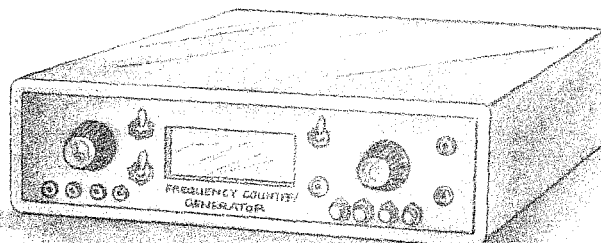# PIC-GEN FREQUENCY GENERATOR/COUNTER

JOHN BECKER

Add even more versatility to your workshop facilities.

COMBINING the sophisticated features of a Maxim MAX038 waveform generator and a PIC16F877 microcontroller has resulted in a highly versatile and inexpensive workshop tool whose facilities have hitherto been unattainable without considerable design complexity.

The MAX038 is a high-frequency precision function generator whose output is selectable to produce triangle, sine and square waveforms, within a wide operating frequency span of 0·1Hz to over 10MHz, split in the PIC-Gen as eight overlapping frequency ranges. Range and waveform selection are performed by the PIC16F877 in response to pushbutton switch controls. Frequency is fully variable within the selected range by means of a front panel control potentiometer.

An alphanumeric liquid crystal module displays the frequency and range information.

Four frequency outputs are provided:

● Direct output at ±1V peak-to-peak

● A.C. coupled output, fully variable between zero and 4V peak-to-peak

● Pulse output, 0V to 5V logic level

● 3·2768MHz fixed frequency, 0V to 5V logic level

The PIC is also used as a frequency counter, switch selectable to monitor the frequency generated by the MAX038, or from an external source in conjunction with a pre-conditioning waveform shaper and frequency divider. Two external signal inputs are provided: one for 0V to 5V logic level waveforms, the other for a.c. waveforms having a peak-to-peak swing of between about 2V to 5V. The prototype can monitor frequencies in excess of 40MHz.

MAX038 FUNCTION GENERATOR

In *EPE* September '96, Andy Flind first introduced readers to the merits of the then newly introduced MAX038 waveform generator, in a special feature article of the

same name. He followed it up with a full constructional article, the *10MHz Function Generator*, in October '96.

Prior to the introduction of the MAX038, arguably the main contender for the most widely used function generator was the 8038, manufactured by various companies under different prefix codings, such as ICL8038 and XR8038, for instance.

The 8038 is still widely used but it has limitations in the maximum frequency that can be generated. The range is typically 0·001Hz to 100kHz.

The MAX038, however, is stated to have an upper frequency limit of at least 20MHz, and possibly around 40MHz. It has to be said, though, that attaining such high frequencies requires printed circuit board design and construction techniques normally found only in commercial manufacturing establishments.

The upper frequency limit of the device is dependent not only on very accurate control of the current flowing into its frequency setting inputs, but also on the capacitance associated with them. Maxim state in their data sheet, for instance, that the specified upper frequency limit is achieved when the timing capacitance is less than or equal to 15pF and the control current is 500μA.

Unfortunately, on a p.c.b. designed for successful assembly by the average hobbyist, the capacitance between the MAX038, other components and the tracks is likely to prevent the maximum frequency from being reached. The prototype PIC-Gen described here achieves a maximum of just over 10MHz.

PIC-GEN CONCEPT

Considering how the MAX038 might be put under semi-automatic control as part of a frequency generator and counter system, the author recognised that a PIC16F877 microcontroller might provide the key. This device has five input-output ports which, it seemed, could possibly provide automated switching of the frequency range capacitors, selection of the waveform shape, offer frequency counting and provide an output to a liquid crystal display.

Doing a basic mock-up on stripboard coupled to a PIC roughly programmed to perform the bare essentials proved the viability of the idea. The concept was then given full flesh and bones to become the design whose circuit diagram is given in Fig.1.

The MAX038 function generator is shown as IC2. It will be seen that half the pins are grounded and from some of their notations it will probably be (correctly) deduced that the device has more functions than are used here. For information about the device's full range of functions, see its

data sheet (details later) or Andy Flind's Sept/Oct '96 articles.

In the PIC-Gen design, the controls used are those that set frequency and waveform shape. The eight frequency ranges are set according to the capacitance value connected to the device's C OSC pin. Fine tuning of the frequency is performed by varying the current provided by potentiometer VR1 to the I IN pin.

Resistor R2 limits the maximum current that can flow, while R1 sets the minimum current.

FREQUENCY SELECTION

Eight capacitors are used to set the frequency ranges, C11 to C18. These are commonly connected at one end to the C OSC pin (5). Capacitors C12 to C18 have their other ends connected individually to port pins of the PIC microcontroller, IC5. For p.c.b. layout convenience these pins were chosen to be RB1 to RB5, RD6 and RD7. Capacitor C11 is permanently connected to the 0V line.

Normally, the above seven pins are set as inputs to the PIC. In this condition, they are effectively held in an open-circuit state, the PIC inputs having a very high impedance. As such, the MAX038 ignores those capacitors.

To bring one of the seven port controlled capacitors into circuit, the PIC has the appropriate pin set as an output held at logic 0 (0V). With a higher capacitance value selected, so the lower the output frequency from IC2.

For the highest frequency range, capacitor C11 is the controlling component. Note, though, that its nominal value of 10pF will be seen by the MAX038 as a value higher than this due to the (unpredictable) capacitance of the circuit in proximity to the C OSC pin. Capacitor C11 could be omitted if you want to try increasing the maximum frequency attainable.

Pushbutton switches S1 and S2 cause the PIC to step the frequency range down or up (respectively) on a continuous 8-step loop.

Nominally, the capacitor values have been chosen to provide a factor of ten difference between each step. Normal manufacturing tolerances apply to these values, especially with the electrolytic capacitors.

Potentiometer VR1 provides a frequency control range of about 1 to 50. For example, if the minimum current flow through VR1 and R2 causes a frequency of 1kHz, then maximum current flow will cause 50kHz to be generated. The range may be shortened by increasing the value of R1, although this will raise the lowest frequency that can be attained.

WAVEFORM SELECTION

PIC-Gen provides selection of three waveform shapes, Sine, Triangle and Square.

Selection is made according to the binary code placed on the MAX038's A0 and A1 inputs. The code is controlled by the PIC, via its RB6 and RB7 pins, as follows:

A1	A0	WAVEFORM
0	0	Square
0	1	Triangle
1	x	Sine

where x = don't care

Pushbutton switch S4 causes the PIC to step through the three waveform codes on a repeating cycle.

The selected waveform is output at IC2 pin OUT and has a fixed amplitude of ±1V, symmetrical about 0V. The output has a
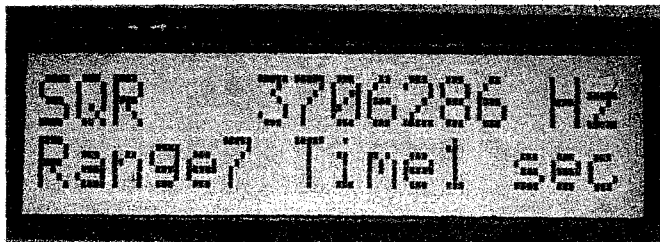
Typical l.c.d. display showing that a square wave is being generated and that a frequency count of 3,706,286Hz has been read on range 7 during the normal 1-second sampling period.

very low impedance (typically 0·1Ω) and can be used directly via socket SK5.

The same waveform is amplified by the non-inverting op.amp circuit around IC3a. The gain is set at ×2, resulting in an output swing of ±2V. Capacitor C3 provides d.c. isolation of the output and potentiometer VR2 provides full control over the amplitude output at socket SK3, from zero to maximum.

It should be noted that the TL082 used as IC3a does not permit the full frequency rage of the MAX038 to be amplified and output. In the prototype, a maximum of about 1MHz is experienced, after which the amplitude progressively falls. Other op.amps which have higher frequency capabilities are available but no recommendation is offered on this point.

Readers should be aware that whilst some op.amps may seem to offer very high frequency capabilities according their data sheets, other factors (also quoted) can affect the range and must be taken into account.

FREQUENCY COUNTER

Whilst a PIC can be programmed to act as a frequency counter simply by monitoring one input pin, the maximum frequency that can be monitored by this method is severely limited. To enable very high frequency signals to be counted by the PIC-Gen, a pre-counter is used and the output from that is monitored at regular, but slower intervals.

The pre-counter is IC6, a 74HC4040 12-stage ripple counter. Its outputs are fed into PIC pins RC0 to RC7 and RD0 to RD3. It will be seen in Fig.1 that the PIC's pin order use relative to the output pin order of the counter does not match. This is intentional to simplify the p.c.b. design, allowing software to interpret the input values as correct binary numbers.

Note that IC6's Q12 output is the final one in its counting sequence. This changes state at 1/4096 of the input frequency and even at high input rates the PIC is able to monitor this pin. Each time the pin changes state, the PIC registers the fact and increments an internal counter.

At regular intervals, selectable for one or ten seconds by switch S3 (Sample Time), the full 12-pin sequence of IC6's outputs is read and a frequency value calculated according to this value and that of the internal counter. Once the reading has been taken, the internal and IC6 counters are reset (the latter via PIC pin RD4) prior to the next batch of counting.

Frequencies in excess of 40MHz have been recorded on the author's prototype.

FREQUENCY INPUT

There are three sources from which the signal to be counted can be input, as described presently. All three finally arrive at counter IC6 via the Schmitt trigger NAND gate IC7a.

Immediately prior to reading the contents of IC6, the PIC sets pin RD5 low, so turning off gate IC7a and preventing further input signals from reaching the counter. This allows the ripple-nature of the counter to stabilise (ripple through) at the correct count value. Software introduces a slight delay between closing the gate and taking the reading.

Logic level signals (nominally 0V to 5V) are input to the PIC-Gen via socket SK1 (Logic Input), switch S5 selecting their routing to gate IC7a and the counter. Signals having other voltage ranges, either above or below the 0V/5V range should not be input to socket SK1. Those having lesser swings may not trigger gate IC7a, those having swings greater than about 6V could kill it.

Signals which are analogue or digital and have a swing range less than 5V, but greater than about 2V to 2·5V, are input via socket SK2 (AC Input). Switch S6 selects their routing to the pre-conditioning circuit around IC7c. This is another Schmitt trigger NAND gate, having one input (pin 13) held biassed at a mid-power line level
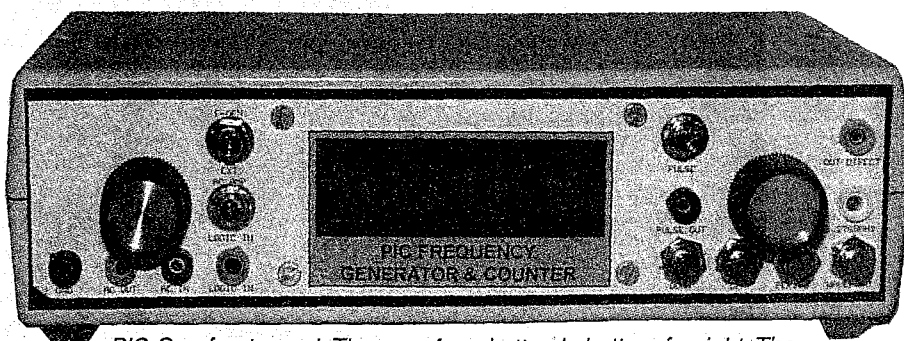
PIC-Gen front panel. The waveform button is bottom far right. The switch marked "pulse" (top right) is the on/off switch in the final model.

(2·5V) by the potential divider formed by resistors R8 and R9. The other input (pin 12) is held at +5V.

The input signal is a.c. coupled via C10 to the biased input of the gate. Providing the input signal's peak-to-peak range is greater than the gate's hysteresis value (which varies slightly between individual devices), so the gate will be triggered.

The output of this gate is also fed to switch S5, which routes it to the counter via IC7a when selected.

Because the main output signal from the MAX038 has a peak-to-peak swing of ±1V, it too has to be pre-conditioned via IC7c before its frequency can be counted, the routing also being selected by switches S6 and S5, respectively.

LOGIC OUTPUT

The output from IC7c is additionally fed to socket SK7 allowing, for example, the frequency generated by the MAX038 to be used as a 5V square wave (irrespective of which waveform is being generated), or for the a.c. signal to be converted to 5V pulses (whose width depends on the nature of the signal).
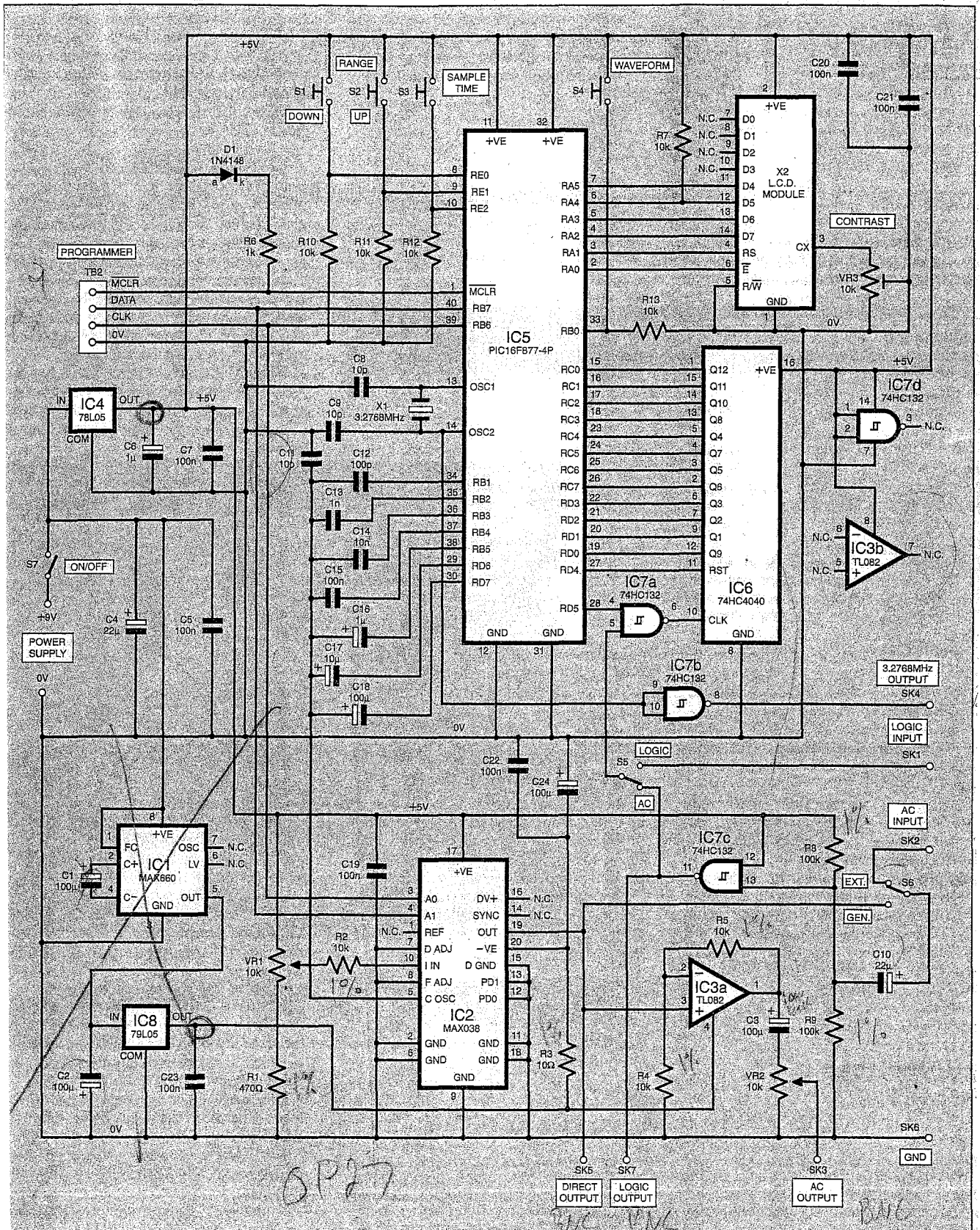

Fig.1. Full circuit diagram for the PIC-Gen Frequency Generator and Counter.
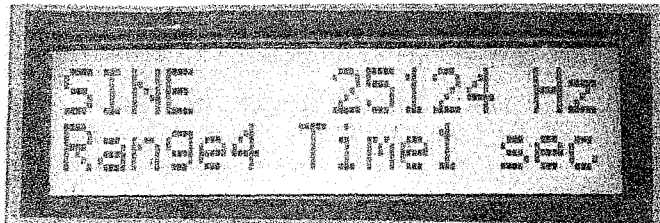
Whilst the MAX038 has its own 5V square wave available at the SYNC pin (when pin +DV is held high), it was found that instability occurred when this was generated (as cautioned in Maxim's data sheet). Consequently, the option to use this output has been dropped from the published PIC-Gen (although the connection tracks on the p.c.b. have been retained).

This display shows a sine wave is being generated and a frequency of 25,124Hz has been registered via range 4.

3·2768MHz OUTPUT

The PIC is run at a frequency of 3·2768MHz, as set by crystal X1. Although this frequency can be tapped directly from PIC pin OSC2, it was deemed better to buffer it via gate IC7b before releasing it to the outside world through socket SK4. The output is a 5V square wave.

DISPLAY MODULE

As is common with so many recent *EPE* PIC projects, an alphanumeric liquid crystal display (l.c.d.) is used. This shows the frequency count and sampling rate, plus the generated waveform selected and its frequency range (as a number between 0 and 7, where 0 is the lower frequency range). The information displayed takes a form similar to:

SINE   25124Hz
Range4 Time1 sec

where:

⬤ Line 1 left: waveform selected (sine, triangle or square)
⬤ Line 1 mid/right: frequency value
⬤ Line 2 left: frequency range selected (8 choices)
⬤ Line 2 mid/right: sampling range selected (2 choices)

The l.c.d. is shown as X2 in Fig.1. It is under standard 4-bit control, but whereas many PIC projects control it via PIC Port B, here it is controlled via Port A (RA0 to RA5). Apart from the change of PIC port register number, the software routine that drives the l.c.d. is the author's usual "library" routine.

It is worth noting, though, that because Port A RA4 is an open-collector pin, resistor R7 has to be used to bias it high in order to correctly control l.c.d. pin D5.

The l.c.d. screen contrast is adjustable by preset VR3.

POWER SUPPLY

It is intended that the PIC-Gen should be powered at 9V, either from a 9V battery or a 9V mains power supply (in fact, input supply voltages between about 7V and 12V are acceptable). Regulator IC5 drops and stabilises the input supply at 5V. This powers IC3, IC5 to IC7, and the l.c.d. These devices must not be powered within the PIC-Gen circuit at any other voltages (normal power supply tolerances apply).

The 5V supply is also used by the MAX038, but this device additionally requires a supply of –5V. A double-staged circuit is used for this purpose, based around IC1 and IC8.

COMPONENTS

Approx. Cost Guidance Only £56
excluding case, batts.

Resistors
R1	470Ω
R2, R4, R5, R7, R10 to R13	10k (8 off)
R3	10Ω
R6	1k
R8, R9	100k (2 off)

See
SHOP
TALK
page

Potentiometers
VR1	10k panel mounting rotary or multiturn, lin (see text)
VR2	10k panel mounting rotary, lin
VR3	10k min. preset, round

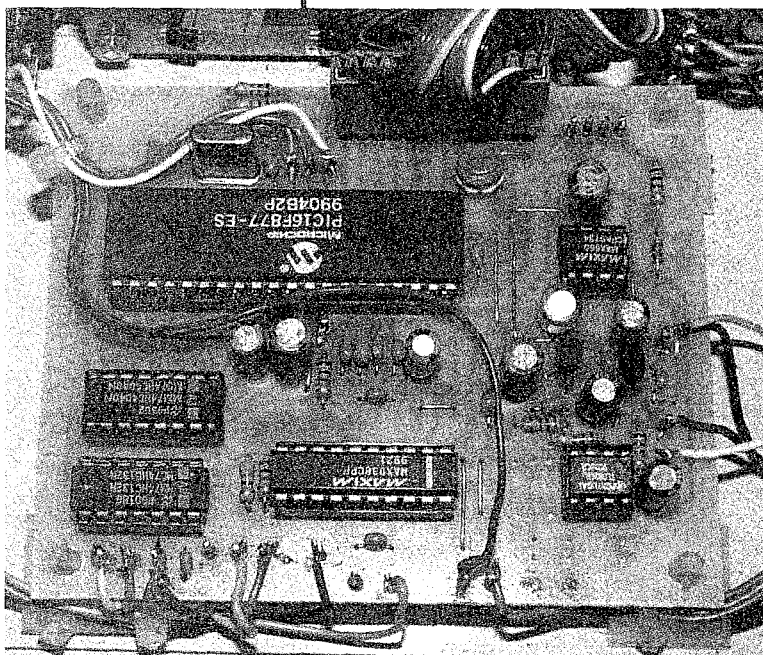### Capacitors
C1 to C3, C18, C24	100μradial elect, 16V (5 off)
C4, C10	22μ radial elect, 10V (2 off)
C5, C7, C15, C19 to C23	100n ceramic disk, 5mm pitch (8 off) 0.1
C6, C16	1μradial elect, 10V (2 off)
C8, C9, C11	10p ceramic disk, 5mm pitch (3 off)
C12	100p ceramic disk, 5mm pitch
C13	1n ceramic disk, 5mm pitch
C14	10n ceramic disk, 5mm pitch 0.01
C17	10μ radial elect, 10V

Semiconductors
D1	1N4148 signal diode
IC1	MAX660 dc-to-dc converter
IC2	MAX038 function generator
IC3	TL082 dual op.amp
IC4	78L05 +5V voltage regulator
IC5	PIC16F877-4P microcontroller (pre-programmed – see text)
IC6	74HC4040 12-stage binary ripple counter
IC7	74HC132 quad dual-input Schmitt NAND gate
IC8	79L05 –5V voltage regulator

Miscellaneous
S1 to S4	s.p. push-to-make switch (4 off)
S5 to S7	s.p.d.t. min. toggle switch (3 off)
X1	3·2768MHz crystal
X2	2-line 16-character (per line) l.c.d. module (see text)

Printed circuit board, available from the *EPE PCB Service*, code 268; knob (2 off); 8-pin d.i.l. socket (2 off); 14-pin d.i.l. socket; 16-pin d.i.l. socket; 20-pin d.i.l. socket; 40-pin d.i.l. socket; 1mm pin-header strips (see text); 1mm terminal pins; 2mm socket (7 off, various colours) (or sockets to suit other equipment); plastic case, 205mm x 108mm x 57mm; plastic feet for case (4 off); p.c.b. mounting support (4 off); PP3 battery and clip, or socket to suit external power supply (see text); connecting wire; cable ties; solder; etc.

Completed prototype p.c.b. Differs slightly from final model.

IC1 is a MAX660 voltage converter, used here to generate a negative voltage of the same (inverse) magnitude as the voltage at which it is powered. In this instance, the 9V supply is inverted to become –9V.

The MAX660 has a much greater output load capability than the more familiar ICL7660 (and similar) devices, typically about 100mA as compared with 20mA. ONLY the MAX660 should be used in the PIC-Gen.

It had been expected that the MAX660 could have been powered by the 5V regulated supply from IC4, producing –5V as a

result. However, the first test model of the PIC-Gen showed significant instability in the frequency generated when this method was used. Investigation showed that the ripple frequency output by the MAX660 could not be dampened sufficiently to prevent it from modulating the MAX038 frequency output.

Consequently, it was found necessary to first generate –9V and then to regulate and stabilise it down to –5V using IC8, a negative voltage regulator. Further smoothing is given by the use of resistor R3 and capacitors C23 and C24.

A small instability remains, believed to be due to the MAX066's square wave oscillator radiating into other parts of the circuit (an oscilloscope probe on a range of 10mV just picks up the signal when held near to the device). The instability is principally noticeable at higher MAX038 frequencies.

PROGRAMMING CONNECTIONS

As is customary with the author's recent PIC projects, the PIC device used in the this circuit can be programmed in-situ on the printed circuit board. The usual four connections are provided, MCLR (Vpp), DATA, CLK and 0V, accessible via connector TB2, whose connections are in the same now-familiar order. Diode D1 and resistor R6 are part of the required control configuration. The *EPE PIC Toolkit Mk2* (May/June '99) is an ideal programmer to use.

MISCELLANY

Resistors R10 to R13 are pull-down resistors to appropriately bias the respective PIC input pins when switches S1 to S4 are not pressed.

NAND gate IC7d has its inputs biassed to a power line (+5V in this case) as is required for unused CMOS gates. Op.amp IC3b had been intended for use as an external analogue input amplifier, but it was decided that the configuration around IC7c provided cleaner signal control, and at a far higher frequency.

If users need to frequency-count signals having a peak-to-peak value less than about 2V, they should pre-amplify them first.

Only the HC versions of IC6 and IC7 should be used (74HC4040 and 74HC132). These are typically capable of handling signals in excess of 40MHz. The "standard" CMOS 4040 counter is far too slow to be usable in this circuit. The use of a 74LS132 should allow lesser amplitude external signals to be input to the frequency counter, typically having a peak-to-peak swing of about 0·8V, although this has not been tried.

Numerous smoothing capacitors are used throughout the circuit at strategic points on the p.c.b.

CONSTRUCTION

Details of the component and track layouts for the PIC-Gen p.c.b. are shown in Fig.2. This board is available from the *EPE PCB Service*, code 268.

The author's preferred assembly is in order of link wires (some go under i.c. positions), i.c. sockets, resistors, diode, small capacitors, and remaining components in ascending order of size. Do not insert the d.i.l. (dual-in-line) i.c.s at this stage.

Ensure that all polarised components are orientated as shown in Fig.2.

Pin-header strips were used for terminal groups TB1 and TB2. The order of these connections is identical to that used in the author's recent PIC projects. Details of the source for the l.c.d. module complete with matching connector are given on this month's *Shoptalk* page.

The prototype PIC-Gen is housed in a plastic case measuring 205mm × 108mm × 57mm. The layout and interwiring of the off-board components on the rear of the case's front panel are shown in Fig.3. The illustration is to scale. (Note that the photographs show slightly different panel wiring to that in Fig.3.)

A choice of frequency control potentiometer is offered. The illustration in Fig.3 shows the connections for VR1 as a
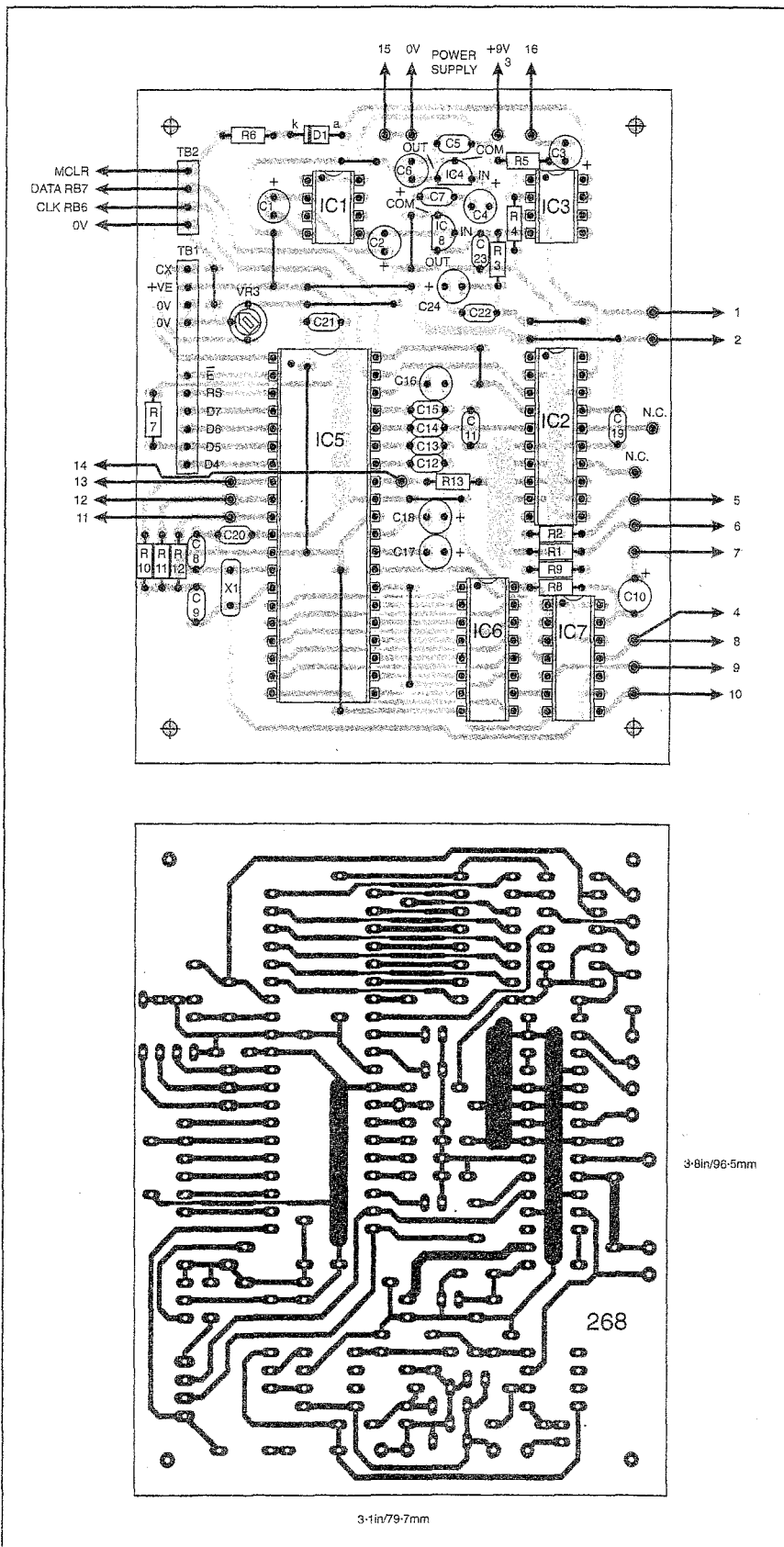

Fig.2. PIC-Gen p.c.b. component layout and full-size copper foil master pattern. The numbers at the ends of the lead-off wires should terminate at identical points on the front panel (Fig.3).

shows the typical connections for a multiturn (10-turn in the prototype) wirewound potentiometer.

The standard pot is the least expensive choice but does not allow the same degree of frequency setting precision as the more-expensive multiturn pot.

To minimise the possibility of signals interacting with each other through the interwiring, several "harness" groups were used, keeping potentially interactive signal paths apart as seemed reasonable. The groups can be seen in the photograph, and they are itemised by connection number in the second insert of Fig.3.

Several cable ties are used to keep each group separately harnessed.

CHECK-OUT

During the checking-out of the circuit, power should always be switched off before inserting i.c.s or making other alterations. Switch off immediately if the circuit does not behave as expected, rechecking your assembly for errors.

Assuming that you have thoroughly checked that you have not made assembly or soldering errors, the first check should be with the l.c.d. and all i.c.s omitted except the two regulators IC4 and IC8.

With power applied, check that +5V is present at the output of IC4 and at strategic points around the p.c.b. (referring to both Fig.1 and Fig.2).

Insert the negative voltage converter IC1 and check that a negative voltage equivalent to the applied power supply is present at its output (i.e. –9V for a +9V supply). Check that –5V is present at the output of regulator IC8 and at the pin 20 position of the socket for IC2.

If all is satisfactory, the remaining i.c.s and the l.c.d. can be inserted. Only one l.c.d. line will be active until the PIC is running. Adjust preset VR3 until the active pixels are seen as slightly darkened rectangles, or the displayed text is clearly visible if the PIC is running.

If not already programmed, the PIC can have its program downloaded to it on the PIC-Gen board from a suitable PIC programmer, connecting the programmer via pin header TB2.
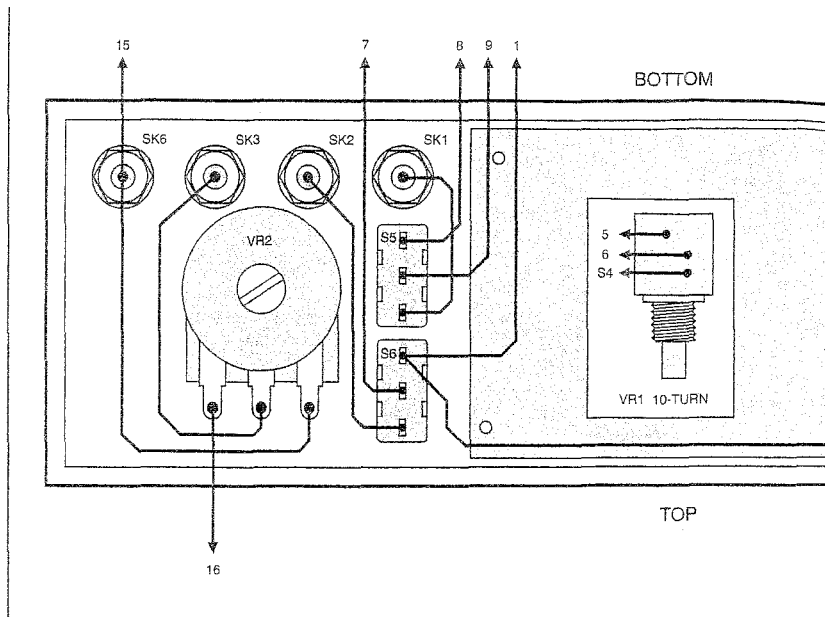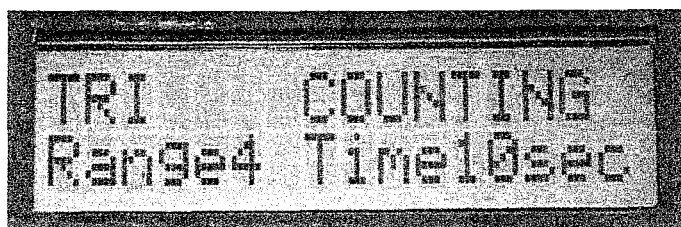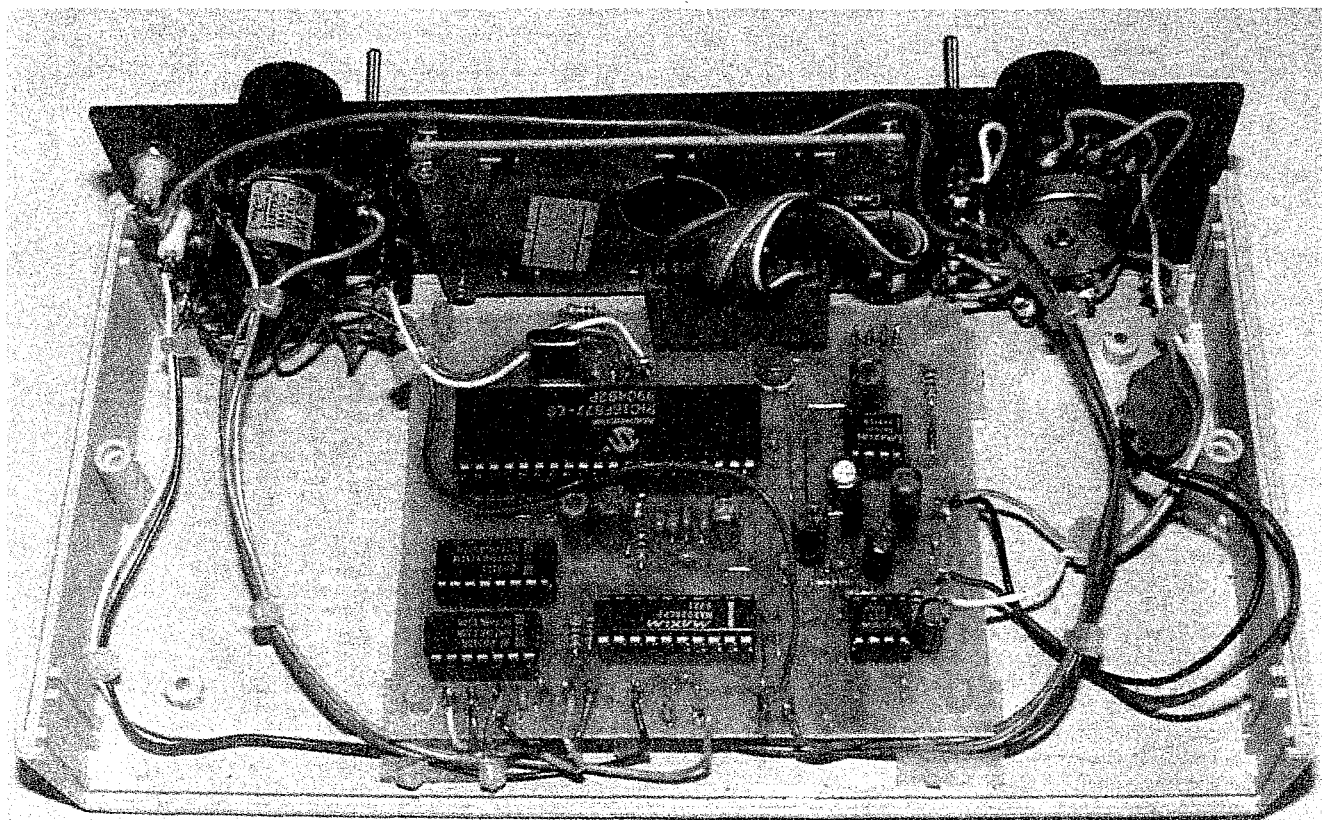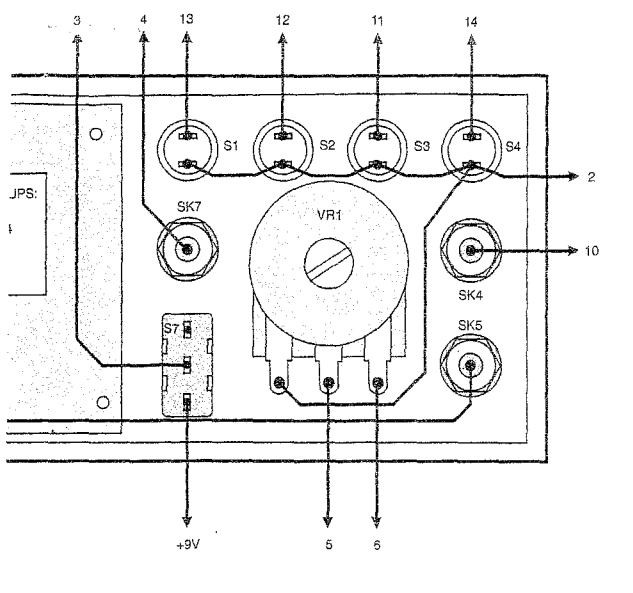

Fig.3. Layout and wiring to the front panel (full size) mounted components. The inset panels show wiring to a multiturn pot and suggested wire groupings.

When the sampling rate change switch is pressed the word "counting" is displayed until the first new count has been completed. In this instance a 10-second sampling rate has been selected.

Layout of components and wiring inside the case of the completed prototype PIC-Gen. There are very minor differences between this and the final wiring diagrams. Note the various wiring "looms".

with the frequency control potentiometer VR1 at various settings.

If you have an oscilloscope, monitor the waveforms output at all settings and from all panel outputs. Additionally check the two inputs, using an external signal generator. Outputs Out Direct and AC Out should only be fed into the AC Input (do not feed them into the Logic Input because of their negative-going content).

(You may prefer to insert a 1k resistor between socket SK1 and switch S5 to minimise the risk of IC7a becoming distressed by negative-going or over-voltage signals.)

Once fully checked, the PIC-Gen is ready to be put into general workshop use.

RESOURCES

The software for the PIC-Gen is available from the *EPE* Editorial Office on a 3.5-inch disk, for which there is a nominal handling charge (see *Shoptalk* or the *EPE PCB Service* page). The software can also be downloaded *free* from the *EPE* web site at **www.epemag.wimborne.co.uk**. The program is written in TASM.

Data sheets for the MAX038 and MAX660 can be downloaded from Maxim's web site at **www.maxim-ic.com**.

Data sheets for the PIC16F877 (and other PIC products) can be downloaded from Microchip's web site at **www.microchip.com**. □
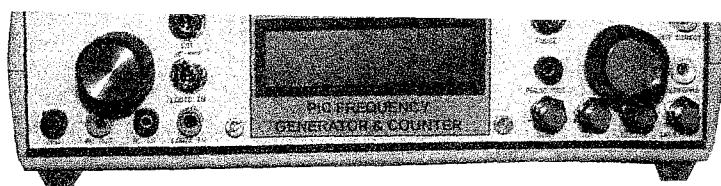
The PIC configuration (initialisation) required is the *PIC Toolkit Mk2* default as shown in Table 1.

Once programmed, the PIC should immediately start running and a set of data similar to that previously discussed should be seen. Set switches S5 and S6 so that the frequency being generated by IC2 is being monitored. Observe the results when different waveforms, frequency ranges and sampling rates are selected using switches S1 to S4 and

Table 1: PIC16F877 configuration bits.

CP1	CP0	DBG	NIL	WRT	CPD	LVP	BOR	CP1	CP0	POR	WDT	OS1	OS0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

with David Barrington

Pocket g-Meter

It's not everyday we have to find a source for such an up-to-date specialised chip as that used in the *Pocket g-Meter* project. But thanks to the guidance of Bill Mooney, the designer, we have managed to crack it and come up with a "one-off" source.

The Analog Devices' ADXL105JQC surface mount micromachined sensor chip is available from **Thame Components Ltd, Dept EPE, Thame Park Road, Thame, Oxfordshire, OX9 3UQ.** (☎ *01844 261188* or web **www.impact.uk.memec.com**). It will cost you around £16.14 plus a postage and handling charge of about £4.50. Another possibility is **Avnet Macro Direct** (☎ *01628 606000* or **www.avnetmacro.co.uk**), although they were not so forthcoming with information.

The miniature ceramic "knob pot" came from **Farnell Electronic Components** (☎ *0113 263 6311* or web **www.farnell.com**), code 350-655. Most of our component advertisers now carry stocks of general surface mount devices. Note that the LM3914N bargraph l.e.d. driver i.c. is a standard 18-pin d.i.l. format device.

There are plenty of really small plastic boxes around and readers should have no problems in finding one to suit this project. We suggest you go for one slightly larger than that shown as the components are certainly packed tightly in the prototype model. The small "hybrid" printed circuit board (copper pads on component side) is available from the *EPE PCB Service*, code 269 (see page 557).

Probably the biggest problem constructors are going to encounter is the one of soldering the surface mount components to the small p.c.b. We suggest readers check out Bill Mooney's web site at **www.billssmd.mcmail.com**, where a host of information on surface mount will be found, including details on soldering.

PIC-Gen Frequency Generator/Counter

Several components need highlighting when purchasing parts for the *PIC-Gen Frequency Generator/Counter* project. This applies particularly to the i.c.s.

Both the Maxim MAX660 voltage converter and the MAX038 function generator chips were ordered through **Electromail** (☎ *01536 204555* or web site **http://rswww.com**), the RS mail order outlet. The MAX660 carries the order code of 265-055 and the MAX0388 code 810-396. For those interested, Maxim's web site is at: **www.maxim-ic.com**.

The MAX660 converter is claimed to have a greater output load capability than similar devices and should be the *only* one used in this project. Also, the author advises that the HC versions of the 74xx4040 (IC6) and the 74xx132 (IC7) should be the only ones used in this circuit. The

standard CMOS 4040 counter is too slow and although the LS132 voltage converter version should work it has not been tried in the model.

The neat plastic case, with plastic removable front and rear panels, is from a new range introduced by RS and available from the first mentioned company, code 239-7413. Multi-turn potentiometers are "off-the-shelf" items and the most popular range seems to be from around 10-turns to about 20-turns.

The alphanumeric 2-line 16-character per line liquid crystal display module used in the prototype was originally purchased from **Magenta Electronics** (☎ *01283 565435* or web site **http://magenta2000.co.uk**). This come complete with a connector and is one we would recommend. Other advertisers will no doubt be able to offer something similar.

For those readers unable to program their own PICs, a ready-programmed PIC16F877-4P can be purchased from Magenta (see above) for the inclusive price of £10 (overseas readers add £1 for postage). Software for the *PIC-Gen* is available on a 3.5in. PC-compatible disk from the *EPE* Editorial Office (there is a small handling charge to cover admin costs) – see *PCB Service* page 557. It is also available *free* via the *EPE* web site: ftp://epemag.wimborne.co.uk/pubs/PICS/PICgen. The software is written in TASM.

The printed circuit board is available from the *EPE PCB Service*, code 268 (see page 557).

Camera Shutter Timer

This month's Starter Project is a low-cost *Camera Shutter Timer* and we cannot picture any component buying problems.

If you decide to use a phototransistor and wish to use the 3mm SFH309 type listed, this came from **Maplin**, code CY86T. However, the circuit has been designed to work equally as well with most photodiodes or phototransistors.

Judging from photos of the prototype, the $50\mu A$ moving coil meter is one from the 2·5 class range. Another one with similar characteristics and dimensions, 51mm (2in.) by 45mm (1¾in.), is the MU38 series. Both types should be widely stocked.

If you use a different case to the one shown, such as an all-plastic type, keep in mind that you will need plenty of space on the front panel for the controls and meter.

Atmospheric Electricity Detector–2

We have received no further feedback regarding the availability or any alternatives to the Siemens B6429 series of toroid ferrite ring cores called for in the *Atmospheric Electricity Detector*. These were purchased from **ElectroValve** (☎ *01784 433604* or E-mail: **evalve@compuserve.com**), quote full code B64290K618X830 when ordering.

The choice of meters is left to the individual constructor, but most of our component advertisers should be able to help. Also note that the author advises that switches S3 and S4 must be rated at least 250V a.c.