Prices range from $2 to $5 according to quantities; delivery time is 2 weeks.

Germanium Power Devices Corp., P.O. Box 65, Shawshen Village Station, Andover, Mass. 01810 [415]

Low-leakage diodes have high impedances

A line of low-capacitance, high-impedance diodes is intended for circuits requiring clipping, clamping, or over-voltage protection. The PAD (pico-ampere diode) family offers the designer impedances that are hundreds to thousands of times higher and capacitances that are two to three times lower than those of other protection devices. There are seven devices in the PAD family, with leakages ranging from 1 pA (PAD-1) to 100 pA (PAD-100). Reverse impedances range from $2 \times 10^{13}$ ohms for PAD-1 to $4 \times 10^{12}$ ohms for PAD-5. Capacitance in the diode family ranges from 0.8 to 2.0 pf. Typical forward voltage drop is 0.8 v. Prices, in 100-unit quantities, range from 79 cents to $2.20 each. Delivery is from stock.

Siliconix Inc., 2201 Laurelwood Rd., Santa Clara, Calif. 95054 [414]

LEDs designed for fault indication

Several green, yellow, and red light-emitting-diode logic-state/fault indicators can be used to signal when and where a fault occurs in a complex electronic circuit. The units are also designed for use as indicator lights, panel illuminators, logic-state...
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For additional information on Tung-Sol® bridge rectifiers, write to: Tung-Sol Division, Wagner Electric Corporation, 630 West Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Livingston, New Jersey 07039.

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Electronics/November 14, 1974

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For information, write or call Electromechanical Products, Ramsey Engineering Co.

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Circle 226 on reader service card

New products

LED indicators designed for switching, testing phones

Intended as replacements for T-2 incandescent lamps used in telephone-switching and testing equipment, two new models of slide-base light-emitting-diode indicators are offered in green and amber for color-keyed indication. Designed to retrofit existing equipment, models CM4-9131 (green) and CM4-9231 (amber) have built-in resistors to make them compatible with 48-volt telephone-panel sockets without making any changes to panel circuitry. Additional built-in diodes extend reverse-breakdown-voltage protection up to 75 V. The gallium-phosphide devices provide luminous intensity of 1.2 milli­candels at 48 V, with a half-intensity viewing angle of 70°. Package length, including lens encapsulation, is 1.96 inches, and collar-flange diameter is a standard 0.366 in. Prices range from $2.55 each in 1,000-piece quantities to $1.65 for 10,000 pieces. Delivery is from stock.

Chicago Miniature/Drake, 4433 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640 [419]
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Syntron Thyristors (SCRs) are diffused, three junction, semiconductor units designed for medium and high power solid state control applications. Available in the popular standard JEDEC configurations from 25 amps rms to 850 amps rms with Vee ratings to 1600 volts and transient ratings to 2000 volts, these Thyristors exhibit the same reverse voltage avalanche characteristics found in all Syntron silicon diodes.

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**New products/materials**

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Applied Products Corp., Horsham, Pa. 19044 [476]

An acrylic-polyethylene coating, which can be applied to almost any laboratory surface, goes on clear, and is dry enough to work on in 20 minutes. After a 24-hour cure, the coating will protect the surface from stains of common oil, marking pens, inks, and most chemicals. Called Nalgene protective laboratory coating, the product can be easily removed with diluted ammonia or commercial wax remover.

Nalge Co., 75 Panorama Creek Drive, Rochester, N. Y. 14602 [477]

Two porous polyimides, marketed under the Vespel trademark, are suitable for applications requiring long life and a high degree of lubricity over a wide range of temperatures. Designated SP-8 and SP-811, the polyimides are capable of being impregnated with lubricant. The SP-8 material is a homogenous polyimide, while the SP-811 contains graphite and Teflon fluorocarbon resin. Precision ball-bearing assemblies with retainers made of the new materials have operated at 48,000 rpm over the temperature range from -60 to +500°F.

Du Pont Co., Plastics Dept., Plastic Products Div., Room No. 24168, Wilmington, Del. 19898 [478]

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RCA Power and Microwave Devices
New products/materials

of static-electricity dissipation. The material is used for cooling fans in
explosion-proof electric motors, battery cell connectors and other prod-
ucts where conductivity is essential.

Fiberfil Division, Dart Industries Inc., 1701 North Heidelbach Avenue, Evansville, Ind.
47717 [479]

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high-temperature characteristics exceed ing those of epoxy and silicone.
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The material is an organic-inorganic cross-linked polymer which, after a
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from stock.
Aremco Products Inc., P.O. Box 429, Ossin ing, N.Y. 10562 [371]

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and is said to be safe for use on all types of plastics, metals, and insu-
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Regmo Data Corp., 6992 Oxford Street, Min neapolis, Minn. 55426 [480]

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The new Heath/Schlumberger dual-trace SO-4510 has DC-15 MHz bandwidth, 1 mV sensitivity, post-deflection accelerated CRT, vertical amplifier delay lines & more ... for only $750*.

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Cambridge Thermionic Corporation, 445 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

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New products/materials

vided by a chemical which is embedded in a foam block measuring 0.5 by 1 by 2.5 inches and weighing 0.02 oz. The cube has an adhesive patch to secure it to the mainframe or chassis of the product to be protected. After it is removed from its blister pack and placed within the mainframe of the product, the foam block releases the chemical—called NIC-V—which completely coats all the component parts within the unit within 24 hours. Vexigard is available in blister pack cards containing four NIC-V cubes having a retail price of $3.98. It can also be purchased in bulk.

Vexilar, Inc., 9345 Penn Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55431 [372]

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Emerson & Cuming, Inc., Canton, Mass. 02021 [373]

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Thick Film Systems, Inc., 324 Palm Ave., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101 [374]

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Rim Products Corp., Suite 12, 70 S. Chapel St., Newark, Del. 19711 [35]
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Our RAPID general-purpose software package is designed for hardware engineers. It lets you generate your own assembler for your particular needs. You specify the input symbology, output code and format that are meaningful to you. And you do it in only a few hours, not days. RAPID allows you to write programs in assembly language that's easily understood. Not in binary which can be a drudgery and error-prone.

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The SMS ROM Simulator with RAPID Microcode Assembler is available now. Find out why this SMS design automation system has become an indispensable tool for many of the largest computer, calculator, and peripheral manufacturers. Send in the coupon today.

You've got nothing to gain but time and money.

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfg.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Qty./Yr.</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

My company's estimated number of product programs using ROM's

In 1974: ___________________ In 1975: ___________________ In 1976: ___________________

☐ I'd like a brief half-hour demonstration. Have a salesman contact me.

My phone number: ___________________

Name ___________________

Title ___________________

Company ___________________

Address ___________________

City ___________________

State ___________ Zip ______

SCIENTIFIC MICRO SYSTEMS
520 Clyde Avenue, Mountain View, CA 94043
(415) 964-5700. TWX 910-739-6577.

Electronics/November 14, 1974 233
Can you find a fault with a film over a 0.000001 cm\(^2\) area?

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with the

**LEM-2 ellipsometric Laser microscope** offering:

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- A wide range of thickness of dielectric films and coatings that can be measured
- Response to a variation in the film thickness less than one atomic layer
- Extra simple operation

The LEM-2 is the first means to measure the thickness of dielectric films in mini-size "ports" in protective layers employed in planar techniques of production of integral circuits and individual semiconductor devices.

**the LEM-2 is also capable of:**

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- investigating adsorption and desorption,
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**50th ANNIVERSARY**
of Amorg Trading Corporation this year
New literature

Micro Switch applications. The latest edition of "Uses Unlimited," the eight-page quarterly concerned with solutions to problems of sensing and control, is available from Micro Switch, a division of Honeywell, 11 W. Spring St., Freeport, Ill. 61032. Circle 421 on reader service card.

Ceramoplastics. Electrical, physical, and mechanical data on the company's line of glass-bonded mica and Supramica ceramplastic products is available from Mycalex, 125 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N.J. 07011 [422]

Plastic tapes. A four-page brochure lists and describes Scotch 851 Greenback, and vinyl tapes for use in solder-stripping and gold-plating of printed-circuit boards. Polyester and polyethylene tapes are also covered in the pamphlet which is available from 3M Co., Dept. IT4-29, Box 33600, St. Paul, Minn. 55133 [423]

Recording inks. A cross-referenced bulletin listing the recording inks used by 11 major recorder manufacturers has been released by TPI division, Graphic Controls Inc., 2 Springdale Rd., Cherry Hill, N.J. 08003. The bulletin also discusses the manufacturing and proper storage of inks. [424]

Microwave measurements. A combination catalog and measurement handbook, the Weinschel Engineering Instruments Catalog is available from Weinschel Engineering Co. P. O. Box 577, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760. [425]

Work stations. Deluxe-Lista Corp., 106 Lowland St., Holliston, Mass. 01746, has published a 16-page catalog of Block-Line work stations, tool bays, and storage cabinets. All data on partitions, trays, tool holders is in both English and metric (S. I.) units. [426]

Capacitor reliability. An 18-page Established Reliability Tantalum Capacitor Conversion Chart that compares MIL-C-39003D with MIL-C-
Interstate Pulse Generators have Constant Duty Cycle

Interstate’s exclusive Constant Duty Cycle mode automatically controls pulse width as a percentage of the period, so when you’re varying the rep rate, the generator can’t possibly skip a pulse or two and give you an invalid output.

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Subsidiary of A-T..() Inc.
Dept. 7000, Box 3117, Anaheim, California 92803

New literature

39003C is available from Union Carbide Corp., Components department, P.O. Box 5928, Greenville, S.C. 29606. The capacitor chart compares requirements of the two specifications for testing and marking and also references part-number designations for CSR13 capacitors. [427]

Solder clads A six-page brochure describing solder-clad materials, their background and applications is available from Technical Materials Inc., 25 Holden St., Providence, R.I. 02908. The design aid includes data on thin and thick solder, and a solder-alloy guide. [428]

Temperature control A line of temperature-control equipment— including thermoelectric freezers, freezer controllers, heat controllers, voltage regulators, heating tapes and mantles, and steam generators—is described in a 12-page booklet available from the Lab-Crest Scientific division, Fischer & Porter Co., 101 Jacksonville Rd., Warminster, Pa. 18974 [429]

Abrasion resistance. An abrasion-scrape tester, designed to perform acceptance testing of the abrasion resistance (hardness and thickness) of the film coating on magnet wire is described in a technical bulletin available from Hipotronics Inc.,
Select the Counter or Counter/Timer that provides the functions you need and get AGC and Monsanto's exclusive Opti-ranging for optimum display resolution. AGC prevents erroneous measurements at marginal input amplitudes. Opti-ranging allows the selection of resolution, prevents gate change interruption of display and retains the unit value of any one decade. In contrast to autoranging, Monsanto's unique Opti-ranging offers all the advantages of automatic and manual operation without the inherent disadvantages of both. Contact your nearest Representative or write for full specifications and prices.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No. (Threaded)</th>
<th>54-785-005</th>
<th>54-786-006</th>
<th>54-786-013</th>
<th>54-786-015</th>
<th>54-786-021</th>
<th>54-786-019</th>
<th>54-786-014</th>
<th>54-786-016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC Working Voltage</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacitance, MF. at</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 VRMS, 25°C, 1 kHz</td>
<td>0.05 GMV</td>
<td>0.3 GMV</td>
<td>0.5 GMV</td>
<td>1.0 ±20%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Insertion Loss (db)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 MHz</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 GHz</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thread Size - Bolt</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>10.32</td>
<td>10.32</td>
<td>10.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting Hole Size</td>
<td>.140 ± .015</td>
<td>.171 ± .015</td>
<td>.171 ± .015</td>
<td>.171 ± .015</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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80
32
70
70
80
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10.32
10.32
10.32

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Brewster, N. Y. 10509. [432]

Gas chromatograph. The model 421 gas chromatograph, intended for life-science research and other demanding applications, is described in a brochure available from Packard Instrument Co., 2200 Warrenville Rd., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515. Bulletin No. 1198 includes a description of a digital-flow-control unit and an optional special four-column, four-detector configuration. [433]

Self-latching dry reeds. The principles, operation, and applications of the company’s new self-latching dry-reed switch and relay are described in a 21-page booklet available from C. P. Clare & Co., 3101 W. Pratt Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60645. The Technical Application Reference brochure discusses the electromagnetic differences between the new devices and conventional dry reeds; it contains no catalog or purchasing data. [430]

Industrial capacitors. Electrical and mechanical data on rectangular style de Kraft dielectric capacitors is available from Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., 150 Avenue L, Newark, N. J. 07101. The T-N and
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New literature

TCO-N industrial capacitors range in value from 0.1 to 15.0 µF and have voltage ratings from 600 to 5,000 v dc. [434]

Data-acquisition components. A 20-page product brochure describes the various Deltaverta systems-building blocks available from Hybrid Systems Corp., 87 Second Ave., Burlington, Mass. 01803. Included are encoders, multiplexers, clocks, and various converters. [435]

Sealed connectors. A broad line of resilient, one-piece, environmentally sealed connectors is available from Amphenol Connector Division, 2801 South 25th Ave., Broadview, Ill. 60153. Entitled “Amphenol Introduces Transcon 44,” the catalog includes drawings, cross-sections, electrical characteristics, and mechanical specifications on a variety of configurations. [436]

Push-button switch. A new data sheet describes the Digitran series 12000 Minibutton push-button switches. Featuring eight- or 10-dial positions, the Minibutton is designed for military and other equipment that require tight sealing against hostile environments. The Digitran Co., 855 South Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, Calif. [437]

Relays. Its 1974-1975 General Relay Catalog is available from Potter & Brumfield Division of AMF Inc., Princeton, Ind. 47670. The catalog describes the company’s standard line of wet- and dry-reed relays, time-delay and interval-timer relays, precision snap-action switches, and custom control assemblies. [438]

Microwave measurements. A leaflet entitled “Microwave Measurement and Shielding Effectiveness Capabilities at Emerson & Cuming Inc.” describes techniques and equipment for the measurement of radar reflectivity, antenna characteristics, shielding effectiveness of materials and shielded rooms, and electromagnetic properties of materials. It is available from Emerson & Cuming Inc., Canton, Mass. 02021. [439]
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Essential Formulae for Electronic and Electrical Engineers, Noel M. Morris, Halsted Press, 26 pp., $2.95 (paper).

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