

Links to more pages on Metal Detectors:

<http://www.next.gr/sens-detectors/metal-detector-circuits/>

The Fundamentals of Electronic Prospecting - a discussion on different types and their capabilities

<http://www.goldgold.com/the-fundamentals-of-electronic-prospecting.html>

Geotech: Lots of circuits of well-known metal (gold) detectors:

<http://www.geotech1.com/cgi-bin/pages/common/index.pl?page=metdet&file=schematics.dat>

Remember this: almost all circuits (up to about 4 - 6 transistors) have the same capability: detecting a 20mm coin at about 100mm. It doesn't matter if the circuit is simple or complex, The sensitivity revolves around the circuit driving the coil. Some circuits are more sensitive to "interference" and we have demonstrated this in Circuits 1 - 8 at the end of the page. The most-sensitive circuit is a 100mm dia coil with just 12 to 20 turns and operates at about 200kHz as shown in circuit 8. The frequency of the circuit will change by one Hertz and this can be detected on an AM radio. You cannot get better than this.

The simplest circuit is shown below: [Another Simple Metal Detector Circuit](#)

To learn more about the basics of circuit-design and recognise components, component-values, go to our: [Basics Electronics 1A](#)

We also have two Metal Detector Projects:

[Metal Detector MkI](#)

[Metal Detector MkII](#)

BASIC CIRCUITRY of METAL DETECTION

by Charles D. Rakes

Note by Colin Mitchell: The first part of this discussion is a very old article using US imperial measurements, by Charles D.

Rakes. A table of wire gauges is provided at the end of the article. The rest of the circuits are from different sources.

All these circuits have about the same sensitivity as the single transistor circuit shown in **fig 7** of Part II (shown below), using an AM radio as the receiver. They have been included to show the ingenuity of design-engineers, in an attempt to improve the performance. Here is a reference from another website with exactly the same views as myself:

The **Beat-frequency oscillator** (BFO) is the simplest (and oldest) type of metal detector technology and is a good starting point for learning how metal detectors work. The basic beat-frequency metal detector employs two radio frequency oscillators which are tuned near the same frequency. The first is called the **search oscillator** and the other is called the **reference oscillator**.

The outputs of the two oscillators are fed into a mixer which produces a signal that contains the sum and difference frequency components. This signal is feed to a **low-pass filter** removing the harmonics. As long as the two oscillators are tuned to the same frequency, the output will have no signal.

When a metallic object disturbs the magnetic field of the search coil, the frequency of the search oscillator shifts slightly and the detector will produce a signal in the audio frequency range.

Although once popular, BFO's are no longer being made by professional metal detector manufacturers. They are simple and inexpensive, but do not offer the accuracy and control of modern PI or VLF detectors. Attempts have been made to add new features such as discrimination and more advanced models were produced in the 1970s, but they were soon replaced by recent, more sophisticated technology.

BFO designs are still used in cheap hand-held devices and in low quality, toy type detectors.

The **Simplest Metal Detector Circuit** is also shown below and it only requires 4 components.

Using a Faraday Shield around the search coil will reduce the effect of the ground altering the frequency if the ground has a large amount of iron in the rocks. Simply wind aluminium foil around the turns of the search coil and leave a small gap where the wires exit. It is pointless going to a lot of work building a complex receiver (as shown in a number of the circuits below) as the result will be no better than the simplest circuit.

All these circuits are limited to picking up a coin at 90mm to 150mm. Basically, a 90mm coil with pick-up to 90mm and 150mm coil will pick-up to 150mm.

An AM radio will detect the change in frequency of a few cycles at 150Hz and you cannot get better than that.

To get a deeper penetration, you need to deliver very high energy to the coil to produce magnetic flux that enters the ground and gets stored in the gold nugget.

The coil is then turned off and the circuit listens for the collapsing energy from the gold nugget being released and detected by the coil. This is called **Pulse Injection** technique and will be covered in later circuits.

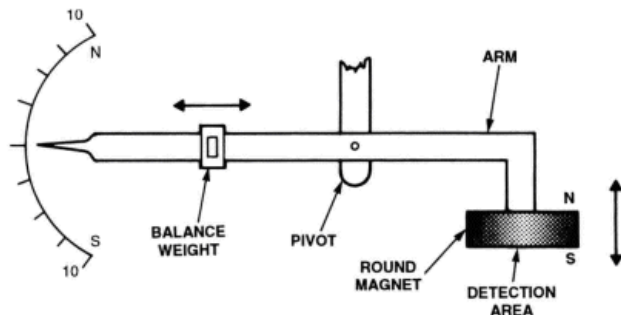
For now, here are some simple circuits:

Metal Detection Basics

One of mans greatest challenges throughout history is to see what cannot be seen, to detect what is hidden, and to reap riches from these treasures. This visit were going to look at some very basic metal-detection circuits. Now don't get me wrong; the circuits we'll share here most likely will never locate a valuable treasure, but they can be put to use performing other more practical applications. However, in the early days of the last century, even the simplest of metal detectors were successful in discovering some very valuable buried treasures. Simplicity often is the best route to take in solving a seemingly difficult task. Never give up on an electronic adventure because you don't have the latest and greatest equipment.

Ferrous Ferrets

Our first example of a ferrous detector is a simple mechanical device shown in Fig. 1.



The detector is a modified balanced scale, which indicates ferrous objects and magnetized items. A magnet is attached to one end of the arm and a simple north/south scale is attached at the opposite end. A pivot is located near the magnet end of the arm and a slide balancing weight is on the opposite end.

The magnetic scale should be balanced with no ferrous items near by. Any non-magnetized ferrous object positioned below and close to the magnet will cause the pointer to go up due to the magnetic attraction.

The magnetic scale should be balanced with no ferrous items near by. Any non-magnetized ferrous object positioned below and close to the magnet will cause the pointer to go up due to the magnetic attraction.

A magnetized object with the south pole facing up will cause the pointer to go down, and when the north pole faces up the pointer will rise. This ultra-simple magnetic detector is very sensitive and will easily determine what objects are ferrous and the polarity of magnets.

Electronic Ferrous Ferret

Our first electronic metal detector circuit, see Fig. 2, uses a Hall Effect sensor to detect weak permanent magnetic fields. Almost all ferrous objects retain some degree of magnetism, and those that do are easily detected with our Hall Effect ferrous-detector circuit.

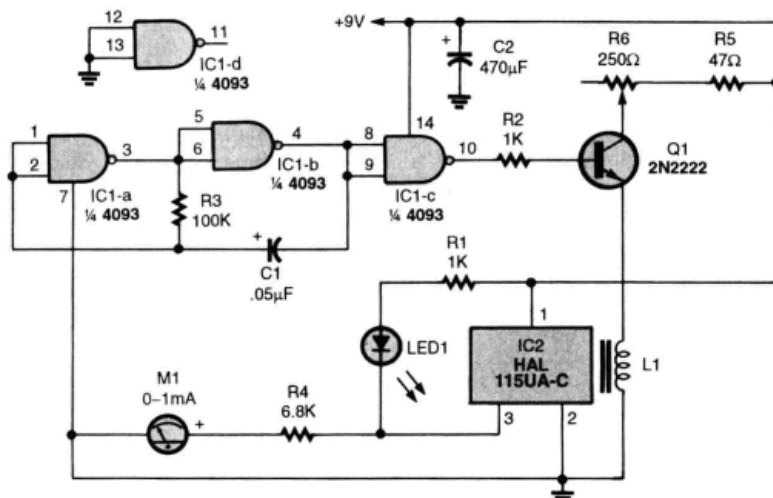


Fig. 2. The electronic version of the Ferrous Ferret uses a simple Hall Effect IC. Weak magnetic fields can be detected with this easy-to-build device.

The HAL 115UA-C IC Hall Effect sensor is the heart of the weak-field detector circuit and is available for less than a buck from Digi-Key. This Hall Effect sensor is a bipolar device that is sensitive to a magnet's north pole on its branded side and to the south pole on the opposite side. The branded side, see Fig. 3, is the side that displays the part number.

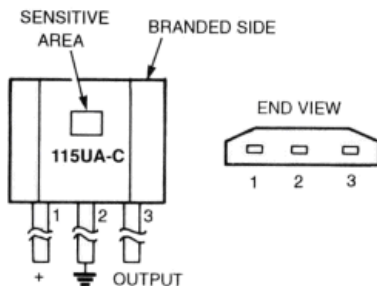


Fig. 3. Let's get up close and personal with our friend—the HAL I15UA-C.

The branded side—where the part number is displayed—is sensitive to a magnet's north pole, while the opposite side is sensitive to a magnet's south pole.

The sensor's output (pin 3) is normally low when no external magnetic field is present. Placing a magnet with its north pole facing the branded side of the sensor will cause the output at pin 3 to go high. Placing a magnet with its south pole facing the non-branded side will also cause the output to go high.

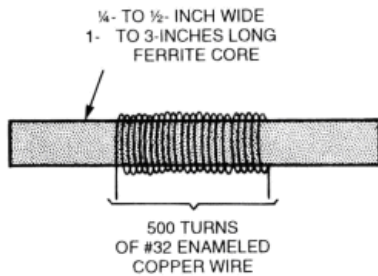


Fig. 4. Utilizing some skill and patience, inductors can be hand-wound. Here is a simple diagram showing the typical inductor needed for metal-detector circuits.

Here's how the circuit operates. Two gates of a 4093 quad, 2-input, NAND Schmitt trigger IC are connected in a low-frequency square-wave oscillator circuit operating at about 100 Hz. The output of gate "C" drives the base of Q1, which is connected in an emitter-follower circuit supplying the 100-Hz signal to L1. Inductor L1's drive level is set by R6. The output (pin 3) of IC2 is connected to an LED and a metering circuit.

Inductor L1 supplies a low-frequency AC bias to the backside of the Hall Effect sensor, IC2. This AC bias in effect increases the Hall Effect sensitivity many times over and also allows it to detect both north and south pole magnets from the branded side; however, the circuit is much more sensitive to north pole fields. The arrangement of L1 and the Hall Effect sensor is shown in Fig. 5.

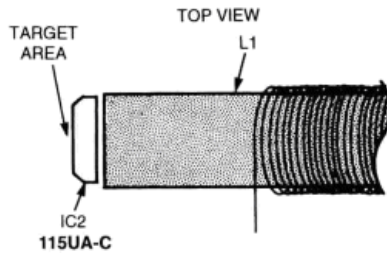


Fig. 5. The Hall Effect IC works in conjunction with the inductor. A low-frequency AC bias is supplied to the backside of the IC via the inductor.

The Hall Effects output waveforms are shown in Fig. 6. The waveforms are observed at pin 3 of the Hall Effect IC. Output waveform "A" is set by adjusting R6 for a symmetrical output without any ferrous metals in the pick-up area. If a scope is not handy, a DC voltmeter can be used to set the output to about 4.5 volts. This setting will produce an output waveform very close to the one shown in Fig. 6A. The "B" output waveform occurs when the north pole of a magnet is brought in proximity of the Hall Effect sensor. The south pole of a magnet produces the output waveform shown in Fig. 6C.

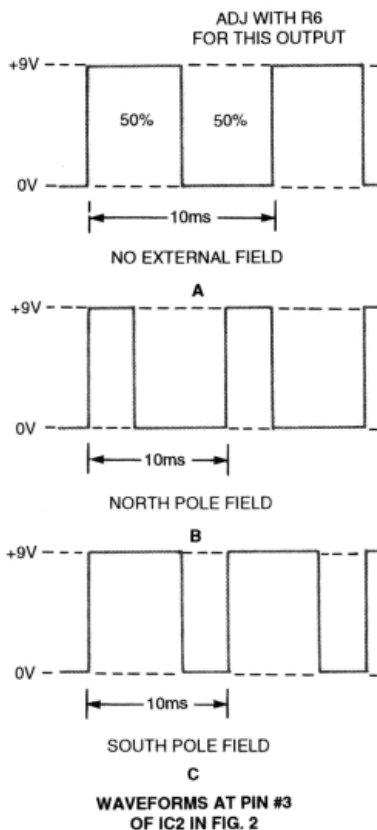


Fig. 6. Here are the waveforms that might come from pin 3 of IC2. Resistor R6 can be adjusted to calibrate the circuit.

Winding L1

Inductor L1 (see Fig. 4) is fabricated by jumble winding 500 turns of #32 enamel-covered copper wire on a 1/4-inch diameter ferrite rod. The rod's actual diameter and length are not critical, and any size rod material from 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch in diameter will do. The rod's length can be anything from 1 inch to 3 inches. The type of rod material suitable for this application can be salvaged from an old AM transistor radio or some older TVs.

If the rod material cannot be located, don't give up 'cause there are other paths to take. A relay coil with a resistance of 10 ohms or greater will generally work for L1. Some miniature audio transformers have straight sections of laminations that can be used in place of

the rod material. Most of the rod material I've used and have recommended here is actually designed for much higher frequency use. As a last ditch effort, try a number of small nails taped together as a core for L1 and see what happens. Here's a great place to experiment with various coil core materials and windings to improve or vary the circuit performance. Keep me informed on your efforts.

Try This One

Something else came to mind after disassembling the circuit, and due to time restraints I was never able to check it out. I would like to challenge you to do so. What if a second Hall Effect IC sensor was added to the circuit but placed beside IC2 with its branded side facing L1's core?

Fig. 5. The Hall Effect IC works in conjunction with the inductor. A low-frequency AC bias is supplied to the backside of the IC via the inductor.

Duplicate IC2's circuitry with the new IC, but leave out the metering circuit. See Fig. 7 for details. Try to get like waveforms from both circuits by adjusting R6 and positioning the two ICs on the end of L1. Connect one lead of a digital DC voltmeter to pin 3 of IC2 and the other meter lead to pin 3 of the added IC. If I'm correct, the circuit should be as sensitive to the south pole of a magnet as the original circuit was to the north pole. If not, try connecting a DC voltmeter to the output of IC2 and another voltmeter to the output of the added IC. IC2 should remain more sensitive to the south pole of a magnet, and the added IC should be more sensitive to the north pole.

All Metals Detector Circuit

Our next metal detector circuit takes us back into the early years of the last century where tubes were king and semiconductors were only diodes. It was discovered early on that any metal object placed near the tank circuit of an oscillator would shift its frequency either up or down. A tank circuit is the combination of an inductor and capacitor that make up a tuned circuit. Ferrous metals near the inductor of a tuned circuit cause the oscillator's frequency to go down and non-ferrous metals cause the frequency to increase. This is the basic effect that the Beat Frequency Oscillator (BFO) type of metal detector uses to detect all metals. Figure 8 shows a block diagram of the circuits making up a typical BFO detector. A search loop is usually wound in a circular fashion to serve as the inductor in the search oscillator's tank circuit. The reference oscillator is very similar to the search oscillator with a much smaller inductor, which is usually shielded from the search loop. RF signals are taken from both oscillators and fed to a common mixer, where the sum and difference frequencies of the two oscillators are mixed. The sum frequencies are filtered out, leaving only the audible difference frequencies to pass on to the amplifier and headphones.

Fig. 7. Increase your odds at detection with this simple modification. An additional Hall Effect IC is added to balance the circuit's sensitivity to the north and south magnetic poles.

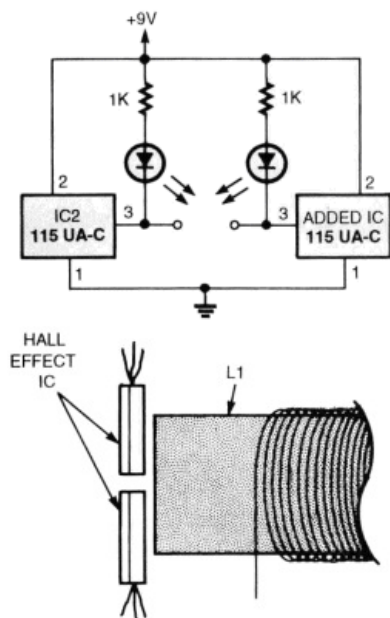


Fig. 7. Increase your odds at detection with this simple modification. An additional Hall Effect IC is added to balance the circuit's sensitivity to the north and south magnetic poles.

As a practical example, we'll set the search oscillator up to operate at a frequency of 100,100 Hz, and the reference oscillator to a frequency of 100,000 Hz. The difference frequency between the two oscillators is an audible 100 Hz that is fed to the headphones. The search coil is then moved over a small ferrous metal object causing the oscillator to drop in frequency to about 100,050 Hz. The audible 100 Hz tone drops to 50 Hz indicating a metal object is located somewhere near the search loop. A non-ferrous object near the loop will cause the oscillator to increase in frequency and produce a higher audio output tone. A carefully adjusted BFO metal detector can be used to discriminate between ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

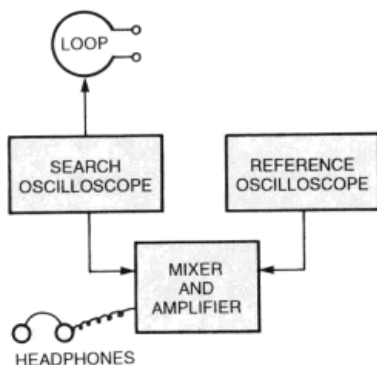


Fig. 8. The popular loop-detector circuit has been a mainstay for many treasure hunters. A set of headphones allows the user to hear an indication of ferrous material and magnetic fields.

Two-Transistor BFO Detector

One of the simplest BFO metal locators to build is the two-transistor circuit shown in Fig. 9.

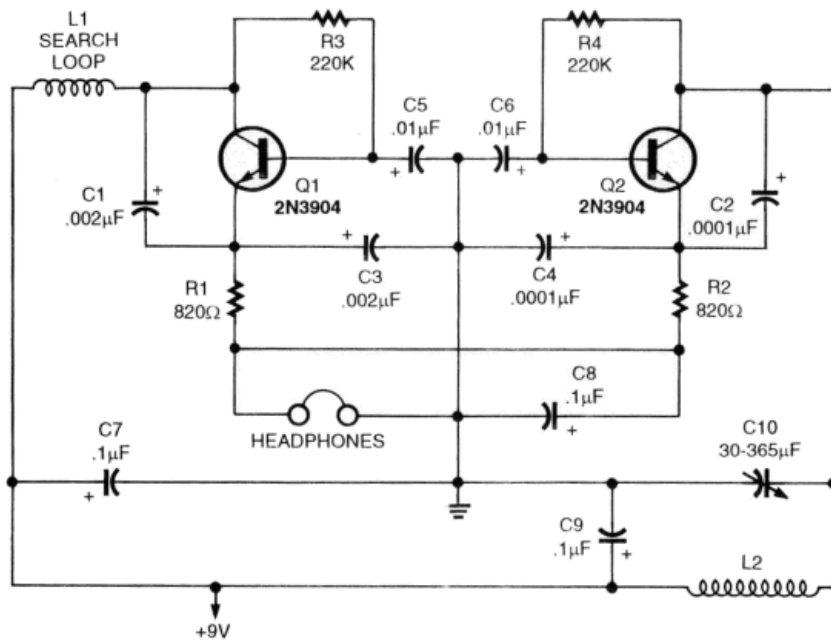


Fig. 9. This is the schematic for a Beat Frequency Oscillator metal-detector. Two transistors are used as the oscillators in this circuit.

The circuit may be set up to operate on any frequency between 50,000 Hz to over 1 MHz by selecting the tank circuit components. Just about any good general-purpose NPN transistor suitable for low RF applications will work just fine. The search loop can be as small as a dime or three feet or larger in diameter. A small loop works best for small objects buried shallow and a large loop works best for large objects buried at greater depths. The two oscillator circuits should be separated and shielded from each other to reduce frequency pulling between the two. A really well constructed BFO detector will be able to operate with a difference of less than 100 Hz between the two oscillators. The lower the audio output tone the easier it is for the ear to tell a small frequency shift. The detector's maximum sensitivity is obtained when the two oscillators are operating just a few cycles apart. Believe me, this is not an easy task to accomplish, but one well worth the effort.

Here's how the simple BFO detector operates. Transistor Q1 along with its associated components make up a Colpitts oscillator circuit with the search loop, C1 and C3 forming its tuned circuit. Transistor Q2 with its associated components make up another Colpitts oscillator circuit with L2, C2, and C4, forming the tuned circuit. The emitters of Q1 and Q2 are coupled together through R1, R2, and the low-impedance headphones. This circuit arrangement functions as a simple RF mixer circuit. The audio frequencies are fed to the headphones, and the RF frequencies are bypassed to ground through C8.

Winding And Scrounging

The loop may be wound on almost any round insulated non-metallic form, such as wood or plastic. Inductor L2 can be an old ferrite rod antenna coil removed from an AM transistor radio, or one can be made by winding a coil on a round insulated form. Let me offer the following winding suggestion to get you going on building the BFO circuit. Locate a 10- to 12-inch wood or plastic hoop that's about 3/4-inches wide and close wind ten turns of #18 to #22 enamel-covered copper wire evenly around the forms. Tape over the wire with plastic electrical tape and connect to the circuit with a length of two-wire zip cord. If an antenna coil cannot be found for L2, then close wind about 80 turns of #22 enamel-covered copper wire on a 1-inch plastic pill bottle or plastic pipe.

One important thing to do in selecting the two inductors is to be sure that the reference oscillator can tune to the same frequency as the search oscillator. If a frequency counter is available then the chore will be super easy. If not, some experimenting with different pairs of capacitors (C1 and C3 or C2 and C4) will be necessary to bring both oscillators to the same frequency.

Part II

Single Transistor Circuit

Before getting into the circuitry, we had better take a quick look at how the single-transistor detector system operates. I'm sure that at some time you've heard a whistle or tone while tuning your AM broadcast receiver or, even more likely, when listening to an AM short-wave broadcast station. In radio circles, this is referred to as a heterodyne signal. An AM receiver detecting two RF signals, which are very close in frequency, usually causes this condition. If the two RF frequencies are less than a few kHz apart, an audio tone (difference frequency) will be heard. This is basically how our single-transistor detector circuit operates.

In our single-transistor circuit, see Fig. 1, only one RF oscillator circuit is used. The other RF signal is supplied by one of many AM broadcast radio stations. A portable transistor AM radio receives the two RF signals and outputs an audible tone. The mixing and audio amplification is handled by the transistor radio. If either RF signal shifts in frequency, the audio tone will increase or decrease by the same amount. Since the frequency stability of all licensed AM broadcast stations is rock solid, only our search oscillator will produce a shift in frequency. The end result is a detector that operates like our two-transistor circuit, but requires less parts and time to construct. The oscillator circuit in Fig. 1 is very similar to the oscillators used in our previous circuit. Transistor Q1 is connected in a Colpitts oscillator circuit with components C2, C3, C5, C6, and L1 making up the oscillator's tuned circuit. Changing any one or any combination of these components will vary the oscillator's operating frequency.

Increasing the value of any capacitor will lower the oscillator's frequency and decreasing the value will increase the frequency.

Increasing L1's inductance will also cause a decrease in frequency and vice versa.

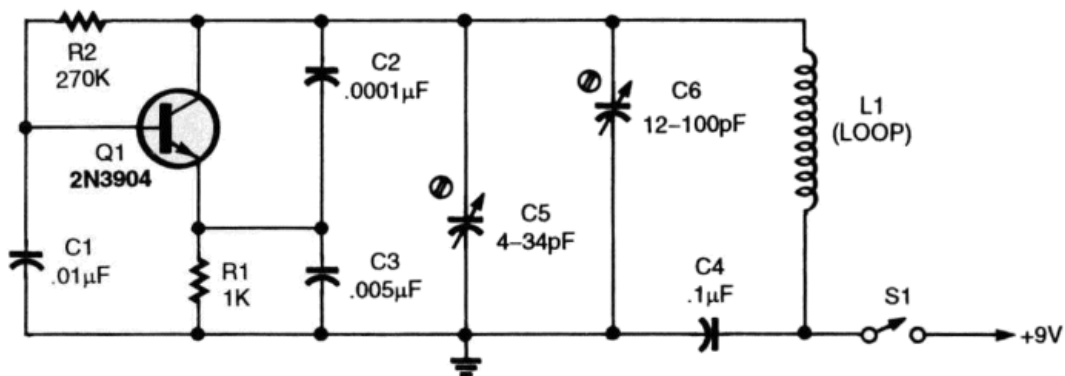


Fig. 1. Here is the schematic for the single-transistor circuit. Transistor Q1 is a general-purpose, NPN transistor; and it serves as the heart of a Colpitts oscillator circuit.

PARTS LIST FOR THE SINGLE-TRANSISTOR CIRCUIT (FIG. 1)

SEMICONDUCTORS

Q1—2N3904, or similar general-purpose NPN transistor

RESISTORS

(All resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.)

R1—1000-ohm

R2—270,000-ohm

CAPACITORS

C1—.01-uF, ceramic disc

C2—.0001-uF, ceramic disc

C3—.005-nF, ceramic disc

C4—.1-uF, ceramic disc

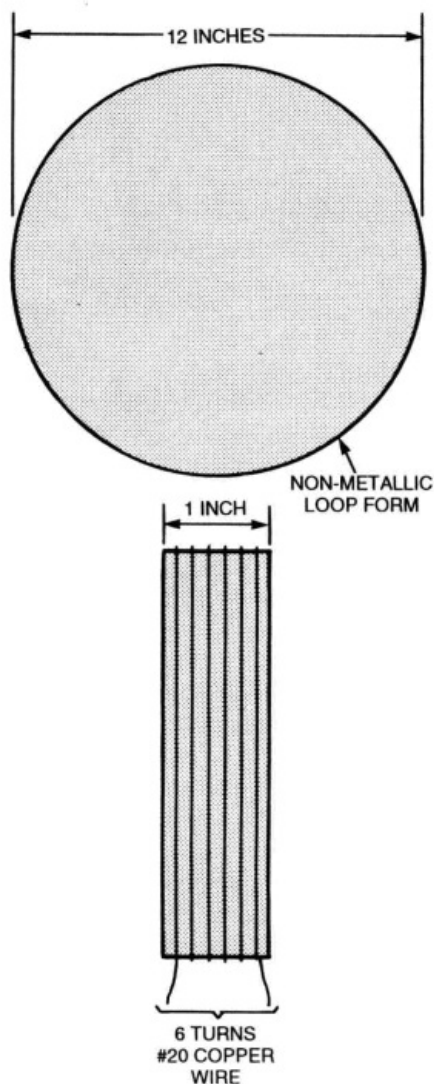
C5 4 to 34 pF, 7-mm, ultra-miniature trimmer, Mouser part #24AA113

C6— 12-100 pF, Mouser part #242-3410-70

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

S1—SPST switch

L1—Loop, see text



The 6 turns of copper wire can be wound on a rigid material, such as wood or plastic.

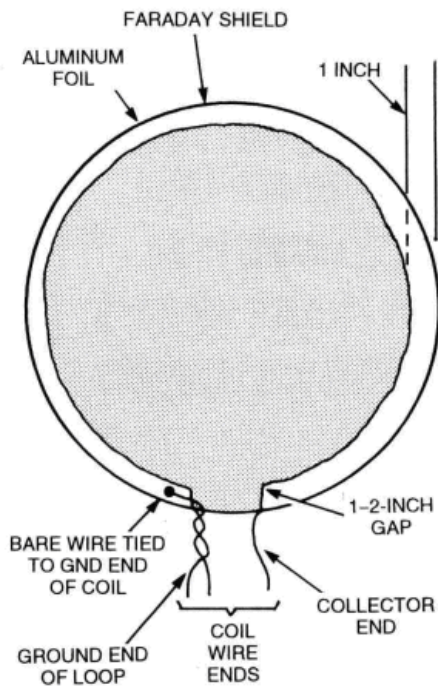


Fig. 3. This detailed diagram of the loop shows the leads extending from the copper wire, as well as the makeshift Faraday shield.

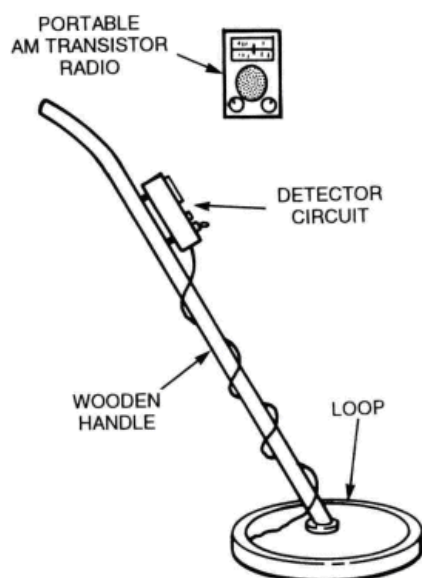


Fig. 4. Here is an artist's diagram of the completed metal-detector unit. Any inexpensive AM transistor radio can be used in conjunction with the detector.

Building The Loop

The search loop may be constructed in several different ways; however, the method offered here should get you headed in the right direction. Refer to Fig. 2 as a guide for constructing the loop. The loop form should be constructed from non-metallic and non-moisture-absorbent material. A sealed wood form will do, and it can be either solid or hoop-like. The form should be $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch wide to allow room for the coil windings. Close wind six turns of #20 enameled or insulated wire on the form. Wrap the windings with at least two layers of good quality plastic electrical tape. Put the loop aside and construct the oscillator circuit on a piece of multipurpose PC board with pre-drilled holes. Stability is one of the most important considerations in building any stable oscillator circuit, so keep all component leads short and solidly mounted.

The two variable capacitors should be mounted in a manner that allows tuning from outside the enclosure. In order to achieve the best results, the circuit should be housed in a metal cabinet to which the circuit ground is connected. Temporarily connect the loop to the circuitry with about 30 inches of shielded microphone cable or 2-conductor intercom wire. Any wire gauge from #18 to #24 will do. Actually two insulated wires may be twisted together by hand and used.

Place the loop away from any metal object and apply power to the circuit. Locate a transistor radio near by and tune in a station somewhere near the middle of the dial. Adjust both C5 and C6 to a frequency that will heterodyne with the broadcast station. If nothing happens, it is most likely that the oscillator is not operating near the desired frequency. Now, how do we determine if the oscillator's frequency is too low or too high? Naturally, a frequency counter would be the easiest way to determine the oscillator's frequency. If one is not available, what then? A shortwave receiver that tunes both below and above the standard AM broadcast band can be used to ferret out the oscillator's frequency.

Once the oscillator's frequency is determined, adjustments can be made to move the frequency into the broadcast band. Reducing the total capacitance of the oscillator's tuned circuit or lowering the inductance of the loop will raise the frequency. Lowering the frequency is accomplished by increasing the capacitance of the tuned circuit or by increasing the inductance of the loop. Removing or adding a turn to the loop is a good method to use if the oscillator is way off frequency.

Adding A Faraday Shield

The search loop normally scans the ground in a parallel manner in search of metal objects. The loop's parallel position to the ground forms a capacitance to ground, which shifts the oscillator's frequency. As the loop moves up and down above the ground, the

oscillator's frequency shifts in a like manner. Adding a Faraday shield to the loop will help in reducing the ground-effect frequency-shift problem.

The Faraday shield is a metal shroud that is formed around the loop with an insulating gap in the middle. A shield can be formed out of aluminum foil by cutting a length that's 3 inches wide and long enough to go almost completely around the edge of the loop while leaving a gap of 1 to 2 inches in the middle, see Fig. 3. Once the aluminum foil is formed, add a 4-inch length bare wire under the foil at one end and glue the shield in place. Place the loop on a flat surface and place a solid object on top to secure the foil to the loop form. After the glue dries, connect the other end of the bare wire to the loop's ground-end connection.

An old broom handle or dowel rod is attached to the middle of the loop and serves as the handle and support for the loop and detector circuit. See Fig. 4. The AM radio may be attached to the handle as well or carried separately.

Position the loop over the area to be searched and tune the oscillator to produce an audible beat frequency tone. Maximum sensitivity is achieved when the oscillator is within a few cycles of the broadcast station. This detector will detect all types of metal, so be ready to dig, and then dig some more.

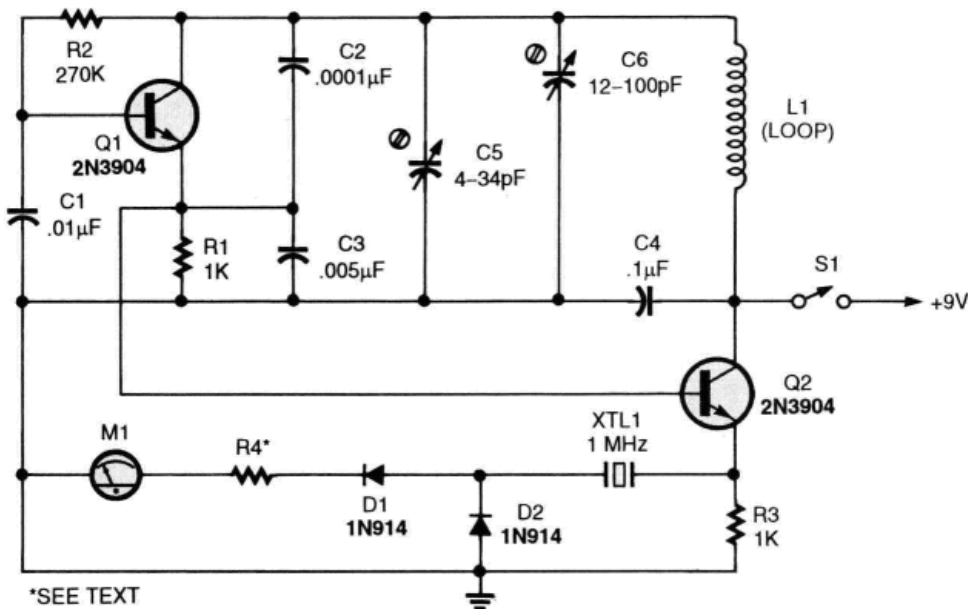


Fig. 5. The crystal-filter metal-detector circuit is shown above. The narrow band-pass of the crystal allows for a high sensitivity to minute frequency changes.

PARTS LIST FOR THE CRYSTAL-FILTER DETECTOR (FIG. 5)

SEMICONDUCTORS

D1, D2—1N914 silicon signal diode

Q1, Q2—2N3904, or similar general-purpose NPN transistor

RESISTORS

(All resistors are ¼ watt, 5% units.)

R1, R3— 1000-ohm

R2—270,000-ohm

R4—See text.

CAPACITORS

C1—.01uF ceramic disc

C2—.0001uF ceramic disc

C3—.005uF ceramic disc

C4— 0.1uF ceramic disc

C5—See Parts List for Fig. 1

C6—See Parts List for Fig. 1

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

XTL1—1-MHz crystal

M1—50-uA to 1-mA meter

Metal cabinet, PC board material, etc.

Crystal-Filter Detector

Our next entry is a version of one of my favorite metal-detector circuits. A loop and an oscillator circuit similar to the one in our previous detector are the basic ingredients used in the crystal-filter detector. The addition of an emitter follower gives isolation to the oscillator and supplies a low-impedance source for the crystal. The output is rectified by D1 and D2 and fed to the meter. Take a look at Fig. 5, as you continue to read the circuit description.

Here's a brief description of how the crystal-filter metal-detector circuit operates. The oscillator is tuned to the series resonance frequency of the crystal, which can be any frequency from 100kHz to over 1MHz. However, in our circuit, a 1-MHz crystal is used. When the oscillator is operating at the crystal's frequency, the output at the meter is at maximum.

Any shift in the oscillator's frequency will cause a reduction in the meter reading. The circuit is very sensitive to small frequency shifts due to the crystal's narrow band-pass characteristics in the series mode. The basic loop construction used in the previous detector circuit may be used here as well.

This detector's circuitry should be constructed in the same manner as our previous circuit. If any component moves or vibrates during use, the meter will falsely indicate a detected object. Build it solid. The choice of the meter used for M1 can vary from a sensitive 50-uA to a 1mA movement. The value of R4 is selected for a full-scale meter reading when the oscillator is operating at the series-resonance frequency of the crystal.

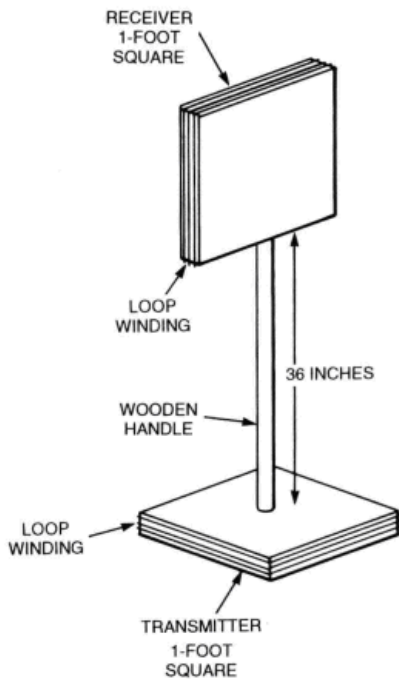


Fig. 6. The detector shown in the above diagram is excellent for deep level searches. The "90-degree out-of-phase" relationship of the two square loops helps limit cross-interference between the transmitter and receiver, thus eliminating feedback during operation.

Transmitter/Receiver Detector

Our last detector circuit is suitable for locating large metal objects at greater depths—feet instead of inches. This two-box detector has been around for about 75 years and is still one of the most popular deep-searching detectors. The basic system is shown in Fig. 6. Two non-metallic boxes serve as the housing for the electronics and the forms for the loops. The transmitter and receiver boxes are mounted on a 3-foot-long wood handle, with the receiver placed in a horizontal position and the transmitter in a vertical position. This 90-degree relationship between the transmitter and receiver allows for minimum transfer of signal between the two loops. Placing a large metal object between the two loops causes the transmitter's field to distort, allowing some of the signal to reach the receiver's loop. The signal is amplified by the receiver and indicated on the meter as metal detected.

Building The Transmitter

We'll start with the transmitter circuit first, (see Fig. 7) because it is the simpler of the two units. The transmitter circuit is very similar to our previous two oscillator circuits, with a slight variation in the base bypass circuit. The values of frequency-determined capacitors, C1 and C2, are the same. Depending on the size of the loop, they can vary from .01 to .1-LIF.

The receiver loop normally requires a capacitor equal to Vi the value of C1 or C2 in the transmitter circuit. The transmitter loop is tuned with C1 and C2, which are always the same value. The actual value of capacitance across the transmitter loop is Vi the value of either C1 or C2. It is most important that both loops are tuned to the same frequency.

About any loop size from 8 to 12 square inches will do, but we'll stick to the 12-inch box and offer values for that size. The loops are formed by close winding 20 turns of #24 to #26 wire around each housing. Run about 8 inches of wire from each end of the loop to the inside of the housing for circuit connections. Tape the winding in place with plastic electrical tape.

The operating frequency will be somewhere between 35 kHz and 50 kHz. The capacitor values for C1 and C2 are 0.1uF for the transmitter and .05-uF for C1 in the receiver circuit. Less turns or smaller loops may be used for higher frequency operation. Try and keep the operating frequency below 200 kHz, as this type of metal locator works best at low frequencies.

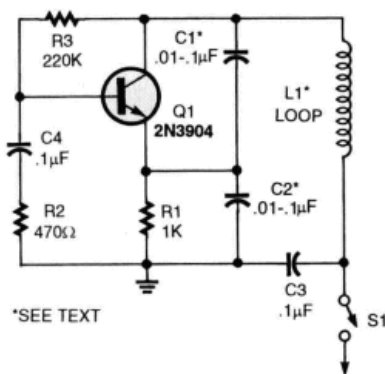


Fig. 7. The transmitter circuit in the above schematic operates in a range of 35 to 50 kHz. The oscillator circuit is similar to the previous two mentioned.

PARTS LIST FOR THE TRANSMITTER (FIG. 7)

SEMICONDUCTORS

Q1—2N3904, or similar general-purpose NPN transistor

CAPACITORS

C1,C2— .01 to 0.1uF, ceramic disc (see text)

C3, C4— 0.1-u.F, ceramic disc

RESISTORS

(All resistors are ¼watt, 5%)

R1—1000-ohm

R2—270,000-ohm

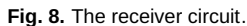
R3—220,000-ohm

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

S1—SPST switch

Building The Receiver

Mount the transmitter box on one end of the wood handle and the receiver on the other. The receiver will need to be mounted so that it can be tilted up and down to obtain a balance between the two loops. This can be accomplished by using a small hinge attached to the end of the handle and the receiver housing. Once the balance point is found, the receiver can be mounted in that position.



PARTS LIST FOR THE RECEIVER (FIG. 8)

SEMICONDUCTORS

Q1-Q3—2N3904, or similar general-purpose NPN transistor

D1, D2—1N914 silicon signal diode

CAPACITORS

C1—.005 to .05- μ F ceramic disc (see text)

C2 0.1—.05- μ F ceramic disc

C5-C9 — 0.1 μ F ceramic disc

C10— 470 μ F 25WVDC electrolytic

RESISTORS

(All resistors are $\frac{1}{4}$ watt, 5%)

R1,R2— 100,000-ohm

R3-R5—1500-ohm

R6— 100-ohm

R7—470-ohm

R8, R9—220,000-ohm

R10— 1000-ohm potentiometer

R11—2500-ohm potentiometer

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

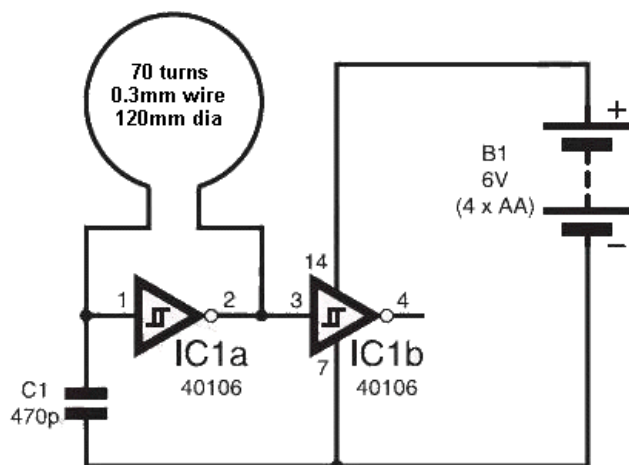
S1—SPST switch

M1—50- μ A to 1-mA DC meter

L1—Loop, see text

AWG	Diameter	
	mm	inch
10	2.59	0.102
11	2.3	0.0907
12	2.05	0.0808
13	1.83	0.072
14	1.63	0.0641
15	1.45	0.0571
16	1.29	0.0508
17	1.15	0.0453
18	1.02	0.0403
19	0.912	0.0359
20	0.812	0.032
21	0.723	0.0285
22	0.644	0.0253
23	0.573	0.0226
24	0.511	0.0201
25	0.455	0.0179
26	0.405	0.0159
27	0.361	0.0142
28	0.321	0.0126
29	0.286	0.0113
30	0.255	0.01
31	0.227	0.00893
32	0.202	0.00795

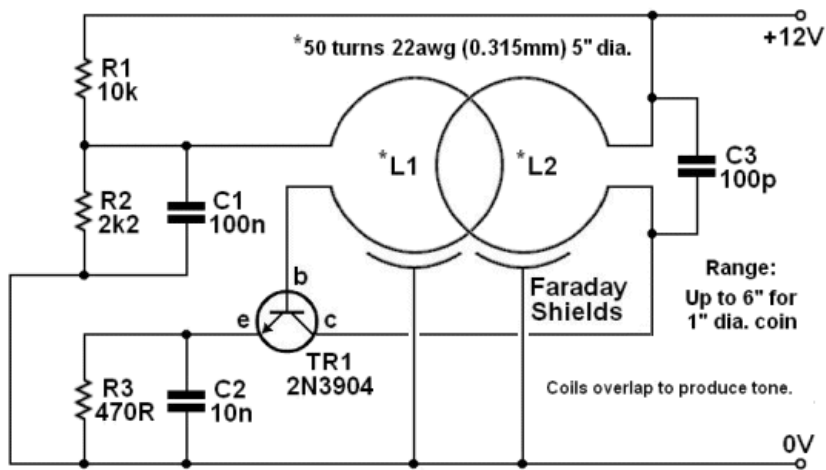
Simplest Metal Detector Circuit



Simplest Metal Detector Circuit

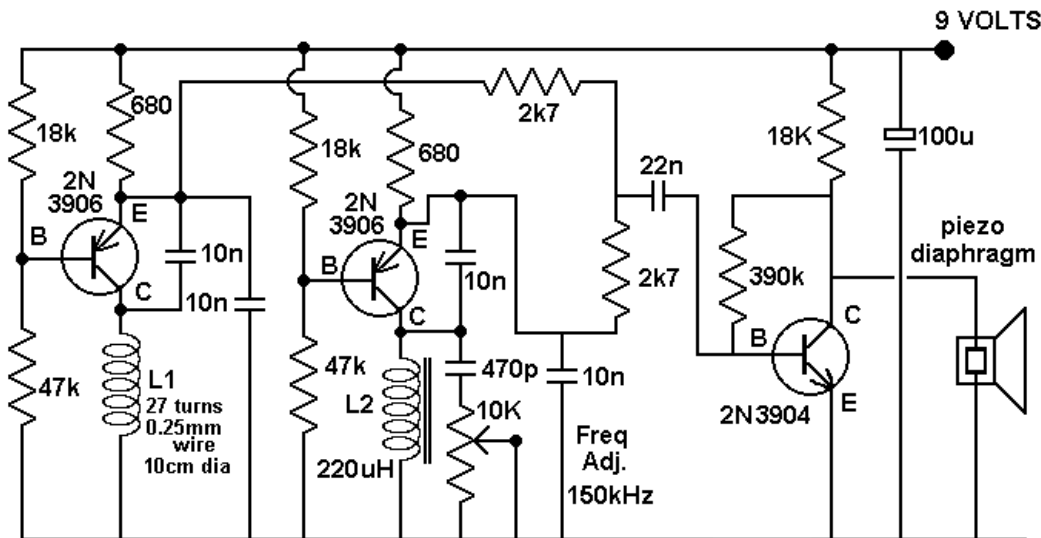
The simplest metal detector circuit consists of 4 components.
The detection-coil consists of 70 turns of 0.3mm wire 120mm diameter.
Place an AM radio near the search-coil and tune it to pick up a squeal. When a coin is placed near the coil, the tone will alter.
The circuit operates at about 250kHz and the the radio picks up a harmonic. It will detect a bottle-top at about 90mm.

Another simple Metal Detector Circuit consists of two coils that overlap to provide feedback:



Place an AM radio near the coils and a tone will be heard.

Simple BFO Metal Detector



CHEMELEC'S SIMPLE BFO METAL DETECTOR

The first two transistors are designed to produce the exact same frequency. The result is fed to the third transistor to produce a beep-beep-beep in the piezo speaker.

When a metal object is detected by L1, (the search coil) the beeping increases.

The performance of this circuit is no better than the single transistor circuit above and an AM radio. When it is all boiled-down, the first transistor drives the coil and the frequency of the circuit changes when the inductance of the coil is altered by a metal object near it. The second and third transistors are equivalent to an AM radio by detecting the frequency of the oscillator and producing a result that is the difference between the frequency produced by the first transistor and the frequency produced by the second transistor.

The next circuit is even more complex.

It uses integrated circuits (IC's) to detect the difference between the two frequencies.

The circuit is very old. All the IC's can now be replaced by an 8-pin microcontroller and the circuit will be much simpler.

Don't forget, it is no better than a single transistor and an AM radio and is not worth constructing, however the text is interesting . . .

Simple, sensitive metal detector

Phil Wait

The metal detecting hobby is enjoying quite a boom at the moment and treasure hunters are not just after gold. The price of the precious metal has risen in recent months, at around \$1,600 an ounce it's worth going after. Old coins and relics fetch high prices too, so there's lots to find out there...

METAL DETECTORS depend on detecting one of several effects that can be observed when a metal object influences the magnetic field surrounding a coil of wire carrying an alternating current. The principal effects are: the pattern of the magnetic field surrounding the coil will be altered and the inductance of the coil will change.

The various types of metal detector devised exploit these changes, electronically detecting the alteration induced in the coil by the metallic object. Non-metallic objects or material can also affect the coil in similar ways.

There are three basic methods employed to exploit the above effects. "Induction Balance" (IB) metal detectors employ two coils. One is driven by a modulated oscillator. The other is connected to a detector and amplifier. The two coils are carefully positioned with respect to one another such that the receiver coil picks up very little of the energy radiated by the transmitter coil when no metal or mineral material is nearby. When the coils are brought near a metal object, the field pattern is distorted, greatly increasing the transmitted energy picked up by the receiver coil. The modulated signal is detected and can be indicated by amplifying the recovered modulation to speaker level as well as indicating it on a meter. For obvious reasons, this type of metal detector is often referred to as a "transmit-receive" or TR detector, sometimes as an IB/TR detector. Chief advantages are good pinpointing ability and good depth penetration, and they are not sensitive to small ferrous objects.

Sensitivity suffers badly in mineralised or ironstone ground.

Most IB detectors operate at a frequency between 85 kHz and 150 kHz. As they are badly affected by mineralised ground a technique was developed using very low frequency to energise the transmit coil. The 'VLF' types operate at frequencies around 4-6 kHz, a frequency range which penetrates all types of soil quite well. However, they need to run at a fairly high power to achieve sufficient

sensitivity with small objects, hence battery drain is quite high, and pinpointing ability is poor.

"Pulse Induction" detectors employ coils in the search head that are set up in much the same manner as the IB detector. However, the transmitter is pulsed so that high energy bursts are transmitted by the search coil. The receiver then compares the phase of portion of the received pulse with the transmit signal. When a ferrous or magnetic object is brought near the search coils the phase of the received signal is advanced with respect to the transmit signal. The opposite occurs when a non-magnetic conductor is brought near the search coils. Thus, this type of detector can effectively 'discriminate' between ferrous and non-ferrous metals as well as exclude ground effects — simply by setting the detection circuitry to exclude signals of the unwanted phase characteristics. Thus, a "Ground Exclusion" control is often featured with these detectors. As the strength of the received signal also varies, depending on the 'target' object's characteristics, this effect may also be included in the detection process.

Clearly, an IP detector presents many problems to the home constructor.

The simplest technique detects the change in inductance of a single search coil. If this coil is part of the tuned circuit of an oscillator, then comparing the frequency of the 'search' oscillator with a stable reference oscillator will indicate the presence of a metal object. This detector is called the "Beat Frequency Oscillator" or BFO type. The two oscillators are set such that there is a slight difference in their frequencies and their outputs mixed. The resultant will be a 'beat' frequency which is equal to the difference between the two oscillator frequencies. The main advantages of this type are simple circuitry and setting up along with good pinpointing ability. In the past, most published designs have suffered from a distinct lack of sensitivity as well as poor tuning stability. A cunning mixing technique and a few other fillips can overcome these problems.

Hence, our new metal detector is a BFO type incorporating some modern refinements. It has proved to have similar sensitivity to our IB detector, the ETI-549, but is generally easier to build and set up, there being no critical adjustments.

Design features

Our new metal detector has three controls: COARSE frequency adjust, FINE frequency adjust and VOLUME on/off. The coarse frequency control is used to initially set the frequency of the search oscillator, compensating for the various factors affecting any drift in this oscillator (mainly temperature and battery voltage). The fine frequency control is then used to set the note to a low pitch when the detector is placed over the ground, permitting compensation for the effect of the ground on the frequency of the search oscillator. The volume control adjusts the loudness of the output from the speaker.

The two main design problems this type of detector presents are the frequency stability of the two oscillators and the minute frequency change which has to be detected.

The search oscillator we finally used was settled on after some experimentation. Our first try employed an LC oscillator built around a CMOS gate chip. This proved to be not as stable as we required and we found that trying to obtain dc control of the frequency by varying the supply rail voltage had drawbacks. After some experimentation with oscillator configurations we hit on a discrete component oscillator which we found behaved much as we were seeking.

The search coil in the circuit we used is the inductor in a Colpitts oscillator. However, this particular circuit may be a little unfamiliar to many readers. To increase the RF current in the coil, it is placed in the collector circuit of Q1. Feedback is between collector and emitter and the base is effectively at RF ground. The frequency determining capacitance of the tuned circuit is 'tapped' to provide feedback, C2 and C3 performing this function. Careful attention has been paid to the basic frequency stability of this oscillator. Good quality styrofoam capacitors have been used for C2 and C3. These have a temperature coefficient roughly opposite to that of other temperature influences on the frequency of the oscillator. In general, the short-term stability of this oscillator is quite good.

The particular circuit configuration of the oscillator gave us a very useful bonus — dc control of the oscillator frequency over a small range. Varying the base bias on a transistor will vary the collector-base capacitance. In this circuit, the c-b capacitance is part of the overall 'stray' capacitance that determines the exact frequency of oscillation. As the base bias is increased the c-b capacitance decreases, increasing the oscillator frequency. In this way, the oscillator frequency can be varied over a range of about ten percent. We have provided two controls, the FINE control providing a variation of about one-tenth that of the COARSE control.

The search oscillator is loosely coupled via a 47pF capacitor to a following CMOS Schmitt trigger and two inverters which square the output. The loose coupling isolates the oscillator from the subsequent circuitry, further enhancing the stability of the search oscillator. For the reference oscillator, we chose to use a crystal, because of its inherent stability. It has been argued that if an ordinary LC circuit is used for the reference oscillator it will have similar drift characteristics as the search oscillator and the overall drift will be reduced. In fact, the reference oscillator can be made using a standard 455 kHz IF transformer. In practice however the two tend to drift at markedly different rates. We think the best approach is to make both oscillators as stable as possible. Hence the crystal — which is an easily available type and cheaper than an IF transformer!

The reference oscillator is a simple 'inverter' crystal oscillator built around one gate from a CMOS quad NAND gate, IC2. This has a square wave output and drives a divide-by-four circuit, IC3, via the other three gates in IC2, acting as buffers.

The crystal we used is a 3.579545 MHz type (NTSC chrominance sub-carrier frequency) commonly available from a number of suppliers. The output of IC3 is at a frequency of about 890 kHz. The exact frequency is unimportant, just so long as it is stable.

The search oscillator operates at a little above 100 kHz, about one-eighth of this frequency.

The secret of our metal detector's overall sensitivity lies in the mixer circuit. This employs one section of a 4013 flip-flop. The reference oscillator's divider output (at 890 kHz) is applied to the D input of IC4a and the squared-up search oscillator's output is applied to the clock input. If the clock frequency (i.e. the search oscillator frequency) changes by 1 Hz, the output beat (from the Q output of IC4a) will change by 8 Hz (see 'How it Works'), thus considerably multiplying the smallest changes in oscillator frequency.

The output of the mixer is fed to a simple audio amplifier driving a loud-speaker. The search and reference oscillators must be well decoupled from each other and buffered from the mixer stage to prevent 'pulling' of the oscillators, which would result in erratic operation, especially when set for a low frequency output. We have used supply line decoupling as well as buffer stages after each oscillator. We also found it necessary to use a separate battery for the audio stage to prevent the very short, but high current pulses to the audio stage affecting the oscillators.

The search coil

The most important characteristic of the search coil is its size. Surprisingly enough the actual inductance doesn't seem to have much effect on sensitivity. The greater the coil diameter the greater the penetration depth, but the less sensitive it is to small objects. As a general rule the penetration is about equal to the search coil diameter, while the sensitivity is roughly proportional to the cube of the object diameter (as expressed as a function of the search coil diameter). Sensitivity is also inversely proportional to the sixth power of the distance between the coil and the object.

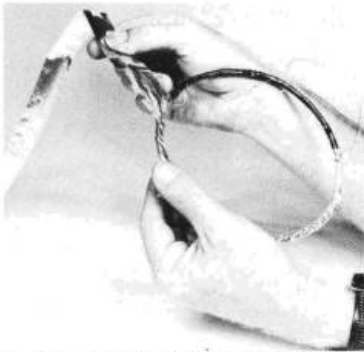
All this means is that if the object size is halved the sensitivity is reduced to one-eighth. Also, if the depth is doubled the sensitivity is reduced to one-sixty-fourth. It's easy to see why all metal detectors which are designed to pick up small objects use small coils, (150 to 300 mm diameter) and really only skim the soil surface. If the search coil is doubled in diameter for greater penetration the sensitivity to small objects falls to one-eighth. You rapidly encounter the law of diminishing returns.

Some of the more expensive metal detectors improve the penetration, while retaining sensitivity, by using a very complex arrangement of coils which modifies the field pattern. This can be done to some extent by making the coil on the BFO detector oval in shape.

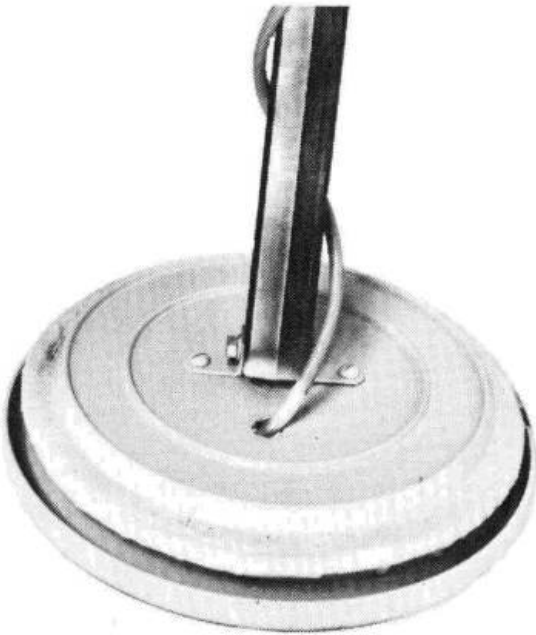
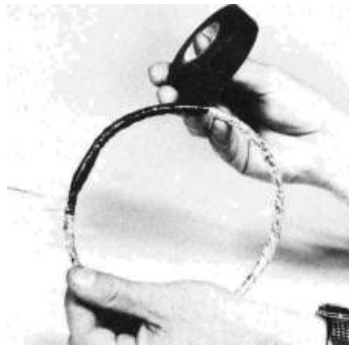
We chose a round coil of 150 mm diameter to give good sensitivity to small objects giving about 100-150 mm penetration which is easy to build, but this is open to considerable experimentation. Remember though, that if the coil diameter is increased the number of turns will have to be reduced so that the search oscillator remains at the same frequency (about 110 kHz).

Faraday shield

If the search coil is moved around, the capacitance between it and the ground or other objects changes. This changing capacitance 'pulls' the oscillator frequency and can completely swamp out the small change in inductance we are looking for. The coil can be screened from this capacitance effect by using a Faraday Shield around the coil. This consists of a ring of tubing, or in our case — a wrapping of aluminium foil, around the coil but broken at one point so it does not make a shorted turn. This shield is then connected to the common supply rail (0V) on the oscillator.



2: Next wind the Faraday shield using two strips of aluminium foil, leaving a break where the coil ends come out.



Construction

We have deliberately chosen commonly available mechanical and electronic components so that construction of this project is as easy as possible — especially for the newcomer. The search coil is mounted on a 165 mm diameter plastic pot stand which may be purchased at hardware stores and nurseries. The electronics are mounted inside a simple aluminium box attached to a stem made from a length of tube which extends down to the search coil and serves as the handle. Connection to shield the search coil is via a length of shielded cable. The controls mount on one side of the box housing the electronics. Which side you mount them depends on whether you are right or left handed. The speaker mounts on the end of the box facing the operator. As can be seen from the picture, the handle was made with an upwards bend at the end which you grip. This balances the instrument reasonably well, avoiding arm strain. Construction should commence with the electronics. Mount the components on the pc board, taking care with the orientation of the transistor (Q1) and the ICs. Do not substitute another type of capacitor for the styrofoam types specified for C2 and C3 or performance may suffer. The crystal specified comes with flying leads and may be soldered in place. Don't use too much heat though, solder quickly and you will avoid possible damage to the crystal.

The next step is to make the stem. The easiest way is to take a length of 25mm diameter electrical conduit about 850 mm long and make a bend about 100 mm from one end for the grip. To do this, heat the point of the bend over a flame (not in the flame) until it softens and then carefully bend it about 60° from straight.

A length of aluminium tube may also be used for the handle. The bend for the grip can be made by first flattening the point of the bend somewhat with a hammer then placing the short piece in a vice and carefully making the bend. A section of wood dowel or plastic tube should be placed between the search coil and the end of the metal tube to keep the mass of metal about 200 - 250 mm away from the search coil. A piece of wood dowel of the right size, jammed in the end of the aluminium tube, is generally the easiest way to go about it. We used a small aluminium box which comes in two pieces. We drilled a hole in either end of the bottom of this box so that it could be slipped over the stem (see accompanying photograph). A nut and bolt was used to secure it to the stem on the side 'below' the grip. The small speaker is mounted in this part of the box, before it is secured to the stem, on the end which faces upward toward the operator. A small hole is drilled in the opposite end and a grommet inserted. This permits entry of the cable to the search coil.

The pc board and controls are mounted to the 'lid' of the box. Position the controls on the side that suits your handedness. Our model was made for right handed operators.

Now for the search coil. This is wound so that it can be tucked inside the rim of the up-turned plastic pot stand. First make a cardboard former of the appropriate diameter. Roll a strip of heavy cardboard around the rim such that it fits loosely and tape or staple it securely (to avoid it popping open at an awkward moment).

Lift the former off the pot stand and then wind the coil onto this former as per the details given in the parts list. Leave a short length of wire spare on each end to make the connection. Tie the coil up with a few lengths of string at various places and then slide it off the former. Now wind two layers of insulation tape around the coil, leading the two ends out at the same place.

Next, wind the Faraday screen. Cut some aluminium kitchen foil into strips about 15 mm wide and wind this around the coil to make two layers but leaving a small gap about 5 mm to 10 mm wide where the coil ends come out. It is very important that the two ends of the Faraday shield do not connect as this would make a 'shorted turn' and the coil would not work as intended.

To secure the foil tightly around the coil and to make connection to the shield, wind a length of tinned copper wire around the shield with about a 10mm pitch (i.e.: about 10mm between successive turns). The end of this wire is taken out at the same place as the coil connections.

Now wind another two layers of insulation tape around the whole assembly. Drill a 3 mm hole in the side of the pot stand and then press the coil down into the rim with the connecting wires adjacent to the hole. Pass the wires through the hole. Pour quick-setting epoxy over the coil to hold it in place.

The search head is mounted to the stem using two right-angle brackets and a bolt passed right through the end of the stem. Small

Wind the cable around the stem to keep it mechanically rigid and pass it through a grommated hole in the box. Terminate the cable to the pc board.

When the construction is complete, turn on the detector, advance the volume control and rotate the coarse frequency knob. You will hear a number of 'heterodynes' or beats, one being very strong. This heterodyne is the one commonly used, the others being odd multiples of the reference signal beating with multiples of the search oscillator. You may find that some of these weaker signals are more sensitive to buried objects than the stronger one.

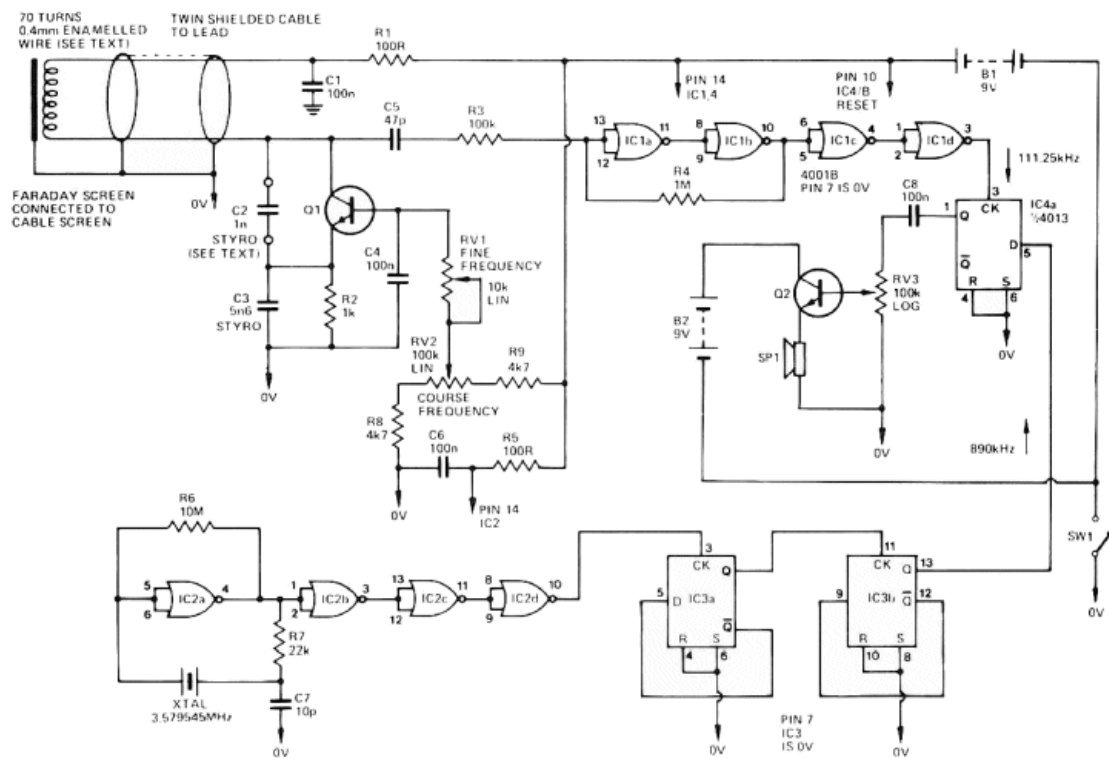
Set the fine frequency control to midrange and set the course frequency control to near the strong heterodyne with the search head held away from the ground. Lower the detector to the ground and you will notice a frequency shift. This is the effect of the ground and will vary between different types of soil. Use the fine frequency control to set the beat to a low pitch and sweep across the surface. A metal object will cause a change in the pitch which is clearly audible.

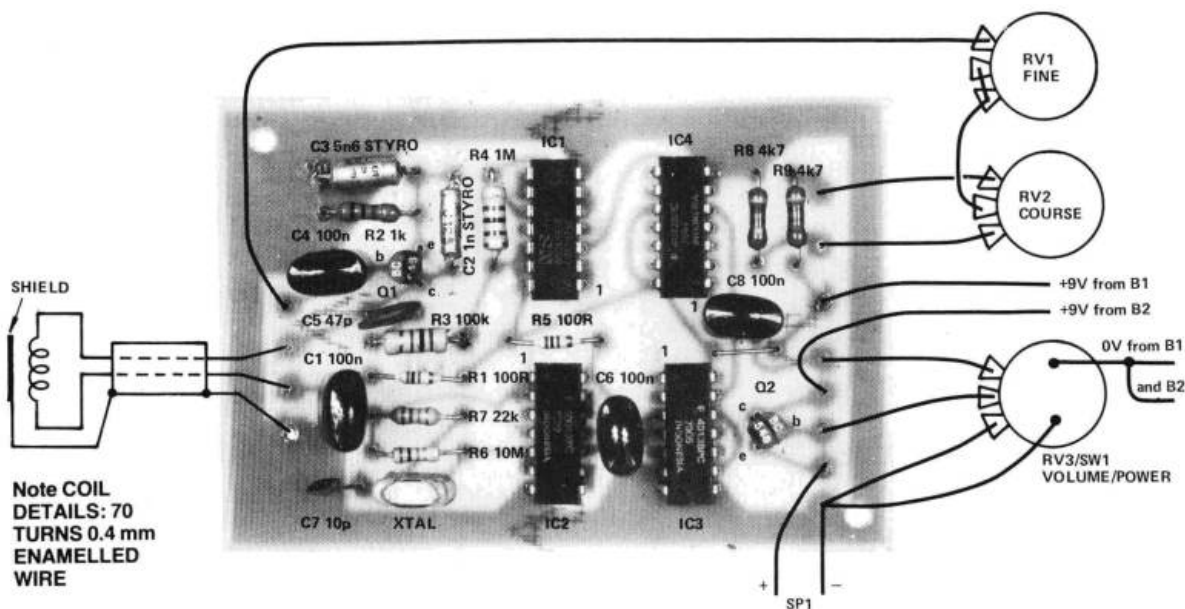
The ear is more sensitive to changes in pitch at low frequencies than at high frequencies and thus it is best to adjust the fine frequency control to a low pitch that can be heard at a comfortable volume from the loudspeaker.

Theoretically, the frequency of the search oscillator should increase when a non-ferrous object comes within range of the search coil and decrease when a ferrous (or diamagnetic) object is within range. This effect is difficult to detect in practice as eddy currents in ferrous materials swamp the effect and they react much the same as non-ferrous metals. However, minerals such as hematite may show the effect. With the search oscillator set on one side of zero beat, metal objects near the search coil will cause the pitch to increase, while magnetic minerals will cause the pitch to decrease. With the search oscillator set to the other side of zero beat, the opposite will occur.

Enough theorising. In general operation, try to keep the search head a constant distance from the ground and sweep from side to side in a regular pattern. The right technique is easily developed with a little practice.

There are a number of books on metal detecting available and these show the sort of techniques the successful treasure hunter employs.





HOW IT WORKS

The beat frequency metal detector employs two oscillators: a very stable reference oscillator and a search oscillator. The search oscillator uses a tuned circuit designed to be influenced by metal or mineral objects which are brought into its field. The two oscillators are adjusted so they are harmonically related and fed to a mixer. When the search frequency is adjusted so the reference frequency fed to the mixer is eight times the search frequency, the output of the mixer is zero. The search frequency is slightly adjusted so that an output appears from the mixer which is the difference between the two input frequencies. This can be adjusted to an audio tone.

When a piece of metal or mineral is brought near the search coil the frequency of the oscillator varies, which in turn varies the output frequency from the mixer. The change in pitch can easily be heard from the speaker.

The reference oscillator employs a crystal in a CMOS oscillator circuit using one gate from IC2a. The resistor R6 biases the gate into its linear region. IC2 b, c and d, are used as buffer stages to prevent oscillator pulling and to further square its output waveform. Two flip-flops, IC3a and b, divide the reference signal by four to 890 kHz.

The search oscillator uses a discrete transistor in grounded base configuration, with the search coil in the collector. Using the coil in the collector increases the strength of the field around the coil and hopefully overcomes some of the losses in the ground. Feedback is set by the ratio of C2 to C3 from collector to emitter and their value determines the frequency of the oscillator. The base is grounded at RF by C4.

By varying the bias on the transistor the inter-element capacitances can be varied. This varies the oscillator frequency as the transistor capacitances form part of the strays in the LC circuit. RV1 and RV2 provide fine and coarse frequency control. The resistors R8 and R9 limit the maximum and minimum voltage on the base to prevent over-dissipation in the transistor or drop-out of the oscillator.

The output of the search oscillator is fed to a Schmitt trigger, consisting of IC1a and b, where it is squared and further buffered by IC1c and d. The search frequency is then fed to the mixer.

Both oscillators are decoupled from each other by supply line decoupling R1, C1 and R5, C6.

The mixer consists of half a dual-D flip-flop. The search and reference frequencies are fed to the clock and D inputs respectively. The flip-flop looks at the reference oscillator (D on every positive transition of the search oscillator clock), and transfers this level to the Q output until the next clock transition. If the two oscillators are exactly evenly harmonically related (i.e. 2nd, 4th, 6th, or in our case 8th, harmonic) the D input will always be the same level at each clock pulse. The output from the mixer at the Q pin will always be the same — no pulses.

However, if the search frequency is varied and the D and clock inputs are no longer harmonically related but are changing in phase with respect to each other, after a few clock pulses the D input will no longer be the same — the output will change state. The effect of all this is to produce a chain of square waves at the Q output, the frequency of which is eight times the change in frequency of the search oscillator.

Capacitors C8 and RV2 form a differentiating network which feeds a pulse to the audio amplifier, Q2, for each output transition from the mixer. Each cycle from the mixer produces two pulses in the speaker. If the frequency of the search oscillator is shifted one hertz the output of the mixer changes by eight hertz, producing an output of eight pulses per second in the speaker.

PARTS LIST

Resistors all 1/2W, 5%

R1 100R

R2 1k

R3 100k

R4 1M

R5 100R

R6 10M

R7 22k

R8 R9 4k7

Potentiometers

RV1 10k lin

RV2 100k lin

RV3 100k log switch pot

Capacitors

C1 100ngreencap

C2 1n styroseal

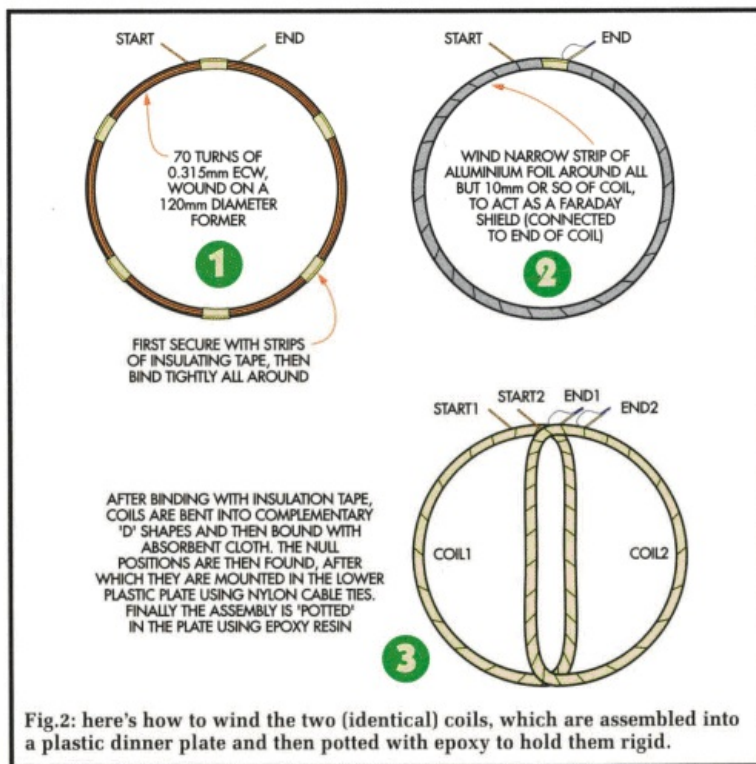
C3 5n6 styroseal

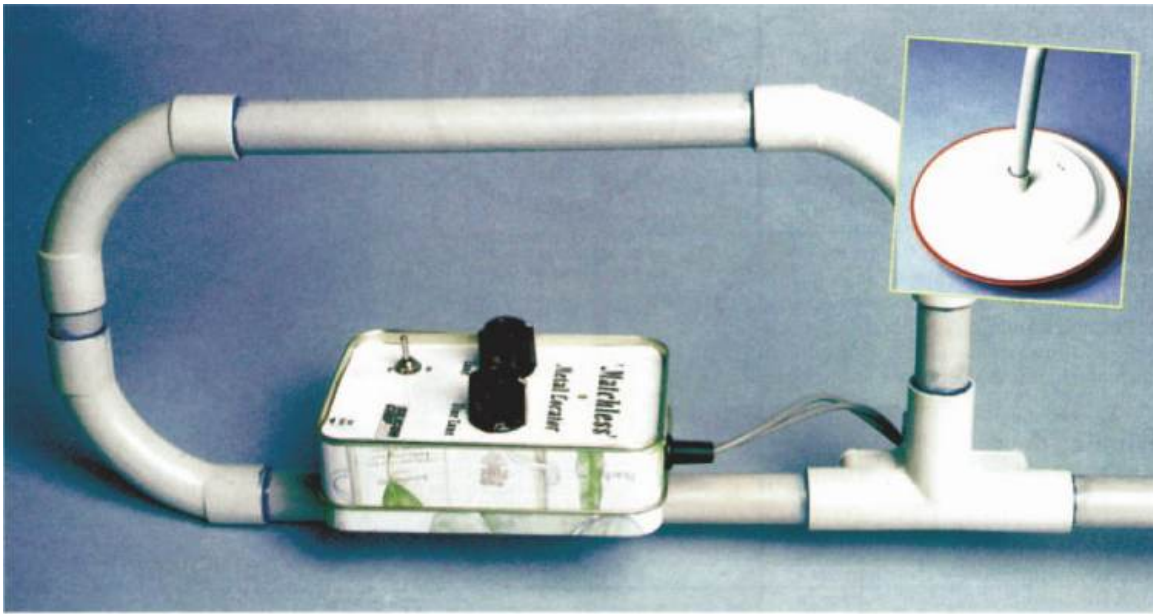
C4 100n greencap

C5 47p ceramic

C6 100n greencap

C7 10p ceramic





Note that these figures may not apply in the ground, where depth of penetration will depend largely on the mineralisation present. In contrast, the locator is far more reluctant to pick up tin foil. A tin foil disk of the same size as the brass coin was only detected at half the distance in air. This rejection of tin foil is due in part to the metal locator's low frequency, which avoids what is called skin effect. Besides this, if the two coils are positioned as described, ferrous metals (iron) are, to a very large extent, rejected — to such an extent, in fact, that a 25mm diameter brass coin weighing seven grams looks the same to the metal locator as a lump of iron weighing 20 times as much. Large nonferrous objects are detected at half a metre distance and more. The locator's power consumption is conveniently low. It draws around 10mA, which means that it may be powered off a small 9V battery. If an alkaline battery is used, this will provide about 48 hours' continuous use. In my experience, the number of coins that are found on a beach in an hour or two should easily make up for the cost of batteries! Finally, while the stability of the locator is not the best, it's by no means the worst either. Re-tuning is necessary from time to time, especially in the first few minutes of use. One soon becomes accustomed to giving the Fine Tune knob an occasional tweak — perhaps with every 40 or 50 sweeps of the search head.

Circuit description

The search head of a typical IB metal locator contains two coils: a transmitter (Tx) coil and receiver (Rx) coil.

In this case, the Tx coil is driven by a square wave oscillator, which sets up an alternating magnetic field in the coil. The Rx coil is then positioned in such a way that it partly overlaps the Tx coil. By adjusting the amount of overlap, a point can be found where the voltages in the Rx coil 'null' or cancel out, so that little or no electrical output is produced. A metal object which enters the field then causes an imbalance, resulting in a signal.

The transmitter (IC1a) is a standard 555 oscillator configuration, using one half of the ICM7556IPD dual low power CMOS version of this IC.

Do NOT use the NE556N IC, by the way.

IC1a oscillates at about 700Hz, determined by R/C components around pins 1, 2 and 6. The 680R resistor limits the current passing through the Tx coil.

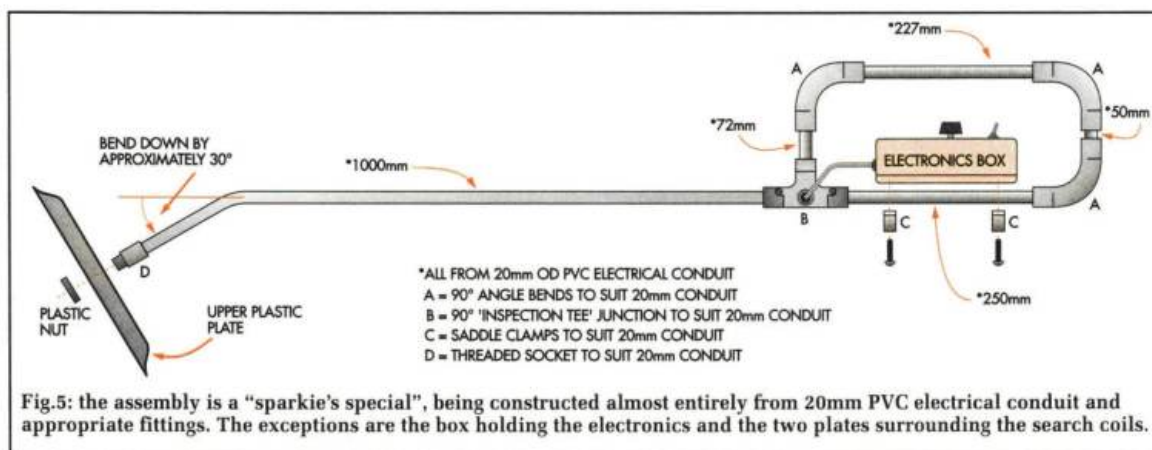
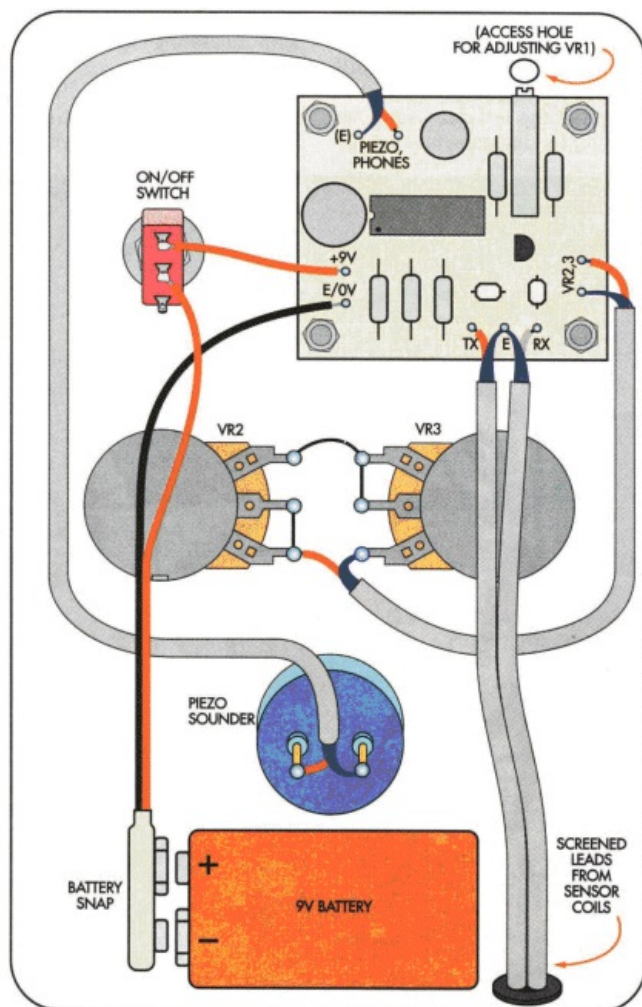


Fig.5: the assembly is a "sparkie's special", being constructed almost entirely from 20mm PVC electrical conduit and appropriate fittings. The exceptions are the box holding the electronics and the two plates surrounding the search coils.

Parts List – Matchless Metal Locator

- 1 PC board, code 04106021, 48 x 42mm
- 1 9V battery, preferably alkaline
- 1 9V battery snap lead
- 1 Piezo sounder
- 1 Metal case to suit, approx 130 x 90 x 40mm
- 2 Rigid plastic dinner plates
- 1 3.5mm chassis mount mono jack socket (optional)
- 1 14-pin DIL IC socket (optional)
- 4 M2.5 10mm bolts
- 8 M2.5 nuts
- 1 Rubber grommet
- 1 Large front-panel knob
- 1 Small front-panel knob
- 9 1mm diameter PC solder pins
- 1 On-off switch for mounting in circular hole
- 30SWG (0.315mm) enamelled copper wire
- Nylon cable ties
- Dishwasher cloth cut to 20mm strips (eg, "Chux")
- Aluminium or tin foil cut to 20mm strips
- PVC piping, joints, nuts and bolts as required (see Fig.3)

Semiconductors

- 1 ICM7556IPD dual CMOS timer IC (no substitutes)
- 1 BC549C bipolar transistor or close equivalent

Capacitors

- 1 1000 μ F 16VW PC electrolytic
- 1 100 μ F 16VW PC electrolytic
- 1 0.01 μ F disc ceramic (code 10n or 103)
- 1 .001 μ F polystyrene (code 1n or 102)

Resistors (0.25W 5%)

- | | | | |
|--|----------|----|----------|
| 1 2.2M Ω | (4-band) | | (5-band) |
| 1 100k Ω | | OR | |
| 1 10k Ω | | | |
| 1 1k Ω | | | |
| 1 680 Ω | | | |
| 1 100k Ω multiturn cermet trimmer (VR1) | | | |
| 1 470k Ω linear carbon pot (VR2) | | | |
| 1 22k Ω linear carbon pot (VR3) | | | |

The receiver section (IC1b) is preceded by a simple yet sensitive preamplifier stage, based on Q1, which amplifies the signal received from the Rx coil. This is fed directly to IC1b, which is used here as a high-performance sine-square converter. Its input at pins 8 and 12 is biased by the divider formed by the 10k resistor and pots VR1-VR3, so that only pulses of a certain amplitude break through to output pin 9.

There is a point at which, with careful adjustment, the signal is just breaking through in the form of a crackling sound. When the locator's output is adjusted to a fast crackle, the presence of metal turns this into a 'scream'. This is heard from the piezo sounder or through standard headphones. The 7556 IC allows up to 100mA of output current, therefore no further amplification is required.

Winding the coils

The one drawback to any IB metal locator design is its need for two coils, which must be very carefully and rigidly positioned in relation to one another. Sometimes there's no room even for a fraction-of-a-millimetre error in positioning these coils. While this particular design makes things easier than usual, the placement of the coils will still require some patience. On the other hand, the winding of the coils is relatively easy. Each coil also includes an electrostatic (Faraday) shield, which helps to minimise ground effect.

The winding of the (identical) coils is not critical and a little give and take is permissible.

I used 30SWG (0.315mm) enamelled copper wire, winding 70 turns on a circular former, 120mm in diameter.

I created the former with a sheet of stiff cardboard with 12 pins stuck through it at a suitable angle (the heads facing slightly outwards).

The coil was wound clockwise around the pins, then temporarily held together with stubs of insulating tape passed under the coil and pressed together over the top. The coil may be jumble-wound (that is, you don't have to wind the turns on side-by-side in neat layers).

Once this has been done, the pins are removed, and a second coil is wound in the same way. In each case, mark the beginning and end wires. Each coil is then tightly bound by winding insulating tape around its entire circumference.

Now we add a Faraday shield to each coil. This is accomplished with some long, thin strips of aluminium foil. First scrape the enamel off each coil's end wire. Solder a 100mm length of bare wire to the winding wire, and twist this around the coil, over the insulating tape. This provides electrical contact for the Faraday shield.

Beginning at the base of this lead, the foil is wound around the circumference of the coil, so that no insulating tape is still visible under the foil but the foil should not complete a full 360°. Leave a small gap (say 10mm) so that the end of the foil does not meet the start after having gone most of the way around. Do this with both coils. Each coil is now again tightly bound with insulating tape around its entire circumference.

Attach each of the coils to its own length of quality single-core screened audio cable, with the Faraday shield in each case being soldered to the screen. Do not use stereo or twin-core microphone wire to run both leads together; this may cause interference between the coils.

Gently bend the completed coils until each one is reasonably flat and circular, with each end wire facing away from you, and to the right of the beginning wire. Now bend them further until they form lopsided ovals like capital Ds (see Fig. 2). The backs of the Ds overlap each other slightly in the centre of the search head. This is the critical part of the operation, which we shall complete after having constructed the circuit.

Last of all, wind strips of absorbent cloth around each coil (I used strips of thin dishwashing cloth such as Chux), using a little all-purpose glue to keep them in place. Later, when epoxy resin is poured over the coils, this cloth meshes the coils into the resin.

Construction

The PC board of the Matchless Metal Locator measures 48mm x 42mm, and is coded 04106021. There are not many components, so it should be easy to assemble the board using the PC board overlay diagram in Fig. 3.

With the exception of the CMOS IC, component values and types are not critical. The one critical component is the ICM7556IPD CMOS

IC. I also tried the TS556CN IC in this position — it worked, but not as well.

Begin board assembly by soldering the nine terminal pins, the 14-pin dual-in-line socket for IC1 and the resistors. Continue with the capacitors, diodes and Q1.

Once soldering is complete, carefully check the board for any solder bridges, then use some short lengths of quality screened microphone wire to attach the piezo sounder, VR2 and VR3, with the screen (or braid) always being wired to 0V. If you wish, add a socket for headphones in parallel with or in place of the piezo sounder. Use insulated hookup wire to attach the battery and switch S1, keeping the leads short. Finally, attach the screened cables from the coils, with the screen again going to 0V, and insert IC1 in the DIL socket. Note that IC1 is static sensitive, and requires careful handling (discharge your body to earth before handling).

Fig. 5 shows the suggested hardware construction, using PVC piping and joints. Bend the base of the metal locator's shaft under very hot water to obtain the angle shown. Alternatively, a swivel joint may be made.

The entire electronics (apart from the search coils) is mounted in a metal case, ensuring that no part of the underside of the PC board is touching the case. The adjustment slot for VR1 should be accessible via a small hole in the case. Mount VR2 and VR3 where quick and easy adjustment is possible.

A metal case is essential, otherwise the circuit is affected by electrostatic coupling (or capacitive effects). The metal case is connected to 0V, through the tab on the copper side of the PC board.

I was unable to obtain a purpose-made metal case in my city (Cape Town), but found that good quality metal sweet tins were readily available, so I used one of these. They are also considerably cheaper than similarly sized electronics enclosures and of course you get the sweets as well!

Setting the coils

A completed PC board is needed before we can 'pot' the coils. These are potted with epoxy resin in a hard plastic dinner plate, the sort you'd find in a picnic set. Any plastic plate of suitable size will do, on condition that it is rigid. (A tip: don't pinch them from the family picnic set....)

First place the coils on top of one another — ensuring that they are correctly orientated, with each end wire facing away from you, and to the right of the beginning wire. Adjust both VR2 and VR3 to their midpoint. Adjust VR1 to about 90kΩ. Then attach a 9V battery and switch on. The circuit will most likely be screaming; that is, beeping loudly and continuously. Now slowly move the coils apart. When they are somewhere past the halfway point, the headphones will fall silent. This is where the voltages in the Rx coil 'null'. Continue to move the coils apart. At a precise point just before the coils no longer overlap at all — the headphones will begin to scream again (there may or may not be a low-level beep just before this).

It is at this precise point, and not a fraction of a millimetre either way, that the coils need to be set.

Take an indelible marker pen and mark out holes in the lower plate around both coils. These holes are used to pass cable ties through, to hold the coils tightly to the plate. Also use a cable tie to hold the audio cables to the plate. Use some Blu-tak to tightly seal the holes underneath the plate before pouring in the resin — epoxy resin can be very 'runny' and sticks faster than many glues.

Also at this point carefully bend the coils at the centre of the plate until you reach the exact balance at which there is neither silence nor screaming in the piezo sounder/headphones, but just a crackle. A little drift should not matter at this point.

Now you are ready to mix and pour the resin. Use a modest amount of catalyst, so that there will be not too much heat and shrinkage in the resin. Pour the resin over the cloth which surrounds the coils, so as to soak it, and keep on pouring at least until the entire bottom of the plate is covered with resin.

The circuit may no longer function correctly at this point until the resin has hardened, so make no more adjustments at this stage, but switch the circuit off and leave it for 24 hours or so.

I potted two sets of coils (that is, two complete search heads). The first worked perfectly, precisely as I had set it in the plate. The second contracted slightly as the resin set, so that no settings of VR2 or VR3 would produce a tone in the headphones. However, this is where the design of the Matchless Metal Locator shows its flexibility. By turning VR1 clockwise, the circuit was again functioning normally when VR2 and VR3 were set to their midpoint.

How to use it

Keep the search head away from all metal — and "noisy" computer equipment — and switch on. Adjust potentiometers VR2 (Tune) and VR3

(Fine Tune) to their mid-points. Then adjust VR1 with a screwdriver or plastic alignment tool until the metal locator is just at the point where a crackle is heard, between silence and a scream (or between a low-level hum and a scream). Use the tune and fine-tune knobs for any further tuning.

A fast crackling sound produces the best results. Move a coin over the search head and the piezo sounder should scream.

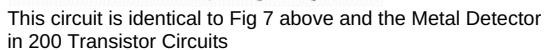
In actual use, the adjustment of the metal locator will be affected by the mineralisation of the ground you are searching, as well as temperature and voltage variations. So as mentioned earlier, readjustments to VR3 and VR2 are inevitable from time to time.

That's really all there is to it.

Here is a Metal Detector using a CD4011 IC:

The oscillator is built with NAND N1 and a ceramic filter of frequency 470kHz. The second oscillator is with N3 and a LC combination. The frequency of this oscillator is adjusted in such way that will produce an audible oscillation of both frequencies. Thru N4, the signal from the variable oscillator is amplified. If the sensor coil L1 is closer to a metal object then it will modify the auto-induction of the coil, the oscillator is unbalanced and the sound will modify.

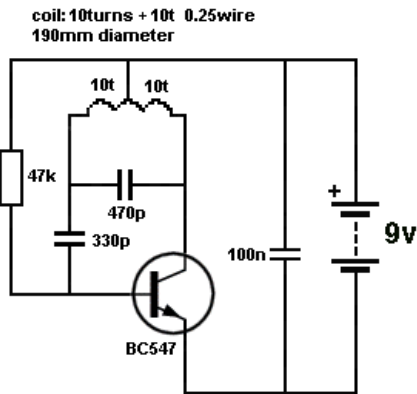
The metal detector's coil is made of: 70 turns of enamelled copper with dia. 0.25mm on a 5cm dia former.



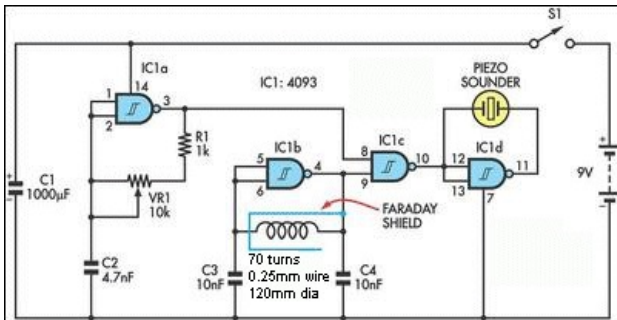
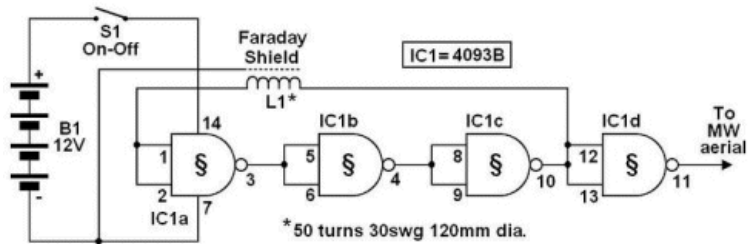
Another Simple Metal Detector Circuit:



This circuit has been tested on 23-12-2013. It produces an oscillation at approx 530kHz. The sensitivity is the same as all the other single transistor circuits, but it uses a tapped coil to provide the feedback and this eliminates two components.



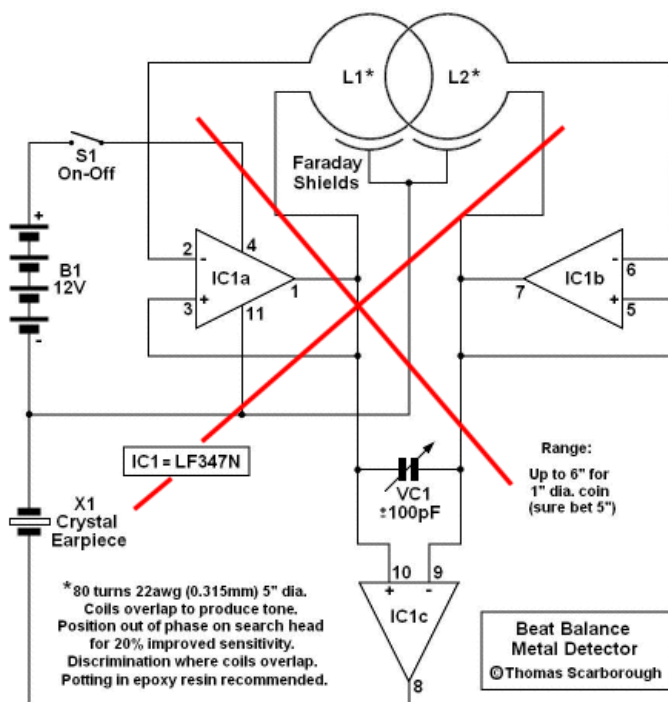
CD 4093 IC Metal Detector



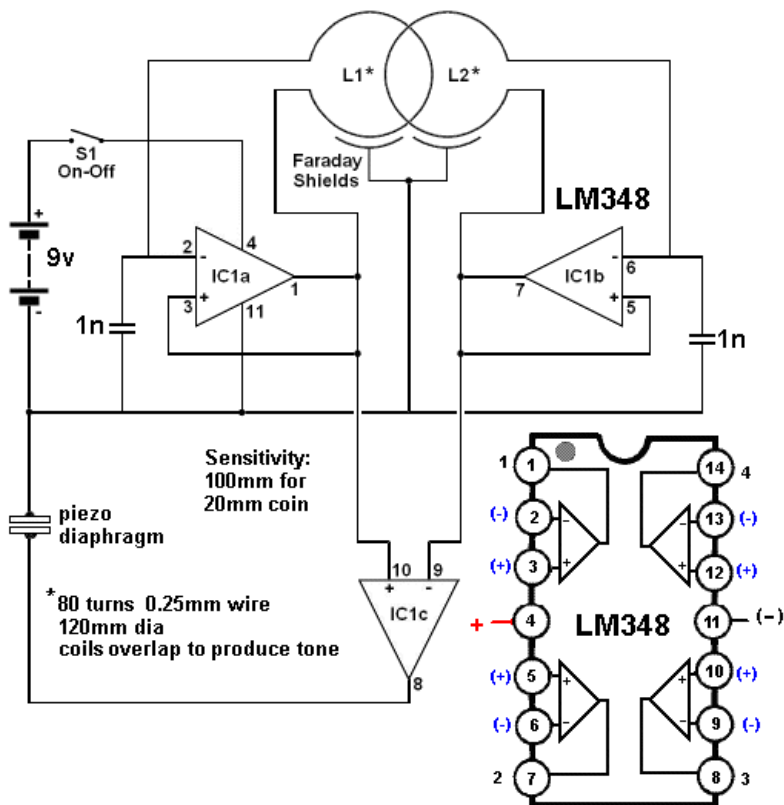
This circuit uses a single coil and nine components to make a particularly sensitive low-cost metal locator. It works on the principle of a beat frequency oscillator (BFO). The circuit incorporates two oscillators, both operating at about 40kHz. The first, IC1a, is a standard CMOS oscillator with its frequency adjustable via VR1. The frequency of the second, IC1b, is highly dependent on the inductance of coil L1, so that its frequency shifts in the presence of metal. L1 is 70 turns of 0.315mm enamelled copper wire wound on a 120mm diameter former. The Faraday shield is made of aluminium foil, which is wound around all but about 10mm of the coil and connected to pin 4 of IC1b.

The two oscillator signals are mixed through IC1c, to create a beat note. IC1d and IC1c drive the piezo sounder in push-pull fashion, thereby boosting the output. Unlike many other metal locators of its kind, this locator is particularly easy to tune. Around the midpoint setting of VR1, there will be a loud beat frequency with a null point in the middle. The locator needs to be tuned to a low frequency beat note to one or the other side of this null point. Depending on which side is chosen, it will be sensitive to either ferrous or non-ferrous metals.

OP AMP METAL DETECTOR



The circuit above did not work with LM 348 and it was modified as shown below to work with LM348.
Do not use LM 324 - it does not work.

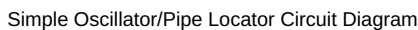


The circuit above works very well and only uses 4 components and two coils. It is the simplest self-contained circuit and the cheapest to build. Adjust the two coils until a "motor-boat sound" is produced. This will increase when a coil is passed over the coils. The frequency of the two oscillators was measured as 108kHz.
Checked and tested: 25-12-2013

Simple Oscillator / Pipe Locator

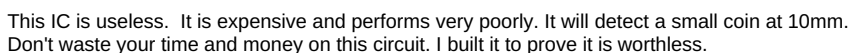
Sometimes the need arises to construct a really simple oscillator. This could hardly be simpler than the circuit shown here, which uses just three components, and offers five separate frequencies. Due to the reactance of the 100- μ H inductor and the propagation delay of the internal oscillator, oscillation is set up around 5MHz. When this is divided down, Stage 14 approaches the frequency of 260Hz.

The Simple Oscillator / Pipe Locator draws around 7mA from a 9-12 V DC source.



The inductor has to be as "open" as possible, meaning the coil has to be as large as possible with the flux being able to escape to the surroundings. In other words, the flux-path cannot be a good quality magnetic path as any surrounding magnetic object will not change, remove, upset, the magnetic flux. Air cores are the best as they are the most sensitive to disturbance by introduced magnetic objects. With this detector you will be detecting the change in frequency of a 260Hz tone. Because the frequency is being divided by 14 stages of division, the actual frequency-change at the coil will need to be many hundreds of cycles and this makes this type of detector very insensitive.

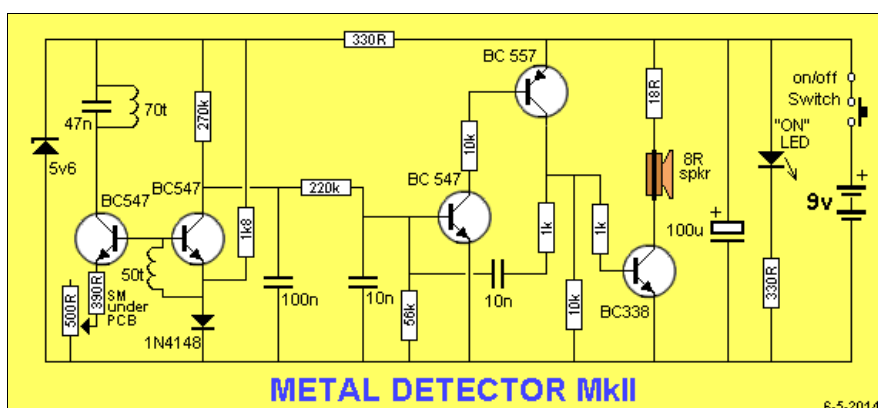
TDA 0161 METAL DETECTOR IC

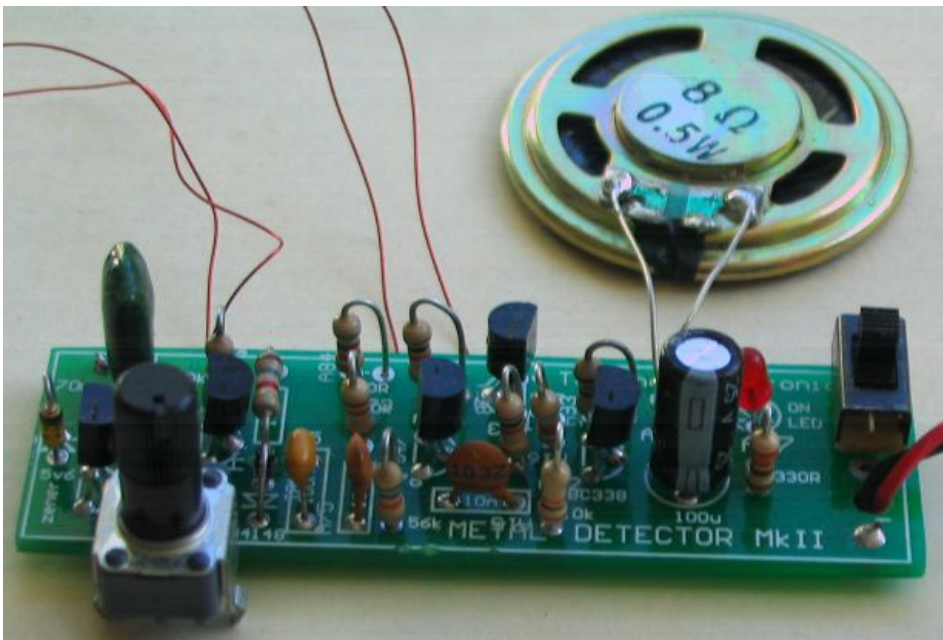


Here are some circuits that perform better than a TDA 0161 IC:

This circuit is our [Metal Detector MkII](#) circuit:

Buy a kit: [Metal Detector kit MkII](#) \$15.00 plus postage





All the components fit on the PC board with the coils and speaker on short leads

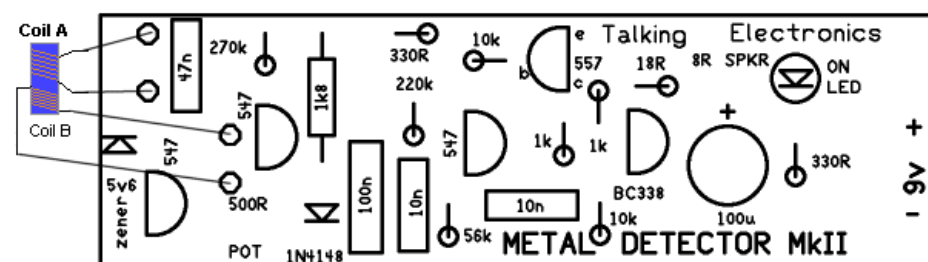
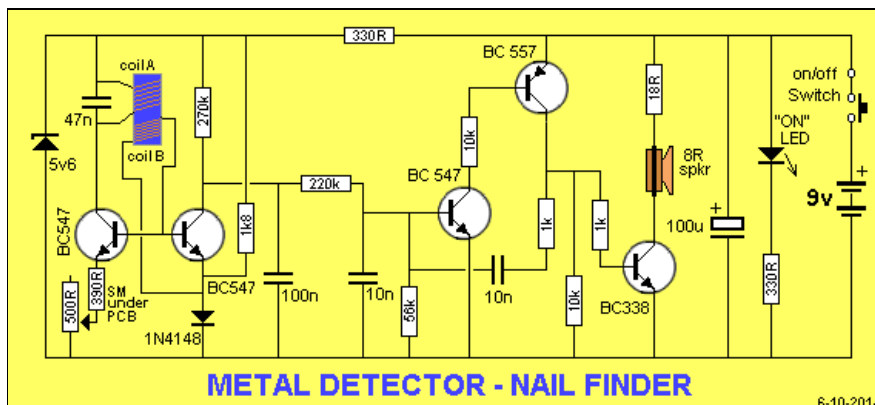
Buy a kit for [Metal Detector kit MkII](#). \$15.00 plus \$6.50 postage.

Nail Finder

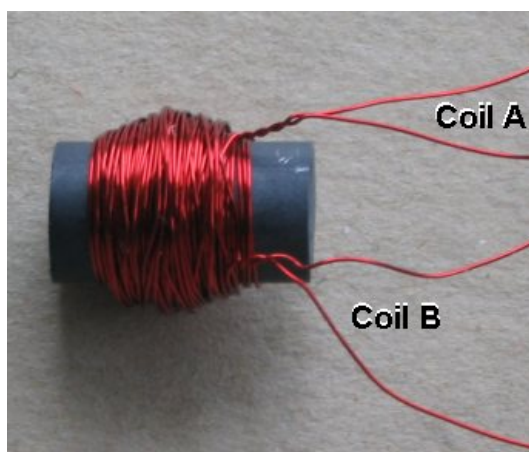
Kits for [Metal Detector kit - Nail Finder](#) \$17.00 plus postage

The Metal Detector kit also comes as a Nail Finder.

A Nail Finder head is connected to the Metal Detector PCB as shown in the following circuit:

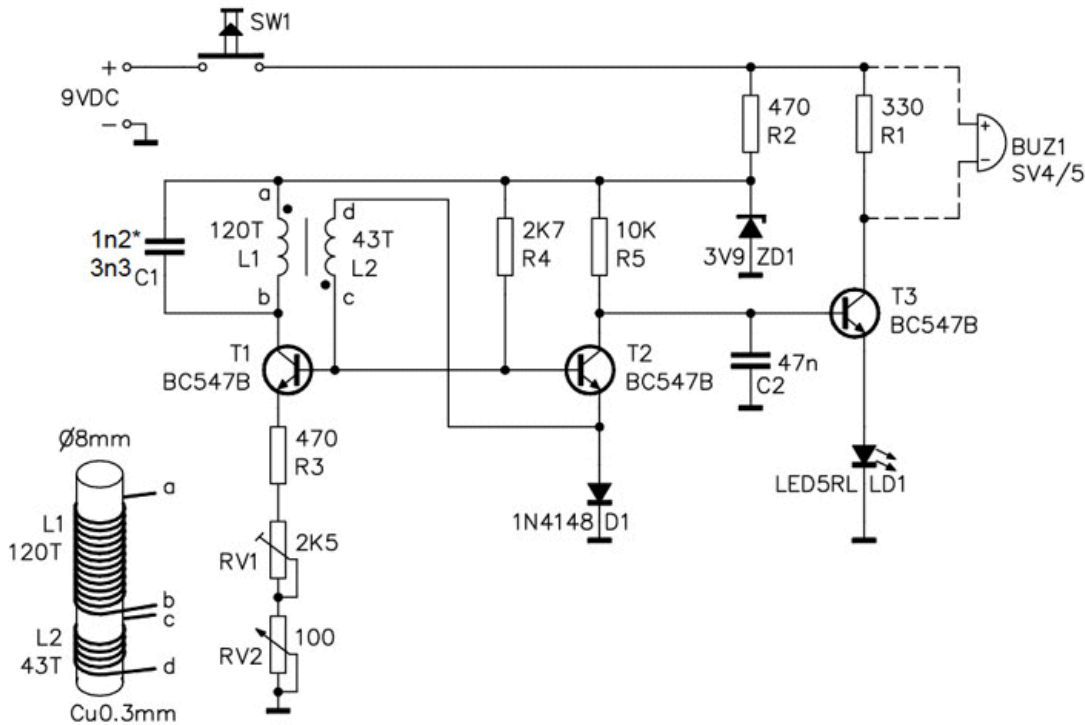


Connecting the Nail Finder head to the PCB



The Nail Finder head

Kits for [Metal Detector kit - Nail Finder](#) \$17.00 plus postage



This is a simpler version of Metal Detector MkII with LED readout. It uses a ferrite rod with 120 turns and 43 turns. But it is not as sensitive because you are only altering the magnetic flux ON THE OUTSIDE of the coil, whereas the magnetic flux on the INSIDE of the coil is more-concentrated and more-sensitive to disturbance.

METAL DETECTOR WITH PRINTED COIL

Here is a metal detector kit with a rectangular coil made by etching a continuous track on a printed circuit board. The track starts at the outside of the top of one side of a double-sided PC board and makes loops towards the centre, A via (a feed-through from one side of the board to the other side) in the centre of the board takes the track to the other side of the board and the same set of tracks are on the underside.

This produces about 50 turns.

The kit is very nicely made and comes with a plastic case.

It is supplied by IC STATION:

http://www.icstation.com/product_info.php?products_id=3750#VKU-cclTSE4

and costs about \$5.00 posted.

BUT the printed circuit coil does not produce a very sensitive "detection."

If you have ever wanted to know if a printed circuit coil works as a detector for MAGNETIC DISRUPTION, build the kit. The magnetic flux is widely distributed over a very large area and not very much flux is near the object being detected. That's why it is so **INSENSITIVE**. It does not pick up a nail in the centre of the coil.

The clever part of the circuit is the single coil. The single coil is actually TWO coils with a tapping at one turn. You have to look very carefully at the board to see the coil is tapped at one turn and this turn is actually producing an out-of-phase output. The circuit WILL NOT WORK if this feature is not included.

The single turn is taken to the base of the first transistor via a 2n2 capacitor. The value of the capacitor is not important. It simply connects the signal to the base of the transistor. The number of turns are not important either. You can add any number of turns and see how many turns are needed to produce a signal to activate the first transistor. In this case a single turn will produce sufficient amplitude as the base is turned on by the 220k and the signal just has to add to this voltage.

What this means is this: The signal emerging from the single turn is out-of phase with the output of the other end of the coil. In other words, the signal is dropping when the other end is rising. Or, to put it another way, it is rising when the other end is falling.

This means the signal can be used to turn on the first transistor to create POSITIVE FEEDBACK. This feedback turns the first transistor ON more and more and this provides the pulse of energy to feed the tuned circuit.

This arrangement replaces two separate coils. To explain how the circuit works, we can use two separate coils:

On the diagram, a second coil (blue) has been added. Remove the link to L1 and connect the coil to C2. It is picked up by the blue coil and passed to the base of the first transistor.

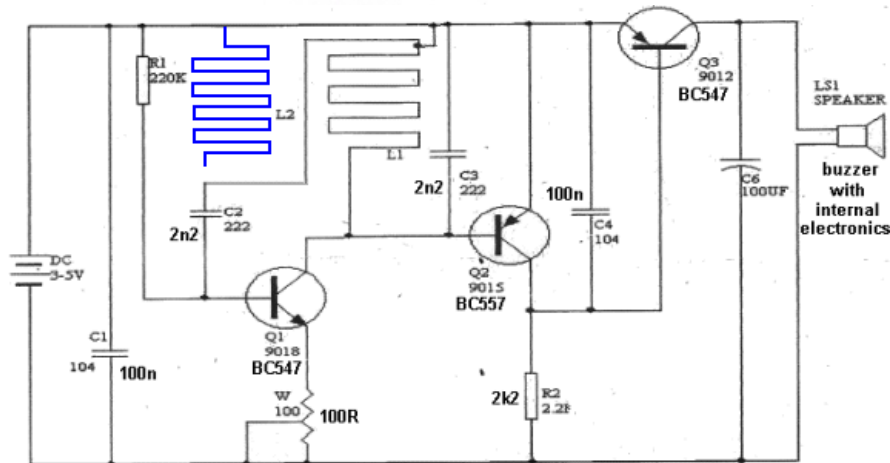
The first transistor amplifies this signal and passes it to the tuned circuit to amplify the effect by providing a pulse of energy at exactly the right time to increase the amplitude of the waveform.

The gain of the first transistor is adjusted by varying the resistance on the emitter so the whole circuit is just at the point of oscillating.

When an object is placed in the centre of the coil, some of the flux is passed into the metal object and is lost. This means the blue coil does not see the same amplitude and the first transistor cannot provide the second coil with enough energy to keep it oscillating.

The feedback winding produces a 10mV sinewave @ 1MHz when the circuit is at the critical point of being "upset" and when a metal object is added, the waveform changes and the whole circuit stops oscillating (actually reduces in amplitude) and the second transistor is turned off slightly. This allows the 2k2 resistor to pull the base of transistor 3 towards the 0v rail and turn ON the buzzer. The

problem is this: only a few turns are near the metal object and this makes the circuit very insensitive. However we can remove L2 and link C2 to L1 and the circuit will work exactly the SAME - with ONE tapped WINDING. This is the SKILL of seeing how a circuit works and being able to simplify it.



MODIFYING THE CIRCUIT

The circuit can be made much more sensitive by replacing the printed circuit coil with 50 turns of wire (0.25mm), 70mm diameter for coil L1 and 5 turns of the same wire for coil L2.

The 100R mini trim pot needs to be replaced with 1k mini trim pot.

Turn the circuit ON and the buzzer will squeal.

Place the two coils together and the buzzer will gradually stop.

If not, turn the 5-turn coil over and adjust the mini trim pot until the buzzer stops.

The circuit is very sensitive to very small changes in the resistance of the mini trim pot but you can get it to stop squealing and it will detect a coin at about 5cm when near the centre of the coil.

This is much more sensitive than the original design.

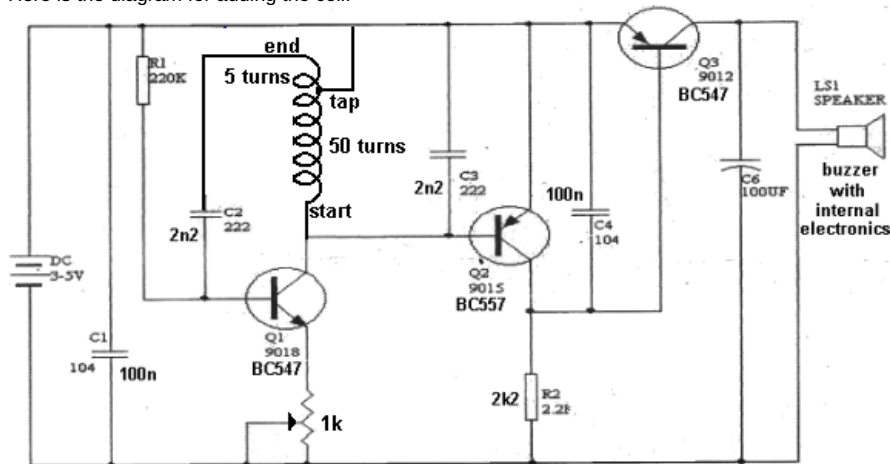
Alternatively, you can create a single TAPPED WINDING.

Start by winding 50 turns and make a knot in the start-wire so you know the start of the "transformer."

Make a loop (called a "tapping") and wind 5 more turns. Sticky-tape the turns together.

You now know the start, tap and end of the coil.

Here is the diagram for adding the coil:



The circuit is not as sensitive as **METAL DETECTOR MkII** but gives a good platform for experimenting and understanding oscillators, feedback and tuned circuits. You can compare the effectiveness of a PCB coil with a wire-wound coil.

It is pointless learning the theory about these circuits until you have built at least 10 different designs because the effectiveness works on a principle called "natural effectiveness" or "natural gain" or "natural activity" and we call this "Q" or "Quality factor" and this is the ability of a circuit to produce a very high amplitude from a very small supply voltage.

This amplitude must also be produced from very small "packets of energy" and this means any piece of magnetic material entering the "field" will reduce the amplitude. This important fact has NEVER been mentioned in any text book ANYWHERE. It is the absolute BASIS of metal detection.

Here's the main reason why this circuit is not very sensitive.

The amplitude of the signal cannot rise above 600mV (in one direction) because this is the maximum between emitter and base of the PNP transistor. This allows the signal to produce a peak-to-peak waveform of 1200mV. And that's what it does. The single-turn feedback winding produces a maximum of about 20-24mV and the coil has a total of 50 turns.

This produces very little electro-magnetic radiation and the circuit is not very sensitive.

Another reason for the insensitivity is the way the coil is constructed.

The coil is called an AUTO TRANSFORMER and this means it is a transformer with a single winding that is tapped.

It works exactly the same as a transformer with two windings. A 50-turn winding and a 5-turn winding.

This type of transformer has a feature called TURNS RATIO. The ratio is 10:1 and the output of the 5-turns is one-tenth the voltage on the main winding.

This type of transformer is normally used as a CURRENT transformer because the current out the 5-turn winding can be 10 times the current supplied to the main winding.

But we are using it as a voltage winding. But this winding is only 10% as sensitive as the main winding.

If the voltage drops by 10mV on the main winding, the "feedback winding" only sees 1mV. In other words it is not a very sensitive way to detect the presence of a metal object.

So, you can see . . . this circuit has a number of faults and limitations that make it a poor design.

The **Metal Detector MkII** kit has a ratio of 50:70 and is much more sensitive.

Where does all this "signal" or "noise" or "activity" come from ? What makes the "signal" in the first place?

The signal or waveform produced in the coil comes from the natural ability of the coil and 2n2 (across it), producing a waveform without any other components.

That's right. Whenever a coil (called an INDUCTOR) and a capacitor (across it) receive a short pulse of energy . . . and then there is nothing connected to the lower terminal of the combination, the two components will produce a sinewave signal. The two components are called a TUNED CIRCUIT (parallel tuned circuit) or RESONANT CIRCUIT (a circuit capable of resonating) or NATURAL OSCILLATORY CIRCUIT and that is exactly what happens when you turn the project ON and "pulse" the two components. The only other component that "boosts" or helps these two components produce a sinewave is the first transistor. BUT this transistor DOES NOT PRODUCE the waveform. It just supplies the pulse of energy at the correct instant in each cycle.

The first transistor turns ON at the beginning of each cycle and supplies the pulse of energy and then turns OFF. The two components then produce the smooth sinewave.

The transistor is turned ON by the single-turn or 5-turn feedback winding. That's how the 1MHz oscillator works.

HOW DOES THE OSCILLATOR KEEP OSCILLATING?

The first transistor is turned on very lightly by the 220k base resistor. This puts a small current through the coil and expanding flux is produced. This is the same as INCREASING FLUX. This flux cuts the turn of the feedback winding and a small voltage is produced along with a current . . .that adds to the current supplied by the 220k. This turns the transistor ON more and the process increases and increases until the transistor is fully turned ON.

At this point the transistor is fully turned ON and the flux is a maximum but it is not expanding (or INCREASING) flux and the flux does not cut the turn of the feedback winding and does not produce a voltage or current. Thus the voltage on the feedback winding suddenly stops and the transistor is suddenly turned off to the weak condition provided by the 220k.

The flux produced by the coil starts to collapse and produce a voltage in the feedback winding that is OPPOSITE POLARITY and now the feedback signal counteracts the effect of the 220k and turns the transistor OFF fully.

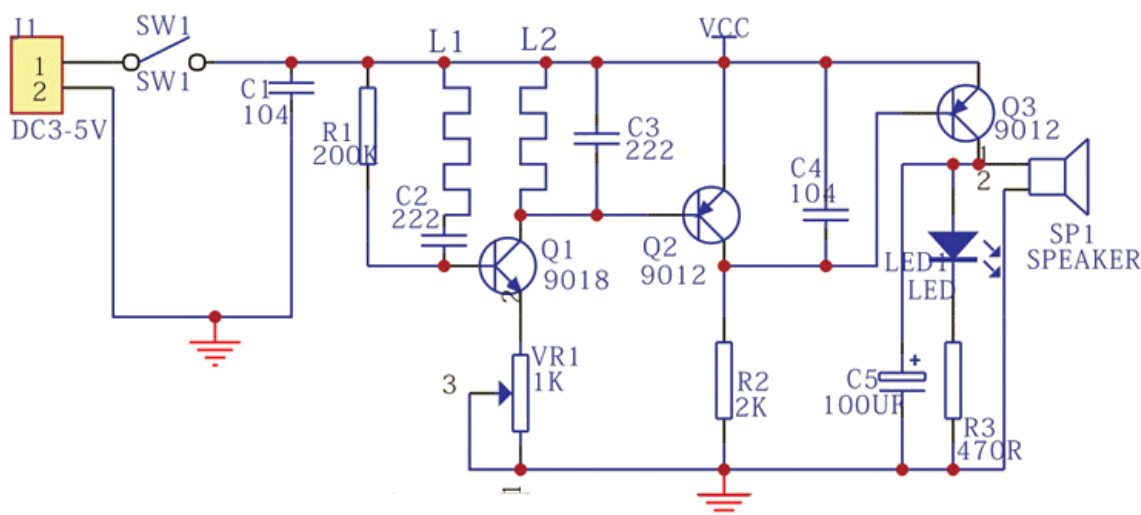
The flux continues to collapse and it passes all its energy to the 2n2 capacitor. When the signal can no longer act against the 220k, the 220k starts to turn the transistor ON a small amount and the cycle starts again. All this is happening at one million times per second.

HOW MUCH DID YOU LEARN?

What are the three main faults with this circuit?

Answers at end of article

Here is another version of the metal detector using a coil that is printed on the fibre-glass PC board.



The circuit is not very sensitive. The only reason I can give is the design of the circuit.

The PCB coil was replaced by a wound coil of 30 turns, 70mm diameter, and one turn for the feedback.

As the single turn is moved closer to the 25 turns, the active buzzer stops squealing and the LED turns off.

It is only good for detecting large metal objects at a short distance. The best result was a 25 cent coin at about 20mm. This is a very poor result.

The coil on the PCB is 26 turns on one side of the board and 26 turns on the underside, making a total of 56 turns. The inductance was measured at 0.12mH. The "feedback" winding is just one turn. It must be connected around the correct way. It must deliver a signal that increases the noise produced by the transistor to produce an oscillator. This oscillator has a certain amplitude and you control the amplitude by the 1k pot in the emitter. This amplitude is passed to the second transistor where it is increased about 200 times and effectively prevents the 100nF capacitor being charged via the 2k resistor.

This keeps the third transistor OFF and the speaker does not produce a noise. When a metal object is detected by the coil, the amplitude of the magnetic flux from the 26 turns are reduced slightly and the amplitude of the oscillator is reduced. This means the second transistor does not keep discharging the 100nF to the same extent and it charges a small amount via the 2k resistor. This puts a small voltage across the base and emitter of the third transistor and it turns ON slightly. The speaker is actually an active buzzer and it will produce a tone when a small DC voltage is applied to its terminals.

This circuit has about the same sensitivity when the coil is wound with 0.25mm wire and its effectiveness could not be improved. It is the type of oscillator used in this design that makes the product not very sensitive.

Here is a discussion on how a number of oscillators work and the surprising conclusion that one of the oscillators produces results better than all the others:

METAL DETECTOR OSCILLATORS

Generally, an oscillator is designed to produce a **STABLE OUTPUT**.

We don't want an oscillator to drift - change frequency - but for Metal Detection, we want the oscillator to be sensitive to outside influence. This makes it very **SENSITIVE**.

These oscillators have the coil exposed to the surroundings and the turns have a very large diameter.

This type of oscillator is used to detect the presence of a metal object. The metal will alter the inductance of the coil by absorbing some of the magnetic flux and increase or decrease the frequency of the circuit, depending on the type of metal.

There are two types of metal - as far as magnetism is concerned. Magnetic and non-magnetic.

But when an oscillating magnetic field is present, another feature is present.

All metals that conduct electricity will produce eddy currents when exposed to an oscillating magnetic field and this will absorb some of the magnetic flux.

This will increase the inductance of the coil and reduce the frequency.

Most of the oscillator circuits are Colpitts and can consist of 5 to more than 15 components.

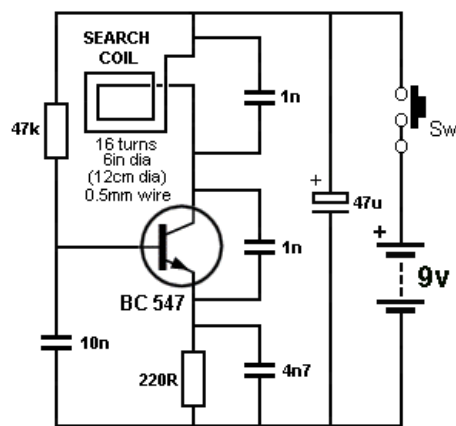
The whole idea of the circuit is to make it stable when "sitting around" but allow the slightest magnetic influence to change the frequency.

This is called the **SENSITIVITY** of the circuit and we will be providing a number of circuits for you to test and compare their sensitivity.

These circuits operate between 100kHz and 500kHz and to detect when they shift by as little as 1Hz, we use a stable reference oscillator. The oscillator is an AM radio. It has an inbuilt 455kHz oscillator and when placed near a Metal Detecting Oscillator, it picks up the signal, (just like a radio station) and produces a whistle. This whistle represents the difference in frequency of the two oscillators. It is called a **BEAT-FREQUENCY** or Difference Frequency.

By tuning across the band you will get a lowering in frequency until the whistle stops. At this point the two oscillators are the same frequency or one is a multiple of the other and the difference produces a zero- frequency beat. If a coin is brought near the detecting coil, the change in frequency will be heard.

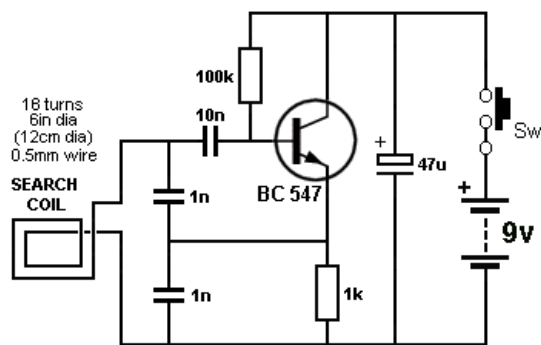
Even though this arrangement is very simple, it is equal to all the BFO (Beat Frequency Oscillator) Gold detectors on the market.



CIRCUIT 1

The circuit is a Colpitts Oscillator and is placed near an AM radio to produce a whistle. The circuit operates at about 500kHz. The radio is tuned so the whistle is reduced to zero. When a metal object is placed near the coil, the frequency of the transmitter is reduced and a whistle is heard in the radio. Compare this circuit with the others to determine the most sensitive circuit.

Note: 4n7 between collector and emitter (in place of the 1n) produces a better signal - easier to find on AM radio. The thickness of the wire makes very very **very little** difference. But the number of turns and the diameter of the coil makes a very BIG difference to the actual frequency at which the circuit will oscillate. In this circuit the frequency of operation does not matter as it will only change the position on the dial.

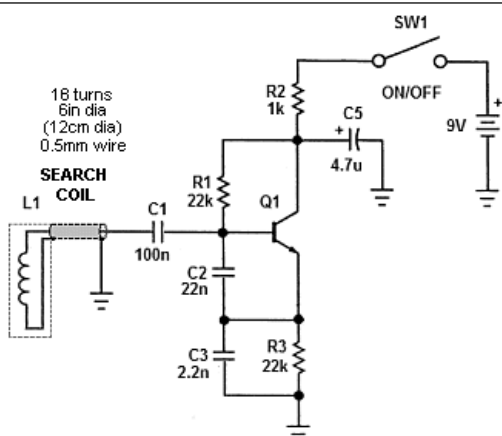


CIRCUIT 2

This circuit is a good performer. Current 4mA. Easy to find signal on AM radio. The circuit operates at about 1MHz and the beat-frequency can be found on the dial at 1,000kHz.

In this circuit the coil is not driven directly but receives a very small amount of energy from the feedback provided by the signal on the emitter of the transistor.

The coil and the two 1n capacitors (in series) produce a TUNED CIRCUIT and will produce natural oscillations. The transistor sees this and produces the same waveform on the emitter but with a greater amount of "strength." This "strength" is not needed by the Tank Circuit but **it needs a signal** and the signal from the emitter is sufficient to maintain oscillation.



CIRCUIT 3

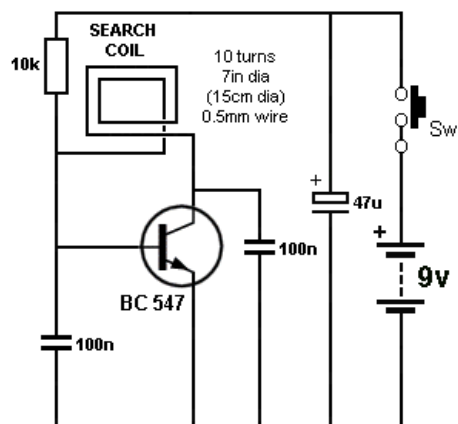
By keeping the size of the search coil nearly the same in all circuits, we can determine if the arrangement of the components improves the sensitivity.

Circuits 2 and 3 are SHUNT-FED Colpitts Oscillators.

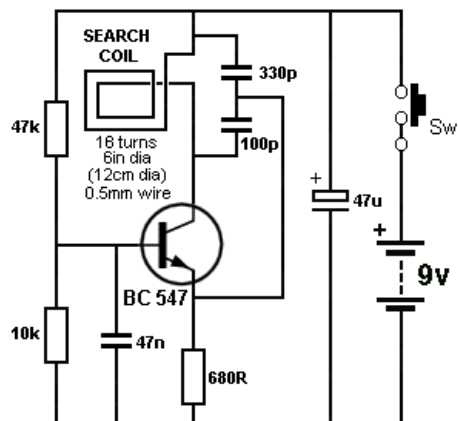
In a Shunt-fed oscillator, DC is not passed through the Tank or Oscillator section.

This is a very simple circuit produced by a reader. See if it works.

Circuit does not work with 10k. Reduce 10k to 3k3 and circuit keeps changing frequency. Very hard to find on AM radio.

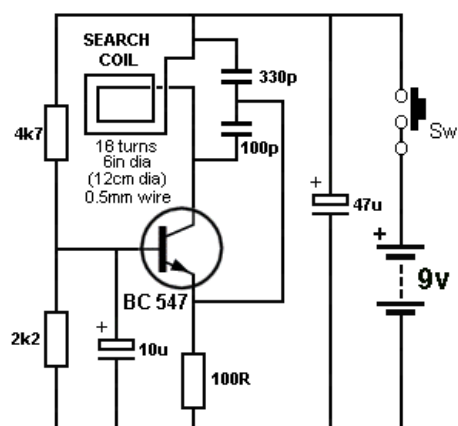


CIRCUIT 4



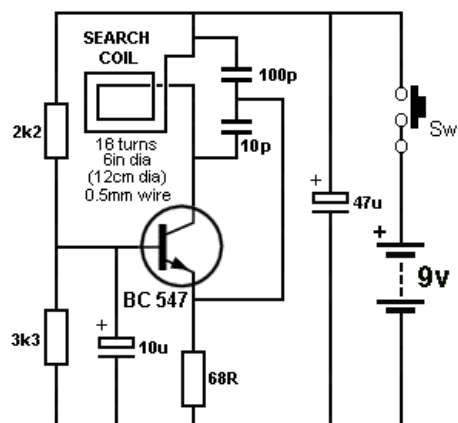
CIRCUIT 5

This circuit is the same as circuit 1 but the TUNING CAPACITOR across the coil is tapped and the tapping (feedback) is passed to the emitter.



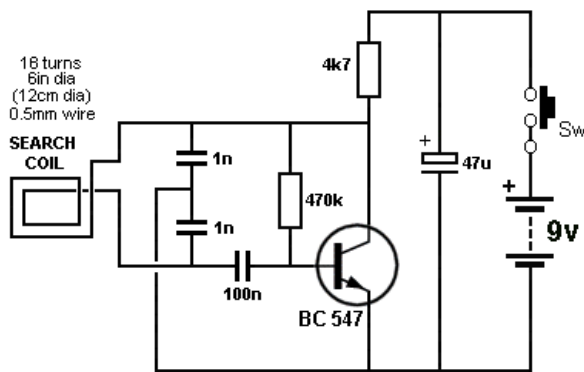
CIRCUIT 6

This circuit is the same as circuit 5 but the emitter resistor is reduced and the transistor takes more current. See if this improves the sensitivity.



CIRCUIT 7

Every component in this circuit is the wrong value. Build the circuit and see if it works.



CIRCUIT 8

This circuit is the best performer. Current 2mA. Easy to find the signal on AM radio. The circuit operates at about 1MHz and the beat-frequency can be found on the dial at 1,000kHz. The circuit is very similar to #2 but this time the feedback signal from the collector has a larger amplitude and the voltage across the coil is about 15v p-p. This produces a very clean and clear signal on an AM radio and is the best performer of all the circuits.

The Tank Circuit operates in a very unusual way.

The tapping (between the two capacitors) is connected to 0v and does not move.

When the magnetic flux in the coil collapses, it charges both 1n capacitors in series and although it does not charge both equally, the bottom terminal of the coil drops downwards easily because the base-emitter junction of the transistor is seeing a reverse-voltage and does not offer any opposition.

This turns the transistor OFF and the top 1n starts to charge via the 4k7 resistor. The top terminal of the coil rises due to the charging of the top 1n and as the voltage produced by the coil reduces, the voltage on both ends of the 100n starts to rise and turn ON the transistor.

The voltage across the base-emitter junction cannot rise above 0.7v, so the transistor turning ON will remove the voltage across the top 1n

Changing the 100n "pick-off" to 10n makes no difference so the value of this capacitor is not important. It simply connects the tank circuit to the transistor and does not affect the timing of the circuit.

METAL DETECTOR OSCILLATORS - CONCLUSION

The best circuit is #8 where the **Tank Circuit** (the self-oscillating circuit - the coil and capacitors) will produce a good waveform (large amplitude) that is easy to pick-up on an AM radio at about 1,000kHz.

Don't forget, this circuit is a special type of oscillator that is stable in operation but is easily "upset" by the change inductance of the coil.

This means the Tank Circuit has to be lightly loaded and although it is connected to the base via a 100n capacitor, the transistor is providing a feedback signal that is compensating for the losses delivered to the base.

The emitter waveform was measured on a CRO as 15v p-p for 9v supply. The transistor is a common-emitter amplifier and the circuit is a SHUNT-FED Colpitts Oscillator because no DC is passed through the Tank (oscillator) section.

These 8 circuits are a perfect example for an experiment to show you cannot predict how a circuit will work and which circuit will perform the best.

No simulation-software package will show the enormous difference between the circuits. That's why you have to build EVERYTHING and OBSERVE the results yourself.

The secret to getting a TANK CIRCUIT (more-accurately . . . a RESONANT CIRCUIT) to produce a good sinewave is shown in circuit 8.

The reason why a Resonant Circuit will produce a voltage up to twice rail-voltage is due to the fact that the inductor produces a voltage in the reverse direction when it collapses.

FINAL DESIGN FOR A METAL DETECTOR

We now want to produce the simplest and BEST metal detector.

We will be using a microcontroller to take the signal from the detecting circuit and analyse the waveform to produce a beep when metal is detected.

If you look at all the Metal Detector circuits, you will find the complexity of the circuit revolves around detecting the small change in frequency or amplitude of the detecting circuit. This can take as many as 8 to 15 chips in the older circuits as each chip only performs very small task. When using a microcontroller, all this can be done with an 8-pin device and the program does all the work

We have two choices for the detecting circuit.

The Metal Detector MkII front-end changes amplitude when metal is detected and the remainder of the circuit amplifies this change and produces a tone.

Circuit 8 produces a change in frequency.

If we want to detect the first sign of change-in-frequency, we need to have two oscillator operating at exactly the same frequency and detect the difference.

Alternatively you need to count the cycles for one second and detect the change. This means a reading will take 1 second to get a result.

Alternatively you can use the Metal Detector MkII circuit and detect the immediate change in output voltage. However this circuit has a "sweet spot" and needs to be constantly re-adjusted to produce the point where it is sensitive to "interference." This adjustment is difficult to do with a microcontroller.

The first three transistors of the Metal Detector MkII circuit will produce a change is about 1mV and this can be detected by the Analogue channel in the microcontroller - providing the circuit can be automatically adjusted.

All Metal Detector circuits have been designed along the wrong lines. They have a fixed reference oscillator and detect the change in frequency of the scanning coil. But the frequency of this coil is changing all the time due to natural drift in the oscillator and the setting of the Metal Detector has to be constantly re-adjusted so the output is zero and no tone is produced by the

speaker when nothing is being detected.

It is much more clever to adjust the reference oscillator on a constant basis and thereby produce silence when not detecting and when something is detected, the two oscillators will differ by a small amount.

But our clever design goes further.

When you sweep over a nugget of gold and then sweep back again, **TWO HIGH-LOW PULSES** are produced within 3 seconds. This is what the microcontroller detects and interprets as a "sample."

In this way we have eliminated 95% of all false triggering.

It is surprising no-one has thought of this concept before.

The final design is in the process of being developed.

6-1-2018

Answers:

1. The PCB coil does not concentrate the flux and only a few of the turns are being affected fully by the presence of the piece of magnetic material and the other turns are being affected less and less (as they are further from the object being detected).
2. The base-emitter junction across the coil puts a load on the coil and reduces the amplitude to about 1200mV.
3. The single turn feedback winding only delivers 1:50 of the change in output of the coil.

When designing a project, you don't know what WILL work but we have explained what will NOT WORK.

We have covered some of the features of BAD design.

The operation of the "pick-up head" is much more complex than meets the eye.