

***A previous article described an adaptor to operate RTTY on the VZ200 computer. The adapter has now been modified to include Morse code.***

Expansion of the programme resident in the EPROM and minor changes to the wiring, have expanded the V2200 RTTY adaptor to include encoding and decoding of Morse code. Morse speed can be varied over a range of approximately five to 35 words per minute. Resident messages, buffer storage and split screen operation, all used on RTTY, are also available for Morse operation.

To interface for Morse code, the 8251 USART functions DSR and DTR are used as one bit input and output ports respectively. DSR is simply wired in parallel with the existing data input (RXD). DTR is wired via a spare gate (V6-2), which is used to key the tone output from gate (U5-3). The circuit changes are illustrated in Figure 1.

For Morse code, the output tone is set at 2125Hz by the software and this can be used to feed the speech input of a transmitter. In a single side-band transmitter, CW transmission (A1) is generated and on a transmitter where carrier is not suppressed, MCM transmission (A2 or F2) is generated. Of course the latter is only permissible above 52MHz.

Morse format is based on the following:

**Dash = three dots length**  
**Space between dot or dash elements = one dot length**  
**Space between characters = three dots length**  
**Space between words = seven dots length**

Speed is controlled by a selection code of one to eight and for the two lowest speeds (below 10 WPM), the spacing is increased to the following:

**Space between characters = five dots length**  
**Space between words = 13 dots length**

There are a number of special Morse characters which are not available on the keyboard and not available as printed characters. These have been equated to available characters as follows:

Error = asterisk (\*)  
 Double dash = dash (—)  
 Wait = plus (+)  
 Start of message = less than (<)  
 End of message = equals (=)  
 End of work = at (@)

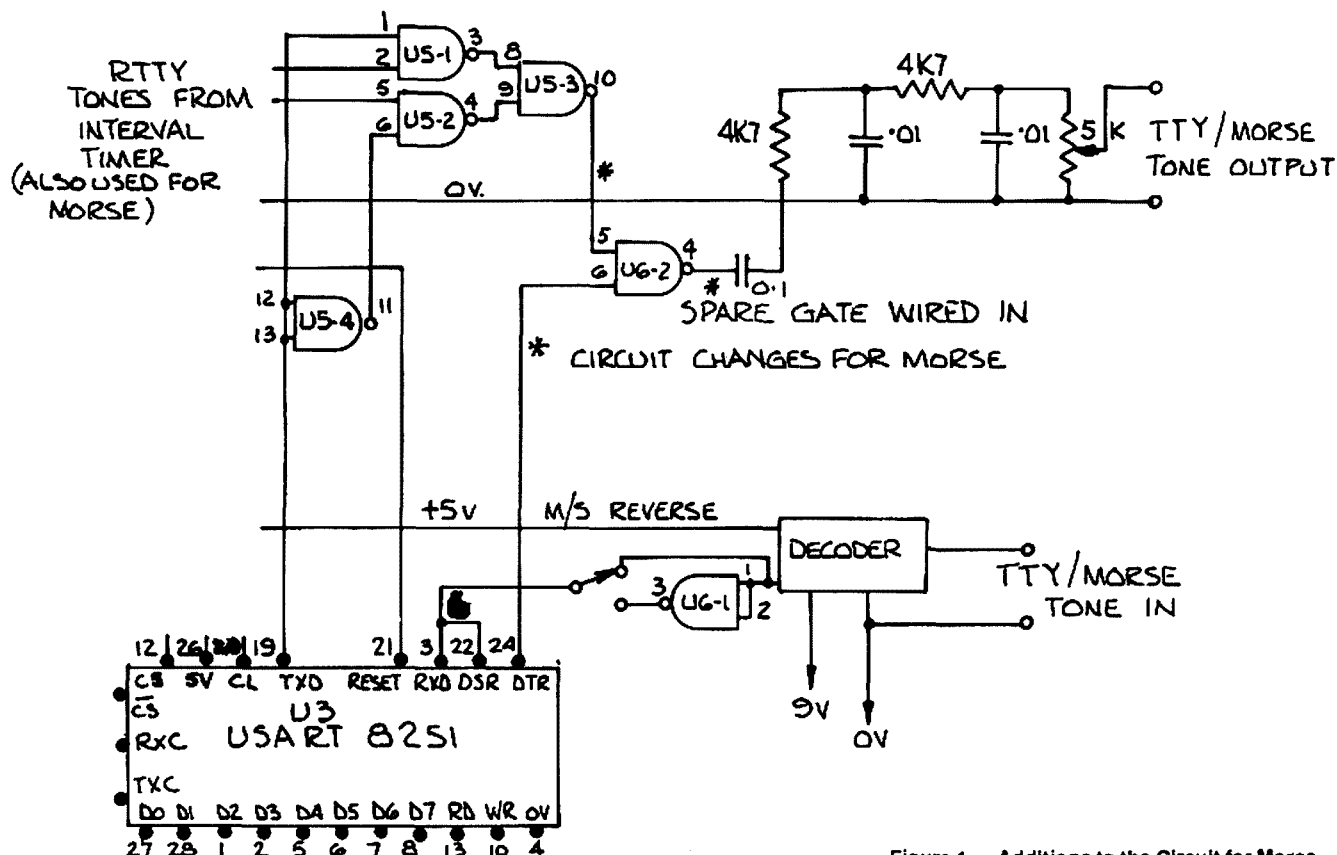
Error is transmitted as six dots, instead of the standard eight, because six elements per Morse character is the maximum the system can process.

Morse characters are generated from a look-up table, one byte per character. Bits two to

seven are used to store the individual elements of a character, zero representing no element or a dot and one representing a dash. Elements are justified left, with the last element sent always in bit seven. The numeric value formed by this is added to the number of elements in the character and the sum is the value stored in the look-up table. For up to five element characters, it is an easy matter to extract the number of elements from bits zero to two and the dots and dashes elements from bits three to seven. For six element characters, there is an overlap on bit 2 and summing causes bit carry on four of these (parenthesis, comma, colon, and semi-colon). To detect these is a bit tricky. The logic is to look for a one in either bits four or five and binary 010 in bits zero to two. If this logic is satisfied, the number of elements is assumed to be six and six is subtracted from the byte value to obtain the element format in bits two to seven.

Some examples of look-up table coding are shown in Figure 2.

Morse can be sent on line, direct from the keyboard and characters are encoded at the selected speed by the software. In this method of operation, character and word spacing are



**Figure 1 — Additions to the Circuit for Morse.**

**Figure 2 — Examples of Table Coding for Morse.**

MORSE CODE	BINARY VALUE (BIT No)	HEX VALUE
Letter B — ...	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	14
	code 4 elements	
Interrogation (?)	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	30
-----	code + 1 1 0	6
	6 elements = 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0	36
Comma (,)	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	C C
-----	code + 1 1 0	6
	6 elements = 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0	D2
	Carry of Bit 2 into Bits 3 & 4	

determined by the time taken to move from one key to the next and, it seems to the writer, that a lot of practice would be needed to control the spacing correctly.

Morse is better sent by releasing the message from a pre-loaded buffer so that character and word spacing is accurately controlled by the computer. Using this method of operation, when communicating with another station, it is necessary to load the buffer at the same time as the other station is being received. This is common practice with RTTY operators using computers with split screen displays.

For RTTY, characters are encoded and decoded by the 8251 USART and the device is addressed by the computer for a very small proportion of the time. The rest of the time is available for other purposes including access-

ing the keyboard and loading the buffer, hence there is no problem in preparing the signal for transmission whilst the received signal is being decoded.

For Morse code, characters are encoded and decoded by timing loops called in by the main programme routine and while this is going on, access to the keyboard to load the buffer is denied. The obvious answer to the problem is to access the keyboard via an interrupt, however to make things difficult, the Z80 interrupt is already used by the VZ200 operating system. This calls an interrupt every 20 milli-seconds on video vertical retrace.

Steve Onley described a method to make use of this 20 milli-second interrupt in Electronics Today International (ETI), May 1985. Your own interrupt is placed in series with that of the operating system so that it too can interrupt the main programme loop every 20 milli-seconds. The method described has been adopted for accessing the keyboard and loading the buffer in Morse operation.

Owing to peculiarities of the VZ200 system, keyboard access using this interrupt inhibits repetitive generation of a character, that is, you have to press the key each time a character is to be generated. This is not such a bad thing as it stops generation of more than one character if the key is accidentally pressed too long. The reason for the peculiarity is not clear as we do not have access to information on the VZ200 operating system.

The interrupt system works very well for loading the buffer, but a problem was found in attempting to generate Morse characters this way in real time. Because of the peculiarity discussed, a key pressed too soon, before the previous character is finished being transmitted, fails to generate a character and locks in this condition until the key is released and pressed again at the end of the previous character. Because of this problem, the interrupt is only used for loading the buffer and in all

other modes of operation, the keyboard is accessed from the main programme loop. Using this method of access, the key can be kept pressed and the new character is sent, following a three dot length space, at the end of the previous character.

## MEMORY

The combined RTTY and Morse programme package fully fills the 4k byte EPROM. A certain amount of programme trimming and rearrangement had to be carried out to fit it in. The programme is loaded in memory C003H to CFF9H. RAM space used is 8000H to 8900H.

Based on information given by Jim Rowe in ETI, July 1985, the memory allocation should be suitable for both the VZ300 and VZ200 computers. A VZ300 has not been available to check it out, but the adaptor is expected to also work on the VZ300. There appears to be a change in clock frequency in the VZ300 from 3.580 to 3.540MHz. This will cause a shift in Baud rate and tone frequencies, but insufficient to be of significance.

## CONCLUSION

The unit works very well on both RTTY and Morse code. The Morse decodes over a wide tolerance in reference to the speed selected. The writer was surprised how well it manages to decode hand sent Morse in which timing is not precisely defined. Noise interference is reduced by feeding the input signal via the RTTY decoder filters, but it does not perform as well as the human ear in separating Morse from noise. No doubt this could be improved if frequency shift keying were used.

Morse sent from the buffer sounds copperplate, as one would expect fully controlled by the computer. On line from the keyboard, the writer found it difficult to maintain constant character spacing, but this is probably a matter of practice on the keyboard. **AR**

*To convert a CB 'Station Master' to 80 metres for minimum dollars, you will need a piece of PVC pipe, about 10m of copper wire and a tube of Araldite.*

# Portable Antenna for Eighty Metres

Keith Rehe VK4KAW

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Remove the original coil by drilling out the pop rivets that hold it and then wind a new coil on the PVC pipe former.

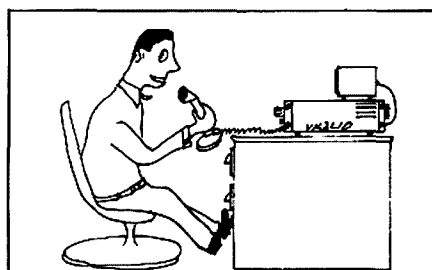
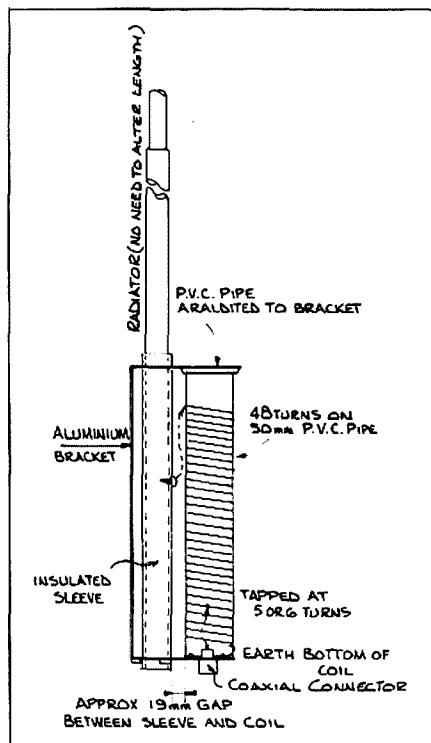
The completed antenna resonated 1:1 on 3.545MHz and was 1.2:1 on 3.620. The radiator breaks down to about four feet (1m), and can be stored in a caravan or car boot with ease.

It can be mounted at ground level or on the car or caravan, ensuring you keep the coil clear of metal surfaces.

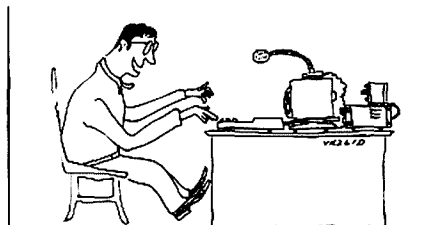
### Technical Editor's Note:

Some adjustment of the number of turns on the coil, the tapping point, or the length of the radiator, may be needed. These will be dependant on the actual materials used to make the coil. The wire used for the coil should have a diameter in the region of 1.5mm, in order to minimise losses.

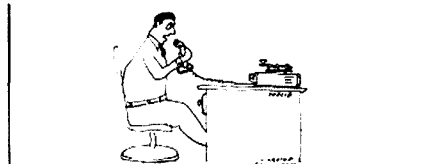
**AR**



... and, confidentially OM — Just between you and I... — VK2COP



"My computer says it doesn't want to 'talk' to your computer, OM!" — VK2COP



"QSL Direct?!! Listen OM — I haven't paid off the rig yet!" — VK2COP