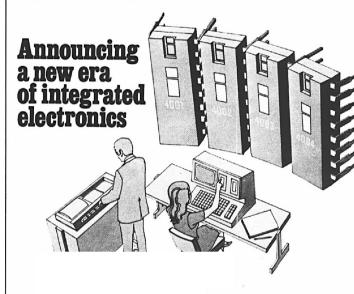
The Altair 8800 Computer The Start of the Personal Computer Revolution

Stephen A. Edwards

April 11, 2018



A microprogrammable computer on a chip!

Intel introduces an indepated CPU complete with a 640 parallel adder, sites A-64 register, a ne occumulator and a path-down stack on one chap. It's one of a tambi of loar new ICs which comprise the MGS4 micros computer system — the lists system to bring you the power and lexibility of a dedicated general-purpose computer at low cost in as few as two dual in-line pathages.

MCS-4 systems provide complete computing and control functions for test systems, data terminals, bitting machines, measuring systems, numeric control systems and process control systems.

The heart of any MCS-4 system is a Type 4004 CPU, which includes a powerful set of 45 instructions. Adding one or more Type 4001 ROMs to program isotege and data tables gives you a fully functioning microprogrammed computer. To this you may add Type 4002 RAMs for read-write memory and Type 4003 registers to espand the output ports.

Using no circuitry other than ICs from this family of four, you can create a system with 4008 & bit bytes of ROM storage and 5120 bits of RAM storage When you require rapid turn around or need only a tee systems, Inite is enable and ne-programmed ROM, Type 1701, may be substituted for the Type 4001 maskprogrammed ROM.

MCS-4 systems interface easily with switches, keyboards, displays, teletypewriters, printers, readers, A-D converters and other popular peripherals.

The MCG-1 tamby is now in stock at Intel® Sarod Clare headquarters and a umankangh padaquarters in Europe and Japan. In the U.S. contact your local Intel representative for licenshcal Momanton and Istaturus. In Europe contact Innia (A Annual Cusite 216, B100) Intel Japan. Ing. Pathiatin F18 Billios 16-27. Sendagaya, Shihoya-Ku, Totyo 151, Prone S3-05-1747. Intel Corporation may produce micro computers. memory douces and memory systems at 3005 Boreers. Arrenv, Sarta Clare, Call: 5051 Prone (49) 324-751



1971: Intel's 4004. The first single-chip processor. 4-bit

1972: Intel's 8-bit 8008



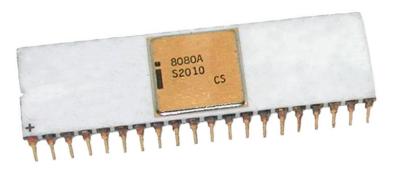
By Konstantin Lanzet - CPU Collection Konstantin LanzetCamera: Canon EOS 400D, GFDL, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5694177

1974 Ford Pinto



Base price \$2292 Consumer Guide's Best Buy Subcompact of the Year

1974: Intel's 8-bit 8080



Initial price: \$360

Roughly \$1900 in 2018



PROJECT BREAKTHROUGH! World's First Minicomputer Kit to Rival Commercial Models... "ALTAIR 8800" SAVE OVER \$1000



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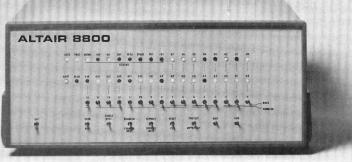
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EXCLUSIVE! ALTAIR 8800 The most powerful minicomputer project ever presented—can be built for under \$400

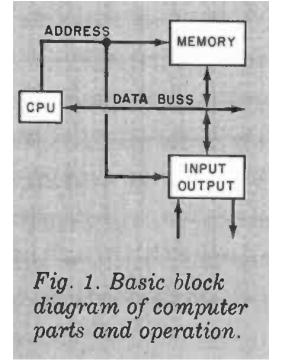


BY H. EDWARD ROBERTS AND WILLIAM YATES

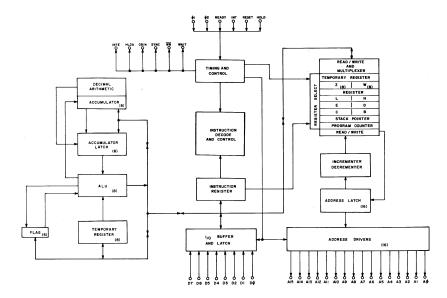


1974: Complete kit: \$397; Assembled and tested: \$498 Sold thousands: 2500 by May 1975; 5000 by August. "Roberts was able to acquire the new and powerful Intel 8080 CPU for \$75 each in large volume, when they normally sold for over \$300 each. These cosmetically blemished chips worked just as well as the more expensive ones, and allowed the Altair 8800 to be released at a very low price."

-oldcomputers.net



Intel 8080 Block Diagram



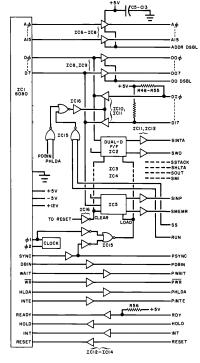
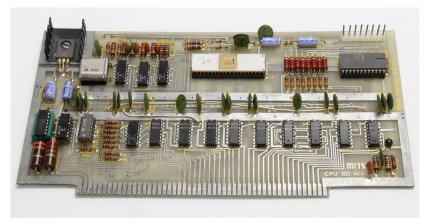
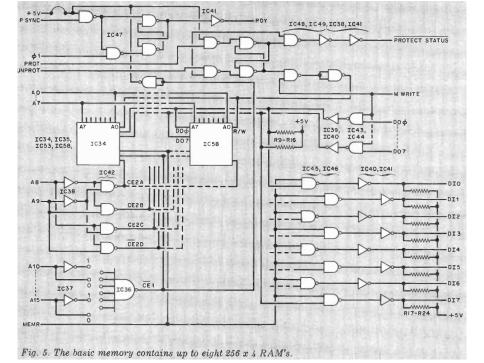


Fig. 3. The logic associated with the CPU (ICI) is shown at left. All of the buffers and latches are on a single pc board. Connecting wiring is through a 100-line buss.

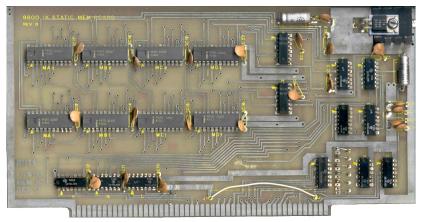
Altair 8800 CPU Board



Power regulator, 2 MHz crystal, 8080 CPU, 8212 system status latch



1K RAM Board



8 Intel 8101 256 \times 4-bit static RAMs





Altair 8800 Front Panel



Altair 8800 with Terminal



1975: MITS ALTAIR BASIC

1964: BASIC language developed at Dartmouth



\$150 (4K) or \$200 (8K)

10 INPUT A.B IF A<=B THEN 50 20 PRINT "A IS BIGGER" 30 40 GOTO 10 IF A<B THEN 80 50 PRINT "THEY ARE THE SAME" 60 70 GOTO 10 PRINT "B IS BIGGER" 80 90 **GOTO 10**

10 Read about Altair in *Popular Electronics*20 Contact MITS founder Ed Roberts
30 Offer to demo BASIC interpreter
40 Roberts agrees to meet
50 Write interpreter on Harvard's PDP-10
60 Present (working) interpreter to Roberts

1975: MITS ALTAIR BASIC

1964: BASIC language developed at Dartmouth



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```
10 INPUT A,B
20 IF A<=B THEN 50</li>
30 PRINT "A IS BIGGER"
40 GOTO 10
50 IF A<B THEN 80</li>
60 PRINT "THEY ARE THE SAME"
70 GOTO 10
80 PRINT "B IS BIGGER"
90 GOTO 10
```

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If any immediate problems with MITS software are encountered, feel free to give us a call at (505) 265-7553. The Software Department is at Ext. 3; and the joint authors of the ALTAIR BASIC Interpreter, Bill Gates, Paul Allen and Monte Davidoff, will be glad to assist you.

-ALTAIR BASIC reference manual, 1975

The S-100 Bus

- 24 address lines (originally 16)
 - data-in lines 8
 - 8 data-out lines
 - 8 status lines
- 11 control lines
 - interrupt lines 8
 - 8 DMA lines
- 16 "utility" lines
- power lines ($+8V, \pm 16V$) 9

Cromemco SCC, c. 1978

100 pins

Standardized as IEEE 696–1983



December 1975: The IMSAI 8080. Kit w/ 1K, \$439





Four ways to get more out of (or into) your computer

Here are four of our most popular computer peripherels. They let you do a lot more with your Attair 5500 or IHSAI 5500. They are simple to use and simple to install. And they all have the combined quality and low price that has made Cromemoo the leading name in microcomputer memberals. Economoc's delivery is prompt, too.

Watch this space for other exciting new Cromemco products to come.



The easy way to put programs list PROM. Conservois Botoster⁴⁷ price you a place for up to the kore PROM memory using 2704/2706 PROMe. Also gives you a built-le PROM programmer serves buying one separately). Enough memory capacity to hold proverful programs such as KK BASIC, KM Model EKSEX: \$1956. Assume/biel (Model KKSE-W): \$295.



Past snalog 1/0 with 7 channels. Ourples your digibal complot 10 an analog work. This donards board late you barren to an analog work and the source one of the source barrends of the source of the source one of the source source and the source of the source of the source of the source and the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source of the source of the parameter of the source of the source

JOYSTICK ALSO AVAILABLE: Kit (Model JS-1-K): \$65. Assen bled (Model JS-1-W): \$95.



Let your order TV be your display terminal. You can have a fall-coirs computer display terminal at unbelievably low cost with the Conterno TV Dazziel**, You can display multicolered charts, graphs, educational material, genes, Regulars only 2K-byte mercory for 128 x 128-betteret pictures. Kit Wordel CO-KY, 3215. Assemblied (Model CG-MV, \$350).



Lew-cost Optical Data Digitizer: This small, rugged carrents is useful for image recognition, process control, and other industrial applications, has 12.8 25-mm tens. Uses image sensors that produce 1024-element (22 x 32) pitters. Controller boards also and mercy allocations for picture atorage. Camere init: a single control of the picture atorage. Camere init: a single control of the picture atorage. Camere init: a single control of the picture atorage. Camere init: a single control of Model 84-Control Model 84-Ch.W. 1980. Controller assembled (Model 84-Control 1990)



Cards (Byte, September 1976)



This is the industry's most powerful microcomputer (it's also a powerful Z-80 µP development system)

Uses high-speed Z-80 µP You see here a major new development in microcomputers: the Cromemco Z-1.

It is the fastest and most powerful microcomputer available.

It gets its speed and power from a selected version of the new Z-80 microprocessor that can operate at a 4 MHz clock rate. (The Z-1 also lets you switch to 2 MHz to be compatible with older systems.)

µP development system

In addition to being a powerfulmicrocomputer the Z-1 is a major "P development system. It will give you a big head start in developing your circuits around the Z-80 "P.

All you need do is plug your breadboards into the Z-1's 16 or more extra sockets. You're right into the computer bus.

Broad "S-100" support What's more, the Z-1 offers you all kinds of peripherals and software. It uses the standard "S-100"



bus supported by over a dozen manufacturers. And all Cromemco peripherals (PROM memory and programmer, RAM memory, analog I/O, color TV interface, etc.) just plug into the 2-1's extra sockets.

Cromemoo also provides complete software support: a monitor, assembler, BASIC interpreter and more to come soon.

Another thing: you can bet the Z-1 won't be obsoleted. Future CPU cards can plug in for the present CPU card.

Not a k

The Z-1 comes completely assembled and tested. It's a quality, commercial-grade microcomputer, It is not available as a kit. Just plug it into the 110-volt line and you're ready to go. The 2-1's ready, too, it's being

The Z-1's ready, too. It's being shipped, And for all you get, the low \$2495 price is a pleasant surprise. It's especially pleasant when you compare it with the price of any complete, assembled microcomputer with all the Z-1's features.

Call now and get our brochure on this new system which is so important in working with the Z-80.

Z-1 components

- Z-80/4 CPU
- 8K static RAM
- · Capacity for 8K PROM
- PROM programmer
- · Resident monitor in PROM
- · RS-2321/0
- Full 22-slot motherboard and connectors
- · Fan installed
- · Not a kit; completely assembled

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Computers (January 1977)

Cromemco Systems and Processor Cards

Z-80 System			Year	Slots	Floppies	Hard Disk
Z-1			1976	21		
Z-2			1977	21	-	_
System Two Z-2D			1978	21	2 × 5.25"	-
System Three			1978	21	4 × 8"	-
System Zero			1980	4	-	-
System Two Z-2H			1980	12	2 × 5.25"	11 MB
System One CS-1			1981	8	2×5.25 "	-
System One CS-1H			1981	8	1 imes 5.25"	5 MB
Card	Year	Proce	ssor		Clock	Whetstones
ZPU	1976	Z-804	4		4 MHz	7,000
DPU	1982	Z-804	4 + MC6	58000	4 + 8 MHz	40,000
XPU	1984	Z-80E	8 + MC6	58010	5 + 10 MHz	50,000
XXU	1986	MC68	3020		16.7 MHz	1,050,000

The CP/M Operating System

1974: Gary Kildall develops CP/M to run on an Intel 8080 development board with a 5.25" floppy

1976: Glenn Ewing approaches Kildall on behalf of IMSAI to port CP/M to their machines with floppies.

1977: IMSAI releases CP/M (DOS-A)

1980: IBM approaches Digital Research to license CP/M for the forthcoming IBM PC. Talks fail and IBM instead contracts with Microsoft to produce MS-DOS.

Ultimately, CP/M sold over 250,000 copies



Many important commercial programs started on CP/M.

Programs very portable across CP/M machines (3,000 machine configurations)

Program	Application			
WordStar	word processor			
dBase II	database			
Zork	text adventure			
Turbo Pascal	compiler			
SuperCalc	spreadsheet			
AutoCAD	computer-aided design			

August 1981: The IBM PC (Intel 8088-based)



Altair-Duino

\$150 from http://www.altairduino.com

Built with an Arduino Due 32-bit ARM Cortex M3 processor 84 MHz 96 KB RAM 512 KB Flash Runs an 8080 emulator SD card for storage





