

# BUILD THIS

# THUNDERSTORM ALARM



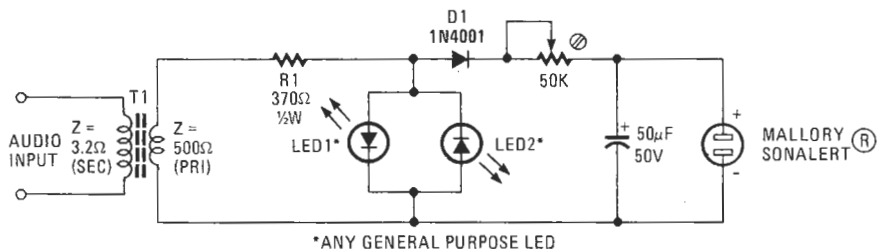
*Don't be caught unawares by the sudden arrival of a thunderstorm with its accompanying wind and rain. This simple radio accessory gives an early warning.*

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THUNDERSTORMS, AND THEIR ACCOMPANYING strong winds, rain, and possible hail, can make their appearance rather suddenly sometimes. This is especially so in spring and summer months, but they can actually sneak up on you at almost any time in some parts of the country. When camping out, fishing, picnicking, or just relaxing at home, it is important to know of any severe weather that might be approaching the local area. This is of special interest to those who have to conduct outdoor operations such as construction workers, farmers, and ranchers. Campers, away from their vehicles, can be warned to seek higher ground in case of flash floods.

The thunderstorm activity indicator described in this article will alert you to an approaching electrical storm through the flashing of two light emitting diodes (LED's) and the sounding of an audio alarm. The activity indicator is connected to the earphone audio output jack of a pocket transistor radio or connected across the speaker terminals of any radio receiver. The radio is then tuned to a clear spot near the upper end of the broadcast band (1600 kHz) where there are no stations being received. An AC power supply with 9-volt DC output can be used to operate the radio at home. With this supply, the receiver can be left on continuously and the receiver will consume little power but will provide an alert no matter the time of day or night a storm may appear. The AC-operated supply is inexpensive and can be purchased at any local radio store. A volume control is provided so that the audio alert level may be adjusted or turned down completely. A visual alert is still provided, however, by the continuous flashing of the LED's as a storm appears.

The circuit diagram shows how the alarm is connected to the receiver. Transformer T1 is a small transistor radio



**FIG. 1—THUNDERSTORM ACTIVITY indicator and alarm. The audio input terminals are connected to the speaker terminals of any AM broadcast radio receiver.**

output transformer connected in reverse. It is used to raise the audio voltage across the loudspeaker (3.2 ohms) to a level that will cause the LED's to operate properly (500 ohms). Resistor R1 serves as a current limiting resistor for the LED's so that the voltage drop across them never exceeds a nominal 1.6 to 1.7 volts. The LED's are connected in reverse polarity parallel so that one will conduct in the forward (positive) direction of the audio signal and other LED will conduct in the reverse (negative) direction of the audio.

Diode D1 is used to rectify the alternating audio voltage so that only pulsating DC is applied to the Sonalert as its polarity markings must be observed. The Sonalert emits a pleasant 2900 Hz signal when the applied voltage is a nominal 1 volt DC. The capacitor charges up on the sharp noise impulses that occur each time there is a lightning flash. When the voltage across the capacitor rises to a value close to one volt, the Sonalert will emit a long "ping". The capacitor thus serves as an integrator and stores up lightning flashes before it causes the Sonalert to sound forth. In this manner, short noise transients on the power line that are radiated from light switches, air conditioners and the like, do not cause the Sonalert to sound. Output from the alarm is also dependent on the setting of the receiver volume control and it will sound out with a normal room level setting.

When a thunderstorm is 10 to 20 miles away, the audio output from the radio due

to atmospheric disturbances will cause the LED's to flash and the Sonalert to sound. As the thunderstorm approaches the local area, thunder may be heard following the "ping" of the Sonalert. Knowing that sound travels one fifth of a mile per second in air, the exact distance to the storm area can be calculated by counting seconds from the time the ping is heard until the thunder is heard. If you count to five, the storm is one mile away, and so forth. When the Sonalert sounds continuously, the electrical storm and accompanying rain are very nearby.

The approximate direction to the storm can be determined by "aiming" the receiver's antenna toward the storm area that produces maximum audio output from the Sonalert. The storm passage through the local area can be followed by plotting the relative bearing against time. Keep the volume level constant.

Remember, as the storm approaches, light intensity of the LED's and the sound duration from the Sonalert will increase. As the storm recedes, the relative levels of both light and sound will drop. The storm passage may last from 30 minutes to several hours. With a little experience, you will soon learn to recognize whether it is going to rain or not, in spite of what the weather man may say! (If you live in the cyclone or tornado belt consider using the Stormwarn alarm along with a tornado alert device based on light flashes on a blank TV raster.—Editor)

**R-E**