

# HOW TO "READ" FM TUNER SPECIFICATIONS

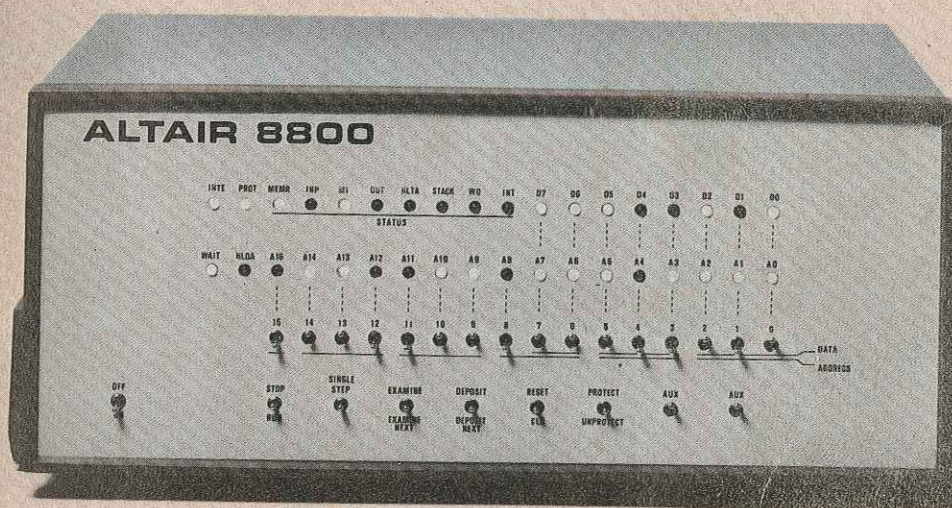
# Popular Electronics

WORLD'S LARGEST-SELLING ELECTRONICS MAGAZINE JANUARY 1975/75¢

## PROJECT BREAKTHROUGH!

# World's First Minicomputer Kit to Rival Commercial Models...

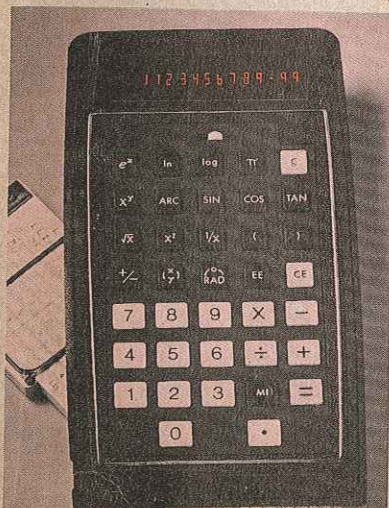
# "ALTAIR 8800" SAVE OVER \$1000



JEFF DAVIS  
PUBLISHING COMPANY

## ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

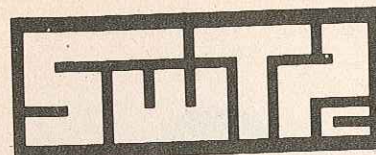
- An Under-\$90 Scientific Calculator Project
- CCD's—TV Camera Tube Successor?
- Thyristor-Controlled Photoflashers



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# IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE: THE CT-1024 TERMINAL SYSTEM

- \* DISPLAYS UP TO 16 LINES (of 32 Characters) AT ONE TIME.
- \* 1,024 Character — Two Page Memory Capacity — STANDARD.
- \* Plug-In Circuits to adapt the terminal to any requirement at lowest possible cost.
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- \* Up to date, low power consumption STATIC type MOS Memory.
- \* No complicated refresh or power-down circuits needed.

At last we can tell you about the most versatile, video-display terminal kit available anywhere; the Southwest Technical CT-1024. Our terminal is designed around a basic mother board and a 6,144 bit memory that will display two pages of data on any standard television set, or monitor. The two pages consist of 16 lines with 32 characters on each line. Input may be any source of parallel ASCII code; keyboard, computer, etc. If the system is to be used for a display, teaching aid, deaf communicator, or other similar purpose; this is all you will need.

Other applications of a terminal system such as remote time share, RTTY, etc require an interface having a serial output. For these applications you add our # CT-S plug-in UART card to the mother board. This allows you to transmit and receive ACSCII coded data in serial form at a rate of 110 baud. (300 and 600 baud options are available). The standard RS-232 type interface connects directly to your transmitter FSK modulator, modem system, or what have you.

If you are going to use the CT-1024 directly with a computer I/O port that requires a parallel ACSCII input, then you will want our parallel interface card, #CT-P which

allows either the keyboard, or the computer to access the terminals memory and display data on the screen.

For those applications where it is useful, we also have an "off line edit", or "screen read" plug-in circuit #CT-E. This allows you to compose a program, or message on the terminals display screen and transmit it out a line at a time when you are finished and satisfied that everything is correct.

If you would like the convenience of complete cursor control, we have our #CT-CM plug-in board. This gives you Move Right, Move Left, Move Up, Move Down, Home Up, Erase to end of line and Erase to end of frame functions. These are operated by keyswitches, or any other type switches you may wish to use, giving you complete manual control of the cursor.

If the terminal is to be part of a computer system, you might prefer our automatic cursor control circuit #CT-CA. This plug-in not only allows you to control the cursor and to perform the functions listed above, but makes possible computer control of these same functions through the machines software.

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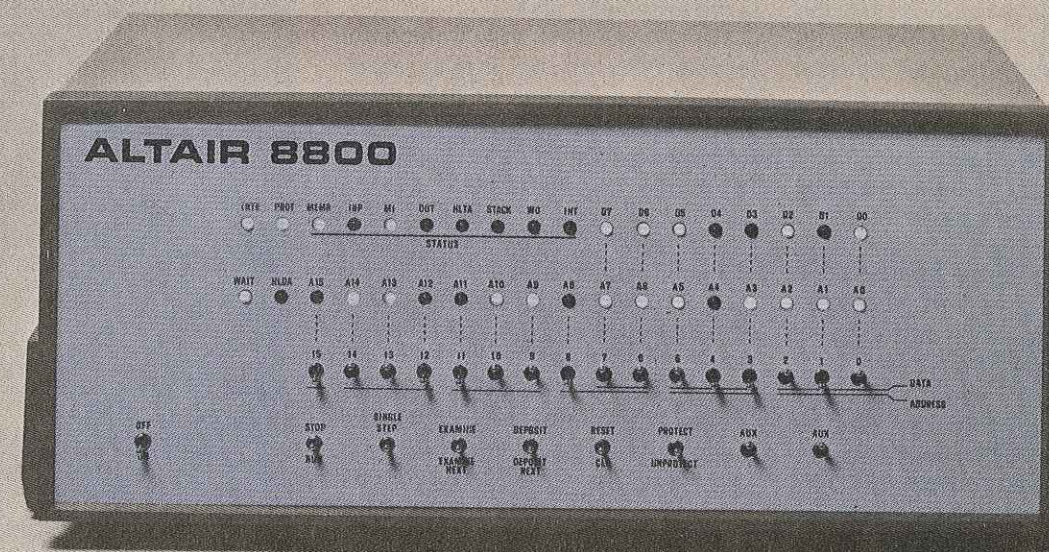
POPULAR ELECTRONICS



**EXCLUSIVE!**

## ALTAIR 8800

### The most powerful minicomputer project ever presented—can be built for under \$400



BY H. EDWARD ROBERTS AND WILLIAM YATES

**T**HE era of the computer in every home—a favorite topic among science-fiction writers—has arrived! It's made possible by the POPULAR ELECTRONICS/MITS Altair 8800, a full-blown computer that can hold its own against sophisticated minicomputers now on the market. And it doesn't cost several thousand dollars. In fact, it's in a color TV-receiver's price class—under \$400 for a complete kit.

The Altair 8800 is not a "demonstrator" or souped-up calculator. It is the most powerful computer ever presented as a construction project in any electronics magazine. In many ways, it represents a revolutionary development in electronic design and thinking.

The Altair 8800 is a parallel 8-bit word/16-bit address computer with an instruction cycle time of 2  $\mu$ s. Its cen-

tral processing unit is a new LSI chip that is many times more powerful than previous IC processors. It can accommodate 256 inputs and 256 outputs, all directly addressable, and has 78 basic machine instructions (as compared with 40 in the usual minicomputer). This means that you can write an extensive and detailed program. The basic computer has 256 words of memory, but it can be economically expanded for 65,000 words. Thus, with full expansion, up to 65,000 subroutines can all be going at the same time.

The basic computer is a complete system. The program can be entered via switches located on the front panel, providing a LED readout in binary format. The very-low-cost terminal presented in POPULAR ELECTRONICS last month can also be used.

#### PROCESSOR DESCRIPTION

- Processor: 8 bit parallel
- Max. memory: 65,000 words (all directly addressable)
- Instruction cycle time: 2  $\mu$ s (min.)
- Inputs and outputs: 256 (all directly addressable)
- Number of basic machine instructions: 78 (181 with variants)
- Add/subtract time: 2  $\mu$ s
- Number of subroutine levels: 65,000
- Interrupt structure: 8 hardwire vectored levels plus software levels
- Number of auxiliary registers: 8 plus stack pointer, program counter and accumulator
- Memory type: semiconductor (dynamic or static RAM, ROM, PROM)
- Memory access time: 850 ns static RAM; 420 or 150 ns dynamic Ram

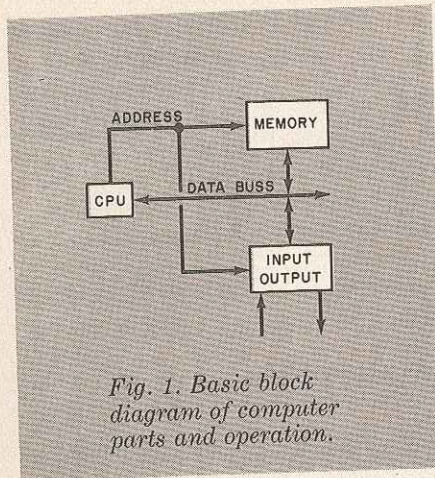


Fig. 1. Basic block diagram of computer parts and operation.

In an upcoming issue, we will describe how to build a low-cost CRT-type terminal that can be used with the computer and can also be mated with any time-sharing computer by telephone.

**About the Computer.** A computer is basically a piece of variable hardware. By changing the bit pattern stored in the memory, the hardware (electronic circuitry) can be altered from one type of device to another. When the bit pattern, and thus the hardware, is changed, we have what is referred to as "software." Any type of variable instruction (programming)—such as Basic, Fortran, Cobol, Algol—is generally classified as software.

To cause it to vary the hardware, you must communicate with the computer. In the case of the 8800, this is done by setting the bit pattern on the front-panel switches in accordance with a set of instructions (provided with the Intel 8080 LSI chip). For example, the 8800 computer will automatically add when a specific bit pattern (1000010) is received. By setting address and data switches, a complete program of up to 78 steps in the basic computer can be inserted into the processor. If extensive programming is to be performed, an assembler or higher language is used. With an assembler, the person doing the program simply types the word "add" on the device. (In Basic and Fortran, a + is used instead.)

Fundamental programming concepts are simple enough to master in a relatively short time. However, to become an efficient programmer requires a lot of experience and a large amount of creativity.

The block diagram of the basic 8800 computer (or any computer, for that

matter) is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of the following subsystems:

**CPU.** The heart of the computer is the CPU, or central processor unit. See fig. 2. The CPU performs all the calculations, generates system timing, and makes all decisions. Of particular importance are the decisions the CPU makes concerning what device should have access to the data buss. It makes these decisions by sending status information at the beginning of each computer cycle, telling the memory and the input/output what to expect for the rest of the cycle.

The CPU contains the program timer, sometimes called the P counter. This device keeps track of the current location in the memory that the processor is using. Also located in the CPU is the arithmetic unit.

The CPU used in the 8800 computer, the Intel 8080 LSI chip, is relatively expensive in quantities of one. It was selected, however, because it serves to create a minicomputer whose performance competes with current commercial minicomputers. In practice, a lower-performance processor would have been adequate for the majority of the tasks the user might wish to initially define. But the problem with the lesser-power approach is that relatively little money would be saved, and it would be doomed to near-future obsolescence for practical purposes. Our intent here was to produce a processor with more than enough power to handle any job.

Still another consideration was programming. The larger the instruction set, the easier the computer is to program. The 8080 chip has 78 instructions, which is almost twice that of the next power level CPU available (Intel's 8008), which is really designed for use as a buffer.

The CPU contains eight general-purpose registers, P counter, arithmetic unit, accumulator, stack pointer, instruction decoder, and miscellaneous timing and control circuits. The arithmetic unit is of special interest because it contains the circuitry required to perform arithmetic in both decimal and binary formats.

The stack pointer is the register that keeps track of the subroutine addresses. The 8800 computer is capable of performing an almost unlimited number of subroutines, a feature not available with other microprocessors and absent in many minicomputers.

The instruction decoder is the core of the variable-hardware concept. It

## PARTS LIST

C1, C5 to C13—0.1- $\mu$ F disc capacitor  
 C2—0.01- $\mu$ F disc capacitor  
 C3, C4—100-pF disc capacitor  
 C14 to C20—0.001- $\mu$ F disc capacitor  
 IC1—8080 central processing unit IC (Intel)  
 IC2 to IC5—74L74 IC  
 IC6 to IC14—8T97 IC  
 IC15, IC17—7402 IC  
 IC16, IC32, IC33—7404 IC  
 IC18 to IC20, IC51—74123 IC  
 IC21—7473 IC  
 IC22 to IC24, IC50—7400 IC  
 IC25—7430 IC  
 IC26—7410 IC  
 IC27 to IC31, IC39 to IC41—7405 IC  
 IC34, IC35—8111 IC  
 IC36—74L30 IC  
 IC42 to IC49—74L00 IC  
 IC52—7406 IC  
 IC53 to IC58—8111 IC (optional)  
 LED1 to LED36—Panel-type, red light-emitting diode  
 (Note: Following are resistors 1/2-watt, 10% tolerance)  
 R1, R3, R9 to R31, R56—1000 ohm  
 R2, R4, R7, R8—330 ohm  
 R5, R33 to R37—2200 ohm  
 R6—7500 ohm  
 R32—100 ohm  
 R38, R48 to R55—10,000 ohm  
 R39—200,000 ohm  
 R40 to R47—470 ohm  
 R57 to R92—220 ohm  
 S1 to S16, S25—Spst miniature toggle switch  
 S17 to S24—Spdt spring-loaded, momentary-action miniature toggle switch  
 XTAL—2-MHz crystal

Misc.—Metal case; power supply (see text); line cord; multiconductor ribbon cable; mounting hardware; solder; etc.  
 Note: The following items are available from MITS, Inc., 6328 Linn N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87108 (Tel.: 505-265-7553); partial kit No. 8800PK (includes pc boards and all electronic components (but not case, switches, or power supply), \$298; complete kit No. 8800K (contains all parts, including ready-to-use case, switches, and power supply), \$397; Completely assembled and tested Model 8800A computer (includes 90-day warranty), \$498. Prices do not include postage or delivery charge. Both kits include detailed assembly and operating manual. A FREE set of etching and drilling guides, component-placement diagrams and miscellaneous information is available from the kit supplier (send self-addressed 8 1/2" x 11" envelope with 40c postage). Check supplier or manufacturer for latest ICI price, available separately.

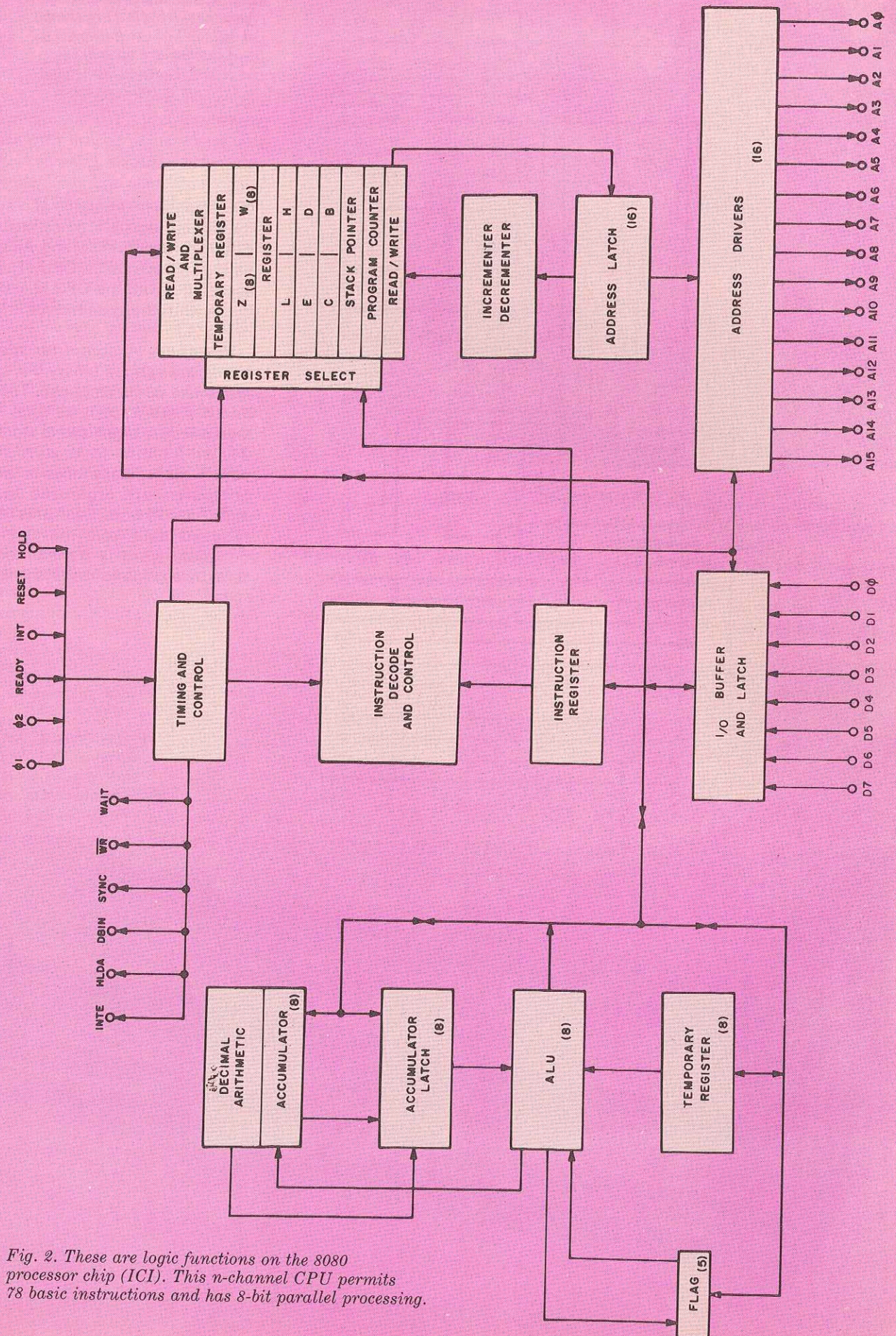


Fig. 2. These are logic functions on the 8080 processor chip (IC1). This n-channel CPU permits 78 basic instructions and has 8-bit parallel processing.

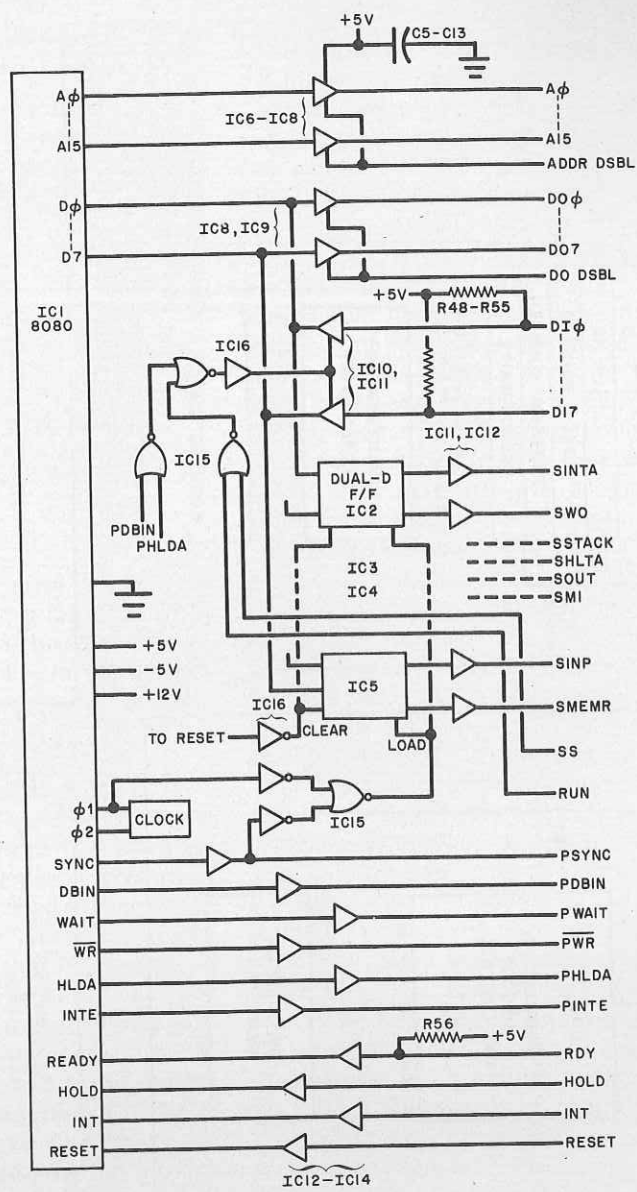
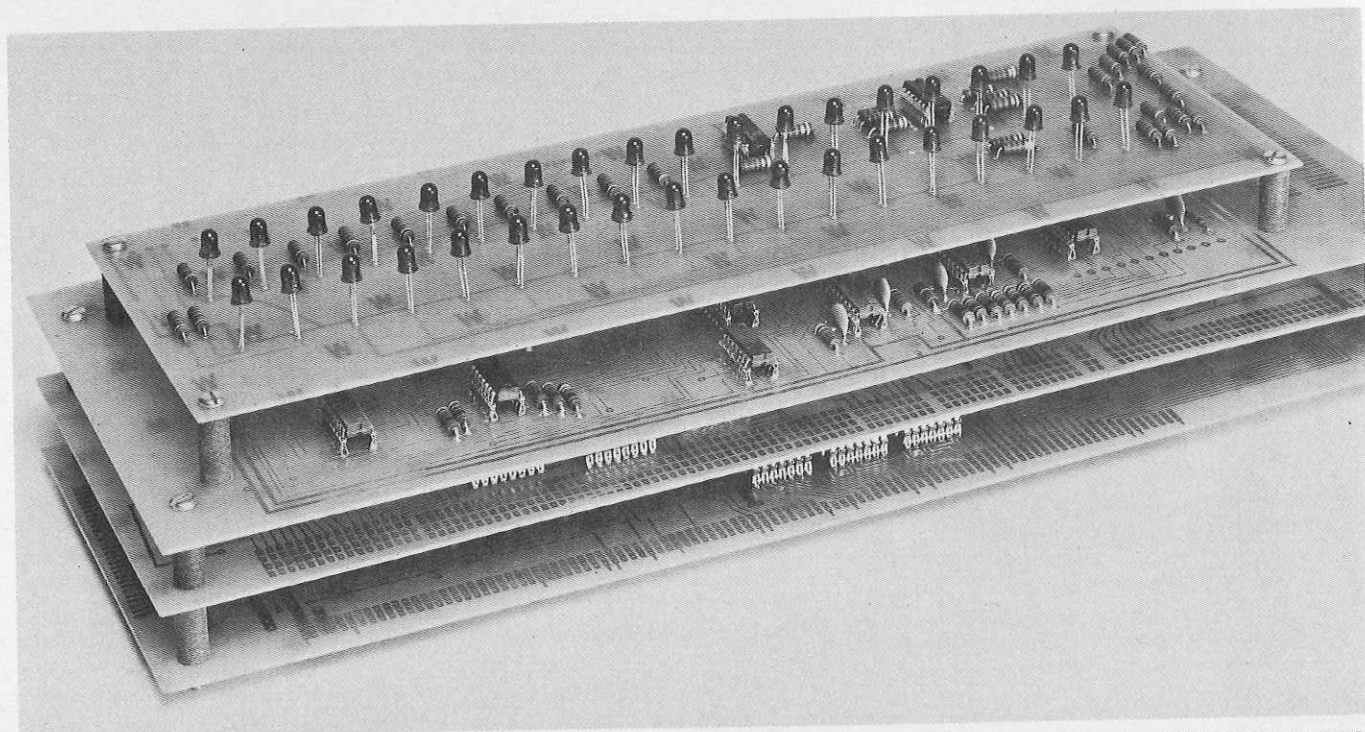


Fig. 3. The logic associated with the CPU (IC1) is shown at left. All of the buffers and latches are on a single pc board. Connecting wiring is through a 100-line buss.

decodes the instructions and sets up the various registers, gates, etc., in the CPU for proper functioning. All system timing comes from the CPU. (The logic associated with the CPU is shown in Fig. 3, while the system clock is shown in Fig. 4.)

**Memory.** A computer memory stores the various binary 0's and 1's that make up its language. These 0's and 1's are known as *bits*. Some memories are organized to store 4, 16, 24, or 32 bits to a *word*, while others—specifically those in the 8800 computer—are organized to store eight bits to a word. Each time the CPU requests data from the memory, a complete word is transmitted. The term *byte* is interchangeable with the

Printed circuit boards are designed so that the various mating pads are aligned. Multi-conductor ribbon cable interconnects the boards.



term word in an 8-bit processor. (The basic 8800 memory is shown in Fig 5.)

The time required from when the address first appears until the data is stable is called "access time." In most modern semiconductor-memory minicomputers, it ranges from 15 ns to 30  $\mu$ s. With proper adjustments, any memory speed can be used in the 8800 computer, although standard memory time is 850 ns for a static random-access memory (RAM) and 420 ns for a dynamic RAM. Higher-speed memories will not appreciably affect the performance of the computer, while slower-speed memories will result in an overall reduction in system speed.

In addition to semiconductor RAM's, the processor will also service ROM's (read-only-memories) and PROM's (programmable read-only memories). Access time should be reinforced for the particular memory used.

Any conventional memory can be used in the computer if the input loading on the buss does not exceed 50 TTL loads and if the buss is driven by standard TTL loads. Normal expansion loads to the buss would be one

standard low-power load per expansion card.

**Front Panel.** The front-panel logic permits the following functions:

1. STOP: Stops the processor immediately after it completes the cur-

rent instruction. An automatic stop occurs when power is turned on (interrupts are disabled).

2. RUN: Starts the processor at the current address.

3. EXAMINE: Causes the data stored at the location (set by the switches) to

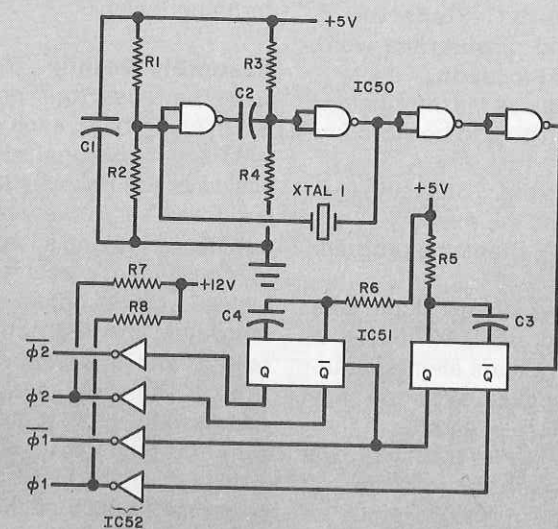


Fig. 4. Computer operation is controlled by signals from this 2-MHz clock circuit.

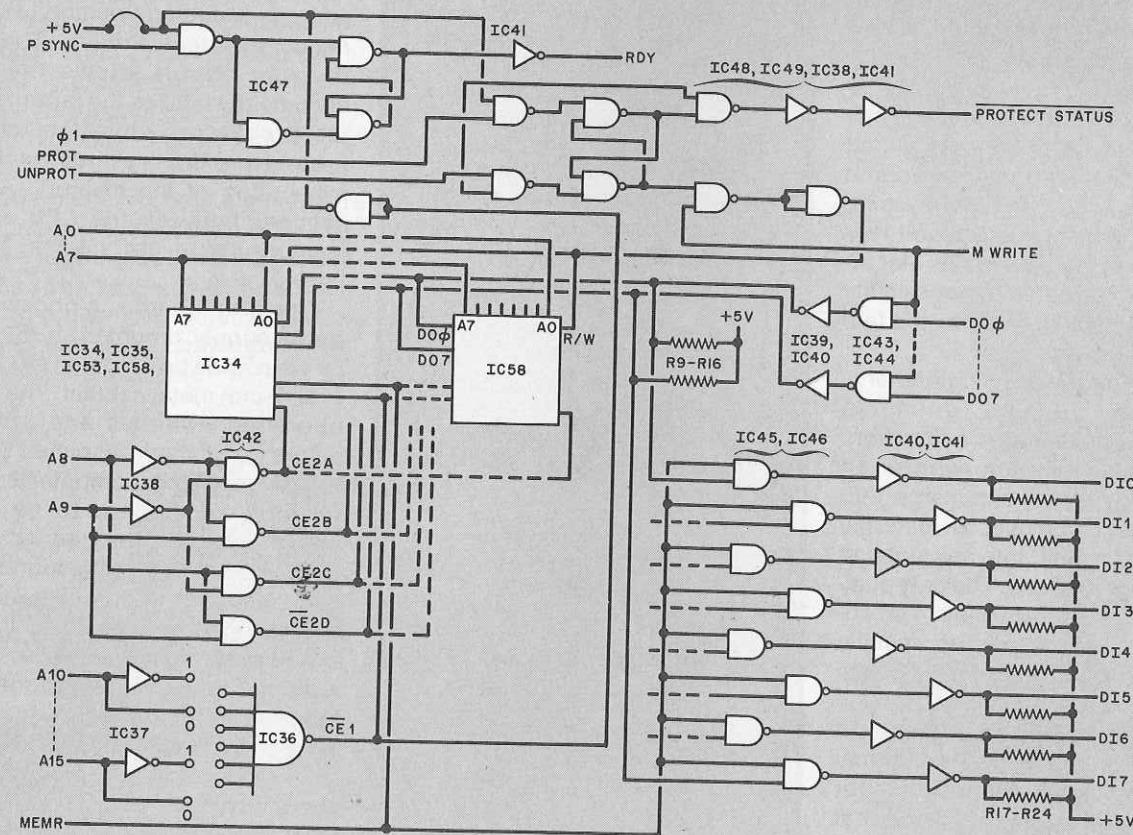


Fig. 5. The basic memory contains up to eight 256 x 4 RAM's.

be displayed in binary by LED's.

4. **EXAMINE NEXT:** Steps the P counter once and displays the word stored at the next location.

5. **DEPOSIT:** Causes the information preset by the switches to be stored in the memory.

6. **DEPOSIT NEXT:** Stops the P counter and loads the memory.

7. **SINGLE STEP:** Steps the program one instruction.

8. **RESET:** Clears the CPU and sets up a starting address of 0.

9. **CLEAR EXT:** Clears all input/output devices; occurs automatically when power is turned on.

10. **PROTECT/UNPROTECT:** Allows selective protection/unprotection of blocks of memory. When a block of memory is protected, it is impossible to write over that block, but its contents can be read out.

There are 36 LED status indicators on the front panel, 16 of which are used for the address buss, 8 for the system status latches, and 8 for the data buss. The four remaining LED's are used for indicating memory-protect, interrupt, system-wait, and hold status.

**Power Supply.** Four power sources are required to operate the computer: +5 volts at 2 amperes, -5 volts at 500 mA, -12 volts at 500 mA, and +8 volts at 6 amperes. The first three are regulated, while the last is unregulated. The three regulated lines power the processor. The unregulated line powers the peripheral cards that can be used to expand the system, each of which has its own 5-volt regulator on board. This reduces electrical noise and obviates the possibility of total system failure due to the failure of only one regulator.

**Expansion.** The basic computer is designed for almost unlimited peripheral and memory expansion, using a buss system where all input/output connections merge into a common line. Hence, an external card can be plugged into any slot and it will function properly. The only qualification is that each card have an address decoder to allow the specific card to take what data it needs from the common buss and put data on the buss as required. The processor buffers are designed to drive 300 external cards, which should be adequate for most applications. Bear in mind that only 17 cards will yield 65,000 words of memory.

[Editor's Note: At this writing, a number of different peripheral devices

are in various stages of design or undergoing tests]

**Assembly Details.** The basic computer employs four printed circuit board assemblies, each of which contains one functional element of the basic system. Because the boards are large and very complex, we are not publishing etching and drilling guides or component-placement diagrams. Instead, you can obtain a set of guides, diagrams, an instruction set, buss points, and miscellaneous information by sending a stamped self-addressed 8½" x 11" manila envelope with 40c postage to MITS, Inc. (See note below Parts List for address.) Request the PE8800 package.

The front panel display board accommodates the 36 LED indicators and their associated drivers. Address line inputs A0 through A16, data lines D0 through D7, and the various status lines originate on the CPU board. The boards have been designed so that the

#### SOME APPLICATIONS FOR THE ALTAIR 8800 COMPUTER

Listed below is only a small sampling of the thousands of possible applications for the computer. The Altair 8800 is so powerful, in fact, that many of these applications can be performed simultaneously. It can be used as a:

- Programmable scientific calculator
- Multichannel data acquisition system
- Automatic control for ham station
- Sophisticated intrusion alarm system with multiple combination locks
- Automatic IC tester
- Machine controller
- Digital clock with all time-zone conversion
- High-speed I/O device for large computer
- Digital signal generator
- Automated automobile test analyzer
- On-board mobile controller
- Autopilot for planes, boats, etc.
- Navigation computer
- Time-share computer system
- "Smart" computer terminal
- Brain for a robot
- Pattern-recognition device
- Printed matter-to-Braille converter for the blind
- Automatic drafting machine
- Automatic controller for heat, air conditioning, dehumidifying
- Controller for sound systems
- Digital filter
- Signal analyzer

various mating pads on both are aligned. Multi-conductor flexible ribbon cable interconnects the boards.

The front panel control board contains the circuitry for the interfacing between the control switches located on the front panel and the CPU. In addition to the interconnections to the actual processor, this board accepts memory address switches A0 through A15 (also on the front panel). The first eight of these switches (D0 to D7) are used to put data into the CPU. The EXAMINE/EXAMINE NEXT, DEPOSIT/DEPOSIT NEXT, SINGLE STEP, and RUN/STOP switches are also wired directly to the front panel control board.

The third board contains the Intel 8080 central processing unit LSI chip, two-phase clock and buffers, and the various lines going to the buss. (The buffers are tri-state, high-input-impedance, high-output-level devices.) This board also has four dual-D flip-flops wired as latches for the eight bits of status information. All input and output wiring to and from the CPU board is via a 100-line buss.

The basic memory board contains 256 eight-bit words of random access memory (RAM). It is directly expandable to 1000 words. This board also contains the input/output data-gating, address-decoding, memory-wait, and memory-protect circuits. The memory-wait circuit allows the memory time to stabilize the output data to the processor, while the memory-protect circuit prevents accidental overwriting of the memory. All connections between the CPU and the memory board are via the 100-line buss.

The four boards, along with the power supply, mount in an 18-in. deep by 17-in. wide by 7-in. high (45.7 x 43.2 x 17.7-cm) metal cabinet. The various operating switches and LED indicators go on the front panel. When all this is done, the computer cabinet's interior will appear to be almost empty. However, the internal cabling system is arranged with connectors to accommodate 17 more boards within the case, all connected to the main buss lines. The added boards can be used for memory, input/output devices, control devices, etc. All you have to do is plug the boards into the connectors and the computer does the rest.

Part 2 of this article, next month, will describe the operation of the computer and present some sample programs. ♦

POPULAR ELECTRONICS

BY MICHELE FRANK

# Thyristor Circuitry for ELECTRONIC Photoflashers

**T**HE ELECTRONIC flash system brought "stop action" photo opportunities to camera enthusiasts. It also eliminated the need for changing spent flashbulbs thanks to the storage properties of the electrolytic capacitor and the use of long-life gaseous lamps. The next major advance in electronic flash technology can be pinpointed to 1965 when Honeywell Photographic introduced an automatic electronic flash, freeing photobuffs from having to set f-stops for each shot that was at a different distance.

Now electronics has created another plateau in automatic flash technology by adding thyristor control—an SCR that both triggers the flash and stops capacitor discharge when the subject receives sufficient light. The result? More flashes per battery charge, faster recycling time for the next shot, and short recharge time.

**A Flash of Light.** For background, here are the various steps that go into producing the electronic flash of light. First, voltage from a battery, the usual power source in an electronic flash, is converted to ac by means of an oscillator circuit. (This oscillator, by the way, is what causes the characteristic "whine" you hear in the electronic flash unit.) Once the ac is generated, it is stepped up to a higher voltage by a transformer. Then the ac is converted back to dc by a rectifier, after which it is stored in the flash unit's main electrolytic capacitor. (Capacitors in modern flash units are capable of storing potentials of about 350 volts.) The flash capacitor is connected to a gas-filled tube. Xenon is the usual gas used, although some other types are available.

*How a  
simple SCR trigger  
provides faster recycling,  
more flashes per charge  
and quick recharge  
for the latest breed of  
automatic electronic  
flashers*

