Web Server DIY Style with the Elektor Linux Board

+ Nixie VU meter
  Glowing columns span 40 years of electronics history

+ Electricity Meter on the Web
  It’s openEnergy, S0-compatible, openSource

+ A Library for the ElektorBus
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Farewell 7805 & 7905
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NOTE: Main picture includes: EasyPIC Fusion v7. MCUcard with PIC32MX795F512L, MCUcard with dsPIC33EP512MU810, MCUcard with dsPIC33FJ256GP710A, MCUcard with PIC24EP512GU810; MCUcard with PIC32MX400F128L. MCU cards are sold separately!
Close encounters of the RFID kind

While engrossed in the making of an e-product it’s easy to fall prey to electro-technotunnel vision (ETTV), which, although possibly harmful, also greatly augments the experience of an eye opener every now and then, coming from unexpected corners — from kind non-technical people. The product in this case is a book on RFID (radio frequency identification – device) I am post-editing now for publication in November (I hope). The book goes way beyond the vast body of work already published on practical RFID in Elektor magazine. You may remember our worldwide RFID card giveaway and Scan-and-Win lottery from a few years ago. The book is the most exhaustive yet comprehensible work on the technology I’ve seen thus far, and the authors discuss these wonderful cards and their readers down to the last bit of the checksum system.

The book almost ready editorially, I thought I’d suggest to our book production crew to once again approach NXP for a supply of a few K of sponsored RFID cards to glue in the books, say two with every copy, for customers to experiment with. Although they liked my suggestion, I wasn’t able to return to my ETTV desk without answering questions like “What’s all this stuff good for then?” I failed to trigger any enthusiasm about RFID technology and bit masking until I mentioned the system’s vulnerability to hacking by digital pickpockets. Like “so if I stand close enough to Donald Trump I can read all of his personal data?” Scam or not, this gave my fellow workers an immediate warm connection to the book and its scope. RFID was no longer nerd stuff or Boys Toys, and the book “great if only I understood the third chapter”.

A few days later while on my way to Boston to celebrate Circuit Cellar magazine’s 25th anniversary I experienced my coat being confiscated by Customs at Amsterdam airport. It produced an odd blip on their Xray (I think) machines, and a kind but strict officer told me “Sir it’s an anomalous sub-frequency response that needs investigation” and I could collect my coat after the return flight. As it turned out, an active “quality control” RFID tag got sewn into the coat lining; no harm done except I was without a coat in New England early October weather. Vulnerable, for sure, but not to hacking.

Happy reading,
Jan Buiting, Managing Editor
16 Farewell 7805 & 7905
Linear voltage regulators of all shapes and sizes are used in countless electronic circuits. The classic 7805 and 7905 devices are not exactly champions in energy efficiency, due to their linear mode of operation. All superfluous power between the input and output pins of these regulators is simply converted into heat. Surely we can do better nowadays — more energy efficient and greener? That’s what this article is about. The message is clear: down with power dissipation, up with switching!

22 Embedded Linux Made Easy (5)
The Elektor Linux board is proving to be a big hit. The board’s versatility makes it an ideal learning tool and platform for Linux application development. In this instalment we set about reading digital and analogue signals then we hook up a network adapter and build a small web server which generates dynamic HTML pages. Using this we can read the status of remote LEDs amongst other things and display the information in a browser.

30 Nixie VU Meter
This circuit is designed to embellish a (tube) amplifier. It supplies delightful light effects rather than a calibrated readout for output power or decibels. At the heart of the circuit is a PSoC from California that’s busy all the time driving two Nixie tubes... from the Ukraine.

46 Electricity on the Web
Reducing each individual’s carbon footprint has been high on the Global Agenda for the last couple of years. There are many ways to achieve that, but first and foremost you need to know how much electricity is passing through your meter and emptying your wallet 24/7/365. Why not let the worldwide web and some clever technology help you keep tabs on your electricity consumption?
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Contact Johan Dijk (j.dijk@elektor.com, +27 78 23 30 694) to reserve your own space for the next edition of our members’ magazine

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DrDAQ samples some Raspberry Pi

Pico Technology’s DrDAQ compact single-board data logger adds 17 I/O channels to your Raspberry Pi. Now your Linux application can have access to a 100 kHz oscilloscope, arbitrary waveform generator, 4 digital I/Os (2 with pulse-counting input and PWM output), 24-bit RGB LED, built-in light sensor, temperature sensor, microphone and sound level sensor, resistance measuring input and pH/redox sensor input. There are also 3 inputs for Pico’s own sensors or for custom devices that you can build yourself. DrDAQ requires just a single USB connection for power and data.

When connected to the Raspberry Pi single-board computer, DrDAQ forms a powerful data logging system that can be integrated into your custom Linux application. Pico Technology has released a Debian driver and C++ example code for free download. The example code displays a simple text menu that allows you to capture data, control the digital I/O pins, set up the signal generator and drive the LED. Download the driver and example code, and read the latest Raspberry Pi news, on the Pico forum at www.picotech.com/support/

If you don’t already have a DrDAQ data logger, you can buy one from Pico or its distributors for only £99 RRP.

www.picotech.com (120605-I)

Digilent Analog Discovery design kit

Digilent Analog Discovery is a new mixed-signal test and measurement tool that targets the needs of students in undergraduate engineering classes. Developed in conjunction with Analog Devices, the Analog Discovery combines a dual-channel oscilloscope, a two-channel waveform generator, a 16-channel logic analyzer and many other instruments into a USB-powered, low-cost device. Costing less than a textbook and smaller than a deck of cards, the USB-powered Analog Discovery lets students design and test analog and digital circuits in a variety of settings, without the restrictions of working only in the lab.

The Analog Discovery works with the free Waveforms™ software that offers intuitive interfaces to the oscilloscope, waveform generator and other instruments, as well as advanced features like Fourier transforms, Bode plots, and cross-instrument triggering. A parts kit and a large collection of freely-posted teaching and learning materials are also available to help students. The parts kit contains a solderless breadboard, jumper wires, more than 150 passive components, more than 20 IC’s from Analog Devices, and an assortment of diodes, transistors, and other devices. Teaching and learning materials include a free on-line text book with exercises and design projects, a series of 40 video lectures suitable for a university-based Circuits class, tutorials, and reference designs and projects. Studies have shown that students learn more, learn faster, and retain information longer when they have access to portable design kits they can use at home to augment lectures, homework, and lab-based projects. University professors recommend the Analog Discovery Design Kit for aspiring engineering students and often incorporate it into their lessons. The Analog Discovery Design Kit provides a diverse array of opportunities to both professionals and students to decentralize and individualize engineering education.

Digilent Analog Discovery Design Kit is built around 14-bit, 100 MSPS+ data converters from Analog Devices, and offers two 100 MSPS, 5 MHz differential oscilloscopes, two 100 MSPS, 5 MHz waveform generators, two fixed power supplies, 16-channel logic analyzer, 16-channel digital pattern generator, trigger in and trigger out for linking multiple instruments, USB cable for power and data transfer, signal probe wires, and the freely downloadable WaveForms™ Software.

Diesel has also forged an agreement with Designsoft, the producer of the popular TINA circuit design and simulation tool, to offer the student edition of TINA to academic customers for just $6.95. By combining TINA’s powerful design and analysis software with the Analog Discovery, students and professors can build world-class teaching and learning systems for less than the price of a textbook. The kit costs USD 199 (Academic pricing: USD 159), the associated Analog Parts Kit, USD 59 (USD 49 when purchased with Analog Discovery). www.digilent.com à Analog Design (120605-II)

Economical RoHS and ESD compliant solder station

In the area of soldering technology, German specialized distributor reichelt elektronik offers a complete product range of high-performance devices and accompanying accessories. In addition to soldering stations for the lead-free soldering, this also includes soldering fume extraction devices, desoldering and hot air stations, soldering tips, tin solder, flux as well as much more.

The digital soldering station type LF-3000 from Taiwanese manufacturer Xytronic is one of the best-selling products in this segment. From a technical perspective this mainly includes the innovative high frequency heating element for very short heating times and highest regulating precision as demanded by professional users.

With a performance range of up to 90 W and a wide temperature range of 100 to
520°C, the Xytronic soldering station is ideal for a lead-free soldering in accordance with RoHS standards. Due to a zero-voltage control circuit that is electrically isolated from the AC power line, even electrostatically sensitive components can be soldered safely and damage free. An equipotential bonding socket furthermore enables ESD compliant operation. The soldering iron that is supplied as standards works with 36 V low voltage and is equipped with an internally heated soldering tip with integrated temperature sensor for a high regulating precision of ± 3°C.

www.reichelt.de (120605-III)

HiPer Simulation™ AFS and enhanced T-Spice HiPer Silicon™ v15.23

Tanner EDA has released version 15.23 of its full-flow analog and mixed-signal design suite: HiPer Silicon™. The addition of HiPer Simulation™ AFS to version 15.23 gives designers added capabilities for front-end design flow, including schematic capture, dual circuit simulators and waveform probing. HiPer Silicon version 15.23 includes Tanner Analog FastSPICE (T-AFS), which integrates the Berkeley Design Automation Analog FastSPICE Platform with Tanner EDA’s S-Edit™ schematic capture and W-Edit™ waveform analyzer. With HiPer Simulation AFS, two Spice simulators deliver the ultimate in performance and productivity, even for large netlists. T-Spice provides fast, accurate analysis while T-AFS delivers accuracy with runtimes 5x to 10x faster than traditional Spice simulators, on a single core. Users can drive the T-AFS simulator directly from S-Edit, getting the speeds and accuracy necessary for nanometer design. Simulation results are displayed automatically in W-Edit for viewing, measuring, and analyzing interactively. For additional information on T-AFS or a product datasheet, please see the website below. As always, Tanner EDA offers a free 30-day evaluation.

Version 15.23 also adds new TCL commands to S-Edit, supporting greater functionality. And T-Spice now supports the HiSIM-HV model. Integration with Berkeley Design Automation transient noise analysis capability allows users to simulate realistic device noise effects for all circuits, especially non-periodic circuits such as sigma-delta ADCs and frac-N PLLs.

www.tannereda.com/tafs (120605-VI)

Embedded Wi-Fi® dev boards enable Internet of Things

Microchip Technology Inc announced the integration of its Wi-Fi® modules from the recent Roving Networks acquisition into its flexible, modular Explorer development systems supporting all of Microchip’s 8, 16 and 32-bit PIC® microcontrollers. The RN-131 and RN-171 PicTail™/PicTail Plus daughter boards are the first two products developed by Microchip based on Roving Networks modules. These modules use a simple serial interface to connect with any PIC microcontroller, and expand Microchip’s wireless portfolio with the industry’s lowest power consumption along with an integrated TCP/IP stack in a certified Wi-Fi solution. The Roving Networks RN-171 and RN-131 fully certified modules from Microchip are comprehensive networking solutions that include a true 802.11 b/g radio, baseband processor, TCP/IP stack and a host of networking application features. No external processor drivers are required, enabling Wi-Fi connectivity for 4, 8, 16 and 32-bit processors. This on-board-stack approach significantly reduces customers’ integration time and development effort in a small form factor, while offering ultra-low power consumption (down to 4 µA in sleep, 35 mA in receive and 120 mA in transmit mode).

“Integrating these exceptional modules onto standard PicTail/PicTail Plus boards enables more than 70,000 Microchip customers to easily add Wi-Fi connectivity to the entire portfolio of Pic microcontrollers,” said Steve Caldwell, director of Microchip’s Wireless Products Division. “Additionally, designers can add this connectivity without integrating a TCP/IP stack and while using standard development tools, which speeds time to market and reduces R&D resources.”

The RN-131 PicTail Daughter Board (Part # RN-131-PicTail) is available now for $44.95 each. Likewise, the RN-171 PicTail Daughter Board (Part # RN-171-PicTail) is available now for $39.95 each.

www.microchip.com/get/To74 (120605-IV)
Electrical Storm Proximity Measurement

By Ruggero Leoncavallo, System Engineer, ams AG

The US maintains detailed weather and accident reports that provide a long-term record of the risk to human life posed by lightning. Since 1940, approximately 30% more people have been killed by lightning than by hurricanes (according to the US’s NOAA National Weather Service). Accurate weather forecasts nowadays help people to take precautions when there is a high risk of storms, and fatalities number fewer than 50 per year in the US on average. But every death is one too many, and in addition the injuries and equipment losses caused by lightning strikes (detailed at www.struckbylightning.org) exact a considerable toll on those unlucky enough to live in a region prone to violent storms. In addition, Chinese scientists have warned that global warming is likely to intensify extreme weather patterns, and severe storms in recent years may be a prelude to this (China Meteorological Administration, July 30, 2007).

Yet the death and damage attributable to lightning is largely avoidable, if people have sufficient warning of an approaching lightning storm. According to the so called “30-30 rule”, if the time between the lightning and the thunder is less than 30 seconds, people should get under cover for at least 30 minutes. And if you hear thunder, you are probably already in danger. The human senses are not well equipped to perceive the onset of a lightning storm. A delay of 30 seconds between lightning and thunder corresponds to a distance of about 10 km (6 miles) from the strike (since the speed of sound in air is about 300m/s); this is about the furthest distance at which humans can hear thunder in a quiet environment without any physical obstacles baffling the sound. In case of physical obstacles and/or a high level of ambient noise (such as traffic, crowds) this distance can be reduced to just a few kilometres.

Exacerbating the problem, it is typical for lightning to strike the ground not vertically but on a diagonal, over a horizontal span which can stretch as far as 10 km; this is the biggest limitation of the 30-30 rule. Since people can only hear thunder at a maximum distance of 10 km, it is clear that reliance on unaided human senses poses a considerable risk to both life and property.

Electromagnetic propagation (EMP) in lightning

As early as the 19th century, Alexander Stepanovic Popov noticed that it was possible to detect lightning using a simple AM radio receiver; this was the first electrical system capable of predicting a storm. In fact, lightning emits electromagnetic energy from very low frequencies up to X-ray bands. The intensity of the EMP phenomenon displays $1/f$ behaviour: the emissions are at their strongest at low kHz frequencies, and weaken as frequency rises. Using a simple system with an amplifier, down-mixer and a low-pass filter, Popov was able to hear the signal produced by lightning.

Similar technology is still in use today in personal lightning detectors (or ‘lightning counters’) sold to consumers. Although the American Meteorological Society does not recognise the reliability or value of these portable devices, lightning counters can, in the right conditions, detect lightning within a small area. But these rudimentary devices are of limited use, since they cannot estimate the distance from the head of the storm, nor can they reliably differentiate lightning from sources of interference such as microwave ovens, fluorescent ballasts, motors, car engines and camera flashes. Furthermore, as those systems are based on discrete solutions they are not optimized for current consumption and the battery life is limited to a couple of weeks.

What is needed to provide consumers with a reliable and timely warning to protect themselves is a personal device that accurately estimates the distance from a storm over a distance of 30 km (19 miles) or more, and that reliably distinguishes lightning signals from other sources of EMP.

Use of narrowband systems in lightning detection

There are two kinds of lightning: cloud-to-ground and intra-cloud. In terms of electromagnetic analysis, the huge currents generated in storms produce wideband signals across a large spectrum. Monitoring such a wide frequency range is next to impossible with a portable, consumer device. Fortunately, since Popov’s experiments it has been known that a narrowband system can pick up signals from lightning. But how accurate is this narrowband signal?

In fact, lightning is a complex combination of several different events: breakdown, return strike, in-cloud activity, and...
Using simple narrowband RF technique

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the AS3935 Storm Detector. Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the AS3935. Like the Popov system, it monitors the LF bands (500 kHz – 2 MHz) to detect the strong 1/f signature characteristic of lightning. The system includes an Analogue Front-End (AFE), which amplifies the input signal picked up by the antenna and transfers it to the baseband, while filtering it for back-end numerical elaboration. The lightning algorithm block consists of three stages: signal validation, energy calculation and statistical distance estimation.

The performance of the AS3935 has been tested by the Florida Institute of Technology at Melbourne, US and compared to the official lightning data provided by the National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN) in the US, which is regarded as the gold standard for lightning monitoring.

Pattern matching software produces reliable distance measurements

In line with Popov’s findings, then, a low frequency receiver can sense the emissions from lightning strikes. But the bigger challenge in producing a reliable and useful lightning detector is:

- to reject signals from other emitters;
- to estimate accurately the distance from a storm.

Now, ams (formerly: ‘austriamicrosystems’) have developed suitable technology which is implemented in its AS3935 Storm Detector IC. This technology, which is effective for both cloud-to-ground and intra-cloud lightning, uses algorithms which analyse incoming signals and compare their shape to the typical shape of a lightning strike’s waveform. Exhaustive effort has gone into tuning the algorithm so that it provides an excellent balance between rejection of interference from other emitters, and recognition of genuine signals emitted by lightning.

A dedicated hardwired algorithm implemented in the AS3935 is also able to derive accurate distance estimations from analysis of the energy of the signal detected by the IC’s RF front end.

Figure 3 shows a comparison of lightning monitoring outputs from the AS3935 and the gold-standard NLDN data. This shows that the output from the AS3935 closely matches that of the NLDN’s sophisticated radar-based systems. The horizontal axis represents the number of lightning strikes.
Elektor is poised for the future and ready to rejuvenate itself, starting next month. Our rock solid foundation will remain the level of respect for what the joint team has achieved over the past years. Our readers, website visitors and clients can continue to expect service, reliability and expertise. Elektor holds its position as one of the leading portals, platforms and forums for electronic engineers all over the globe. The means to reach our readers, as well as the accessibility of our services, are upped to match today’s requirements and beyond.

By the Elektor Editorial Team:  
Jan Buiting (Elektor UK & USA), Jens Nickel (Elektor Germany), Harry Baggen (Elektor Netherlands) and Denis Meyer (Elektor France)

Elektor today is much more than a just these printed pages. Still, staples and ink is where we started from. Many members of the Elektor community consider themselves a subscriber first and foremost. Some have been with us for 25+ years, others for just a few months.

Many of you buy the magazine occasionally from bookstores if a project or article is announced that matches your particular interest. Others may remember Elektor magazine as their vehicle to a professional career in electronics many years ago. We are equally happy to guide readers if they are students, or inform and support them in their professional capacity.

Along the way Elektor’s services have expanded vastly, by popular request or simply prompted by time. We are sure you have seen our website at least once, or bought a PCB or kit from our shop. We would not be surprised to see one of our 30x Circuit editions on your bookshelf, or find your name on the list of participants to one of our webinars or international design contests. We may even have published one of your projects for all & sundry to enjoy and learn from.

Meanwhile the electronics industry has discovered what’s cooking at Elektor. Manufacturers are actively seeking to contact you by way of us, for beta testing, sampling, competitions and information exchange. In some case, even for job opportunities.

Increasingly electronics enthusiasts get to know Elektor by way of media other than the magazine that has built our name and fame.

You may not realise it, but you are part of a 300 Kpeople network spanning 80 countries. Our websites welcome visitors from 243 countries.

Summarising, Elektor has developed into an international community of electronics aficionados. Indeed, way beyond the limits of printed paper. Consequently we will no longer use the terms ‘reader” or “subscriber” and switch to “member” instead. To underscore that the times are well past when we reached our members with a printed-only product, and that the Internet offers fantastic opportunities for us to employ for our services, we are introducing the ELEKTOR.COMMUNITY.

Here’s the bill of materials and the schematic!

**elektor eLabs**

A new dedicated website is available where you can leave proposals for projects, present your own projects to peers, follow its progress, as well as reel in finished and tried & tested stuff. Elektor.LABS. A beta version of this website has been online for some time already under the name Projects. Elektor.LABS is Elektor’s throbbing heart, where projects are being proposed to, and get developed by, you and the community — where knowledge is shared, enjoyed and acquired.

**elektor eCommunity**

At www.elektor.com a single portal, homepage, central website, exists called Elektor.COMMUNITY from which you can access our
shop Elektor.STORE, our archive Elektor.FILES and a number of
FORUMS. The structure offers all of Elektor’s traditional ‘counters’
like for tracing old articles and components, ordering books or kits,
extending your membership, and so on.
As before, you can access all sections directly too.

As of now the printed magazine will be called Elektor.MAGAZINE,
appearing 8 times per year. Although it has a restyled layout, a new
logo and new sections, Elektor.MAGAZINE continues to bring you
the best-of-market number of circuits and projects. In addition to
the extra thick Projects Generator edition to cover the summer
months, you will receive another ‘jumbo’ magazine at the start of
the year. In green fashion the magazine is also downloadable in its
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For whom?
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Welcome in elektor e-labs!

Hello! Nice to see so many of you here for this tour of Elektor.LABS. Today .LABS is open to everyone, but if you want to come back later, you will need a membership card or an invitation. Then you can visit Elektor.LABS whenever you like. My name is CPV and I will be your guide.

Please follow me.

Elektor e-LABS is the place where the real electronics action is. Forget accounting or management, .LABS, or dot-labs as we pronounce it, is the throbbing heart of your favourite electronics community better known as Elektor. The people who work in .LABS are not only as attractive as our secretaries, but they also know way more about electronics.

Here on my right for instance (your left) we have Ton G. as in “Gee Ton, that sounds amazing!” Although he doesn’t like to brag about it, Ton is a highly gifted audio amplifier designer and he literally overflows with knowledge and experience. If you have a question, ask Ton. We do too.

Over there in the far corner we have Luc or Lucky Luc. Please all say hi to Luc. [Hi Luc!] We call him Lucky Luc because he always gets his projects working. Don’t ask me how he does it, he just does it. Luc is a kind of quiet guy full of hidden depths littered with electronics nuggets. If you talk to him gently he will give you some of them.

Then we have Raymond or Raving Ray as we like to say. Contrary to Ton and Luc, Raymond is always raving about new technologies and chips. He sucks up product information like a sponge and spills wild ideas like a regular BP oil well in the Gulf of Mexico. Looking for a new field-programmable doohicky?

Ask Raving Ray.
The LABS website is designed to help bring people together. Members with similar interests or that happen to know how to solve your problem can contribute to your project. Together you can create, develop and finish simple or complicated designs. Did you browse the LABS website? I seem to remember having seen a solid-state wind speed and direction meter. You should check it out; it is a really cool project. And there are many more interesting projects on all kinds of subjects.

Visitors of the Elektor LABS website can also rate projects. All you have to do is click a star on the project’s main page. It is crucial to rate projects, because popular projects will get picked up by our editors who will eventually turn it into a magazine article with the project owner’s help. And you know the great thing about that? If your project is published in Elektor Magazine you get paid for it! Not only will you see your name in print in the renowned Elektor Magazine, you will also be able to take your partner out for dinner to celebrate it without worrying about the exorbitant prices in the wine list! You can even buy yourself some cool shades and avoid being recognised. Get published, get famous, get rich!

But not only projects with five-star ratings can make it into the magazine. Not everybody likes Lady Gaga, the Spice Girls or the Beatles, right? Some people like more obscure stuff. So if our editors think that a project is really interesting even though it doesn’t attract that much attention, they might still decide to take it to the magazine. Anyone can become an author, anyone can make money from his or her passion, anyone can get elektorized. Elektor LABS is not just about popular electronics, Elektor LABS is about electronics in all its shapes, flavours and appearances. Some of these shapes and flavours are electronics contests and product giveaways. As you may have noticed from our magazine and websites, Elektor organises special activities on a regular basis in which you can participate and win prizes. And now that we are on the subject, currently we have a giveaway going on in the PSoCaMorph analogue music synthesizer project. Here active contributors can win a PSoC 5 Development Kit just by being clever and by helping the project forward. By the way, this project is moderated by the famous filter expert Kendall Castor-Perry. If music synthesis is your thing, anyone can get elektorized. Elektor LABS is not geographically limited, it is worldwide. You see, there we have Ivan from St. Petersburg, Russia, who is a specialist in microcontroller-based sports applications. And over there are Gina and Nina from Lima, Chile, who are very much into wearable electronics. They just did a poncho that... excuse me? Lima is in Peru? Oh, OK, and you are? Paikan from Japan. Hi Paikan. Besides the capitals of the world what are your other interests? Anything electronic? You would like some help with the development of a wind speed meter without moving parts? Excellent. For that you should go to the Elektor LABS website and publish your project or proposal. Write down a short description of what you want to do or what you are doing so that other people can understand it and then you can respond to it. Don’t forget to add illustrations — people like photos and drawings and they do make things more attractive.

This ends our guided tour of Elektor LABS. As you have seen, Elektor LABS is much more than just an electronics lab; it is a way to get the most out of your passion. When you have your own key to Elektor LABS you can stay or come back whenever you feel like it. If you want to discuss something with one of the people mentioned before, or with someone else active on the website, just post a contribution or a comment below the project that interests you. We definitely encourage you to do so. Oh, one last thing. When you leave, don’t worry about the lights or the solder station. Elektor LABS is open 24/7 all year round.
Farewell 7805 & 7905
Switch-mode replacements do a much better job

By Raymond Vermeulen (Elektor Labs)

Linear voltage regulators of all shapes and sizes are used in countless electronic circuits. Classic devices such as the positive-output 7805 and the negative-output 7905 are indispensable in most designs, but they are not exactly champions in energy efficiency, due to their linear mode of operation. All superfluous power between the input and output pins of these regulators is simply converted into heat. Surely we can do better nowadays — more energy efficient and greener? That’s what this article is about. The message is clear: down with power dissipation, up with switching!

The inception of this project came one day when my colleague Ton Giesberts dropped by my desk with the idea of making a switch-mode version of the widely used 7805 voltage regulator. My first response was to point out existing commercial solutions, but they were either a bit too large or could supply only a small amount of current. I thought it must be possible to do better, and the result is the switch-mode positive voltage regulator described in this article. It is based on a standard buck converter design, cast into a 7805-compatible package.

Shortly after this, our Dutch editor Harry Baggen had the idea of also making a matching switch-mode negative-voltage version. Although I was aware of positive-to-negative voltage regulators, regulating a negative voltage to something less negative was a different story. After a bit of research on the Internet I turned up an old National Semiconductor application note describing the ‘negative buck’ topology. The negative voltage regulator is based on this operating principle.

Positive voltage regulator
As previously mentioned, this circuit uses a buck converter, also known as step-down converter. This is a switching circuit based on a diode, an inductor and a capacitor (Figure 1). When the switch is closed, energy is stored in the inductor. When the switch is opened, the energy in the inductor is transferred through the diode to the capacitor and the connected load. The output voltage depends on the duty cycle (on/off ratio) of the switch. The longer the on time, the closer the output voltage approaches the input voltage. With this simple design, the output voltage depends on the load connected to the circuit. To prevent this, practical switch-mode voltage regulators employ feedback. This is usually done by comparing the output voltage with the desired voltage and using the difference to adjust the duty cycle.

Buck converters are widely used in modern electronic equipment, and nowadays many semiconductor device manufacturers sell ICs specifically designed for this purpose. They contain the necessary control and protection circuitry in addition to the switching components. For our application we chose the Texas Instruments TPS62150, a synchronous step-down converter that can supply 1 A and operates at a fairly high switching frequency of 1.25 MHz. This allows the dimensions of the peripheral components to be kept fairly small. Figure 2 shows the internal block diagram of this IC. If you now look at the schematic diagram of our 7805 replacement in Figure 3, you will see that the diode of the basic circuit in Figure 1 has been replaced by an internal MOSFET in order to minimise diode losses. There’s not much more that needs to be said about the circuit, since nearly everything aside from the inductor and a few resistors and capacitors is integrated in the IC. An extra LC filter stage (L1/C1) is included on the input to suppress any noise that might be present. Resistor R3 is included to keep the filter from oscillating, which is theoretically possible but actually unlikely because the equivalent series resistances of L1 and C1 should be large enough to prevent oscillation. As you can see from the block diagram, the buck converter IC contains several control...
circuits that precisely regulate the output voltage, so that only minimal undershoots or overshoots occur in response to fast load changes (‘load steps’).

The components have been specifically chosen with an eye to the size of the overall circuit. The dimensions of the TO-220 package are rather loosely specified and vary from one make to the next. We chose values roughly in the middle for our design, with a package size of 15.5 × 10.1 × 4.75 mm. Here the space normally occupied by the metal tab is part of the circuit board. This means that the device cannot be screwed to a heat sink like a normal 7805, but that is not necessary due to the low power dissipation of the switch-mode voltage regulator. Alternative resistor values for output voltages other than 5 V are listed in Table 1.

The PCB layout is an important factor for switch-mode voltage regulators. Figure 4 shows the PCB layout for the positive voltage regulator. The basic rules generally applicable to PCBs of this sort are that circuit loops with large current variations should be kept as small as possible, while circuit loops with large voltage variations should have as little copper area as possible. Since our device must anyhow be made small, these rules fit nicely with our mechanical constraints.

In terms of performance, the switch-mode regulator can hold its own against a normal 7805: the maximum input voltage is 17 V.
and the output can certainly deliver 1 A. The standard capacitors usually present with a 7805 configuration can be left as they are with an existing PCB design. However, you can omit them in new designs without any problems.

Figure 5 shows the efficiency of the switch-mode positive voltage regulator at various input voltages and output currents. At low input voltages the efficiency is around 95% for output currents up to 250 mA. It drops to around 85% at the maximum allowable input voltage. At the maximum output current level, the efficiency is roughly 90% over virtually the entire input voltage range.

The response of this circuit to a sudden change in load, or load step, is especially interesting. For this we put together a test setup that switches between 10% and 85% of the maximum load at a rate of 50 kHz with 50% duty cycle. The measured output voltage is shown in Figure 6. The large spike is mainly due to the location of the test probe and the leads. The test setup does not represent a realistic load situation, but instead a sort of worst case. In normal use the spike at the output will be much smaller.

Negative voltage regulator
With the positive voltage regulator the circuit design and the component values are fairly close to the description in the
data sheet for the IC used in the circuit, but things are distinctly different with the negative voltage regulator. There are lots of ICs available for switch-mode power supplies that boost or buck the input voltage or invert the polarity, but there are no switch-mode regulator ICs available that convert a negative voltage to a lower negative voltage. However, as mentioned earlier we found a description on the Internet for a circuit that can handle this task.

It is based on a boost converter connected ‘the wrong way round’, in what is called a negative buck converter topology. If you take a close look at the circuit diagram of the negative voltage regulator in Figure 8, you may think that the pin designations are mixed up, since circuit ground is connected to the \(V_{\text{in}}\) pin of the IC and the negative input voltage is connected to the GND pin. This allows a negative input voltage to be converted to a less negative regulated output voltage.

However, we have a problem here with the feedback circuit, since we have to reference the feedback signal to the GND pin of the IC in this unusual configuration. If we used a normal voltage divider for this, the resistor ratio would depend on the input voltage relative to the \(V_{\text{CC}}\) pin. This means that the circuit would only work properly at a specific input voltage. We solved this problem by using a MAX4073 current shunt monitor IC for the feedback signal. It converts the output voltage level relative to GND to a voltage referenced to \(V_{\text{IN}}\).

For the boost converter IC we looked for a device that could handle high input voltage but was nevertheless small enough for this application. We ultimately chose the Texas Instruments TPS61170 (Figure 7). It can handle up to 20 V between \(V_{\text{IN}}\) and GND. Despite the unusual arrangement, virtually the same formulas can be used here as for a standard buck converter. The input and output LC filters from the positive voltage regulator design can also be reused for the negative voltage regulator.

All in all, this yields a design that is small enough to fit on a PCB with the same dimensions as a standard 7905 IC (see Figure 9). Here as well, other output voltages can be obtained by adjusting the resistor values for the voltage divider (see Table 2).

The performance of this unusual arrangement is very good. As can be seen from Figure 10, the efficiency is a good deal better than with a normal 7905. However, the maximum output current is lower than with the positive voltage regulator. This is due to the built-in current limiting of the TPS61170. In practice, it turns out that the current limit of the negative voltage regulator is somewhat temperature dependent. When it’s on the edge of limiting and you

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**Figure 7. Internal block diagram of the TPS61170.**

**Figure 8. Schematic diagram of the negative voltage regulator.**
The switch-mode voltage regulators described here are a good alternative to normal linear voltage regulators. Although they generate a bit more output ripple and their construction is more complex, they are an excellent choice when efficiency and dissipation are important design criteria.

**Internet Links**


Wireless power integration made easy with TI’s Qi Compliant Wireless Power bqTESLA evaluation modules and solution portfolio from TI & Würth enable design engineers to easily accelerate the integration of wireless power technology in consumer electronics, such as smart phones, digital cameras, MP3 players, along with infrastructure applications such as furniture and cars. We’ll help you cross the design finish line in record time with a wide range of evaluation modules both on the transmitter and receiver side to help reduce the design cycle of wireless power solutions. Whether implementing wireless charging within an existing design, or adding it to a new one, we’ve got the tools, support and expertise to help you – cut the cord! Make your own kit by selecting a TI transmitter and receiver module with corresponding Charging-Coils provided by Würth Elektronik.
Embedded Linux Made Easy (5)

I/O, ADC, PWM, LAN & Web server

The Elektor Linux board is proving to be a big hit. The board’s versatility makes it an ideal learning tool and platform for Linux application development. In this instalment we set about reading digital and analogue signals then we hook up a network adapter and build a small web server which generates dynamic HTML pages. Using this we can read the status of remote LEDs amongst other things and display the information in a browser.

By Benedikt Sauter [1]

We’ve already spoken of boot loaders and Kernels and many readers have already taken their first steps with the file system and SD cards (check out the text box ‘SD card image’). In this instalment we move onto the first ‘real world’ task. Embedded Linux solutions are often found in applications such as process control and data collection. We start by showing how to input and output both analogue and digital values. Next we set up a network connection to allow remote access of the board and remote control from a web page.

Digital I/O pins

In the second instalment of this series we have already managed to turn LED1 on and off. The LED is connected to the GPIO3 pin of the processor. These GPIO-Pins can be configured as either input or output and also as an interrupt input. The procedure for initialising the I/O pins should be familiar to the majority of Elektor readers by now:

- activate the pins as GPIO;
- initialise the data direction;
- output a value or read in the signal level on the pin.

Under Embedded Linux we can talk to the GPIO-Pins via the device driver from the console. First we go to the communications folder with the GPIO driver:

```
cd /sys/class/gpio
```

Next we activate any pins connected to LEDs as GPIO (see circuit diagram in [2]):

```
echo 3 > export
```

Now we must activate the pin connected to the pushbutton as a GPIO:

```
echo 15 > export
```

Next configure the pins as either output or input:

```
cd gpio3
echo “out” > direction
```

```
cd ../gpio15
```

![Figure 1. Use a pot to test the A/D converters](image1)

![Figure 2. The analogue inputs are connected via a connector block](image2)
echo “in” > direction

Now we can control the LED (as already shown) using the following command to turn the LED on and off:
cd ../gpio3
echo 1 > value
echo 0 > value

The pushbutton status is contained in a (virtual) file called ‘value’. The value of which can be read using the `cat` command:
cd ../gpio15
cat value

Now you can send commands to control the relay on the board. It is connected to GPIO18 and the pin can be configured as an output in the same way as above.

**Analogue/Digital converter**

The LPC3131 provides four analogue inputs with up to 10-bit resolution. The range of measured values therefore lie between 0 and 1023 (or 0 to 0x3FF in Hexadecimal). The 3.3 V supply is used as the voltage reference and also powers the I/O bank.

Reading the converter output value is similar to reading a push button status. The A/D converter has its own driver which can only output the value from one channel at a time. Therefore it will first be necessary to set up which channel is to be read.

For simplicity the A/D converter function can be tested with a simple pot or preset resistor to supply the variable analogue voltage. The circuit is shown in **Figure 1**. The track ends are connected between 3.3 V and ground while the wiper connects to pin GPA1 via the terminal blocks.

The setup should look roughly like **Figure 2**. Now the A/D converter can be initialised and successive measurements taken (see **Figure 3**). During testing it can be tedious to keep entering the same commands. The program ‘watch’ automates this procedure. With an input of:

```
watch -n 1 cat /dev/lpc313x_adc
```

The tool calls the chosen command once per second. Use Ctrl-C to stop the process.

Next to GPA1 on the Elektor Linux board can be found the ADC channels GPA0 and GPA3 on header J5 (GPA2 is not brought out).

To protect the A/D input (to some extent) from damage by over voltage or over current connect a 10 KΩ resistor in series with the input and also a 3.3 V zener diode down to ground (**Figure 4**).

**Generating PWM signals**

Many applications such as servo controllers, switched-mode voltage

### Listing 1: PWM.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#ifndef abs
#define abs(x) ((x) < 0 ? -(x) : (x))
#endif

int pwm(int value) {
    FILE* f = fopen("/dev/lpc313x_pwm", "wb");
    fputc(value & 0xff, f);
    fputc((value >> 8) & 0xff, f);
    fclose(f);
}

int main() {
    int value = 0;
    int b;

    while(1) {
        b = abs(63 - 2*value);
        pwm(b * b);
        value = (value + 1) % 64;
        usleep(1000);
    }
}
```

---

**Figure 3.** Initialisation of the A/D converters and output of two values.

**Figure 4.** Protection for the A/D converter inputs.
generators and digital audio (and much more [3]) need a generator of pulse width modulated signals. The Elektor Linux board outputs PWM signals from header J5. For test purposes use an oscilloscope to view the generated signals.

In PWM mode the controller increments a 12-bit counter on each clock pulse. When the counter value reaches a predetermined value it switches state of the PWM pin from high to low (when the counter overflows it is reset and the bit goes high) The predetermined value can be any 12-bit value i.e. in the range from 0 to 4095. When the value of 0 is specified the PWM output will go low immediately. A value of 2000 gives a square wave with a mark-space ratio of around 50%.

In contrast to both the l/O and ADC drivers the PWM driver expects a binary input value so it is not simple to use echo or cat because the value supplied will be interpreted as a character (ASCII). We need the assistance of a small help program.

We were able to quickly write this on board using C. We have included a copy of this program (Listing 1). In the Home folder, where you will always find yourself after logging in, you will find the file ‘pwm.c’. In the code it is necessary to change the name of a device file.

First open the file using an editor on the board:

```
nano pwm.c
```

Navigate along the following line using the arrow keys…

```
FILE* f = fopen("/dev/pwm", "wb");
```

… change the line to read:

```
FILE* f = fopen("/dev/lpc313x_pwm", "wb");
```

Now save the edited version using Ctrl-o and end the editing session with Ctrl-x. The code can be compiled on the PC or directly on the Linux board which also contains its own compiler:

```
gcc -o pwm pwm.c
```

Once compiled (this takes a few moments) it can be directly executed:

```
./pwm
```

The oscilloscope display shows how the mark/space ratio changes.

When a signal with a fixed mark/space ratio is required this can be achieved for example with a small script written in the programming language Python. The file ‘pwm.py’ can be found in the home folder.

First it is necessary to start the Python interpreter:

```
python
```
In the interpreter (already we are in interactive mode) we can load the PWM module (a library of Python functions):

```python
import pwm
```

Now it is possible to call the module functions. One of these functions allows direct input of the counter compare value:

```python
pwm.pwm_raw(1000)
```

The signal on the oscilloscope should now look like Figure 5.

Alternatively the mark-space ratio can be given as a percentage:

```python
pwm.pwm(50)
```

the waveform on the screen now looks like Figure 6.

Using the command

```python
pwm.pwm(1)
pwm.pwm(99)
```

is interpreted as mark then space so produces 1 to 99 % (Figure 7 / Figure 8).

Use Ctrl-d to close the Python-Interpreter.

Be aware that at the start Python takes a little while to fully initialise but once running it responds quite smoothly.

### Network interfacing

In the last instalment of this series we have already shown how to interface a USB/UART adapter. Now we install another USB adapter to the Linux board which can connect to an Ethernet network. We will be using an off-the-shelf USB/LAN adapter (Figure 9). There are many different models on the market but they mostly use the same or similar chipsets. The one we are using here is the ‘D-Link DUB-E100’ [4].

In the last instalment of this series we integrated the driver for the USB/UART adapter in the kernel. As we have already shown in this series the kernel can also load a device driver as a module during run time. We will use this approach for the network adapter. The file system already contains many different drivers.

In the case of D-Link adapters it is necessary to give the following command:

```bash
modprobe asix
```

Now we should see an output as shown in Figure 10.

There are three drivers in the file system:

```bash
asix
pegasus
net1080
```

When a different adapter is used try loading different drivers one after the other. To check if the correct one has been found we should see this response to the input:

```bash
ifconfig -a
```

A response of ‘eth0’ indicates the driver has been correctly loaded and the network is ready to transfer data.

When all of the drivers fail it is possible to go to ‘Device Drivers’ -> ‘Network device support’ -> ‘USB Network Adapters’ and load the drivers by hand. The drivers can either be compiled into the kernel.

When experimenting — which we like to encourage! — you can sometimes find yourself backed down a one-way street with no way out. In this situation there may be no alternative but to take a fresh version of the original SD card. For this reason we are offering the SD card contents as an extra download. First download the image from the Elektor web [8] (Download ‘SD Card Image’, 120180-12.zip).

When the download is complete, unpack the archived files:

```bash
unzip 120180-12.zip
```

This takes a while before the following message appears:

```bash
Archive: ../120180-12.zip inflating: Elektor/Linux/Board - Build_New_SD_Card.txt inflating: gnublin.img
```

Now take the SD to be written to and plug it into the PC or card reader. The system will read the card but we are not interested in this, we just need a 1:1 image of the downloaded file on the memory card. For this it will be necessary to manually configure the card.

The best way is to plug the card in the reader and give the command `dmesg` via the console to find out what the card has been mapped to.

The response to this command will be something like the following:

```bash
```

In the last line there is an indication of the device name that the kernel has given to the SD card (sdf1 in this case).

Now it is necessary to manually unmount all partitions by using... `umount /dev/sdf1`

...replace sdf1 with the device name assigned to your card (exactly as the name assigned to the first partition).

Now the downloaded image can be written to the SD card:

```bash
sudo dd if=gnublin.img of=/dev/sd
```

`sdf` is the description of the whole card as a block device.

NB: The process of writing can take up to 10 minutes.
All modules can be converted using:

```
make modules
```

The new module can be installed on the card using:

```
make modules_install INSTALL_MOD_PATH=/mnt
```

Instead of `/mnt` the SD card path should be used here.

Now that the network adapter has been recognised it can be given a temporary IP address. It is worth hooking up a PC to the network to check just which addresses have already been assigned before the temporary IP address is chosen. This can be performed in Linux (or Windows) from the console by issuing the command `ping`:

```
ping 192.168.0.7
```

When the program reports that no device responded...

```
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 1006ms
... Then this IP address is free to be used.
So we give this to the Linux board:
```
```
ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.7
```

Once this has been set up another ping attempt by the PC should now elicit a positive response. (Figure 11). Optionally the DHCP server can be allowed to allocate addresses automatically (Figure 12).

To ensure the driver is automatically loaded at every start it is necessary to add its name to the `'/etc/modules'` file. All of the modules in this file will be automatically loaded during Linux boot process. The network IP address is stored in the file `'/etc/network/interfaces'`. This file already exists in our file system. Use an editor to enter your in-house IP address after `'eth0'`.

Now each time the Elektor Linux card is started it will be ready to communicate with your local network.

**Web server**

Now that a network connection is available we can start a small web server to view our first demo page with a browser. In the home folder of the users `root` is a small script which starts the well-known web server `lighttpd`:

```
root@gnublin:~# ./lighttpd-init.sh
```

Syntax OK
```
root@gnublin:~#
```

Using the browser to visit the IP address mentioned above will show...
the web site in Figure 13.

A web server typically generates static HTML web pages. When we show the status of an LED in a browser for example, the web server must output a dynamically assembled HTML page (depending on the LED status). We require an interface between the web server and an external program that is capable of detecting whether the LED is on or off and can generate a corresponding web page.

The simplest link is called CGI. This ‘Common Gateway Interface’ is an interface which enables the web server to access almost any program. One condition is that it is command-line orientated, and can also be started (with any parameters) from the console. CGI scripts also most commonly return an HTML page. As a CGI program you can use a simple Linux shell script, a PHP or Python program or even a C program.

**Switching an LED from the browser**

This simple application will show how it is possible to change the state of an LED from a browser. We create a simple script file that the shell (console) can directly execute. First it is necessary to setup the CGI interface on the web server.

In the file `/etc/lighttpd/modules.conf` identify the entry...

```bash
#include "conf.d/cgi.conf"
```

... Using an editor (e.g. nano or vi) change it to:

```bash
include "conf.d/cgi.conf"
```

Next, in the file `/etc/lighttpd/conf.d/cgi.conf` it is necessary to edit the entry

```bash
#alias.url += ( "cgi-bin" => server_root + "/cgi-bin" )
```

To...

```bash
alias.url += ( "cgi-bin" => var.server_root + "/cgi-bin" )
```

Now the web server knows that the files in the ‘/cgi-bin’ folder can be treated as programs (and not as HTML pages to be sent to the browser).

Next for us to finally use a simple shell script as a CGI program it is necessary to identify the region in the file...

```bash
cgi.assign = ( "pl" => "/usr/bin/perl",
"cgi" => "/usr/bin/perl",
"rb" => "/usr/bin/ruby",
"erb" => "/usr/bin/eruby",
"py" => "/usr/bin/python",
"sh" => "/bin/sh"
)
```

... And add the line `.sh` => `'/bin/sh'

cgi.assign = ( "pl" => "/usr/bin/perl",
"cgi" => "/usr/bin/perl",
"rb" => "/usr/bin/ruby",
"erb" => "/usr/bin/eruby",
"py" => "/usr/bin/python"
)

The next step is to create a directory for the CGI programs:

```bash
mkdir -p /srv/www/htdocs/cgi-bin
```

And lastly to add the program in **Listing 2**, after that the editor can...
be started with the following command:

```bash
nano /srv/www/htdocs/cgi-bin/example.sh
```

The listing is included in the downloads for this part of the course [5], so you can just copy these to save wear and tear on your keyboard.

In order for the web server to control the LED it is necessary to set the configuration and the data direction from the console:

```bash
echo 3 > /sys/class/gpio/export
echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio3/direction
```

From security reasons the web server never runs as user 'root' but we must temporarily allow access to allow the web server access to control the LED:

```bash
chown lighttpd:lighttpd /sys/class/gpio/gpio3/value
```

Now everyone in the system has access to the LED. This is not an optimal solution but to selectively assign access rights is something we will not go into for the time being. More information on this topic can be found at [6].

Apart from this the web server must be granted appropriate privileges to store log files in a previously generated directory:

```bash
mkdir /var/log/lighttpd
chown -R lighttpd:lighttpd /var/log/lighttpd
```

Start the web server now...

```bash
root@gnublin:~# /etc/init.d/lighttpd restart
```

... Then you should get the message:

Syntax OK

When the browser accesses the previously set up IP address, the page shown in Figure 14 is opened and the LED status displayed. We have built a little control demonstration with the help of a mini HTML form which in this case only contains a submit button. Pressing the button transfers the form control elements to our web browser. In this case we use this mechanism to inform the web server that it must call the CGI script '/cgi-bin/example.sh'. This toggles LED1 on the board and builds the new web page with the changed status message.

**Coming up**

In the next instalment we will build a more complex HTML user interface which will allow us to control more functions of the board. It goes without saying that this will not be performed from a nice clean user interface where you can’t see what's happening under

---

**Listing 2: CGI-Skript zur Generierung der Webseite.**

```bash
#!/bin/sh

if [ "$REQUEST_METHOD" == "POST" ]
then
  if [ `cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio3/value` == 1 ]
  then
    echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio3/value
  else
    echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio3/value
  fi
fi

echo "Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8"
echo ""
echo "<html>
  <head>
    <title>Webserver CGI Port 3 (LED)</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Control-Panel CGI Port 3</h1>
    If [ `cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio3/value` == 1 ]
    then
      echo " Port: On"
    else
      echo " Port: Off"
    fi
    echo " <br>
    echo " <form action="/cgi-bin/example.sh" method="POST">
    echo " <input type="submit" value="Click"/>
    echo " </form>
    echo "</body>
  </body>
</html>
```

---

**Figure 14. LED switching in the browser.**

We have built a little control demonstration with the help of a mini HTML form which in this case only contains a submit button. Pressing the button transfers the form control elements to our web browser. In this case we use this mechanism to inform the web server that it must call the CGI script '/cgi-bin/example.sh'. This toggles LED1 on the board and builds the new web page with the changed status message.
the surface; our control requires a little more intelligence. This can be achieved by a small program running in the background. For the edition after that and then for the final instalment of this series (the first edition of the year 2013) we have planned something special: The subjects we intend to cover will be entirely up to you. Go to our special web site [7] and tell us what you would like to see! A good deal of user talk on the project may also be found on our forum [9].

Internet Links
[1] sauter@embedded-projects.net
Nixie VU Meter
A warm & retro power indicator for the tube amp

This circuit is designed to embellish a (tube) amplifier. It supplies delightful light effects rather than a calibrated readout for output power or decibels. At the heart of the circuit is a PSoC from California that’s busy all the time driving two Nixie tubes... from the Ukraine.

Distance is meaningless these days it seems, and borders non-existent. The same with e-age, in a way, considering the PSoC (programmable system on chip) and the IN-9 Nixie tube differ about 45 years in years yet get along really well in an Elektor circuit published in 2012. Let’s see how a 1960s ‘Sovjet-elektronisk’ device and a ‘Silicon Valley’ bit of technology from the Internet Age can be coaxed to work together in a synergetic manner — hosted by Elektor.

Why the IN-9?
The IN-9 seems to be the ideal tube for this circuit, being a linear gas discharge tube emitting an orange/pink-ish glowing light. The height of the ‘glowing column’ is proportional to the current flowing and the anode voltage is around 150 VDC. For sticklers: ‘linear’ applies to most of the device’s range, not all of it, see Figure 1. Between 0 and 8 mA everything seems all right at about 10.3 mm per mA but beyond that expect borsj, or “nothing meaningful” in Oxford English. These tubes can be obtained as NOS (new old stock) devices on the Internet, specifically on a certain auc-

Features
- Column type stereo VU meter
- 2 x IN-9 linear gas discharge (Nixie) tube
- Column colour: warm orange/pink
- Net column height: 85 mm (approx.)
- Audio ‘Line’ drive level (approx. 0.7 V)
- Cypress PSoC CY8C27443 based
- PSoC device available ready-programmed
- Software lin/log converter
- Onboard 150 VDC supply
- Compact board (65 x 65 mm)

Figure 1. Measured (nope, not “manufacturer specified”) relation between IN-9 illuminated column (bar) height and tube current. Stay in the 0-8 mA range and you’re fine. Illustration redrawn, permission granted, from an original by Jeff Malins (2004).
Numerical Nixie tubes have been covered in recent projects in Elektor like a thermometer [1] and a Sputnik clock [2] so we feel confident in referring you to those pages for theoretical backgrounders and quick-start guides if you are new to these wonderful devices hailing us from a distant past when tubes ruled electronics. By comparison, it’s difficult to imagine a PSoC gladdening an electronics engineer’s heart in any way in 2060, but let’s be optimistic.

In terms of datasheets for the IN-9, do not expect anything official out there, and rejoice at finding anything resembling printed paper in your shipment of IN-9s. If not, Google is your friend. The shipment that eventually reached Elektor Labs is pictured ‘as is’ in Figure 2 (Babushka added for amusement). Apart from Ukrainian state of the art packaging you can also see some numerical Nixie tubes, a socket and some driver ICs we ordered at the same time through Ebay (there, we’ve said it).

**Put a PSoC in it**

For a VU (volume unit) meter (even one that’s essentially a coarse but nice looking sound level indicator) a logarithmic amplifier is in order. Without it, your visual and audible impressions go terribly out of step. It was decided to do this in software instead of hardware and the Cypress type CY8C27443 PSoC eventually got selected—a rare find in Elektor.

The CY8C27443 is an excellent processor for this circuit, because we can use all the hidden power of a SoC processor with many options of A/D, D/A, amplifiers and so on, reducing the number of external components to a minimum.

Barring the rectifier and the current source, the units shown in the block diagram in Figure 3 are contained in the PSoC. From left to right: an input amplifier followed by a rectifier, another amplifier, an A/D converter, a software linear-to-logarithmic table conversion, a D/A converter and finally a current source to drive the IN-9 tube. All this multiplied by two, of course, for L (left) and R (right) channels—yes, tube amplifiers are stereo too these days.

**Practical circuit**

The circuit diagram in Figure 4 proves that a PSoC can excel in keeping the dreaded component count to a minimum. The board is powered by a 12 VDC external power adapter. In order to generate the 150 V anode voltage needed for the IN-9, we build a small step up inverter based in the old faithful NE555 (IC6) wired as an astable multivibrator and using the control voltage input to regulate the output voltage. Components R10, P3, R13 form a voltage divider passing a feedback voltage to the control voltage input of 555 by way of T4. The preset allows you to set the IN-9 anode voltage to 150 V.

We also need a +5 V supply for the PSoC, this is built with a 7805 (IC7), and a +10 V
Figure 3. Audio signal chain — most of it is handled inside the PSoC device.

1960s Soviet-elektronisjk meets 2012 Silicon-Valley tech hype

Inside the PSoC, this rectified signal is lightly amplified and then arrives at the internal 8-bit A/D converter. The A/D converter output value is entered into a linear-to-logarithmic (lin/log) conversion table, the output of which goes to the D/A converter, still internal to the PSoC.

Back at the component level, through a diode (D2/D4) the PSoC’s D/A output is fed to a buffer (IC3A/C), passes through an R/C filter (R2/C7, R5/C9) and finally drives a current sink built around an LM324 opamp (IC3B/D), a high voltage transistor (T1/T2) and a range adjustment resistance (P1/R4, P2/R7). The purpose of D2 (D4) is to introduce a light threshold to avoid very small signals to cause activity in the IN-9 tubes. The current range presets P1/P2 are adjusted so that a fully glowing bar is obtained at the highest input level.

Returning to the PSoC, Figure 5 is a serious attempt at showing overview of its internal configuration. Figure 6 concentrates on the input amplifiers, PGA_2 and PGA_4, and their outputs exiting from the

---

**Figure 3.** Audio signal chain — most of it is handled inside the PSoC device.

**Figure 4.** The circuit is a prime example of a PSoC doing all the quasi-intelligent work, as well as keeping the parts list short. However it cannot do anything really useful without the assistance of IN-9 Nixie tubes and an NE555, two components dating back to the 1960s and 1970s respectively.

**Figure 5.** A serious attempt at showing overview of its internal configuration. Figure 6 concentrates on the input amplifiers, PGA_2 and PGA_4, and their outputs exiting from the PSoC.
chip and returning via PGA_1 and PGA_3 for buffering and subsequent routing to DUALADC8 where they get digitized. With some effort you can also see the output of D/A converters routed to output pins.

The PSoC design files are available free of charge from the Elektor website [3]. Cypress offer a number of great software tools to design and configure the innards of their PSoC devices. For those of you less concerned about the way a PSoC works or gets programmed, Elektor are offering ready-programmed ICs [3].

**Construction**

The project is built on the circuit board pictured in Figure 7. It’s a hybrid, i.e. a mix of through-hole and SMD. The SMDs have to be mounted first. The PSoC and the LM324 do not have an unmanageable pin pitch, hence can be soldered by hand with good care and precision using a solder iron with a very fine tip. Various methods exist and these have been described many times in Elektor.

The electrolytic capacitors are all radial through-hole types — be sure to mount them with the correct polarisation.

The IN-9 tubes should sit in sockets to prevent any risk of their lead wires breaking off at the ‘Murphy Spot’, i.e. where they exit from the glass envelope.

However, if the tubes are secured properly in their final position, their 40-mm long lead wires can simply be extended for connecting to the screw terminals on the board marked V1 and V2, where ‘K’ is the cathode, and ‘A’ the anode. Remember, these wires carry a high voltage and should be rated, secured and protected accordingly.

A short movie showing the Nixie VU Meter in action on a tube amplifier is available on Elektor’s very own Youtube channel called...
‘ElektorIM’ (no typo) [4].

Finally, some friendly yet cautionary advice:

Do not build this circuit unless you understand the dangers of working with high direct voltages. This includes any connection to audio signals in a tube amplifier.

(110744)

COMPONENT LIST

Resistors
(all fixed Rs SMA shape 0805)

R1,R2,R5,R8 = 1kΩ
R3,R6 = 100kΩ
R4,R7 = 470Ω
R9 = 2.2kΩ
R10 = 220kΩ
R11 = 10kΩ
R12 = 33kΩ
R13 = 47Ω
P1,P2 = 220Ω preset, top adjust
P3 = 1kΩ preset, top adjust

Capacitors

C1,C4 = 470nF (SMD 0805)
C2,C11,C17 = 10µF 16V radial
C3,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C13,C14 = 100nF (SMD 0805)
C12 = 1µF 250V (SMD shape 1825)
C15 = 2.2nF (SMD shape 0805)
C16 = 470µF 25V radial

Inductors

L1 = 100µH, 860mA, Multicomp
MC5D6H738-101MHF

Semiconductors

D1,D2,D3,D4 = BAT46WH
D5 = BYV26
D6 = B2D27CS1P 5.1V zener diode
T1,T2 = MMBTA42
T3 = IRF640NSPBF
T4 = BC847
IC1 = CY8C27443-24SXI, Elektor #110744-41*
IC2 = MCP101-475HI/TO
IC3 = LM324ADT (SOIC-14)
IC4 = NE555DT (SOIC-8)
IC5,C6 = 78L05

Miscellaneous

K1 = 3.5mm stereo jack, PCB mount (Lumberg 1503 09)
K2 = 5-pin SIL pinheader, 0.1” pitch (2.54mm)
K3 = 2-way PCB screw terminal block, 5mm pitch
V1,V2 = 2-way PCB screw terminal block, 5mm pitch
2 pcs IN-9 Nixie tube
PCB # 110744-1*

* ordering details at www.elektor.com/110744

Figure 7. The circuit board designed by Elektor Labs takes a mix of SMA devices (also called SMDs) and through-hole components.

Patented MagLev fan system 12 V
A magnetic field is used to keep the rotors suspended. This enables the operation of the fans in any position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bestellnummer</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dimensions (mm)</th>
<th>Rpm</th>
<th>dB/m³/h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAN-ML 4010-12</td>
<td>SUNON. FAN-ML 4010-12</td>
<td>94 x 55 x 28</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN-ML 4020-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>94 x 55 x 28</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>27.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN-ML 5010-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>58 x 55 x 28</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN-ML 5020-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>58 x 55 x 28</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN-ML 6010-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>68 x 55 x 28</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN-ML 6020-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>68 x 55 x 28</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cooling element for multiple screw mounting
• out of aluminium profile
• for T220, 218, TOP3
• M3 screw channel
• 4th cooling element: 3.6 kW
• H × W × D: 94 x 55 x 28 mm

High Power 10W LED-Module
The highlight of LED technology
CAUTION Module temperature over 150°C. Ensure sufficient cooling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bestellnummer</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LED H100WG PWS 13,95</td>
<td>LED H100WG PWS 13,95</td>
<td>6000K</td>
<td>1000mA</td>
<td>±5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED H100WG NWS 14,95</td>
<td>LED H100WG NWS 14,95</td>
<td>4000K</td>
<td>1000mA</td>
<td>±5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Android OS allows anyone to create physical add-ons for smartphones. This article provides an introduction into setting up your system for developing add-ons and Apps connected to them.

**Hardware list-o-mania**

Here’s a shopping list for our experiments:
- Arduino Mega ADK board (pictured above) or Arduino Uno board with USB Host Shield;
- Android smartphone with Android OS 2.3.4 or newer;
- USB cable and microUSB cable.

Note: in this article we will concentrate in how to prepare your system to start developing Arduino applications that will connect to your smartphone. We will give you some pre-made Apps (source included) for you to read/write data from/to the board and for use by, or supplied by, the smartphone.

Tip: before continuing reading the article, we strongly recommend you download all the code used in it, as we are only showing excerpts, due to the length of each one of the examples.

**Introduction to Android OS**

Android is an operating system (OS) meant for mobile and embedded devices. It is based on Linux and runs a Java-like virtual machine called Dalvik. As in other OSs used in the market of mobile telephony, Android presents a number of differences when compared to Linux.

First of all, as this OS is meant to be used in cellphones, the typical phone operations will have a high priority in the system. For example, unless configured otherwise, a phone call from the missus will stop your device from doing anything else.

Also, all the devices sport a series of pre-assembled sensors like accelerometers, temperature sensors, light sensors, etc.
They offer multiple ways to access the Internet or other devices. Android offers multiple possibilities to do so: GPRS/3G/4G, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, USB cable, etc.

Finally, by default you will not program native applications, but programs that will run on top of the Dalvik virtual machine. In this way, in terms of syntax your programs will be equivalent to Java. In many cases you can import Java libraries (from source) straight into your phone apps. Android assures a certain degree of portability between ‘terminals’ from different manufacturers. In other words, the same app, once compiled, will most likely work fine for all the different phones as long as they run the same version of the OS.

Android h/w add-ons


The hardware designs are derivatives of different Arduino boards. For this article, we’ll focus on using an Arduino Mega ADK, which is compatible with the first version of the AOAP. The code presented in this article should work with later ADK compatible boards (like Arduino Due and the like). It should also be possible to replicate the experiments shown in here using an Arduino Uno and a USB Host Shield for Arduino like the one in Figure 1.

One of the main features the AOAP brings into play is ‘App Wakeup’ upon accessory detection. When an accessory is plugged to the phone or tablet, it triggers a call to an application whose name is determined by the accessory. In case the App wasn’t installed in the device, the accessory would also inform about a URL from where to download and install the application.

At the time of writing this article, there were a whole series of boards compatible with the Google ADK besides the Arduino Mega ADK. On the other hand there were no compatible boards with Google ADK2 besides the Arduino Due.

Experimental setup @ the Arduino side

For the sake of simplicity, let’s start by configuring our experimental setup preparing the Arduino IDE enable it to compile AOAP compatible source for the Arduino Mega ADK. Besides having the right hardware, you will need to install:

- Arduino 1.0.1 or newer
- The UsbHost library for Arduino (includes the AndroidAccessory class). If you never installed a library for Arduino before, a how-to follows in the next section.

Thanks to the way AOAP works, once you have the right code running on the Arduino Mega ADK, even if you have no applications in your phone ready to take advantage of the accessory, your Android device will connect to the Internet and offer you a website where it will be possible for you to download the App used in this example, as is being done in Figure 2.

Note: For this automatic App installation to work, you need to activate the option that allows your phone to install applications from outside the official Google Play Market. Follow Settings → Applications and make sure the option “Unknown sources” is active. Also make sure your phone has a data connection either over Wi-Fi or the phone network to download the App from our servers.

Installing the USB Host library for Arduino

At the time of writing this article the Arduino IDE did not include the USB Host library we are presenting. Therefore when you examine the “Sketch / Import Library” menu you don’t see the library named ‘USB Host’ in the list — you will have to download the library from the official Arduino website hosting this project [3] and install it.
Essentially, adding a new library to the IDE is done by creating a folder called ‘libraries’ inside your sketchbook and uncompressing the file you got from the website [3] directly there. After that, you should restart the Arduino IDE and the library will then show up in the above-mentioned menu. If you had a previous version of this library or one obtained from a different website than the Arduino one, we strongly recommend you uninstall it before bringing in this new version, as they might be incompatible. With the library you will be installing not only the code to execute different commands on the modem, but also a series of examples that will allow you to:

- test whether the ADK mode is working properly;
- send digital/analogue values from the board to the phone;
- receive values from the phone into the board;
- debug the different types of USB devices connected to the Arduino Mega ADK board.

The way to access the examples is very simple, just use the menu to navigate through: “File / Examples / USB Host”.

**Boot an App — prep work**

To check whether things are working fine for you, let’s make the easiest example possible. You are going to upload a program to your Arduino board that will make your phone download a very simple App called Elektor_MIAU, as well as show something on the screen. (code listing 1)

Once you load this code into your Arduino Mega ADK, you should open the Serial Port Monitor in your IDE to monitor what is happening. When connecting your phone via the micro USB cable to the Arduino board, the Serial port will register something similar to what is shown in Figure 3. At the same time, the phone will detect it has a compatible accessory hooked up and, since you will have no application installed in it for it to handle the data, you will get a message indicating where you can get the proper App from the Internet. You should get something similar to Figure 4.

You will notice the URL mentioned in the phone’s screenshot is the same one as in code listing 1. In other words, you determine in your Arduino code, where the App is located on the Internet. In this case, we have set up a website for you to check all the examples from your phone. You should open the browser in your Android device and see the site as in Figure 5.

You will have to download it and install the App by clicking the link underneath the image. It will first get downloaded and then effectively loaded into your device. Next you need to click on the file (called “Elektor_MIAU.apk”) which will install it. If the App is already in your phone, you will instead get an invitation to load the right application when plugging in the accessory again (Figure 6).

Once you have given permission for the App to boot, it will present a GIF image as part of a loop (Figure 7). We thought it would be fun to show that you can actually use some graphic capabilities on your Android terminal and stay clear of the corny “Hello World” text on the screen. However, this App is not using any information from the Arduino board, nor is it sending anything back to it — all it does is allow you to check whether your phone/tablet supports Accessory Mode.

**Experimental setup @ the Android side**

Building Android Apps can be complex. It requires installing a long list of different software packages coming from different locations. We wrote a Getting Started Guide revising all the different packages you need for getting the easiest experimental setup possible [3].

Probably the easiest way to develop a simple Android application implies using the open source software tool called Processing [4] by C. Reas and B. Fry. This software offers a simplified IDE that allows Java applications to be compiled. The latest version also compiles code for Android phones, and Javascript for websites. We have developed an Add-on tool for the Processing IDE that compiles and uploads code to your Android device for controlling accessories.
Let’s summarise what you need to have in place for you to replicate the experiments discussed in this article.

- Android SDK with all the updates up to the latest version of the APIs;
- Processing 2.0a8 or newer;
- The Arduino ADK Tool for Processing;
- Eclipse [5] + ADT plugin (both optional and not used here).

As with almost everything within the world of software, there are many possible tools to write your applications in. The Android SDK is an external tool to your preferred code-editor that will compile,
link libraries, simulate, compress and sign your Android applications for a specific version of the OS.

On the other hand, Processing is a really good tool if you are starting to program, and therefore we created an Add-on for it as explained in the Getting Started Guide [3]. But if you really want to use a professional set of tools to write Android Apps on, you should consider Eclipse [5], the open source IDE, and the associated tools. Android’s developer site [6] explains how to install the whole Eclipse-based toolchain step by step. I will assume you managed to install Processing and all the other tools without much trouble. All of them are cross platform and should work for virtually any version of your OS. So now we will write the code for Android using Processing.

Your first App
Before even thinking of making an App to control your accessory, let’s make a very simple App using Processing to show something on the phone’s screen. For you to start writing Android Apps you will need to have the Android SDK installed and the Processing software configured to compile Android applications (Figure 8). Your IDE should have a green colour scheme.

Let’s start by making an App and running it on the device straight away. The following bit of code will show a square in the centre of the screen. We will later add the code for the square to change depending on sensor data captured by the Arduino Accessory. (code listing 2)

```java
void setup() {
    // make sure the screen will have fixed orientation
    orientation(PORTRAIT);
}

void draw() {
    // draw from the center of the shape
    rectMode(CENTER);

    // make a 50x50 pix square using the default color scheme
    rect(width/2, height/2, 50, 50);
}
```

Processing is a tool aimed at graphic artists and therefore it uses a paradigm where instead of having a ‘loop’, the main function in the program happens to be called ‘draw’. The code you write inside Processing’s IDE is Java, but it hides all the complex operations behind it. To check whether you have everything installed properly, follow the menu Sketch à Run on Device, as in Figure 9, this should compile the code and upload it automatically to the phone.

Once the App boots, you should see an image like Figure 10 on your phone’s screen. The App will boot directly and it will remain there. You will be able to look for it on your App menu and run it as many times as you want to.

Note: At the time of writing, Processing didn’t allow signing Apps. The process of signing an App is what validates it for distribution to other devices. Any Apps created with Processing will only work on the devices you upload them to directly. If you wanted to send your Apps to a friend, you should compile them using Eclipse, which is much more complicated at this point and will not be explained here. For example, the “Elektor_MIAU” application is signed, allowing anyone to download it from the Internet.

Make your App boot upon accessory connection
Now you made a very simple application
That runs on your phone, it’s time to make it boot when you plug an accessory to it. Here is when the Arduino ADK Tool for Processing comes into play. If you installed it as explained at [3], no problems arise if you just call it from the Processing IDE. The new tool needed for uploading accessory code to your Android device should show up under the Tools → Arduino ADK menu as shown in Figure 11.

When choosing that option from the menu, the IDE will open a dialogue window allowing you to type in the name of the app and the manufacturer of the accessory (Figure 12). That is what Android Accessories need to identify the App to connect to. You will have to make this match with the code on Arduino, as shown below in code listing 3.

You could now modify code listing 1 where we were calling the HelloCat application to call this new one.

\(\text{(code listing 3)}\)

Note that this is just a snippet of code to modify code listing 1 to make it call your first Accessory App for Android. Having done that and uploaded the code to your Arduino Mega ADK, whenever you plug your phone to the board, it will boot your drawing rectangle App, as pictured in Figure 13.

**Next month**
This was a brief introduction to creating accessories for Arduino and Apps on Android that connect to them. However, this is just an introduction. Follow us next month to see how to send data from Arduino to Android and vice-versa.

---

**Acknowledgements**

Our thanks are due to the team at Circuits@Home for their first work on the USB Host Library for Arduino and Philip Lindsay for his work on debugging the initial collection of official Arduino Libraries for Android.

**About the co-author**
Andreas Goransson is an interaction designer based in Malmö. Currently he is teaching software at Malmö University and he is writing a book about Android and Arduino together with David Cuartiellies.

**Internet Links & References**


DCF77 is a German time signal and standard-frequency radio station operating on the long wave. Its 77.5 kHz carrier signal has the relatively high power of 50 kW, meaning that the station can be received within a guaranteed range of 2000 km (1250 miles) from Frankfurt am Main under normal conditions.

The standalone data logger from September 2011 [1] records data for atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity provided by I²C sensors and indicates this on a liquid crystal display (LCD). The results can also be read over a USB link and displayed graphically on a PC using GNUplot. As the sensor modules used are digital, the hardware overheads are minimal and no alignment is required. The measurements are sampled at regular time intervals and saved to a serial EEPROM that requires no supply voltage to retain the readings. The measurement instrument runs for six to eight weeks on three AA batteries. A serial USB module enables data to be transferred to a PC for evaluation.

Since the first article was published in September 2011 a large number of readers have built this weather logger (a kit is available from Elektor comprising PCB, pro-

Following requests from numerous Elektor readers, the author of the USB Weather Logger with Long-term Storage (Elektor September 2011) has created an enhanced version with a DCF radio time signal module.

by Wilfried Wätzig (Germany)

The only alteration required is at Pin 23 of the microcontroller (Figure 1), where we

Figure 1. Update: New microcontroller with DCF module.
now connect the signal output from the DCF module. A DCF module from Pollin (PON contact connected to ground) and one from Conrad Electronics were both tested with this new hook-up. Both modules proved sensitive to interference from switchmode power supplies, low-energy lamp bulbs and suchlike. You need to reckon with a delay of several minutes before the module ‘acquires’ a solid signal, enabling the program to decode the DCF data. Alternatively the microcontroller can also use the built-in real-time clock (RTC).

**Enhanced functions**

Because the program code has been expanded (now nearly 12 KB), the **ATmega88** must be replaced by the pin-compatible **ATmega168**. The new program (version 1.1) for the microcontroller can be downloaded from the Elektor project page [2]. A pre-programmed ATmega168 is also available (order code 120113-41 [2]). The fuses of the ATmega168 remain the same as in the ATmega88 (see Table 1).

After switch-on the weather logger samples in Time Mode:

**DCF clock:**
The 1-second pulse from the real-time clock is used during synchronisation to the DCF signal.

**Output to the display:**

```plaintext
+++ xx hh:mm:ss xx = DCF-counter, hh:mm:ss = clock time err c b DD:MM:YY c = DCF-Error-Counter, b = DCF-Bit, DD:MM:YY = Date
```

Once the DCF clock is synchronised the symbol “DCF” appears in place of “+++”. Pressing switch S1 takes us back to the main program.

**Table 2. Settings and functions (keys S1, S2, S3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1 function menu</th>
<th>S2 function</th>
<th>S3 function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCF clock menu</td>
<td>Real-time clock menu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0: normal display</td>
<td>indicate pressure reading</td>
<td>indicate humidity reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: set time</td>
<td>advance hours</td>
<td>advance minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: set M/N</td>
<td>raise M: 0 to 6</td>
<td>clear N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: UART control</td>
<td>next</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: display readings</td>
<td>next</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1. Fuse settings for the ATmega168**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuses:</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXT.</td>
<td>0xF9</td>
<td>8 MHz internal oscillator : 8 =&gt; CPU-CLOCK = 1 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>0xDF</td>
<td>CKDIV8 enabled, brown-out disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>0x62</td>
<td>65 ms startup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3. Interactive commands for data sampling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h =help</td>
<td>Prints the commands available, i.e. # h=help/a=show-p/p#=print#/m#=set-fm#/c=clear/x=exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a =show-p</td>
<td>Prints the number of readings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p0 =print#</td>
<td>p0 prints readings with their unit of measurement, e.g. 123 12:30:00 T = 25.6 degC H = 43% P = 987.6 hPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1 =print#</td>
<td>p1 prints the figures alone, e.g. 123 12:30:00 256 43 9876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2 =print#</td>
<td>p2 prints the time axis in hours and the other values without units in the input format for GNUplot, e.g. 68.50 256 43 9876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p3 =print#</td>
<td>p3 prints date (Month/Day) and clock time (Hours/Minutes) along with the values (for Excel), e.g. 10 23 12 30 256 43 9876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m0 =set-fm#</td>
<td>Sets the number of readings per hour #=0 to 6 (60/30/20/15/12/10 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m6 =set-fm#</td>
<td>6 readings per hour, i.e. every 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c =clear</td>
<td>Clears the number of readings N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x =exit</td>
<td>Terminates the serial connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internet Links**

By Harry Baggen (Editor, Elektor Netherlands)

“I have this great analyser, you will have to try it some time. It has an amazing number of features for just over a thousand euro.” This is pretty much the beginning of a telephone conversation I had a while ago with AR Benelux, distributor of, among others, the Chinese brand Rigol. Yes, that did indeed sound very promising: a spectrum analyser with a range of up to 1.5 GHz and with a built-in tracking-generator and priced around the €/£1,000 mark (ex VAT) (USA: $16xx). Of course would I like the opportunity to examine this instrument thoroughly, as the former “Elektor benchtest” editor I do have a weak spot for test equipment!

An appointment was quickly made and after the production of the September 2012 edition I would have a few spare days to ‘play’ with this instrument, or so I thought. Now, before I realised it I was smack in the middle of the production of the next magazine and the evaluation period for the test instrument was about to expire. On top of it all it happened that Jan Buiting, our only in-house radio amateur, who was keen to take part in the evaluation of the instrument, would be going on holiday. Now, there we were, Elektor Labs engineer Ton Giesberts and the undersigned. How would we deal with this? We are both ‘DC-boys’, which is what radio amateurs would call us; the circuits we normally work on don’t operate above 100 kHz. Nevertheless I wanted to make a serious attempt at evaluating the capabilities of this analyser. So, we collected several RF circuits that were being worked on in the lab and sat down for the task at hand. We simply started measuring things!

Solid impression

The Rigol DSA815-TG is a spectrum analyser with a frequency range from 9 kHz to 1.5 GHz. Normally you could easily pay double that for an analyser with these specifications and that wouldn’t include a tracking generator, while this instrument has that built in as standard. Radio amateurs in particular will drool when looking at all the possibilities that this analyser has to offer. For its price the instrument can really be considered a bargain — finally an affordable analyser for hobbyists with a slightly longer purse!

The first thing you notice when unpacking the analyser is its weight. This is, at over 4 kilos (9 lbs), quite heavy, certainly in comparison with a digital oscilloscope at a similar price point. The finish is good, and the appearance is fortunately (unlike many other Chinese manufacturers) very modest with few bright colours. The instrument has both USB-host and USB device connections, so it is possible to plug in a USB memory stick as well as connect the analyser to a computer. There is even an Ethernet connection which allows you to control of the analyser remotely over a network.

After switching on, the 8” wide-screen display with a resolution of 800 x 480 pixels turns out to offer an excellent picture quality, it is still clearly readable at large viewing angles. The operating panel is adjacent to the display and has a large number of buttons and a rotary dial. All kinds of settings are indicated on the display around the measuring window. On the right are the menu entries which correspond to an adjacent column of buttons. This design has many similarities with those of other makes of scopes and analysers. However, every now and then there is the tendency to push on the screen, instead of the adjacent button, but perhaps one day there will be a version with a touch screen. In that respect we are spoilt with the present day mobile phones and tablets. Hopefully AR Benelux will be able to clean the greasy fingerprints off the screen!

Initial measurements

In the beginning you will likely have to struggle through all the menus in order to find what you are looking for. It is not that the menu layout is bad, far from it, but because the instrument has so many features and settings that it is sometimes hard to see the forest for the trees. Though amounting to some 220 pages the accompanying manual on the CD doesn’t offer a great deal of help with this either. Although every setting and function is described in detail, it is still very easy to become lost. However, after working with the analyser for a few weeks you will be able...
to find your way around the menus, this is from experience with
the newer scopes in our lab.
As a test, a prototype of a circuit with a small 433-MHz (ISM band)
transmitter, for tracking down model aeroplanes, was connected.
The 433-MHz carrier was easily found, the auto-button on the
analyzer then resulted in a zoomed-in version of the carrier,
positioned in the centre of the screen. Switching back to the full
analyzer range of 1.5 GHz shows that the second harmonic is only
about 12 dB smaller than the base frequency. Hmm, does that
meet the standards? We’ll have to follow that up.
In particular when measuring the characteristics of filters, is
the combination of analyzer and built-in generator ideal. The
behaviour of a circuit can be quickly established without the need
for any other equipment. A normalising function is very handy
here, which lets you compensate for any small deviations in the
generator/analyzer combination, before characterising a filter.
The analyzer offers many settings and measuring options when
looking at the test results on the screen, such as resolution-
bandwidth, sweep time, scale divisions, etc. The display shows
a copious amount of information without interfering with the
measurements. You can, of course, place various markers for
making measurements, and measurement results and settings
can be stored and exported. We could continue some more
with listing all the features, but we’ll leave it at this.
Considering the absence of our resident radio amateur we
didn’t do any further experiments with the analyzer, but even
after this short introduction we have a very positive impression
of the DSA815. The comparatively low price, in combination
with the many features and built-in tracking generator means
that this instrument deserves a prominent place on the wish list
of many a radio amateur or RF enthusiast.

p.s. Have a look at the top photo, where the Rigol is next to our
own Advantest analyzer. This instrument is at least 20 years old,
but the design of the control panel is remarkably similar!

Further information:
http://eu.rigol.com/
or national distributor

Beep-beep-beep, who’s there?

By Thijs Beckers (Elektor Editorial & Labs)
In our Elektor Labs designer Ton Giesberts has been working
on a circuit capable of helping to find your lost RC model plane
after it made an unfortunate landing somewhere into a corn
field or undergrowth. The prototype is built up and running
smoothly. But I wouldn’t be writing this piece if it wasn’t for
something strange happening while testing the circuit in our
labs. Apart from the receiver functioning correctly in conjunc-
tion with the transmitter module, the receiver also picks up a
repetitive signal that sounds like three short beeps, with an
interval of about a minute or so. When hooked up to a scope,
we see the three beeps look like they are Manchester-coded
communication signals. Although the receiver is tuned to the
433 MHz ISM band, frankly we are clueless about the origins
of these beeps. We surmised it could be the fire alarm sensor
installation or the burglar alarm system.
Apart from this, we noticed the receiver picked up the signal
generated by car alarm keys as well. When combined with an
oscilloscope, this could be ‘helpful’ when eavesdropping on car
alarm systems. Of course the system should be of the older
type, where only one-way communication was used (I recently
heard of car thieves using a transmitter-equipped RC helicopter
they hover over huge parking lots while transmitting bursts of
codes from up in the air. A small Wi-Fi camera attached under-
neath the helicopter provides a nice overview and when there’s
a car alarm system deactivated by the randomly generated
code, the scoundrels simply walk/drive up to the car, open the
doors and drive away, without having to smash any windows).
Another thing we noticed was the noise radiated by TFT screens
triggering the LED signal VU meter. It seemed to be originat-
ing from the (switching)
power supply. Both the
screen from the oscillo-
scope and the computer
screen are susceptible.
Perhaps a proper metal
shielding of the receiver
circuit wouldn’t be such
a bad idea.
In the mean time, our
three-beep-per-minute
source of interference
remained elusive. Perhaps
if I could find some time
and walk around with a
TAPIR [1]...

Further information:
http://eu.rigol.com/
or national distributor

Internet Link:
120354
Electricity Meter on the Web
An openEnergy, openSource gateway for S0-type power meters

Reducing each individual’s carbon footprint has been high on the Global Agenda for the last couple of years. There are many ways to achieve that, but first and foremost you need to know how much electricity is passing through your meter and emptying your wallet 24/7/365. Why not let the worldwide web and some clever technology help you keep tabs on your electricity consumption?

By Søren Mikkelsen (Denmark), with support from Hans Henrik Skovgaard (Denmark)

In a standard household you use a mix of different energy sources, where electricity is one of the most used. Some households are in fact powered by electricity only. Households connected to the AC power grid already have a power (electricity) meter, which can be monitored in different ways depending on the technology used. Some old power meters are ‘Ferrari’ devices with a mechanical counter for human reading only. More advanced power meters exist, capable of sending the power consumption data to the electricity provider.

In some cases it can be beneficial to be able to measure power consumption of individual devices in the household. Just recently it has been advised to install sub-metering on heat pumps in order to be able to track their electrical energy consumption, the ultimate aim being to discover if the heat pump is set up and operating correctly.

S0 interface
Various ways of measuring the electrical power consumption exist. This article will focus on power consumption data using a commercial power meter (or ‘meter head’) with an S0 interface and a specially designed Ethernet power meter gateway, for home construction.

The S0 interface is defined in the DIN 43864 standard. It describes a current interface for transmitting pulses from a pulsing meter to a tariff-metering device. The maximum voltage that can be applied to an S0 output is 27 volts DC, and the maximum load at the output is 27 mA. The duration of the pulse is typically around 30 ms.

The interface is not only used for electricity power meters but also for water meters and gas meters. The amount of energy (or water, gas) consumed and represented by a pulse, is defined by the device transmitting the pulses. In the case of electricity that could be 1000 pulses per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Using an S0 based sub meter usually calls for the meter to be inserted between the AC grid and the consuming device. In most countries this setup requires an authorised electrician due to the risk of working with electricity.

Some power meters installed by electricity providers already have an S0 interface. If the power meter contains an LED that flashes on the front of the power meter, there is a high probability that the meter contains an S0 interface.

Storing power consumption data
Counting the number of pulses is not enough — you also need to have a place to store the data being collected. Storing the client’s consumption data can either be done locally or on servers hosted outside the household (cloud based). The
amount of data and the bandwidth required for storing power consumption are not a big deal by today’s standards. Here we’ve elected to use an open source solution to store and present power consumption data. The solution originates from the openenergymonitor project [1]. That project has created a system based on PHP and the MySQL database. In terms of availability, you are unlikely to find a better solution. It’s open source, so you have full access to the source. But you don’t need to be a web-tool expert to use it. You can also use it from a hosted service for a modest fee (www.emoncms.org). But you can also host it on your own server or at any ‘web hotel’ provider that supports PHP and MySQL.

Figure 1. Circuit diagram of the Puls0 gateway for S0-compatible electricity meter modules. Four S0 inputs are provided.
The Puls0 Powermeter Gateway

The initial requirements for the Puls0 gateway were:

- four S0 inputs;
- 5 volt supply;
- Ethernet connectivity;
- OpenEnergyMonitor EmonCMS support;
- Visual indication on received pulses.

The schematic of the gateway appears in Figure 1. First off, unlike many other circuits designed today this design is made with leaded components only. This makes it possible for people with big thumbs and weak eyes (the author included) to solder the circuit without significant problems. All the prototypes of this circuit have been manufactured using PCBs from a professional board factory.

The Puls0 gateway consists of the following hardware blocks. Power supply, local storage, microcontroller, S0 interface and Ethernet interface. Let’s have a look at each of these.

The power supply around IC3 converts the input voltage to the required 3.3 volts used by the local storage, microcontroller and Ethernet interface block. The Ethernet circuit by itself requires up to 500 mA. An LM1086-3.3 regulator handles the conversion. A heatsink is also required since the regulator gets rather hot.

The local storage block consists of a Microchip SPI based serial EEPROM, IC4. It handles the local software settings, but also contains the web pages used for the user interface. A 1024-Kbit EEPROM is big enough to handle the web pages including graphics. This of course doesn’t have room for fancy flash based configuration pages. But a decent JavaScript /CSS/HTML based UI should be okay too.

The microcontroller is a Microchip PIC24HJ128GP202 16-bit, 40-MIPS device (IC2). It has 128 KBytes Flash memory and 8 KBytes RAM. In terms of speed this microcontroller is more than capable of handling the web server and other TCP/IP client functionality.

The S0 interface around OK2A/B and OK1A requires a higher voltage (approx. 24 V) to operate. This is provided by a step-up DC-DC converter (IC6). The input voltage to this converter is taken directly from the power adapter supplying the gateway. The DC-DC converter is based on the widely used MC34063 chip used in a billion devices on the globe. Each S0 interface port is isolated from the microcontroller with an optocoupler.

The Ethernet interface is based on the Microchip ENC28j60 Ethernet controller (IC5). The gateway uses an Ethernet connector with built in magnetics. It’s crucial to stick to the one shown here (X2). The ENC28j60 chip is very picky with the type of Ethernet connector used. Not all Ethernet connectors with built in magnetics can be used. The various connectors out there on the market are also not pin-compatible.

Construction and testing

The circuit board design for the Puls0 gateway appears in Figure 2. There is no special procedure for assembling the board. It is however a good idea to solder the different function blocks in steps, starting with the power supply. Then verify that the chips in each function block get the right voltage, and that there are no short circuits.

Pay special attention to the voltage regulator and the heatsink. The pair have to be mounted carefully to prevent any risk of short circuits.

Once you’re sure the chips get the right voltage, do verify that the Ethernet controller has the right Vcap (pin 14) voltage. This voltage should be around 2.5 volts. If that is the case, plug in an Ethernet cable that’s connected to an active network through a switch. Now the LEDs in the connector should start to flash.

Assuming that there is no short circuit, the circuit is ready for programming.

Adding software to the Puls0 gateway

Without software the Puls0 gateway wouldn’t be of much use. The software is applied to the box in two steps. First, the microcontroller firmware is downloaded. Next the web pages are put into the EEPROM. All software components for the project and the Eagle board design data are available free of charge from the Elektor website [2].

The PIC24HJ128GP202 microcontroller can be programmed using a Microchip PICKIT3 or similar. Remember to keep the circuit
powered by an external power supply while programming. In order for the S0 Gateway to operate properly the configuration webpages have to be present in the 1024-Kbit EEPROM. The lot can be downloaded with the built-in download functionality in the Powermeter gateway firmware. The built-in download functionality is accessed using this URL: http://192.168.X.X/mpfsupload.

Using the Puls0 Powermeter Gateway
For the initial setup, connect the S0 output on the power meter to the S0-1 input on the Puls0 gateway box as shown in Figure 3. A light duty 2-wire cable can be used as only 24 VDC is carried. The S0 interface supports cable lengths of up to 20 meters (60 ft.).

Now connect the Puls0 gateway’s Ethernet port with an Ethernet port on your router or switch. Then connect the 5-volt power supply to the power supply connector on the Puls0 gateway box. The green LED on the back of the Puls0 gateway box will start to flash. Every time a pulse from the power meter is detected the red LED flashes. If no pulses are detected, reverse the S0 cable wires (this could be due to a diode in the output path of the S0 interface).

Locating the web interface
The configuration of the Puls0 gateway is done using a web interface. In order to access the web interface, the IP address of the web-interface has to be known. Currently two ways exist to find the IP address: using a discovery application (Wizard) to find the IP address; using the DHCP IP client list in the Router that provides dynamic IP addresses.

Puls0 gateway configuration
Once the connection to the Puls0 gateway web-interface has been established, the connection settings for the openEnergyMonitor EmonCMS server have to be applied, see Figure 4.

You can find detailed instruction on how to set up the EmonCMS datalogging system on the openenergymonitor website.

Final thoughts
Although this project is targeted to the openEnergyMonitor platform, the firmware could be modified to handle other online data storage services. In terms of hardware however it is difficult to make radical changes without changing to the use of SMD components.

Internet Links
www.openenergymonitor.org
www.elektor.com/110462

Figure 3. Connection of an S0-compatible meter unit to the gateway by way of a simple 2-wire cable.

Figure 4. OpenEnergyMonitor server configuration.
A Library for the ElektorBus
The fast track to your own bus firmware

Exactly one year ago we presented software that lets you implement a PC-based controller for your own bus applications quickly and conveniently. Now we are extending this rapid development concept to include the firmware for the microcontroller nodes. The ElektorBus C library relieves developers of the tedious task of dealing with the bus protocol at the bit level. The library even includes its own hardware layer, which makes it independent of your choice of microcontroller. This creates attractive perspectives extending beyond the bus itself.

By Jens Nickel

With tricky projects, simply coming up with a bit of software that actually does what it’s supposed to do can sometimes be a major triumph. That’s how it was with the ElektorBus. In the course of our series of articles on the bus [1], we first had to develop the protocol functions. For that we usually downloaded firmware to the microcontrollers and used it to test the new functions.

However, in the course of time our expectations grew. For various types of bus nodes, such as experimental nodes with photosensors or relays or operational boards, we had to develop specific firmware each time. Although the basic structure was always the same, we first had to laboriously figure out where the code had to be modified in order to do something different, such as transmitting a numerical value instead of receiving one. There was also no getting round an detailed study of the protocol specs when we had to hard-code the bytes of a message to do something like energise or release a relay.

Many advantages
A library can be a real help in such situations. It hides the unchanging basic structure of the bus firmware behind a few function calls, allowing the actual application code to be short and relatively easy to understand. It independently computes the bytes that have to be transmitted on the bus, relieving application developers of the onerous task of bashing individual protocol bits. Finally, it makes the application code independent of the hardware, which means it is independent of the actual bus node boards and microcontrollers. This is important because we keep receiving questions about the possibility of using other microcontrollers, such as PIC devices. Fortunately, the C language has a standardised syntax and the compilers for a wide variety of microcontroller types observe the syntax rules. This makes it possible to write platform-independent application code (Figure 1) that can be ported from one type of board to another.

We call the library
Now it’s time to leave the theory behind and turn to practical matters. The following lines of code:

Elektor products and support

- Experimental node board (PCB 110258-1 or set of three boards 110258-1C3)
- RS485/USB converter, fully assembled and tested (110258-91)
- Stepper motor driver (PCB 110018-1)

- Free software download

All products and downloads are available via the web page for this article: www.elektor.com/120582
TransmitValue(OwnAddress, MasterAddress, 1, 0, TestLEDStatus);
TransmitValue(OwnAddress, MasterAddress, 2, 0, SensorValueRaw);

put together an ElektorBus message that transmits two numerical values (data units such as this are called parts) over two different channels – in the first case the status of the Test LED and in the second case a sensor reading in the range of -1023 to +1023.
The instruction
SendParts();

then transmits these parts over the bus within a message. We no longer need to worry about where the individual bytes must be located in the 16-byte message string or which bits must be set or cleared in the these bytes.
If these function calls seem familiar to you, you have been following our ElektorBus series with close attention. In November 2011 we presented a javascript library that you can use for developing your own bus controller [2]. At that time we intentionally chose a bus user interface based on HTML and javascript, so that it can be used on PCs as well as Android devices without any changes.
As much as possible, we have aligned the functions in the new library to the functions in the JSBus javascript library. This worked out fairly well with some functions, since javascript has a syntax similar to that of C. However, we had to take the considerably smaller memory of the microcontroller into account. One example of something that is not implemented in the C library is the possibility of collecting parts for different receivers and then automatically coding them to generate several messages. Instead, in this case a maximum of four parts can be put together for sending a message. The library stores these parts temporarily in a simple send buffer in the form of an array.

And it returns our call
There is also a similar buffer for received parts, which is filled by the library when a message addressed to the node has been received. After this the library calls the following function once for each of the parts:

void ProcessPart(struct Part part)
{
    ...
}

This function must be defined in the source code of the main bus routine, which is now entirely reserved for the main function and the actual application. Developers can flesh out the function ProcessPart(...) with code that responds to the received parts, which could for example be setpoint values for an actuator or some other command from the bus master. Developers can easily access the individual properties of the parts, such as transmitted numerical values, by using an expression such as part.Numvalue

(see the ‘Parts’ inset).
An illustrative example of application code is:

void ProcessPart(struct Part part)
{
    if ((part.Channel == 0) && (part.Parttype == PARTTYPE_VALUE2))
    {
        SwitchTestLED(part.Numvalue);
        SwitchRelay(part.Numvalue);
    }
}

Depending on the received numerical value, which in this case can only be 0 or 1, the Test LED on the board is either dark or lit. Another option is to energise or release a relay. The only difference between the functions SwitchTestLED(...) and SwitchRelay(...) is that the first function is provided by the library (every ElektorBus board should have a Test LED), while the second function is application specific and must be written entirely by the application developer (more about this later on).

There are also other (event-triggered) functions that can be called from the library. For each of these functions, there must be a definition in the main routine or in another project file that includes the ElektorBus C library in the code. The function body can always be supplemented with your own code, but this is not mandatory.
The following function is always called when the user presses the Test button:
This example implements a simple debugging feature that can be used to determine whether or not the software is actually running on the node. The functions presently implemented in the library are listed and briefly described in the 'Major Functions' inset.

The bus machine

Nothing has changed in the basic execution of the firmware. First the hardware and the node parameters (such as the address) are initialised, and then the code enters an infinite loop. Only after entering the loop can the node start performing application-specific tasks, such as reading sensor values via the ADC. Next comes the actual bus engine. It initially responds to any messages that have been received, including messages from the bus scheduler. If the node is a scheduled node and the scheduler asks it to send a message, SendFlag is set to initiate immediate transmission of a message. Otherwise the node, operating as a FreeBus node, transmits only in the FreeBus phase and only if it has something to transmit (SendEventFlag == TRUE). The algorithm that waits for the message confirmation from the receiver and repeats the transmission if necessary (since collisions can occur in the FreeBus phase) is also unchanged (see [3] for the relevant terminology).

All of this is now encapsulated in the library, and the application developer does not need to be concerned with the code for these functions. The developer only needs to know that SendEventFlag is set when the function SendParts(); is called, and that in this situation the message is not sent immediately, but only when the next FreeBus phase occurs. A different mechanism is incorporated for periodically queried (scheduled) nodes. When such a node receives a message from the scheduler advising that it’s at the head of the queue, the library first calls the function

```
void PreparePartsForScheduledMessage()
{
    ...
}
```

The definition of this function must also be present in the application code. Now the node can collect the current values of the appropriate parts (e.g. sensor values):

```
void PreparePartsForScheduledMessage()
{
    TransmitValue(OwnAddress, MasterAddress, 0, 0, SensorValueRaw);
}
```

In this case it is not necessary to call SendParts().

As the library contains the recurrent portions of the firmware, the main loop can be kept nice and short, as illustrated in Listing 1. The names of the function calls are self-explanatory. The functions ApplicationSetup() and GetApplicationData() must be implemented by the application developer. For example, you could initialise an ADC and then periodically read in sensor values.

Hardware functions

You can use the following code to initialise the ADC:

```
void ApplicationSetup()
{
    ElektorBus_ADC_Setup(0);
}
```

The functions ElektorBus_ADC_Setup(0) initialises the ADC (ADC channel 0). The underlying instructions (specific values must be writ-
A LIBRARY FOR THE ELEKTORBUS

Fonctions of this sort are contained in a separate small library located in the files ElektorBusBoard.h and ElektorBusBoard.c. By contrast, the source code of the actual ElektorBus C library is located in the files ElektorBusLibrary.h and ElektorBusLibrary.c (see Figure 2).

The reason for this separation is that if someone decides to port their application from one board to another board with a different microcontroller or a different pinout, they can include not only the main source code and the application code in the ported firmware, but also the ElektorBusLibrary.h and ElektorBusLibrary.c files. They only have to redo the implementation of the functions in the file ElektorBusBoard.c file – and with a bit of luck, another developer may have already done this for the board concerned. We can also use the #define directives, which are a very nice feature of the C language.

Before the actual compilation of the source code, the preprocessor searches the code for the expression TESTLED_PIN and replaces each instance with the number ‘4’. If you (as the developer) always use the defined abstract expressions in your code, the source code of the bus application (and the bus library) can always remain unchanged, regardless of which port pin is used for a particular purpose, such as connection to the Test LED. If you port the application to a different board, it’s only necessary to adjust the #define directives.

**Board specs**

A bus hardware library of this sort is especially worthwhile if there is general agreement on a set of basic functions that every ElektorBus board must provide. Along with the previously mentioned Test LED and Test button, we propose the following:

- Up to seven additional LEDs connected to a common set of pins (port) named LED_PORT (LED1, LED2, etc., where LED0 is the Test LED) and accessible via a register
- Up to seven additional buttons connected to a BUTTON_PORT (Button1, Button2, etc., where Button0 is the Test button)
- A set of pins containing the RX/TX pins and two I/O pins for the DriverEnable and ReceiverDisable functions for RS485 communication (ELEKTORBUS_PORT)
- A set of pins whose leads are brought out to a connector for additional hardware (EXTENSION_PORT) – this port can comprise up to eight digital I/O pins or optionally up to eight analogue inputs

Corresponding hardware-independent expressions for all of these features are defined in the ElektorBusBoard.h file. They should be used as much as possible in the application code, for example for controlling the relay in the application-specific function SwitchRelay() (see Listing 2). The following expression in that code

```c
#define LED_PORT_OUT PORTD
#define TESTLED_PIN 4

void SwitchRelay(unsigned char relayStatus)
{
    if (relayStatus == 0)
    {
        // Set pin to low
        EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigital_Low(EXTENSION_DIGITAL0_PIN);
    }
    else
    {
        // Set pin to high
        EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigital_High(EXTENSION_DIGITAL0_PIN);
    }
}
```

EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigital_Low(EXTENSION_DIGITAL0_PIN)

is a macro that is also defined in ElektorBusLibrary.h. It causes digital I/O pin 0 of EXTENSION_PORT to be set low, resulting in the release of the relay. As it is unlikely that you will always want to connect the relay to pin 0 of EXTENSION_PORT (which is PC0 on the experimental board), you should put your own #define directive in the source code of your main routine:

```c
#define RELAY_SwitchPin EXTENSION_DIGITAL0_PIN

EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigital_Low(RELAY_SwitchPin);
```

If the relay connection is changed to a different port pin during the course of development, you only need to change the previously mentioned #define directive.

**Node file**

We previously mentioned the instruction

```c
TransmitValue(OwnAddress, MasterAddress, 1, 0, TestLEDStatus);
```

which allows us to access the node address via the variable OwnAddress. The bus library also needs to know the node address so that it can decide which messages are addressed to the node. The bus library includes functions for determining the node parameters at software launch time. These functions are located in another set of files named ElektorBusNode.h and ElektorBusNode.c. At present the node address is entered in the corresponding function as a hard-
MICROCONTROLLERS

coded value:

```c
unsigned char GetNodeAddress()
{
    return 5;
}
```

However, we intend to implement dynamic node addressing at a later date in this project.

Example software

As you might expect, we again have example software [4] for this instalment of the ElektorBus series. The project for AVR Studio 5 includes all the files mentioned above, along with an example application. Actually there are three example applications, which you can select as desired by means of a directive at the beginning of the `ElektorBusNode.h` file:

```c
#define DEVICE NODE_PHOTOSENSOR
```

The node is then assigned the corresponding address (5, 6 or 7) when the software starts up, and the firmware determines whether the node is scheduled or not. Of course, you can adapt the addresses in the `ElektorBusNode.c` file to suit your own requirements.

The hardware-dependent files `ElektorBusBoard.h` and `ElektorBusBoard.c` are tailored to the small experimental node board. However, the hex file is too big for the flash memory of an ATmega88, which must be replaced by the pin-compatible (and not significantly more expensive) ATmega328. As the bus library is intended to form the basis for further development, an additional requirement for ElektorBus boards is at least 32 KB of flash memory in the microcontroller; 64 KB or more is preferable. For the example

Figure 3. All you need to run the example application is an RS485 to USB converter and an experimental node board, which must be fitted with an ATmega328.

Figure 4. For the third example application, the experimental node board is connected to the stepper motor driver described in the June 2012 issue of Elektor. We used a small stepper motor from Ming Jong [9].
software you need only one experimental node board, along with an RS485 to USB converter (see Figure 3).

Motor control lite

In order to try out the software, you must connect a photosensor or a relay to the EXTENSION_PORT of the experimental node board (on pin header K4 with 5 V, GND, and PC0–PC6). The circuitry for the photosensor (you can use a potentiometer instead) and the relay extension is described in installment 8 of the ElektorBus series [5]. As a special treat, we have included a third application: a simple controller for a stepper motor. For this you need to connect the Elektor stepper motor driver board [6][7] to the experimental node board as shown in Figure 4. Incidentally, this is a sort of sneak preview of an upcoming ElektorBus article in which we will describe a bus-compatible stepper motor driver board.

The download [4] also includes a UIBus folder with a very simple HTML file for controlling all of this from a PC. Simply drag it onto the desktop and run ElektorBusBrowser.exe [8]. Start by launching the scheduler by means of the corresponding HTML button (Figure 5). After the original firmware has been downloaded to the ATmega328, you should see sensor readings. In addition, the red Test LED on the board should toggle when you press the Test button on the board. The LED status is also shown in the radio button on the PC.

If NODE_RELAY is selected in the firmware and a relay is connected, you can energise and release the relay. You can also do this manually on the board with the Test button.

If instead you include #define DEVICE NODE_MOTORCONTROL in the firmware, you can cause the stepper motor to move 1,000 steps forward or backward from the PC.

Outlook

There’s still a lot to be done, since the bus library is presently only available in an initial version and contains only the most essential functions. Among other things, we should also implement interval functions (for periodic transmission of sensor values from nodes) and in connection with these, functions for the initialisation of timers, etc.
This will give us a nice little library that allows us to control a variety of microcontroller functions quite independently of the type of IC that is used. We have already checked the basic feasibility of this approach with an ATxmega 256, which will be fitted on an upcoming Elektor board. This creates possibilities for developing a sort of Elektor firmware library that can also be used for other projects (not just the ElektorBus). It’s a very attractive idea to think that Elektor projects from other electronics enthusiasts could be ported very easily to your favourite microcontroller.

We will keep you posted on this and more at


Internet Links


**Figure 5. A very simple HTML user interface for trying out the three example applications.**

Elektor firmware library that can also be used for other projects (not just the ElektorBus). It’s a very attractive idea to think that Elektor projects from other electronics enthusiasts could be ported very easily to your favourite microcontroller.

We will keep you posted on this and more at


**Major functions in the ElektorBus C library**

**Functions and variables implemented in ElektorBusLibrary.c**

void SetValue(sender, receiver, channel, mode, setvalue)

Puts an additional part in the send buffer that sets a target value for an actuator.

----------------------------------

void TransmitValue(sender, receiver, channel, mode, currentvalue)

Puts an additional part in the send buffer that represents the actual value of a sensor/actuator.

void SendParts()

Encodes all parts stored in the send buffer into a message and transmits the message.

----------------------------------

void SwitchTestLED(unsigned char ledStatus)

Switches the Test LED on (ledStatus = 1) or off (ledStatus = 0).

----------------------------------

void ToggleTestLED()

Toggles the Test LED.
TestLEDStatus
This variable holds the status of the Test LED (1 = on; 0 = off).

TestButtonToggleStatus
This variable toggles between 0 and 1 each time the Test button is pressed.

OwnAddress
The address of the node.

MasterAddress
The address of the master node for bus control.

FreeBusPriority
Indicates how the node repeats a failed transmission and after how many FreeBus phases.

IsScheduled
Indicates whether the node is scheduled (periodically queried) or not (1 or 0, respectively).

NodeDevice
A number that can be used to distinguish different bus applications (devices) in the same source code (e.g. photosensor = 1; relay = 2).

Functions that must be implemented in the main routine (with or without code)

void ApplicationSetup()
Called before the start of bus communication; can be used for purposes such as initialising an ADC or connected hardware.

void GetApplicationData()
Called periodically; can be used for purposes such as querying connected sensors.

void TestButtonClicked()
Called when the Test button is pressed.

void ProcessPart(struct Part part)
After a message is received, it is decoded into parts (maximum four). This routine is called once for each part. The application can use this for purposes such as responding to a command from the bus master. All properties of the part can be accessed via the variable part (see the ‘Parts’ inset).

void PreparePartsForScheduledMessage()
If a node is scheduled, the scheduler periodically requests it to sent messages. When the scheduler receives such a message, the library calls this function. The application code can use this to assemble the current parts to be transmitted, such as readings from a sensor.

Important functions, macros and defines for the hardware layer

void ElektorBus_ADC_Setup(unsigned char ADCchannel)
Initialises the ADC (single-shot, reference voltage = microcontroller supply voltage).

unsigned short ElektorBus_ADC_GetValue(unsigned char ADCchannel)
Causes the ADC to sample an input voltage and return the sample.

void EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigitalDirection_Output(Pin)
Sets the mode of a digital pin of EXTENSION_PORT to output. Pin is the physical pin number within the pin set of EXTENSION_PORT (e.g. PC0 with Port C and Pin = 0)

void EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigitalDirection_Input(Pin)
Sets the mode of a digital pin of EXTENSION_PORT to input.

void EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigital_High(Pin)
Sets a digital pin of EXTENSION_PORT to the High state.

void EXTENSION_PORT_SetDigital_Low(Pin)
Sets a digital pin of EXTENSION_PORT to the Low state.

void EXTENSION_PORT_Digital_PinStatus(Pin)
Queries the status of a digital pin of EXTENSION_PORT (==1 High; ==0 Low).

EXTENSION_DIGITAL0_PIN
EXTENSION_DIGITAL1_PIN
etc.

These expressions should be used for Pin instead of numbers, since this makes it very easy to port the code from one board to another board with a different pinout.
Flowcode 5 is one of the world’s most advanced graphical programming languages for microcontrollers (PIC, AVR, ARM and dsPIC/PIC24). The great advantage of Flowcode is that it allows those with little to no programming experience to create complex electronic systems in minutes.

www.elektor.com/flowcode

E-Blocks are small circuit boards each of which contains a block of electronics that you would typically find in an electronic or embedded system. There are more than 40 separate circuit boards in the range, from simple LED boards to more complex boards like device programmers, Bluetooth and TCP/IP. E-blocks can be snapped together to form a wide variety of systems that can be used for teaching/learning electronics and for the rapid prototyping of complex electronic systems. Separate ranges of complementary software, curriculum, sensors and applications information are available.

MIAC (Matrix Industrial Automotive Controller) is an industrial grade control unit which can be used to control a wide range of different electronic systems including sensing, monitoring and automotive. Internally the MIAC is powered by a powerful 18 series PICmicro device which connects directly to the USB port and can be programmed with Flowcode, C or assembly. Flowcode is supplied with the unit. MIAC is supplied with an industrial standard CAN bus interface which allows MIACs to be networked together.

Flowkit provides In Circuit Debugging for a range of Flowcode applications for PIC and AVR projects:

• Start, stop, pause and step your Flowcode programs in real time
• Monitor state of variables in your program
• Alter variable values
• In circuit debug your Formula Flowcode, ECIO and MIAC projects
Flowcode 5 is one of the world's most advanced graphical programming languages for microcontrollers (PIC, AVR, ARM and dsPIC/PIC24). The great advantage of Flowcode is that it allows those with little to no programming experience to create complex electronic systems in minutes.

New features in Flowcode 5
Flowcode 5 is packed with new features that make development easier including:

- New C code views and customization
- Simulation improvements
- Search and replace function
- New variable types and features, constants and port variables
- Automatic project documentation
- New project explorer makes coding easier
- Implementation of code bookmarks for program navigation
- Complete redesign of interrupts system allows developers access to more chip features
- Compilation errors and warnings navigate to icons
- Disable icons feature
- Improved annotations
- Improved links to support media
- Support for MIAC expansion modules and MIACbus

Formula Flowcode is a low cost robot vehicle which is used to teach and learn robotics, and to provide a platform for competing in robotics events. The specification of the Formula Flowcode buggy is high with direct USB programming, line following sensors, distance sensors, 8 onboard LEDs, sound sensor, speaker and an E-blocks expansion port. The buggy is suitable for a wide range of robotics exercises from simple line following through to complete maze solving. E-blocks expansion allows you to add displays, connection with Bluetooth or Zigbee, and GPS.

ECIO devices are powerful USB programmable microcontrollers with either 28 or 40 pin standard DIL (0.6”) footprints. They are based on the PIC 18 series and ARM 7 series microcontrollers. ECIO is perfect for student use at home, project work and building fully integrated embedded systems. ECIO can be programmed with Flowcode, C or Assembly and new USB routines in Flowcode allow ultra rapid development of USB projects including USB HID, USB slave, and USB serial bus (PIC only). ECIO can be incorporated into your own circuit boards to give your projects USB reprogrammability.

More information and products at:
www.elektor.com/eblocks
SDN – Software Defined NIC
Microcontroller Ethernet card

Many off-the-shelf network interface cards (NICs) have the disadvantage of using expensive hardware and often require substantial investment of time and software development before success is achieved. We show here just how little hardware you can get away with if you only need to send data onto a network. To demonstrate we build a dirt-cheap IP network camera from an old web cam.

By Dr. Merten Joost (Germany)

Our series of articles on the SDR AVR featured in the last few editions of Elektor was a good illustration of just what can be achieved with a modest 8-bit AVR microcontroller. You may find it difficult to believe but when clocked at 20 MHz and with the help of very few peripheral components it is also possible to use just such a microcontroller to send Ethernet packets onto a network! To show how this ‘Software Defined Network Interface Card (SDN)’ can be built it will first be necessary to resort to a little bit of theory.

The TCP Model

Working with networks it is not long before you come across the standard OSI reference model for network communication. In this article however we use the TCP/IP model because it comes closer to reality.

From the diagram in Figure 1 it can be seen that the model consists of four layers which build on one another. The lowest layer is the network access layer, here the network packets are sent onto the Ethernet cable. Next up is the network layer which ensures that the network packets find their way through the Internet. This network layer establishes a communication link between two computers connected together via the Internet. On top of this is the transport layer which provides communication between processes on the computers. The best known of these protocols is the TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), which establishes point to point communication between two processes. In contrast to IP (Internet Protocol), TCP guarantees that the packets arrived intact and in the correct order. This is achieved by the receiver sending an acknowledgement onto the network to indicate correct packet reception or otherwise. There are also other protocols that are less well known at this level: The UDP (User Datagram Protocol) differs from the TCP protocol in that it is not secure, it doesn’t guarantee arrival or in fact in which order the packets are received. This however gives the opportunity to broadcast data which the TCP does not allow. Broadcasting refers to the sending of a message to multiple recipients on the network. The uncertainty in the data transfer should never the less be put into perspective and packets can be resent if it is determined they were lost.

The highest layer of the TCP/IP model is the application layer, which uses the underlying transport layer protocols to build a host to host connection. The most well know example of a TCP protocol is the HTTP which takes care of communication between a web server and a web browser. Some applications use UDP despite the possibility of unreliable transfer. One of these is NFS (Net File System) from Sun microsystems, which allows access of files over a network on UDP.

Packing the packets

Each layer takes the data it is passed by the layer above and embeds it in its own frame. Contained in the frame is information to ensure that the packet arrives at the receiver processor. Some protocols place a header before the data, other append...
a trailer to the data. An overview showing how each data packet is constructed for transmission over an Ethernet cable is given in Figure 2. User data is provided with a header by the application (a web server for example) and forwarded to the TCP layer. This adds an additional header (TCP header) onto the complete packet, this header contains amongst other things a unique number. In addition the TCP header contains a so-called port number which is read during the receive processing to ensure the data arrives at the target computer. At the same time the header may also contain acknowledgement of the reception of a previous packet. The packet is now passed on to the IP layer. This layer also adds its own header to the packet which may for example contain the IP address of the sending and receiving computers. Following this it is passed to the network hardware where the packet is further expanded. In addition to the Ethernet header, which amongst other things contains the MAC addresses of the computers involved, the network card will calculate the checksum according to the CRC32 process and add it as a trailer to the packet. Finally a preamble is added. While a software solution to the NIC reduces hardware it will be necessary for the software to construct the header, trailer and preamble for the packet.

**The electrical layer**

For simplicity the description will be limited to the 10-Mbit Ethernet standard. In its original form [1] coaxial cable was used as the transport medium carrying a differential signal with a voltage swing of ±0.7 V. The twisted pair cable in use today carries a signal with a level of around ±2.5 V. Before the digital data is sent over the cable it undergoes a process of Manchester coding according to IEEE 802.3. This process encodes a digital ‘1’ as a rising edge and a ‘0’ as a falling edge (see Figure 3). This coding method indirectly embeds a clock signal in the data signal guaranteeing a signal edge change for each bit of information. Sending a 10 Mbit/s data stream will therefore produce a transmission frequency of 20 MHz. Figure 3 also shows the preamble which precedes the data in each Ethernet packet. The preamble is eight bits long consisting of alternating ones and zeroes except for the last two bits which are both ‘1’ to indicate end of preamble and start of data. The data is sent in ‘little-endian’ format so that the least significant bit goes first. After the body of data comes a CRC32 checksum consisting of four bytes.

The specification indicates that each Ethernet packet must be between 72 and 1,526 bytes long. Should there be only a small amount of data to send it will be necessary to fill the packet with data until it reaches the minimum length. It is important to be aware of this in the implementation. Connecting a 10 Mbit/s card to 100 Mbit/s capable equipment results in a fall back of the network communication speed to 10 Mbit/s. Network devices are backward compatible so that overall network speed is limited by the slowest device on the net. For identification purposes network devices will send out short pulses at regular intervals when the net is not busy indicating...
its transmission capability to a partner. At 10 Mbit/s this NLP (Normal Link Pulse) consists of a 100 ns pulse transmitted every 16 ms (±8 ms). For our purposes this pulse will be generated in software.

**AVR NIC**

Comparing the data rate with the processor clock raises the question of how it is possible to send and receive a 20 MHz signal with a processor clocked at 20 MHz? The short answer is that it is not possible. The simple process of receiving the data stream and storing it to memory requires a faster processor clock. Any attempt to interpret the data at the same time is just out of the question.

Without the possibility to receive data, communication according to TCP is also not possible. It specifies that received packets must be acknowledged, implying the need for a bidirectional capability. The UPD communication protocol however specifies no acknowledge. This introduces a degree of uncertainty in the transmission path because no handshake is implemented but for the same reason achieves a higher communication bandwidth. This allows transmission of streamed video and audio which can then be received by any computer connected to this local network.

Just sending the data clocked at 20 MHz is quite an achievement in itself; as well as reading the data from memory in real time it must be Manchester encoded, sent out at the correct time. In addition it is necessary to check the data length and append
the CRC32 checksum. All we need from a hardware point of view is an inverting 8-bit buffer (74HC240) with tri-state outputs and an 8-bit shift register (74HC299) with parallel input and serial output – see the circuit in Figure 4. The microcontroller outputs data in the form of two nibbles. Using four inverters from IC2 we get eight bits in total, to provide inverted Manchester coding. These eight bits are loaded in parallel to shift register IC3 and clocked out in serial at 20 MHz. The data stream passes through the inverting buffer where two cells are wired in parallel to provide additional drive current onto the Ethernet cable. This process inverts the signal again so that it now has the correct phase when it appears on the cable. The cable itself is terminated at either end by a voltage divider consisting of two 100 Ω resistors connected between Vcc and ground. This ensures that the quiescent voltage level of the cable is Vcc/2. A control signal switches the buffer outputs to high impedance when there is no data to be transmitted. When data is to be sent the buffer output is enabled producing a differential signal with a voltage swing of around ±2 V. There is no requirement for a coupling transformer; the signal simply connects to the cable via an 8-way RJ45 modular connector.

**Ethernet calculations**

In order to send the packets of data in real time it will first be necessary to store the data together with the entire header and trailer information in an area of RAM so that the microcontroller has nothing to calculate when the packet is transmitted. This means that all the header variables and the checksum must be calculated and stored before transmission.

Figure 5 shows the construction and contents of the header used here. The Ethernet header consists of three fields. The transmitters MAC address can be freely assigned as long as it is not the same as other devices on the local net. When just one target computer is known its MAC address can be used here. Alternatively the MAC broadcast address can be used (six bytes containing 0xFF). Using this option means theoretically that any computer in the world could be the receiver. The last header field is the ‘type’ indicating which protocol is implemented in the frame data. In this case the constant value 0x0800 is used indicating it can be treated as an IP packet.

Some of the IP header fields can be assigned fixed constants. These include among other things the IP version number, the packet lifetime and UDP as the transport layer protocol. The sender and receivers IP address can be constants as they will be dependant on the values used by the local net. For broadcasting the last bits of the corresponding net mask are filled with ‘1’s (the netmask divides the address into the actual network address and the subscriber in the sub-network). Using a network...
address of 192.168.1.0 and a net mask of 255.255.255.0 gives the broadcast address 192.168.1.255. There are also fields which need to be calculated for each packet: The ‘total length’ field for example contains the length of the IP packets (header plus data). The packet length information can be different every time to allow the transmission of different amounts of data. In addition a checksum of the IP header is calculated and contained in the ‘IP Header Checksum’ field. An option allows each packet to be identified by a consecutive value written to the ‘Identification’ field.

The ports of the sending and receiving processes are registered in the UDP header. This will generally be a constant value and must correspond with the port of the receiving processes. Port numbers below 1,000 should be avoided because this range includes the so-called ‘well known ports’ where processes would require special privileges to bind a network socket to an IP address. The ‘UDP length’ field is similar to the ‘IP length’ field, its value is dependant on the packet size so must be calculated for each packet. The UDP checksum is fortunately optional and is not calculated in this version.

Next the total packet length is checked to make sure it complies with the minimum packet length restriction. When the packet length is found to be too short its size is padded out with additional ‘padding bytes’ to increase its length. The actual value of the padding bytes is arbitrary. Once this is completed the checksum on the complete data packet can be calculated. The Ethernet preamble is not included in the checksum calculation but the data and padding bytes will be. The resulting CRC32 checksum value is now added to the end of the packet. The source code for the CRC32 calculation routine has been borrowed from the Linux kernel; it was compiled, disassembled and heavily optimised by hand to improve the routine’s efficiency.

A library for the GNU-Assembler has been produced which contains routines to perform all the tasks outlined above and is C compatible. It can be used with the AVR-GCC (in AVR studio 5 for example) to program all the applications. The library has two functions that are useful here; UDPInit() expects a pointer value as a parameter which points to an area in memory where the complete Ethernet packet will be stored. The routine stores all the static header information starting at this memory location. It then goes on to initialise the 8-bit timer0 so that every 13 ms an interrupt routine is called which sends the NLP. The data is placed 50 Bytes after the start of the packet storage location. The second function UDPSend() calculates the header information from the data packets, corrects the packet length when necessary, calculates the CRC32 checksum and sends the packet to the net. This function expects two pointer values as parameters; the first points to the beginning of the packets in memory while the second points to the end location of the actual data.

Up and running
The SDN needs just six LSBs from any free port of an AVR microcontroller. Four of these are used to transfer the data value while the other two control the shift register and the tri-state inverter bus driver. The controller is clocked from an external 20 MHz oscillator which also clocks the sparse component.

IP Cam
For test purposes an old parallel port camera was connected to free pins of the microcontroller. The driver code ‘cam.c’ and header ‘cam.h’ for the camera was inspired by an old GPL DOS driver which was ported to the microcontroller. The microcontroller reads the camera data line by line and creates a UDP packet for each line, prefixing the corresponding line number. The PC software ‘canvas.exe’ takes the UDP packets and displays the image line by line. It achieves a frame rate of approximately two frames per second which is often sufficient for surveillance applications. This is a good demonstration of the capability of the software defined NIC to make an IP capable camera with a hardware cost of just 10 Euro.

Those of you interested in this demonstration should note that the camera used is a ‘Creative Labs Video Blaster WebCam II, Model 1100001424’ for parallel port operation, which can be found for sale on-line auction sites.
software defined nic
count with just IC2 and IC3 means that the entire circuit can be laid out on a small single sided PCB. The PCB layout files along with the firmware source files for this project are available to download for free from the Elektor web page for this article [2]. Figure 6 shows the prototype board developed by the author.

In the AVR Studio environment it is necessary to add the file ‘udp.S’ in the source files for the project. The listing ‘udp_avr.c’ is a simple test program which reserves a 54 byte area of memory for the payload. The first 50 bytes are reserved for the header while the last four bytes contain the checksum. In order to send small packets without the need to reallocate memory area every time the send function provides a second parameter which points to end of the transmit data area. When the circuit is connected to a network and a (free) copy of the packet capture software Wireshark [3] is running on the PC, incoming data packets can be viewed in great detail.

The Author
Dr. Merten Joost is a lecturer at the university of Koblenz, Germany, and lectures on the subjects of digital electronics, Microcontrollers and Robotics. The contents of this article are the basis of his lecture on microcontrollers [4], he also specialises on the basics of computer networks and efficient microcontroller programming.

If we only used electronics to process existing signals, we would be missing an important aspect of electronics: generating oscillating signals, as if by magic. Oscillators are important parts of many devices and are used for a wide variety of purposes. For example, they can be used to generate audible signals or test signals for checking out circuits and modules.

By Burkhard Kainka (Germany)

**RC oscillators**
Everyone knows the unpleasant whistling that can occur with a public address system. It results from acoustic feedback between the loudspeaker and the microphone. The pitch of the tone varies from one situation to the next, and the effect can only be prevented by increasing the distance between the system components or reducing the gain.

In theory, any circuit or system with sufficient feedback can oscillate. The feedback path may be purely electronic, such as feedback from a signal output to an input. A necessary condition is the right phase relationship, which is present with a two-stage amplifier.

The circuit in Figure 1 is similar to that of a multivibrator, but with adjustable feedback. A multivibrator always generates square-wave signals, but the circuit shown here can also generate sine waves or other waveforms. The feedback can be adjusted with the volume control to the point where weak oscillation just starts to occur. The waveform in this situation is usually sinusoidal.

It is also possible to generate an oscillating signal with a single transistor, even though it has a 180-degree phase shift. The required additional 180-degree phase shift can be achieved by connecting several RC networks in series. The phase-shift oscillator shown in Figure 2 generates a sine-wave signal at approximately 800 kHz, which is ideal for purposes such as practicing your Morse code or providing a test signal for checking out audio amplifiers.

A working phase-shift oscillator can also be built using a BS170 field effect transistor. The circuit in Figure 3 is designed with very high resistance values and oscillates at a frequency of 10 Hz. It draws a very low operating current of approximately 30 µA.

**Ring oscillators**
Up to now we have used one-stage or two-stage amplifiers to build oscillators. What happens if you have a circuit with three common-emitter stages? You would actually expect the feedback to be negative, since the overall phase shift is 180 degrees. However, in practice the circuit oscillates (Figure 4). The oscillating frequency rises with increasing supply voltage and can rise as high as 1 MHz.

What is happening here? We basically have a three-stage amplifier with negative feedback and very high voltage gain. However, each of the stages also causes a small time delay in addition to its gain. At a very specific frequency, the combination of these three delays results in an additional 180-degree phase shift. The negative feedback therefore turns into positive feedback at this frequency, and the result is oscillation. If you want to use a circuit of this sort as an amplifier for very low input signal levels rather than an oscillator, you must do everything possible to prevent any form of positive feedback. With such high gain it is not especially easy to prevent parasitic oscillations.

It’s easier to build a three-stage oscillator...
than a three-stage amplifier. The lower the average collector current, the higher the impedance of the circuit – and the internal capacitances of the transistors have a stronger effect with increasing impedance. This is why the time delay is greater with a lower supply voltage, resulting in a lower oscillation frequency.

A circuit of this sort consists of a ring of individual amplifier stages, which is why it is called a ring oscillator. The same effect can also be achieved with five, seven or nine stages. The only condition that has to be satisfied is that there is negative DC feedback. By contrast, with an even number of stages the result will always be a static flip-flop.

A three-stage ring oscillator can be operated with very high resistance values and therefore very low power consumption. With three 1-MΩ collector resistors, the oscillator operates with a supply voltage as low as 0.5 V and consumes less than 1 µA. This means that a BPW34 photodiode in the sun, acting as a miniature solar cell, can provide enough power to operate the oscillator (Figure 5). The frequency of the output signal is approximately 5 kHz. The frequency rises with increasing light level, so you might be able to put the circuit to good use as a light sensor.

You may be wondering how this circuit can oscillate at just 5 kHz, entirely without capacitors. This seems strange, considering that the internal capacitance of a transistor is only a few picofarads. The answer to this puzzle is what is called the Miller effect (see Figure 4). The Miller effect

The Miller effect

The voltage gain of a common-emitter amplifier stage is typically around 100. This holds true up to fairly high frequencies, but sometimes not as high as you might wish. Although the unity gain frequency of the BC547 is approximately 300 MHz (the current gain drops to 1 at 300 MHz), the upper limit frequency of this amplifier circuit is much lower, especially if the circuit is designed with fairly high resistance values. The culprit here is the internal junction capacitances of the transistor.

The base–collector capacitance $C_{bc}$ has an especially strong influence, even though it is only around 5 pF with a BC547. This is due to the Miller effect. The Miller capacitance $C_m$ (i.e. $C_{bc}$) between the input and the output of the inverting amplifier is charged and discharged from two sides. For example, if the base voltage rises by 1 mV, the collector voltage simultaneously drops by 100 mV. This means that 100 times as much charge must be supplied. The net effect is that there appears to be a capacitor connected to the input with a value equal to the Miller capacitance multiplied by the voltage gain, which in this case would be around 500 pF. The combination of this capacitance and the internal resistance of the connected signal source forms a low-pass filter that drastically reduces the upper limit of the amplifier bandwidth.

For an amplifier this means that if wide bandwidth is important, you should keep the circuit resistances as low as possible. In addition, in some cases it can be worthwhile to work with lower voltage gain, for example by reducing the output impedance. Another good option is to use special HF transistors with much lower junction capacitance.

In the case of oscillators, the Miller capacitance allows us to build oscillators without using capacitors to determine the frequency, since the transistor itself provides the necessary capacitance.
inset), which causes the capacitance seen at the input to be the product of the collector–base capacitance and the voltage gain. Once you know this, you can easily connect additional capacitors between the collector and base leads to generate very low frequencies (Figure 6). With three 100-nF capacitors, the output frequency is approximately 1 Hz.

Three-phase LED blinker
Attractive lighting effects can be generated with such low frequencies. The aim of the circuit shown in Figure 7 is to use three LEDs to generate a pleasant flickering effect. This is a three-phase oscillator in which each of the three LEDs lights up in a different phase. The LED current is approximately sinusoidal, resulting in gentle transitions. Depending on whether you connect the circuit directly to the 9 V supply voltage or use

An ATtiny13 microcontroller is used to control the LED states. The code below demonstrates how the LED states are controlled in a three-phase ring oscillator.

```
regfile = "attiny13.dat"
$crystal = 1200000
Config Portb = Output
Do
Portb.0 = 1
Waitms 250
Portb.3 = 0
Waitms 250
Portb.4 = 1
Waitms 250
Portb.0 = 0
Waitms 250
Portb.3 = 1
Waitms 250
Portb.4 = 0
Waitms 250
Loop
End
```

Figure 5. A ring oscillator powered by a solar cell.

Figure 6. A lower-frequency ring oscillator with less power consumption.
the potentiometer to reduce the operating current, the light is bright and flickers quickly or is less bright and flickers more slowly. Here again the frequency is highly dependent on the operating current.

(120009)
ICs for energy measurements

Perhaps you would like to know what the AC line voltage looks like at home, or how much power a particular load is consuming. This load could be any kind of appliance: an ordinary light bulb, a big electric motor, a DC/AC inverter or even a solar panel that delivers energy back to the grid. In all these cases you would like to know as much as possible about the applied voltage, the current consumption (or generation) and the phase relationship, just to mention a few important measurements. There are so called AFEs (Analogue Front Ends) ICs available, which have been especially designed for these types of tasks. A lot of functionality is integrated in these chips, so you as the designer only need to connect a microcontroller to the serial interface of the AFE and subsequently read the “ready-to-eat” values from the registers. In this article I describe a couple of these ICs.

Maxim 78M6610+PSU

This IC can time the switching-on of connected systems with respect to the zero-crossing with an adjustable offset, so that the inherent delay of switching a relay can be taken into account. The switching-on and -off can be triggered when certain voltage thresholds are exceeded, with adjustable hysteresis. Another striking feature is that the energy of the harmonics can be read out separately. There are also connections for temperature sensors. Voltage and current spikes are also registered. All of this indicates that this IC is mainly intended to be used for data centres or other large consumers.

- Internal and external temperature sensors
- The current is measured in one conductor
- Relay-control-output for downstream circuits
- Real, apparent and reactive power, and RMS-current and -voltage can be read out
- These can also be read out separated into fundamental and harmonics
- Lowest and highest RMS-current and -voltage since since last reset
- Highest current- and voltage-spike since a certain time
- Power factor
- AC line frequency

Separate pins for configurable alarm outputs.

Figure 1. Block diagram of the design of the 78M6610+PSU.

Datasheet 78M6610+PSU:

Analog Devices ADE7953

This IC is used in, among other things, ‘smart’ energy meters for domestic use. Consequently such as energy use, direction of current flow and tamper detection feature prominently. The communication interfaces also have protection features, such as write protection, communication verification and CRC. People who are suspicious towards smart energy meters can perhaps sleep a little easier after looking at the block diagram.

- Separate measurement of phase and neutral conductors
- Actual voltage
- Actual current through phase and neutral conductors
- RMS voltage
- RMS current through phase and neutral conductors
- Phase angle between the currents in the conductors
- Real, apparent and reactive power, and energy
- No-load detection
- Peak detection.
- Adjustable voltage dip threshold
- Period time

Separate pins for zero-crossing detection (can also be configured for other purposes) and direction of power flow (for example to be able to detect reverse power flow to the grid).

Figure 2. Block diagram of the ADE7953.

Datasheet ADE7953:
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HP-35: A Pocket Revolution (1972)

By Dipl.-Inf. Karl-Ludwig Butte (Germany)

It was 1968. With the HP-9100A Hewlett-Packard had broken new ground by broadening their product range to include electronic calculators. However, at a price of $4900 (in today’s money about $33,000!) the electronic calculator remained a dream for many engineers, for whom the slide rule was the most important tool. Everything changed four years later. With the help of low power integrated circuit technology developed by Mostek [2] Hewlett-Packard introduced the HP-35, the world’s first pocket scientific calculator, on February 1, 1972. It had taken only eighteen months for Tom Osborne and his design team to rise to Bill Hewlett’s challenge and produce a scientific calculator that could be carried in a shirt pocket. Although initially only engineers in large companies could justify splashing out $395 (about $2600 in today’s money) on an HP-35, the supremacy of the electronic calculator and the demise of the slide rule were now inevitable.

The hardware

Figure 1 shows the unit, which measures 147 mm by 81 mm by 33 mm (5.8 inches by 3.2 inches by 1.3 inches) and weighs 246.6 g (8.7 ounces). Below the single-line fifteen-digit display are the on-off switch and a keyboard of 35 keys. At Bill Hewlett’s personal suggestion, the number of keys gave the calculator its name. The seven-segment display includes a tiny lens built into each digit, making the display easier to read while not increasing its physical size beyond the point where fifteen digits would no longer fit in the available space. Now LED displays are not exactly known for frugality of current consumption, and so the HP-35 came with a rechargeable battery pack made up from three standard AA-size cells in their own plastic housing (Figure 2). The positive and negative terminal contact areas are asymmetrically placed on the side of the housing to prevent reverse polarity connection. The calculator came with

Wild seventies — what were YOU doing?

The HP-35 was launched at an exciting time. The beginning of 1972 was marked by NASA’s Apollo 16 and 17 manned space flights to the moon; Mariner 9 was beaming back pictures of Mars; and Pioneer 10 was just starting to snoop around Jupiter and the asteroid belt. In September the Öland road bridge in Sweden, one of the longest in Europe, was opened [3]. And of course technological advances in large scale integrated circuits at the beginning of the 1970s were a significant factor in the development of the electronic calculator [4].

Hewlett-Packard’s HP-35 was the first scientific pocket calculator in the world. Suddenly tedious and inaccurate computations using log tables and slide rules became a thing of the past. The HP-35 offered square roots and trigonometric and logarithmic functions, all at the press of a button, and to an astonishing ten digits of precision.

The slide rule is dead: long live the HP-35!

“We should have one in a tenth the volume, ten times as fast, and at a tenth the price”. These words, or words much like them, were Bill Hewlett’s reaction to an internal demonstration of the HP-9100A desktop calculator, a behemoth of a device weighing some 18 kg (40 lbs). The words were intended by way of congratulations to the development team!
Forty years ago this year Hewlett-Packard introduced the first scientific pocket calculator

a carrying case, a mains adaptor and a manual, all delivered in a rather imposing box. Sadly the last two items are missing from my collection (Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows the internals of the HP-35 (main circuit board on the right, keyboard and display board on the left), and Figure 5 the block diagram. There is a total of five MOS LSI ICs on the main board, which measures 70 mm by 75 mm (2.8 inches by 2.9 inches), of which three are ROM chips that contain the device’s software. The other two ICs contain the arithmetic and register unit, and the control and timing circuitry. The other board carries the keyboard and the display with its driver electronics.

The arithmetic and register unit is organised in five blocks: instruction storage and decoding, a timer circuit, seven 56-bit registers, and adder/subtractor, and the display decoder [5].

The control and timing circuit is responsible for coordinating the internal activities in the device. This includes scanning the keyboard, overall system synchronisation, and generating instruction addresses [5].

The three ROMs contain pre-programmed routines for calculating mathematical functions. Each ROM carries 256 instructions, each ten bits wide. There is also a decoder in each ROM. The total firmware storage available to implement all the calculator’s functions is therefore just 7.5 kbits. By way of comparison, this brief article occupies about 38 kbytes, some forty times more. And that’s not counting the illustrations! How did Tom Osborne and his team squeeze so much program logic into so small a space? We shall see below.

The software

There were two key elements to making the software fit in the tiny memory space available. The first was the use of ‘reverse Polish notation’ (RPN) for entering calculations and the second was the use of CORDIC algorithms.

Reverse Polish notation was a product of the work of Polish mathematician Jan Łukasiewicz, who developed a compact and bracket-free way of writing expressions in propositional logic called ‘Polish notation’ in the 1920s [6]. In Polish notation the operator is written first, followed by its operands. In the HP-35 it is the other way around: first the operands are pushed onto the calculator’s four-level stack using the (conventionally double-size) ‘Enter’ key, and then the desired operator key is pressed. You will look in vain for the usual equals and brackets keys on the HP-35’s keyboard: they are not needed in reverse Polish notation. In the 1970s, and in particular when the HP-65 was launched as the first programmable pocket calculator in the world, the debate over the relative merits or otherwise of RPN and Texas Instruments’ competing ‘algebraic operating system’ (AOS) erupted into a quasi-religious war, much like subsequent scraps over the BASIC programming language versus Pascal and, later, C. There are many introductions to the elegant RPN entry method on the Internet, for example at [7].

Reverse Polish notation leads to economies in two ways: not only can the calculator dispense with the equals and brackets keys, but
also it simplifies the software required to implement expression evaluation. The user is also no longer constrained by a limit on the nesting of brackets, although it is necessary to keep in mind the finite depth of the stack.

The second key aspect of the HP-35’s firmware design was the use of CORDIC algorithms. CORDIC is an abbreviation for ‘COordinate Rotation Digital Computer’ and it is a class of efficient iterative algorithms for calculating trigonometric and other mathematical functions developed by Jack E. Volder in 1958 [8]. Volder succeeded in designing a digital replacement for the unreliable navigation computer in the Convair B-58 bomber that could compute its position in real time. The ‘real time’ aspect can be seen as particularly significant when one considers that the B-58 was a supersonic aircraft. Tom Osborne had already made successful use of CORDIC algorithms in the HP9100A desktop calculator and so already knew how to implement multiplication and division, as well as trigonometric functions, using just addition and shift operations. The accuracy of the results bears comparison with that of any modern calculator, although there are sometimes small errors in the last digit. For example, the HP-35 gives $4^3 = 63.9999997$ rather than exactly 64.

**Bugs**

Despite the care that went into the development of the software a couple of bugs did remain, first discovered after more than 25,000 units had been sold [9]. For example, $e^{\ln 2.02}$ gave 2 rather than 2.02, and $\tan^{-1} 0.0002$ gave 5.729577893$\times 10^{-3}$ instead of 0.01145916 [10]. It was a difficult situation, and, these being the days before flash memory and the Internet, Hewlett-Packard did not have the option of publishing a software update for users to download as is now the norm for high-end graphical calculators. A crisis meeting was held, and Dave Packard got straight to the point: what were they going to do about all the units they had already sold? The now-famous suggestion of one colleague “Don’t tell!” was of course not accepted [9]. Instead all customers were sent a notice informing them of the bug and offering a free repair (see [11] page 6, figures 5 and 6). It transpired that only about a quarter of the affected machines were sent back for repair: most customers kept their machines, often along with the notification letter describing the bug; many even ordered a new HP-35 with the corrected software.

The inexorable march of the pocket calculator

The HP-35 was one of Hewlett-Packard’s most successful products ever, and on April 14, 2009 HP received the coveted ‘IEEE Milestone in Electrical Engineering and Computing’ award for the device [12]. One year after the HP-35 was launched its successor, the HP-45, appeared on the market and in 1974 HP introduced the HP-65, the first programmable pocket calculator in the world, which could store programs on tiny magnetic cards. In total HP has developed over a hundred different calculator models, and their machines have been used by many Nobel Prize winners. Although the hype surrounding electronic calculators has waned with the widespread use of personal computers, development continues with new, more sophisticated units offering graphics facilities and symbolic manipulation. Beyond the world of science, users in finance have also benefited from calculators specially designed for their needs: for example, in 1973 HP launched its HP-80 ‘business’ calculator. The HP-12C financial calculator set another record for Hewlett-Packard, the device having been in continuous production since its introduction in 1981: over 30 years!

**Sources and references**

[1] ‘What is a dollar worth?’ www.minneapolisfed.org/
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Fighting Authority

By Gerard Fonte (USA)

“Everybody’s lost but me!” (Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade). It feels that way when you’re disputing a widely held belief. All the books say you’re wrong. All your superiors say you’re wrong. Your mother thinks you’re right, but she doesn’t understand a word you utter. But you know you’re correct. Should you give up, give in or fight on?

The Price is Right
Probably the first thing to determine is if the fight is worth the effort. There are some contests that are a Pyrrhic victory at best. For example, suppose you are with your boss and a lot of executives and they’re talking about suicidal ‘Lemming Behavior’. It’s probably not the best time to lecture all of them that this is just a myth created a long time ago by a Walt Disney movie. You can see why it’s important to look past the immediate situation to see what is accomplished by swimming upstream. Being right for the simple sake of inflating your ego is generally a bad idea. It irritates people and generates bad feelings towards you. On the other hand, there’s the fairly common situation when some aspect of safety is being ignored or overlooked. In this case, it’s important to say something. It’s important to your concept. Determine what the important differences between them are and figure out why they are different. This ‘what’ and ‘why’ will be the focus of your argument.

Father Knows Best
Okay, that’s pretty straightforward. But what do you do when you have an idea that contradicts the textbook? How do you contest a well-known author or engineer or expert? After all, you’re not an author or expert. You may not even be an engineer. Everybody believes what is in the book. Why should they believe you? The first thing to do is to be absolutely sure you fully understand your own idea as well as the one you disagree with. You have to become an expert in this area. How was the original idea developed, what are its assumptions, its implications, its predictions? Compare that to your concept. Determine what the important differences between them are and figure out why they are different. This ‘what’ and ‘why’ will be the focus of your argument.

A classic example of this is a Master’s Thesis from 1939. Oscillators of the time were either very expensive or had high distortion. Everybody knew that. The fundamental reason was the difficulty in maintaining precise amplitude control in the feedback loop. This 23 year old student thought he had a better method. He identified the reason for the distortion problem and created a simple method to overcome it. It was literally an eureka ‘light bulb’ moment. The ‘what’ was an incandescent lamp used in the feedback loop. The ‘why’ was that the lamp had a large positive temperature coefficient and stabilized the amplitude. The result was a very pure sine wave oscillator with a very low manufacturing cost. The student’s name was Bill Hewlett who co-founded Hewlett-Packard.

Aligning Your Ducks
Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence. The simplest solution is to actually do what you say that can be done. It’s difficult to argue with success. If you place your widget on your boss’s desk and demonstrate to him that it costs half of the current design while out-performing it, how can he deny it works? However, it is important to realize that there are political considerations that may trump technical ones. If your boss was the original designer, you may have a hard sell. Some institutions have an aversion to evolution. I remember the classic line, “I don’t care if your idea can save the company a million dollars a year. We aren’t going to change.” (They aren’t doing so well.)

If you can’t build your idea then you have to seriously collect and develop a lot of supporting evidence. Let’s be realistic, the first thing someone will do is pull out their old textbook and say Dr. No says it can’t be done that way. You have to be able to counter that argument with hard facts and figures. Again the ‘what’ and ‘why’ are important. Being enthusiastic and waving your arms a lot, will not convince many people.

Simulations are useful. But a simulation in isolation is probably not enough. People know that simulations are not the real world and that they can be adjusted to support any idea. A good simulation is one that properly illustrates the conventional idea and then shows how your idea is superior.

Yes, this is a lot of work. But swimming upstream takes energy. People rarely see the benefit of any new idea immediately. People are doubters. And for good reason. We’ve all been bombarded with fantastic and revolutionary concepts that just aren’t. Everybody has ideas that don’t pan out. What makes your idea any different? And why should anyone listen? There is a tremendous amount of social inertia that must be overcome when you challenge authority. It’s absolutely critical that this is understood. You can have a cure for cancer. But until it’s tested and verified, and re-tested and re-verified, it won’t be accepted. That doesn’t mean that you should give up or that your idea isn’t a good one. Being tenacious is one mark successful people share. What it means is that the world is not a happy place for unconventional ideas.

The Impossible Truth
Simply because someone in authority says something, does not make it true. Although, it’s probably true. And, as the authority grows, the likelihood of it being true increases. But, if you think you can do better, then give it a try. Innovation comes from challenging authority. Everyone in authority started out as a student or hobbyist. Somebody just like you. They achieved their status with hard work, attention to detail and a proper skepticism of the status quo.

As Arthur Clarke said: “The only way of finding the limits of the possible is by going beyond them into the impossible.” Or as I put it, nothing is impossible unless you believe it is.
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COMING ATTRACTIONS

Arduino AC Powerline Analyser
A simple Arduino-board should not be underestimated in terms of performance. With this project we demonstrate the power of a small 8-bit microcontroller, not forgetting of course to pinpoint its limitations. The spectrum analyser discussed in this article uses FFT to analyse and quantify the harmonics of the mains frequency and shows the results on a display. We also explain how the components of the microcontroller can be used in an efficient way and what free development tools are necessary to set up this type of project.

USB I/O Interface Cable
Nowadays most computers only have USB connections for communication with the outside world. Surely it’s useful to employ that interface for your own measurements and control purposes. We developed an interface cable based on a USB-TTL cable from FTDI, to which a small PCB with an R8C microcontroller is added for fitting into a DB25-plug housing. The controller handles the communication with the PC, and at the output side offers 24 pins for the user to configure and do a variety of measuring and switching tasks.

The 7-Up Alarm Clock
How many people are really satisfied about the digital alarm clock on the nightstand? A few, maybe. It’s high time for someone to design a comprehensive alarm clock that really has all the features you’d want it to have. These requirements have resulted in this design based on an Atmel AT89C5131 USB microcontroller that distinguishes itself clearly in terms of functionality from the usual digital alarm clocks in the shops. The device is even equipped with a USB socket for communication with a PC.

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