UT Computer Collection

Inventory of important Computer items in the CSV collection of the UT

Sources of this collection

- Personal Computers
  - Home Computers
  - Desktop computers
  - Portable computers
  - Handheld computers/PDAs
- Workstations
- Servers
- Storage units
- Controllers/interfaces
- Minicomputers
- Multiprocessor systems
- Accessories
- Components
- Peripherals
- Telecommmunication
- Networking and Connectivity
  - Wired devices
  - Wireless devices

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Title	Image	Category	Type	Manufacturer	Year	Description	Location	Operational	Uniqueness
PDP8 Minicomputer		Minicomputer	PDP-8	Digital	1967	The PDP-8 with serial nr. 7 is the first computer from the Electrical Engineering faculty of the THT. The PDP-8 is fully realised in DTL (Diode Transistor Logic) and does not contain a single integrated circuit. Construction: The data processor is constructed by inserting modules in a backplane slots. The backplane is connected with wire-wrap wires. Van een echte busstruktuur is nog geen sprake. CPU: 12 bits, with 1.5 microsecond cycle time Core memory: 4096 words of 12 bits	V45 Uparc Hotel	No	No, more devices at UvA
Eckert-Mauchly ring counter		Component		Remington Rand	1950	The ring counterholding ten gas-filled 2050 triode tubes, is a decimal ring counter as used in the first Univac computer. It connects to the computer's circuitry by means of 26 silvered conical 'pins'.	V33_V34 Upark Hotel	No	One more in NL at UvA?
MDS 226 Microcomputer Development System		Microcomputer	MDS 226	Intel	1977	Intel 8085 development system. To be used with ISIS-II operating system. With Double 8-inch Flopppy Disk Unit MDS In Circuit Emulator (ICE85) Universal PROM programmer	C3	Yes	Yes, operational
TUmult-15 M68020 Multiprocesser System		Multiprocessor system		UT	1988	Tumult-15 is a modular multiprocessor system consisting of 15 processing elements build as research project at the SPA-INF department in the 1980s. The processing elements are connected through a communication network using a unidirectional ring topology. Each processing element can contain one or more Motorola M68000 processor boards, all connected through a VME bus. The hardware is controlled by a distributed real-time operating system, written in modular Pascal and Modula-2. A more advanced successor system with 64 processing elements has been developed in cooperation with the Dutch PTT to automatically recognize handwritten giro cards.	Zilverling, floor 5	No	Yes
PDP 11/03 Exercise system		Minicomputer	PDP-11/03	Digital	ca.1983	The LSI-11 was introduced in 1975 as first PDP-11 model using large scale integration. The entire CPU is contained in 4 LSI chips on a dual, quad board. In fact the LSI-11 can be considered as a microprocessor with additional on board functionality, such as micro debugging, I/O support and booting from disk. It uses a simpler variant of the Unibus called QBUS with multiplexed address and data wires. A cluster of these systems each with 2 floppy disks (RX02) were used at the THT Computer Science faculty in the mid 80s as exercise systems for the courses Systems programming as well as Operating Systems (Beheersystemen). The LSI-11 system can run Digital RT-11 and the THT educational OS.	C3	Yes	Yes, fully operational
Prisma Database Machine Multiprocessor system		Multiprocessor system		Philips Research Eindhoven	1989	Single 19-inch rack of the 100-node multiprocessor machine	C5	No	Yes
NeXT station monochroom 16/250		Workstation	16/250	NeXT	1989	After the NeXT Cube, a desktop workstation was built by NeXT. This model was more successful then the original NeXT workstation. The system consists of a Motorola 68040 25 MHz CPU, 16 Mb RAM, 250 Mb hard Disk Drive, a Motorola 56001 DSP-chip and a 17" Mega Pixel Display (black & white).	Media devices Carre5	Yes	Multiple units in NL

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IBM 403 Accounting Machine Plug Board Panel		Peripheral		MAC Panel Company	ca.1950	IBM produced programmable tabulating and accounting machines. By mounting a wired plugboard that implements a specific processing algorithm, counting and summing operations could be performed across multiple record fields. Accounting machines use wire brushes to read holes in the punch cards, relays to control the circuits, and mechanical counter wheels to add values. In fact control panel plugboards precede the stored-program concept of later electronic computers. This plugboard has been used in the civil administration of a small town named Holten in the dutch province Overijssel.	Uparc Hotel	No	A few exists in NL
Nanomemory external magnetic-core system		Peripheral		Electronic Memories	ca.1965	The Nanomemory system consists of 18 magnetic core memory boards. The manufacturer Electronic Memories, Inc operated in Hawthorne Califonia USA from mid-1961 to 1967. The company was specialized in military products. Each board holds 16 patches of 64 by 64 bits, giving a total of 16K 12-bit words. The memory contains in total 288K words. If we count a 12-bit word as one-and-a-half byte, the total memory size is equal to 432K byte. Used with a PDP-8 at the Bioinformatics dept, the cost was about HFL 60.000	Uparc Hotel	No	Yes
THT Micro Trainer		Microcomputer		THT/Intel	ca. 1977	Trainer system for Intel 8085 development, to be used in the Informatica department from the THT. Intel 8085 based, with integrated Intel development board from 1975. SDK with Monitor ROM and 256 bytes RAM. Internal: System EPROM, Experimenter EPROM and 4 KBytes RAM. Storage: Digital Cassetterecorder.	Storage Carre5-C3	Unknown	Yes
Transputer Emulation System		Multiprocessor system		UT-EL-BSC	1985	Emulator for transputer development. The emulator is built with 4 boards (B21118A) , each with an Intel 8086-2 CPU at 8 MHz. The transputers links are simulated by RS232C connection with Motorola USARTS (MC2661PA/MC68661PA). The performance is about 0.5% of a regular transputer like the T800 at 20 MHz.	Storage Carre5-C5	Unknown	Yes
Transputer I/O board		Multiprocessor system		UT-EL-BSC	1990	Transputer I/O board with Inmos T222 transputer and Altera EPLDs. The board is made for the control of 2 robot axis at high speed in parallel, using 2 A/D and 2 D/A channels. CPU: Inmos T222, 16 bits, 20 MHz, 4 transputerlinks on chip @ 20 Mbit/sec Programming in OCCAM (language for parallel processing).	Storage Carre5-C5	No	Yes
Interactive Laservision demo setup		Media system	VP410	UT-TO Philips Apple	1992	Interactive Laservision demo setup used for instruction technology at the UT TO department. It consists of a controllable Philips Laservision VLP player, an Apple microcomputer with Nubus slots, a Nubus Video overlay card from VideoLogic where traning instruction can be interactively merged with the video output from the laservision player.	Media devices Carre5	yes	yes
ITT modem (300 Baud)		Computer connectivity	GH-1101	Standard Radio & Telefon AB	1965	The ITT (SRT) 300 baud full-duplex 2-wire modem has phoneline/data/data switch and a RS232C serial connection. Has been used around 1980 as private home dial-in facility to connect a videoterminal to the THT DEC10 computer.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
Digi-Log Systems TeleComputer II		Computer connectivity	TeleComp uter II	Digi-Log Systems	1975	The Digi-log telecomputer is portable and consists of (1) a 5" CRT display monitor and (2) a separate controller with keyboard and an acoustic phone coupler. Acoustic modem: 300 bps. The terminal is capable of 50-9600 bit/sec. CRT display: 16 lines, 40 or 80 characters.	Zilverling 5	Unknown	Yes

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InterLAN Ethernet Transceiver unit		Computer networking	NT10	InterLAN	ca.1982	Ethernet cable (often Yellow). Typical nodes on a networks were minicomputer or wokstations with Ethernet interface boards like UNIBUS, Data General IO bus or Multibus. The minimum station separation on the network is 2.5 meters. The maximum length of the transceiver cable between any station and its associated transceiver is 50 meters.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
DEC LAN Bridge 100		Computer networking	LAN Bridge	Digital	1989	The LAN Bridge 100 is designed to interconnect Ethernet segments, allowing for the segmentation of network traffic. It operates at the Data Link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model. First of his kind. Originally on the market in 1985, including Spanning Tree Algorithm to avoid loops.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
Cisco AGS+ multi-protocol router		Computer networking	AGS+	Cisco	1991	first Cisco AGS Router, made by Cisco Systems Inc, Palo Alto, California, United States, was developed in 1986. A router is a device that transfers data within a computer network. ARPANET was one of the first networks in the world to use packet-switching to transfer data between different computers. This was the first router built by Cisco to be used in Europe, and was used to run Internet protocols in the 1980s.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
Lucent WaveLAN AT/ISA card with WaveLAN antenna		Wireless networking	AT2.4	Lucent Technologies	1997	Half-size AT/ISA-card, 2.4 Ghz for the WaveLAN standard. WaveLAN is the predecessor of IEEE 802.11b standard (at 2 Mbit/sec). The upgraded WaveLAN was one of the first products certified by the Wi-Fi alliance for the IEEE 802.11b standard at 11 Mbit/sec). Originally developed by NCR Systems Engineering in Nieuwegijn. NCR was acquired by AT&T and the wireless devision was spun off to Lucent Technologies. The WaveLAN design was one of the inputs to the IEEE LAN/MAN stadards committee. This resulted in the 802.11 Wireless LAN working group which developed the IEEE 801.11 standard. Used by INF department for testing of wireless campus wide connectivity.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
Lucent WaveLAN PCMCIA Card		Wireless networking		Lucent Technologies	ca. 1997	The initial version of the Lucent PCMCIA PC Card was a predecessor of the IEEE 802.11b standard, still operating at 2 Mbit/sec. The first commercial application of the Lucent WaveLAN IEEE 802.11b card (11 Mbit/sec) called Turbo11b Silver was in 1999 in the Apple Airport Base station (silver/graphite) and as a PC Card in an Apple iBook. This was the first commercial Wi-Fi product on the market. It required an antenna built-in into the device with the PCMCIA cardslot.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
Lucent Wireless Access Point		Wireless networking	Orinoco AP-1000	Lucent Technologies	ca. 2000	The Lucent Orinoco AP-1000 Access Point is a dual channel IEEE 802.11b Wi-Fi compliant 11 Mbit/s wireless Access Point that operates on the license-free 2.4 GHz band. Offers wireless LAN access in an office or campus environment. The use of two WLAN cards allows each card to operate on two different radio channels (with two PC Card Slots).	Zilverling 4	Unknown	Yes
Wi-Fi ORiNOCO Silver 802.11b PCMCIA Card		Wireless networking	P24E-H-FC	Lucent Technologies	ca. 2000	The ORiNOCO Silver was an 802.11b radio but it only supported 64-bit WEP encryption with 40 bit key. The standard supported 11 Mbit/sec transfer speed. It was build on the Lucent platform with a Hermes I chip. Since 2001 the chip division of Lucente Technologies was spun off in Agere Systems, which continued with the ORiNOCO cards. The ORiNOCO card was the first one to receive a Wi-Fi Alliance certificate. Used at the time that laptops did not have embedded wireless network interface cards (NICs) and instead the form factor was a PCMCIA plug-in card with WiFi module.	Zilverling 4	Unknown	No, multiple at UT