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NEW TRENDS IN ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESIGN

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Abstract: The design of electronic systems is taking new paths in the recent years. A variety of CAD tools are being used now-a-days in the design and testing of the electronic systems. A review of the latest trends is provided.

1. Introduction

The system was constructed with off-the-shelf components. It showed that echoes could be reliably obtained to heights of several hundred meters by an amplified audio signal is sent through a switching device to the transmit transducer.

2. Circuit Design

In bi-static configuration the Doppler in the scattered signal represents a velocity along the bisector of the angle between the transmitter and the receiver, as was shown by Beran and Clifford [1972]. The feasibility of measuring the profile of the total wind vector from a height of 30 m to over 600 m, even in a noisy airport environment, was demonstrated during 1973.

3. Discussion

In general, a typical Doppler sodar system used to have a chain of electronic circuits for the transmission and reception. A variety of analog design techniques was employed in the first generation systems. The second generation sodar system began to evolve by interlacing some digital electronic circuits with the analog circuits (Owens, 1974).

4. Conclusions

The clock circuit in the sodar system oversees the timing and control of all the subsystems in the transmission, reception and display. A highly stable crystal oscillator was always the best choice for the clock circuit.

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References

Owens, D.J., 1974: 'Design of sodar system', *Electronics For You*, 23, 443-447.

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