## HITACHI POOD SERIES ANALOC/HY=BRD COMPUT=日



## HITACHI ROOD SERIES ANALOE/HYERD COMVUTEA

Key points in design of Hitachi 200D series analog/hybrid computer In succession to the well-received Hitachi 505 and 200 series desk-top analog/hybrid computers, Hitachi proudly presents its newest desk-top 200D series.

This 200D series is an improved and further-developed version of the conventional 200 series, and its key design points are as follows;

1Completion of total family system

In consideration of easy operation, three different models, from a small machine for teaching with $10-20$ amplifiers to a medium-sized machine for research with 40 - 60 amplifiers, are available according to a composition scale as follows;

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Hitachi 220D } & 4-24 \text { amplifiers } \\
\text { Hitachi 240D } & 4-40 \text { amplifiers } \\
\text { Hitachi 260D } & 4-60 \text { amplifiers }
\end{array}
$$

With the same type elements used, these models are interchangeable and can be interlocked with one another.


## Perfect analog/hybrid performance

Thanks to employment of many parallel logic elements and control units arranged from the viewpoint of human engineering, iterative computing can be performed easily at a high speed.
Since operation solutions are clearly indicated on the easy-to-see indication panel with a black face and each logic element unit is connected to the same patch panel as the analog elements, programming is very easy.
Due to these functions, automatic operation and finding the most suitable solution are facilitated.

$\square$Extension to hybrid
To facilitate composing a large-scale hybrid system in combination with a digital computer, this series is designed in full consideration of extendability and flexibility. For example, an electronic mode control system used operates at a high speed by external signals and a servo-set potentiometer unit whose parameters can be freely changed is employed.
Naturally, the amplifiers and several trunk lines can be optionally called by a signal from the hybrid linkage side.


## Easy operation

One of this series' main design features is easy operation; for example, the patch panels are color coded in order to facilitate discriminating elements, and the switches and knobs are arranged from the viewpoint of controllability. Especially, to reduce the mental burden of an operator, for the colors of parts and panels, neutral tints are uniformly employed instead of loud primary colors, considering overall balance.


## HIGHLIHGTS OF 2OOD SERIES

## High performance logic elements

Use of high speed and multipurpose parallel logic elements makes the analog computer more hybrid. The elements for the flip-flop, electronic comparator and counter can also be set by manual switches.

## Solution display

On an easy-to-see rectangular CRT, the solutions obtained at a high speed are optionally indicated. Since this display device indicates signals in four channels simultaneously together with electronic markers, highly accurate readout is possible.

## Highly stable operation elements

A group of stable operation elements, which earned a good reputation in the Hitachi 200 series, are also employed for this series, whether linear or non-linear elements. The high performance of this series results from Hitachi's excellent circuit engineering technique, fully and freely utilizing semiconductors such as FETs. Integrator capacitor has a patented by Hitachi.

## Use of servo-set potentiometer

This is the first attempt at using the servo-set potentiometer for desk-top analog computers. Since the set value of this servo-set potentiometer can be adjusted by external signals, this element is considered very useful for the hybrid system. Naturally, this value can also be easily set at a high speed by manual input signal from the setting panel.

## Optional selection of composition scale

Thanks to use of the thorough unit system, the user can obtain the desired quantity of elements without lack or surplus, and increase or decrease the number of operation elements optionally according to the purpose of use.
From a simple composition for teaching to a large-scale hybrid composition, content selection rich in variety is one of the features of this series.


1 in

PATCH PAN=L LAY(ロUา

LG-141
FF-141
CU-141
CU-142
CP-142

Eight logic gates Five flip-flops Two counters Two counters Quad comparator and electronic switches


TR-141
OC-141
PT-143/142
IN-141/143
DA-141/143
FD-141

Trunks
Readout panel Potentiometer Dual integrator Quad DC amplifier Free diodes

RL-141/142 Quad relay
FG-141 V.D.F.G. EM-141 Dual multiplier EM-143 ZO-141/142 FG-143A

High accuracy E.M. Free impedance Dual sine-cosine D.F.G.

FG-144A Quad $X^{2}$ D.F.G. FG-145A Quad $\log$ X D.F.G. TD-141 AS-141

SP-141

Time delay unit Quad electronic switch Servo-set potentiometer


## CONTROL AND DISPLAY UNITS

## Control and display units

With easy-to-operation pushbutton switches used basically, the 200D series' control panel and various display units have high performance.
The 200D series' left side parts are a CRT display, and control and display units for logic elements. Since these parts can be separated from the main body, it is possible to install just the main body first, and then perform additional installation as required.

## CRT display

The rectangular $9^{\prime \prime}$ CRT display is easy-to-see and allows four channels of waveforms to be measured simultaneously. In the $X-Y$ display mode, this unit can also display a Lissajous' figure.
Since an electronic marker generator is incorporated, readout is very easy.

## Logic control and indication

With a large indicator at the center and key switches on the right and left sides, the logic control panel is easy to operate.

## Logic elements

On the left hand side, the set switch of the flip-flop is arranged. Throwing this key switch leftward sets the flip-flop, and throwing rightward resets it.
The indications of $A$ and $B$ mean a position on the pre-patch panel. $A$ and $B$ show the lower and upper steps respectively.
The key switch on the right side is a manual set switch for the comparator. It has a unique function in that the level of the comparator can be manually switched on/off. Throwing leftward switches it on, and throwing rightward puts it off. The lower two switches are manual on/off switches for the digital function device inside the counter. The display unit indicates the operational state of GATE (logic gate), COMP/SW (comparator and manual switch), FLIP-FLOP and COUNTER, etc. These indicators light up in the SET or ON positions.
Four thumbwheel switches under the display unit are used for selecting one of the counter outputs within 0 to 9 . These switches are used to perform debugging, changing the operation time of the timer.
Four pushbutton switches CL, RUN, STOP and STEP located at the lowest row are the control buttons for overall logic elements.

CL (clear) The reset output of the flip-flop is " 1 ".
RUN The clock on the counter panel is operative.
STOP The clock on the counter panel stops.
STEP Push the switch, and one clock appears on the STEP terminal of the counter.
The control panel for the analog system is located at the left edge of the main body.
The main parts are arranged in the following order from the top;
D.V.M. indicator, overload indicators, voltmeter, voltmeter function selector, null potentiometer, address selector, timer and integrator time scale, mode control and power switch, etc.
D. V. M.

A digital panel meter of 3 or 4 digits can be mounted on it. Overload indicator
This overload indicator is provided for monitoring overload or overvoltage of each amplifier.
DA-143 type amplifier is provided with a special circuit for detecting an overload, and recovers within only $50 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ under any severe overvoltage condition.
This is especially effective during high-speed repetitive operation.

## Voltmeter

Needle type voltmeter which is used to monitor the power supplied and all system elements.
Voltmeter function selector
Rotary selector switch which provides monitor selection and voltmeter ranging.

## Null potentiometer

This potentiometer is utilized when the voltmeter is used as a null meter.
Address selector
Pushbutton switch which provides address for amplifier outputs A0, A1, B0, B1, C0, C1, trunk lines, T0 T1, potentiometer bus, POT BUS and external input EXT.
Timer and integrator time scale
Timer: This standard timer for repetitive operation can be adjusted as follows;

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\times 0.1 & 1 \mathrm{~ms}-100 \mathrm{~ms} \\
\times \quad 1 & 100 \mathrm{~ms}-10 \mathrm{sec}
\end{array}
$$

Integrator time scale: The time scales of the integrator and time delay unit can be changed over by this switch simultaneously.
Mode control
IC. OP. H: This switch controls all integrators in low speed operation. IC, OP and $H$ show the
reset, operation and hold states respectively.
SLAVE: In combination operation of two or more computers, the slave computers are interlocked with the main one by pushing this button.
POT SET : In this mode, the potentiometer can be set, or its value can be read out.
ALL IC: All integrators assume the reset condition regardless of patching.
P.P.: $\quad I C, O P$ and $H$ modes can be changed over from one to another on the patch panel.
TIMER: The timer controls IC and OP.
Power switch: AC power switch for all power supplies $100 / 110 / 120 / 200 / 220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

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