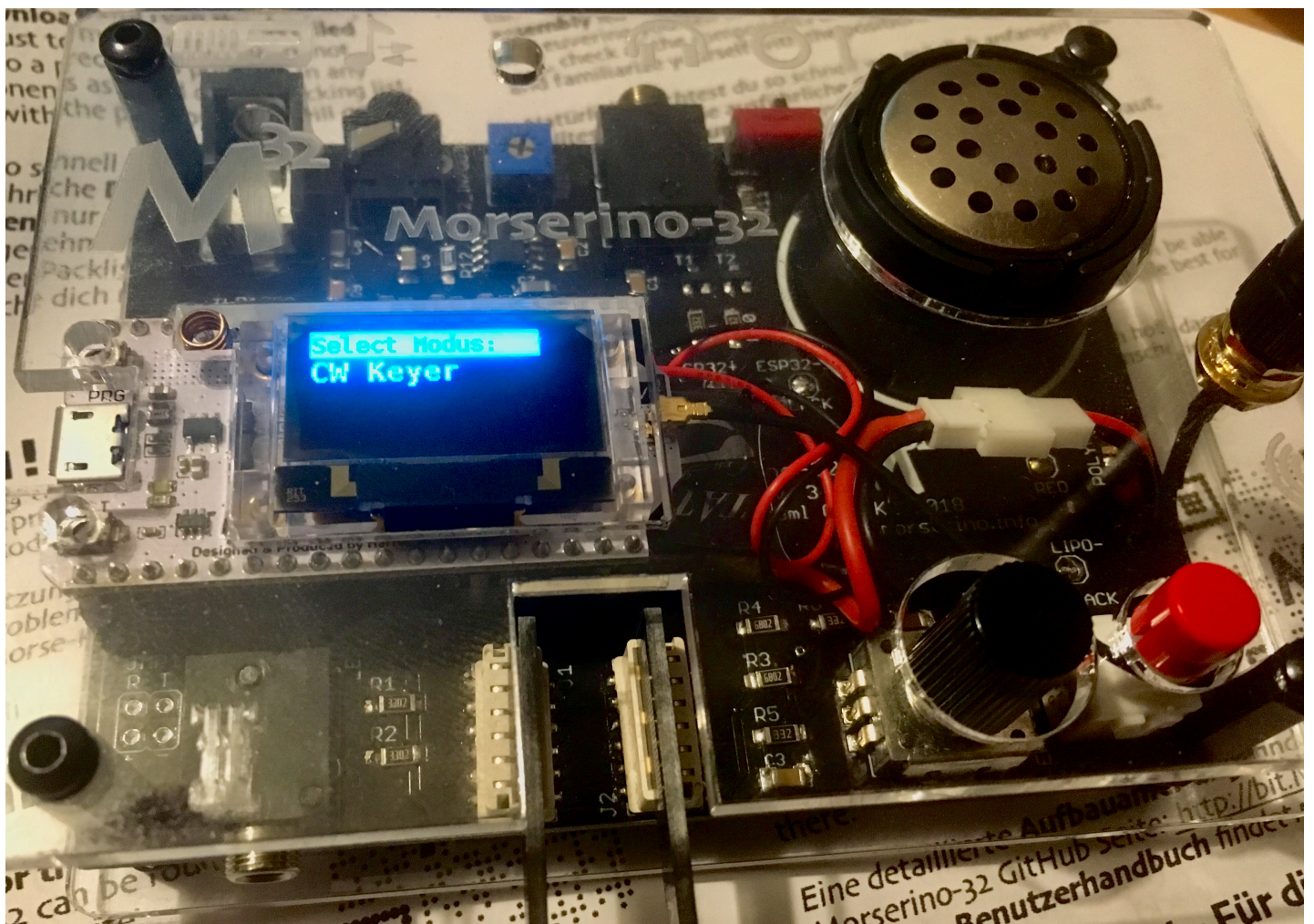




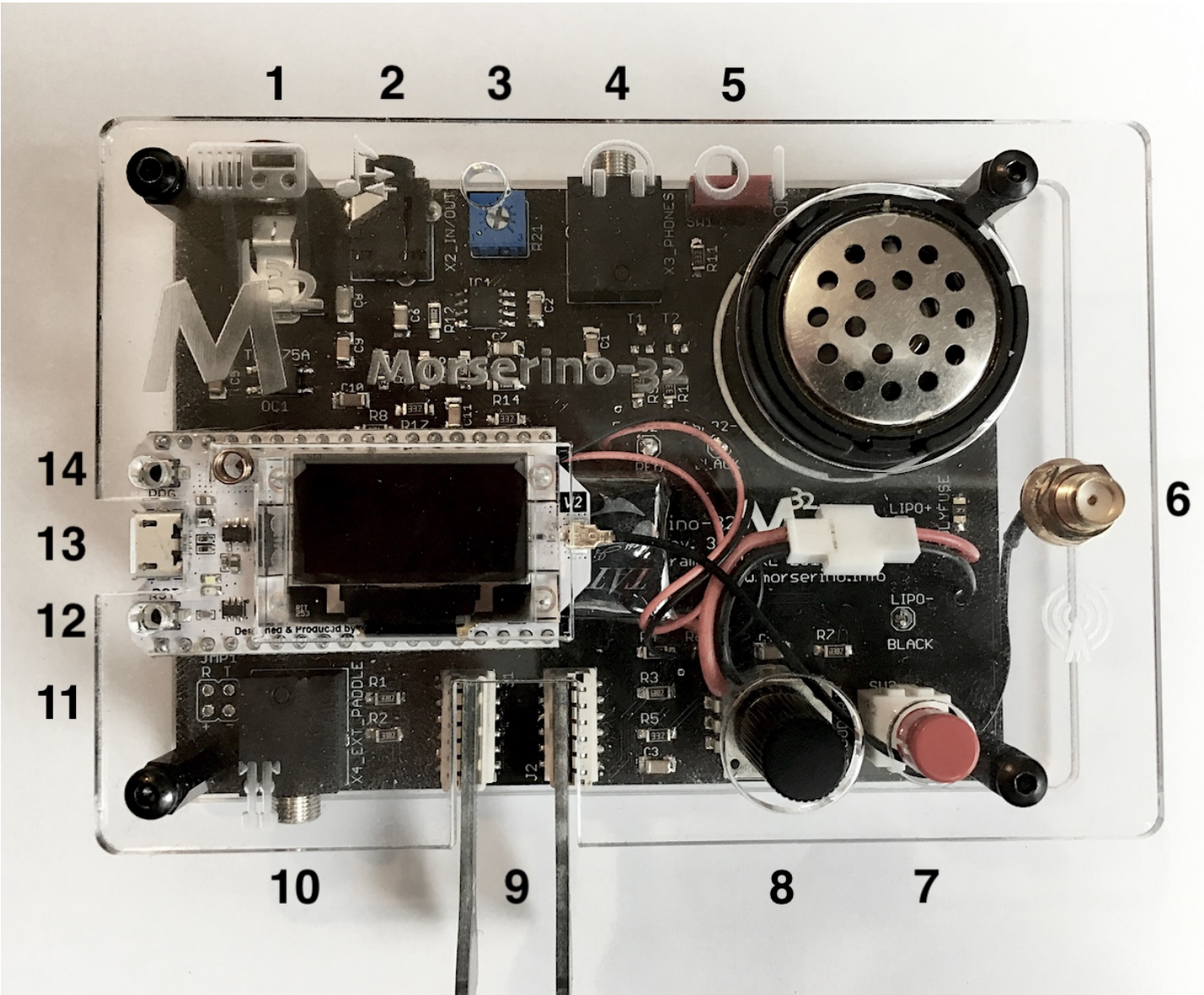
## Morserino-32 User Manual

A multi-functional Morse Code Device, perfect for Learning and Training





# Connectors and Controls



#	Connector / Control	Usage
1	3.5mm Phone Jack (2 poles): to TX	Connect this to your transmitter or transceiver if you would like to key them with this device.
2	3.5mm Phone Jack (4 poles): Audio In / Line Out	<b>Audio input</b> for the CW decoder; connect the audio output of a receiver for decoding CW signals. <b>Audio output</b> (pretty close to a pure sine wave) that is not influenced by setting the loudspeaker volume. The assignments to the jack are as follows: Tip and 1st ring - audio in; 2nd ring: ground; sleeve: audio out.

3	Audio Input level	Adjust audio input level with the help of this potentiometer; there is a special function to help with level adjustment, see section "Start Menu" (towards the end of the section).
4	3.5 mm Phone Jack (3 poles): Headphones	Connect your headphones (any stereo headphones with standard phone jacks from mobile phones should work) here to listen through headphones and switch off the speaker. You cannot attach a loudspeaker directly to this jack without providing some interface (headphone out needs a DC connection to ground through 50 - 300 Ohms.)
5	Power Switch	Connect / disconnect the LiPo battery from the device. For frequent use of the Morserino-32 you can leave the battery connected. If you will not use the device for several days, disconnect the battery as otherwise it will be slowly discharged.
6	SMA female Antenna Connector	Connect a 430 MHz antenna for LoRa operation. Do not transmit LoRa without an antenna!
7	RED (Power/Vol/Scroll) Button	When the device is shut off (but with the battery connected, i.e. in deep sleep), this wakes up and restarts your device. When the device is up and running, a short press of this button swaps the rotary encoder between adjusting the keyer speed and volume control. A long press of the button allows you to scroll the display with the rotary encoder, pressing the button again changes the function back to speed control. While in the menu, a long press starts the mode to adjust audio input level, and a quick triple click brings up the Wifi functions. See below for further details.
8	BLACK Rotary Encoder	Used to make your selection within menus, to adjust speed, volume, or scroll the display, and to set various parameters and options. Can be rotated and is also a push-button switch.
9	Connectors for touch paddles	These PCB connectors accept the capacitive touch paddles. if you are only using an external paddle (or for transport), you may remove the touch paddles.
10	3.5 mm Phone Jack (3 poles): External Paddle	Use this to connect either an external (mechanical) paddle (tip is left paddle, ring is right paddle, sleeve is ground), or a straight key (tip is the key). With a straight key you can use the CW decoder to monitor the quality of you fist!
11	Serial Interface	You can connect a cable (directly or through a 4-pole pinhead connector) to an external serial device, e.g. a GPS receiver module (this is currently not supported by software, but not very difficult to do). The 4 poles are T (Transmit), R (Receive), + and - (3.3V power from the Heltec module).

12	Reset Button	Through a small hole you can reach the Reset button of the Heltec module (rarely needed).
13	USB	Use a normal 5V USB Charger to power the device and charge its LiPo Battery. The microcontroller firmware can also be reprogrammed through USB (although you can update the Morserino-32 firmware also through a WiFi connection).
14	PRG Button	Through a small hole you can reach the Programming Button of the Heltec module (normally not needed).

# Powering On and Off / Charging the Battery

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If you want to use the device with USB power, just plug a USB cable in from virtually any USB charger (it consumes a max of 200 mA, so any 5V charger will do).

If you run it from battery power, slide the sliding switch to the ON position.

When the device is off but with the battery connected (sliding power switch is on), it is in deep sleep in reality: almost all functions of the microcontroller are turned off, and power consumption is minimal (less than 5% of normal operation).

To turn the device on from deep sleep, just press the RED (Power/Vol/Scroll) button momentarily. You will see a start screen for a couple of seconds. The only interesting bit of the start screen is at its very bottom: you will see an indication of how much battery power is still left. If this goes way towards empty, you should connect your device to a USB power source. (The battery will be drained even if you never turn the device on - although this is rather minimal in its deep sleep status, a full battery will be empty after a couple of days. Therefore, if you intend not to use the Morserino for a longer period of time, disconnect the battery from the device using the slider switch at the back...)

If the battery voltage is dangerously low when you attempt to turn it on, an empty battery symbol will show on the screen and the device will refuse to boot up. If you see this symbol, you should begin charging your battery as soon as possible.

To disconnect the device from the battery (turning it off, unless you are USB powered), slide the sliding switch to the OFF position.

To put the device into deep sleep, you have two options:

- In the main menu, select the option "Go To Sleep"
- If in the parameter menu a "Time Out" value has been set, do nothing. If there is no display update, the device will power itself off and go into deep sleep after the time set there has passed.

**To charge the battery**, connect it with a USB cable to a reliable USB 5V power source, like your computer, or a USB charger like your phone charger.

**Make sure the hardware switch of the device is *ON* while charging - if you disconnect the battery through the switch, the battery cannot be charged.** When charging, the orange LED on the ESP32 module is lit brightly. When the battery is disconnected, this LED will not be lit brightly, but rather be blinking nervously or half lit.

Once the battery has been fully charged, the orange LED will not be lit anymore.

You can of course always use the device when it is powered by USB, if the battery is charging or not.

To prevent deep discharging of the LiPo battery, always turn the Morserino-32 off via the main slide switch. Do not leave it in 'sleep mode' for long periods of time (up to a day or maybe two is ok, if it was well charged; a fully charged 600 mAh battery will be discharged to the level of about 3.2 V within 3 to 4 days during deep sleep).

The Heltec module has electronics on board for charging the battery, and it prevents overcharging quite well. But it has no prevention of deep discharge! **Deep discharge leads to diminished battery capacity and eventually early death of the battery!**

## Using the Rotary Encoder, its BLACK Button, and the RED Power/Vol/Scroll Button

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Selections of the various modes, and setting all sorts of parameters is being done using the **rotary encoder** and its **BLACK button**. *Rotating* the encoder leads you through the options or values, *clicking* the button once selects an option or a value, or brings you to the next level of the menu (there are up to three levels in the menu), and a *long press* exits the current state and promotes you a level up.

A **double click** of the BLACK knob brings you to the parameter setting menu. If you do this from the menu, all parameters can be changed. If done from within a modus, only the parameters that are relevant for the current modus are being shown and can be changed.

A **long press** brings you back to the menu from any of the modi, and within the menu promotes you a level up.

The additional **RED (Power/Vol/Scroll) Button** allows you to quickly toggle between **speed control** and **volume control** with a **single click**.

A **long click** changes the display and encoder into **scroll mode** (the display has a buffer of 15 lines, and normally only the bottom three lines can be seen; in scroll mode you can scroll back to the previous lines; while you are in scroll mode, a **scroll bar** is shown at the far right side of the display, indicating roughly where you are within the 15 lines of text buffer). *Clicking* again in scroll mode changes the screen into its normal operating mode and brings the encoder back to speed control.

While you are selecting a menu (e.g. immediately after power-on), the **RED button** has some extra functionalities - see the section **Start Menu** for further details:

A **long press** of the RED button starts a function to adjust the audio input level (and possible the output level on a device you connected to the Morserino-32's line-out port).

A **triple click** of the RED button brings up the menu for the **WiFi** functions. WiFi is not always on, as it is used only for two specific purposes:

- To **upload** a text file for the Morse code player

- To **update** the firmware of the Morserino-32 to the latest and greatest version. This is similar to the file upload, but instead you point it to the compiled binary file containing the firmware (you can get the firmware through the Morserino-32 github repository).
- A third function allows you to tell the Morserino the SSID and password for your WiFi network (which needs to be done before you can connect your Morserino-32 to your WiFi network).

All WiFi functions end with the Morserino32 re-booting after these functions have been performed.

## The Display

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The display is divided into two main sections: on top is the status line, that gives important information according to the current state of the device, and below is an **area of three scrolling lines** where the generated Morse code characters are shown in clear text. All characters from Morse code are shown in lower case, for better readability; Pro signs are shown as letters in brackets, like `<ka>` or `<sk>`. In addition, when in Echo Trainer modus (see below), the result of your attempt to enter the correct Morse code is shown as `ERR` or `OK` (together with some audible signals).

Although only three lines of scrolling text are shown, there is internally a buffer of 15 lines -- after a long press of the RED (Vol/Scroll) button you can use the encoder to scroll back and make the previous lines visible again. This also works while you are in any of the modi and screen output is being generated - nothing is lost and the display reverts to its normal behaviour once you leave the scroll mode.

### The Status Line

While you are presented a menu (either the start menu, or a menu to select preferences), the status line tells you what to do (**Select Modus** or **Set Preferences**).

When in Keyer Modus, CW Generator Modus or Echo Trainer Modus, the status line shows the following, from left to right:

- A **T** or an **X**, meaning the device uses the **T**ouch paddles or **E**Xternal paddles (selectable by entering the preferences menu).
- **A**, **B**, **U** or **N**, indicating the automatic keyer mode: Iambic **A**, Iambic **B**, **U**ltimatic or **N**on-Squeeze (for details on these modi see below).
- The currently set speed in words per minute. In CW Keyer modus as **nnWpM**, in CW Generator or Echo Trainer modus as **(nn)nnWpM**. The value in brackets shows the effective speed, which differs when inter-word spacing or inter-character spacing are set to other values than those defined by the norm (length of 3 dits for inter-character spacing, and length of 7 dits for inter-word spacing). See the notes below regarding the parameters you can set in CW Generator modus.

When in a transceiver modus, you also see two values for speed - the one in brackets is the speed of the signal received, the other one the speed of your keyer.

When the digits indicating the speed are shown as **bold**, turning the rotary encoder will change the speed. When they are shown in normal characters, turning the rotary encoder changes the volume.

- A horizontal "progress" bar that extends from left to right indicates the volume of the side tone generated by the device (full length of the bar means top volume). This normally shows a white frame around the black progress bar (an extension of the rest of the status line); if this is reversed (white progress bar within black surroundings - and the WpM digits are not bold), turning the rotary encoder will change the volume.
- On the very right hand end of the status line there will be an indicator (showing concentric half-circles) symbolizing radio transmission whenever the LoRA modus is active (if the Morserino-32 is in LoRa Transceiver mode, or you have set a parameter to transmit LoRa while in one of the CW generator modi).

## Start Menu

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The Start Menu gives you a selection of the modi you can use; it is a multi-level menu (up to three levels deep). The top level is always displayed on the top line, the second level on the 2nd line and the third level on the 3rd line underneath the status line. The current selection in the current menu level is displayed in bold. When you are in top or second level, and there exists a sub-menu a level down, you will see two dots (..) on the line below the current entry.

The device stores the last executed command (the last mode that was used) in non-volatile storage, and when you switch on the device (or wake it up from deep sleep), the menu will show the last mode used.

Here are the various selections you can choose from the Start Menu (more detailed information can be found further down):

1. **CW Keyer**. This is an automatic keyer that supports Iambic A, Iambic B, and Ultimatic mode.
2. **CW Generator**. This either generates randomized characters and words for CW training purposes, or plays the contents of a text file in Morse code. You can set a number of options by choosing appropriate parameters (see the section on Parameters below). An interesting option for training purposes is the word double option, which plays any word (or group of characters, all signs etc) twice. You can choose between the following at level 2:
  - **Random**: Generates groups of random characters. The length of the groups as well as the choice of characters can be selected in the parameters, by double clicking the black rotary knob (see the description of parameters for details).
  - **CW Abbrevs**: Random abbreviations that are very common in CW transmissions (through a parameter setting you can choose the maximum length of the abbreviations you want to train).
  - **English Words**: Random words from a list of the 200 most common words in the English language (again you can set a maximum length through a parameter).
  - **Call Signs**: Generates random strings that have the structure and appearance of amateur radio



call signs (these are not real call signs, and there will be some generated that could not exist in the real world, as either the prefix is not in use or a country's administration would not hand out certain suffixes). The maximum length can be selected through a parameter.

- **Mixed**: Selects randomly from the previous possibilities (random character groups, abbreviations, English words and call signs).
- **File Player**: Plays the content of file in Morse code, that has been uploaded to the Morserino-32. Currently it can hold just one file, as soon as you upload a new one, the old one will be overwritten. Upload works through WiFi from your PC (or Mac or tablet or smartphone or whatever). This mode remembers where you stopped, and will continue there the next time you restart the File Player. Once the end of the file is reached, it will commence at the beginning again. The file should contain ASCII characters only (upper or lower case does not matter) - characters that cannot be represented in Morse code are just ignored. Pro signs can be in the file, they need to be written as 2 character representations with either [] oder <>, e.g. `<sk>` or `[ ka ]`. The following pro signs are recognized:

- `<ar>` : will be shown on display as +
- `<bt>` : will be shown on display as =
- `<as>`
- `<ka>`
- `<kn>`
- `<sk>`
- `<ve>`

There is a new parameter for file player: „Randomize File“. If set to „On“ (default is „Off“), the device will skip n words after each word sent (n = random number between 0 and 255); as file reads wrap around at end-of-file, you will see all the words in the file eventually (but it could take a while). If your file is for example an alphabetical word list, words generated will still be in alphabetical order during one pass of the file; so to get more unpredictable results, it will be best to start with a random list of words. What can this be used for? You could for example take a list of call signs and upload this file to the Morserino-32 (Google for supercheckpartial to get files with calls that actually have been active in HF contests). Now File Player lets you train these call signs in a random fashion.

You can start and stop the CW generator by quickly pressing a paddle, or by pushing the BLACK knob.

3. **Echo Trainer**. Here the Morserino-32 generates a word (which is basically a series of characters, with the possibilities as in the CW generator), and then waits for you to repeat these characters using the paddle. If you wait too long, or if your response is not identical to what has been generated, an error is indicated (on display and acoustically), and the prompt word is being repeated. If you keyed the correct characters, this is also indicated acoustically and on screen, and you are prompted for the next word.

The sub-menus are the same as for the CW Generator: **Random, CW Abbrevs, English Words, Call**

## Signs, Mixed and File Player.

Again, like with the CW Generator, you can set a huge range of parameters to fine tune the generation of things.

You can start the Echo Trainer by pressing a paddle or pushing the BLACK knob, and stop it again by pressing the BLACK knob.

4. **Koch Trainer.** This contains a complete set of functionalities to learn Morse code according to the Koch method, learning and training one character after the other. This is a three level menu, structured as follows:

- **Select Lesson:** Select a "Koch lesson" between 1 and 50 (you will learn 50 characters in total through the Koch method). The number of the lesson and the character associated with that lesson will be displayed in the menu.
- **Learn New Chr:** Selecting this the new character will be introduced - you will hear the sound, and see the sequence of dots and dashes quickly on the screen, as well as the character displayed on the screen. This will be repeated until you stop by pressing the BLACK knob. After each occurrence you have the opportunity to repeat with the paddles what you have heard, and the device will let you know if this was correct or not.
- **CW Generator:** This generates randomized characters and words for CW training purposes, using only the characters you have learned so far (as determined by the Koch lesson that had been selected). You can choose between the following at level 3:
  - **Random:** Generates groups of random characters. The length of the groups can be selected in the parameters, by double clicking the black rotary knob (see the description of parameters for details).
  - **CW Abbrevs:** Random abbreviations that are very common in CW transmissions (but only using the letters you have learned so far - so you should start doing this once you have reached lesson 2 or 3, and even then the number of abbreviations generated will be very limited, of course); through a parameter setting you can choose the maximum length of the abbreviations you want to train).
  - **English Words:** Random words from a list of the 200 most common words in the English language (again you can set a maximum length through a parameter, and only words containing letters already learnt will be shown).
  - **Mixed:** Selects randomly from the previous possibilities (random character groups, abbreviations, and English words).
- **Echo Trainer:** Here the device generates a word, and then waits for you to repeat these characters using the paddle. If you wait too long, or if your response is not identical to what has been generated, an error is indicated (on display and acoustically), and the prompt word is being repeated. If you keyed the correct characters, this is also indicated acoustically and on screen, and you are prompted for the next word.

The sub-menus are the same as for the CW Generator in Koch mode: **Random**, **CW Abbrevs**, **English Words** and **Mixed**.

5. **Transceiver**. Here you have two items in the corresponding sub-menu:

- **LoRa Trx**: This is a Morse code transceiver, using LoRa in the 70cm ISM band. In addition to the functionality of the CW keyer, this sends out whatever you key through the LoRa transceiver (using a special data format that encodes the dots and dashes you keyed, regardless if these are legal Morse code characters or not), and it listens on the band when you are not keying; therefore you can really have an interactive conversation in Morse code between two or more Morserino-32 devices! Please be aware that characters are being transmitted word by word, therefore there is a little delay on the receiving end - QSK is therefore not possible. It encourages you to use proper hand-over procedures!
- **iCW/Ext Trx**: In this (still somewhat experimental) mode a transceiver connected to the Morserino-32 is being keyed, or you can use the line-out audio to either key for example an FM transceiver, or use CW over the Internet (iCW - this uses Mumble as an audio exchange protocol). Any CW signals coming in as audio through the audio in port are being decoded and displayed on the screen.

6. **CW Decoder**. In this mode, Morse code characters are being decoded and shown on the screen. The Morse code can either be entered via a Morse key ("straight key" - connected to the jack where you would normally connect an external paddle; you can also use one of the touch paddles to manually key the decoder). Using the decoder in this way, you can control and improve your keying with a straight key, by checking, if the decoder decodes correctly what you tried to send.

You can also decode a tone input (at the audio input port) taken for example from a receiver. The tone should be at around 700 Hz. Optionally there is a pretty sharp filter (implemented in software) that detects just tones in a very narrow range around 700 Hz, and disregards all others. This is being used by selecting the Parameter "Narrow" (see the section on Morserino-32 parameters).

7. **Go to Sleep**. This shuts off the device (or to be more precise, it puts the device into "deep sleep", so that it draws very little current, and the battery should survive for a few days). To bring the device "back to life", just press the **RED Power/Vol/Scroll** button. If you plan to not use your Morserino-32 for several days, you should disconnect the battery using the sliding switch on the back, to avoid deep discharge of the LiPo battery.

You can also reach some **other functions** while you are positioned within the Start Menu - not through a menu selection, but through either a long press on the RED button, or double clicking the RED button:

- **Long press of the RED button**: This starts a function to adjust the audio input level: make sure a tone signal is on input, and a bar graph will indicate the voltage of the input signal. Adjust it with the blue trimmer potentiometer, so that the left and right ends of the solid bar are within the two outer rectangles. At the same time, a sinus signal is output on line-out, and the transceiver output is shortened (keying a transmitter, should you have it connected to one).

A simple test or demo for the audio-in adjustment is to connect line-out with audio in, feeding the output sine wave into the audio input. You can see the solid bar graph changing when you turn the potentiometer, leaving just a tiny solid bar in the middle and exposing the two rectangles on both ends of the graph at one end of the potentiometer range (essentially you are just measuring the noise on the operation amplifiers input), and with the solid bar graph extending beyond the rectangles on both ends on the other end of the potentiometer sweep. Now you can set the potentiometer so that the solid bar is almost touching the outer bounds of the rectangles. This is the optimal setting for the audio in level. Obviously you have to perform this for the audio source you are planning to use, e.g. for your radio receiver.

- **Triple click of the RED button:** This brings up the menu for the WiFi functions (see further down for a more detailed description). WiFi is not always on, as it is used only for two specific purposes:
  - To **upload** a text file for the Morse code player (currently only one text file can be uploaded, uploading a new file overwrites any file that has been uploaded previously). In this mode the Morserino-32 connects to your local WiFi network and starts a simple web server.
  - To **update** the firmware of the Morserino-32 to the latest and greatest version. This is similar to the file upload, but instead you point it to the compiled binary file containing the firmware (you can get the firmware through the Morserino-32 github repository).
  - **WiFi configuration:** A third function allows you to tell the Morserino the SSID and password for your WiFi network (otherwise it would not be able to connect to your network). For this the Morserino-32 starts as an access point, providing its own network (with SSID "morserino"). You need to connect your computer to that network (no password is required) and point a browser to *m32.local*. A simple form will appear that allows you to enter the SSID and the password for your WiFi network.

All WiFi functions end with the Morserino32 re-booting after these functions have been performed.

## Using the Modi "**CW Keyer**", "**CW Generator**" and "**Echo Trainer**"

When you use one of these modi, the *top line* (status line) gives the following information (from left to right):

- **E** or **T**: The paddle that is currently in use, either an **E**ternal (mechanical) paddle, or the built-in **T**ouch paddle.
- **A** or **B**, **U** or **N**: The automatic keyer mode, either Iambic A (Curtis A) mode, Iambic B (Curtis B) mode, Ultimatic mode or Non-Squeeze mode.
- The **speed** in wpm (words per minute).
- The **audio volume**, indicated by a graphical bar.
- If you set the option to **transmit with LoRa** (see the parameter section), a small symbol for radio waves is displayed on the right end of the status line.

A single click with the encoder button toggles the mode of the encoder between setting the keyer speed and setting the audio volume. Keyer speed is in words per minute (the reference word is the word PARIS, which also means that 1 wpm equals 5 characters per minute).

Other parameters can be set by **double click** of the encoder button, which provides you with a menu of parameters (see the section on Parameters).

Some specifics for each of these modi:

- In **CW Keyer** modus, you just use the built-in capacitive touch paddles or the external paddles to generate morse code.
- In **CW Generator** modus, the device will generate random groups of morse characters for you to decode. Once you selected this mode, you can **start** and **stop** the generation of morse code **by pressing the paddle** (you can press just one side or squeeze both).

When it starts the first time after selection from the top menu, it will first alert you by generating " `vvv<ka>` " ( `..._ ..._ ..._ .._.` ) in Morse code, before it actually begins generating the random groups.

- In **Echo Trainer** modus, the device will generate a group of characters (in other words, a word) and then wait for you to key in the same word. If you wait too long, or if the response is not correct, the word will be repeated, until you get it right.

In this modus, it will not be shown on the display, what the generated prompt word is -- only your response is shown.

Like in CW Trainer modus, you start the generation by pressing a paddle, and then the sequence " `vvv<ka>` " will be generated as an alert before the echo training starts. You cannot stop or interrupt this modus by pressing the paddle -- after all, you use the paddle to generate your responses! So the only way to stop this modus is a click of the BLACK encoder button.

For Echo Trainer modi there is a special parameter that should help you to train for maximum speed, called **Adaptv. Speed** (adaptive speed; see the section on Parameters). Whenever your response was correct, the speed will be increased by 1 word per minute; whenever you make a mistake, it will decrease by 1. Thus you will eventually always train at your limit, which certainly is the best way to push your limits...

## Koch Method

The German psychologist Koch developed a method for learning Morse code (in the 1930s), by which each lesson adds an additional character. The order is neither alphabetical, nor sorted by the length of the Morse codes, but follows a certain rhythmical pattern, so that the individual characters are learned as rhythm, and not as a succession of dits and dahs.

In order to prevent counting dits and dahs, or thinking of and reconstructing what you heard, the speed



should be sufficiently high (min. 18 wpm), pauses between characters and words should not be lengthened enormously (and it is always better to just lengthen the pauses between words, and keep the inter-character spaces to more or less the normal space). With our device you can set interword space independently from intercharacter space, so you can find a setting that perfectly fits your needs.

The order of the characters learned has not been strictly defined by Koch, and therefore different learning courses use slightly different orders. Here we use the same order of characters as defined by the program "Just Lean Morse Code", which again is almost identical to the order used by the "SuperMorse" software package (see <http://www.qsl.net/kb5wck/super.html>). The order is as follows:

- Lesson 1: k
- Lesson 2: m
- Lesson 3: r
- Lesson 4: s
- Lesson 5: u
- Lesson 6: a
- Lesson 7: p
- Lesson 8: t
- Lesson 9: l
- Lesson 10: o
- Lesson 11: w
- Lesson 12: i
- Lesson 13: . (dot)
- Lesson 14: n
- Lesson 15: j
- Lesson 16: e
- Lesson 17: f
- Lesson 18: 0 (zero)
- Lesson 19: y
- Lesson 20: v
- Lesson 21: , (comma)
- Lesson 22: g
- Lesson 23: 5
- Lesson 24: /
- Lesson 25: q
- Lesson 26: 9
- Lesson 27: z
- Lesson 28: h
- Lesson 29: 3
- Lesson 30: 8
- Lesson 31: b
- Lesson 32: ?

- Lesson 33: 4
- Lesson 34: 2
- Lesson 35: 7
- Lesson 36: c
- Lesson 37: 1
- Lesson 38: d
- Lesson 39: 6
- Lesson 40: x
- Lesson 41: @
- Lesson 42: =
- Lesson 43: SK (Pro Sign)
- Lesson 44: AR (Pro Sign, equals +)
- Lesson 45: - (minus)
- Lesson 46: KA (Pro Sign)
- Lesson 47: AS (Pro Sign)
- Lesson 48: KN (Pro Sign)
- Lesson 49: VE (Pro Sign)
- Lesson 50: : (Colon)

There is also an option to use a slightly different order of characters, as is used by the popular on-line training tool "Learn CW On-line" (LCWO). This can be set in the parameters menu of the Morserino-32, under "Koch Sequence".

The sequence of characters when "LCWO" is chosen is as follows:

k m u r e s n a p t l w i . j z = f o y , v g 5 / q 9 2 h 3 8 b ? 4 7 c 1 d 6 0 x @ - SK AR(+) KA AS KN VE :

Should you want to use the Koch method for learning Morse code, **you will find everything you need in the Menu item "Koch Trainer"**. It has a submenu to enter the lesson you want to add, one to practice just this one new letter (using the echo trainer modus, so you are encouraged to repeat what you hear), and the modi "CW Generator" and "Echo Trainer", each of the last two with the submenus for "Random" (groups of random characters out of the so far encountered characters), "CW Abbrevs" (the abbreviations usually used in CW QSOs), "English words" (the most common English words) and "Mixed" (random groups, abbreviations and words mixed randomly). Of course, only the already learned characters will be used - which means, that while you are still struggling with your first characters, the number of abbreviations and words will be quite limited).

## Using the Modus "LoRa Trx"

Basically, this uses the same interface as the CW Keyer. But as soon as you receive something, the status line also shows the speed of the sending station in addition to your own speed - you see something like **18r20sWpM**, which indicates you are receiving a station with a speed of 18 Wpm, and you are sending at 20 WpM. In addition, the volume bar on the right of the status line changes its function: instead of indicating

the current volume level, it gives you an indication of the signal strength - a crude form of an S-Meter, if you like. the full bar indicates an RSSI level of roughly -20dB, and the bar begins to show at a level of roughly -150dB.

Pressing the RED Pwr/Vol/Scroll Button still enables you to set the audio level.

Morse characters received by the transceiver are shown in bold in the (scrollable) text area on the display, while everything you are sending is shown in regular characters.

Another feature is worth mentioning here: The frequency of the tone you are hearing when you are receiving the other station is adjusted through the "Pitch" parameter, as in the other modi. The pitch of the tone when you are sending can be the same, or a half tone higher or lower than the receiving tone - this is being set through the Tone Shift parameter, in the same way as in Echo Trainer modus.

One other thing you might want to know: the LoRa CW Transceiver does not work like a CW transceiver on shortwave, where an unmodulated carrier is being keyed, and the delay between sender and receiver is just defined by the delay in the path of the electromagnetic waves carrying the signals. LoRa uses a spread spectrum technology to send data packets - in a way a bit similar to WiFi that you use on your phone or PC. Therefore all you are keying in is being encoded into data first - essentially the speed and all the dots, dashes and pauses between characters. As soon as the pause is long enough to be recognized as a pause between words (as a blank space, as it were), the whole data packet assembled so far is being transmitted and in due course being played back at the indicated speed by the receiving Morserino-32.

When morse code is packed into a LoRa data packet, dots, dashes and pauses are encoded; it is not so that the clear text would be sent as ASCII characters. Therefore it is possible to send "illegal" morse code characters, or characters that might only be used in certain languages. They will be transmitted correctly (but shown on the display as non-decodable)-

Sending the code word by word means there is a significant delay between sender and receiver, and the delay depends to a large degree on the length of the words being sent, and on the speed that is being used. As most words in a typical CW conversation are rather short (7 characters or more already constitutes a very long word), this is nothing to worry about (unless you are sitting both in the same room using no headphones - then it will be really confusing). But try sending really long words, say 10 or more character long, at really low speed (5 WpM), and you will see what I am talking about!

### **Technical Details of LoRa Trx**

- Frequency: 434.150 MHz (within 70cm Amateur band and within region 1 ISM band)
- LoRa Spreading Factor: 7
- LoRa Bandwidth: 250 kHz
- LoRa CRC: no CRC
- LoRa Sync Word: 0x27 (= decimal 39)
- HF Output: 20 dBm (100 mW)