

## 2.8

OPERATION WITH SERIAL INTERFACE

With today's version of the serial interface (1.810.751) the recorder can either be operated from a terminal (RS 232) or this feature can be used to save the audio parameters on tape or cassette.

The serial interface can be changed over between RS 232 connection and audio parameter transfer with the aid of code switches on the address board (SERIAL INTERFACE).

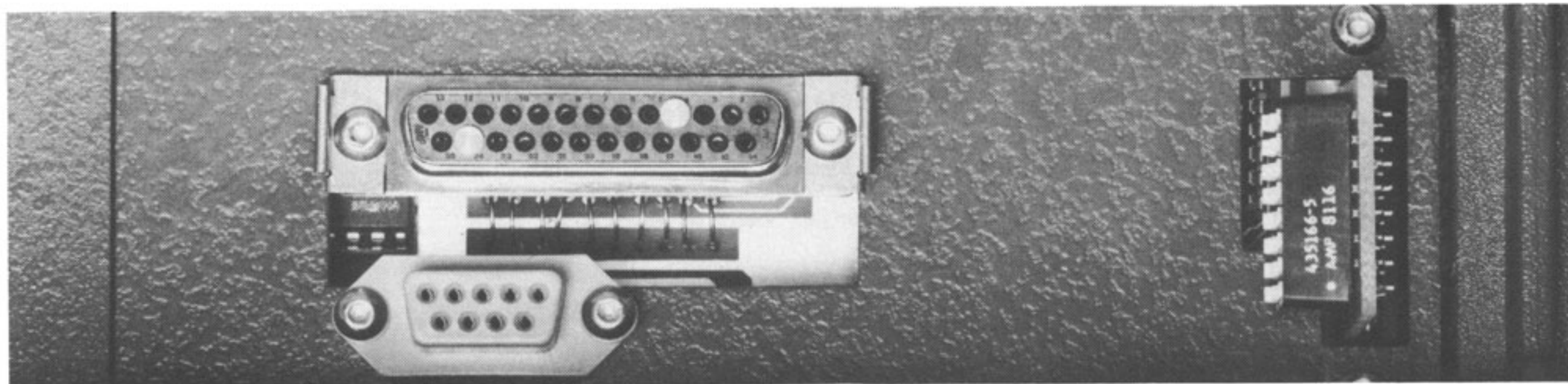
The future version of the serial interface (1.820.751) will also feature a STUDIO bus which is connected according to the SMPTE standard.

## 2.8.1

STUDIO Bus

The STUDIO bus is a data communications device through which individual pieces of equipment can be integrated into a flexible and powerful system (e.g. remote control of multiple tape recorders).

The serial interface 1.820.751 (in development) is a prerequisite for the STUDIO bus operation.



## 2.8.2.

Data protection

The audio parameters stored in RAM can be copied to a tape or cassette through the 9-pin remote control connector or new audio parameters can be loaded into the recorder (refer to Sections 4.2.7 and 4.2.8).

## 2.8.3

Serial interface RS 232

The RS 232 interface conforms to the EIA standard (Electronics Industry Association).

The tape recorder is normally set to a data rate of 9.6 kBaud. Data rates of 300 or 1200 Baud can be set with the aid of internal code switches (refer to Section 4.2.9).

A terminal with a corresponding interface can be connected to the RS 232 interface. The remote control functions of the recorder can be significantly enhanced with a terminal.

Procedure

Program serial interface according to 4.2.9.6 and 4.2.9.7.

Connect terminal (refer to Section 2.4.5).

Switch recorder on (the terminal can also be connected when the recorder is already under power).

The following message is displayed on the screen: \* A810 \*

The desired commands can now be entered from the terminal keyboard. Commands which comprise only 3 letters are typed in and released for execution by pressing the line advance key ("new line"). Commands consisting of characters and letters (e.g. REA 3) are executed as soon as the last digit has been entered. Depending on the type of terminal, commands can also be assigned to individual keys (so-called soft keys). This greatly simplifies the operation.

#### Instruction set

Order	Meaning	in soft-ware since
LCD	Local keyboard disabled	46 82
LCE	Local keyboard enabled	46 82
STP	Stop	46 82
RWD	Rewind	46 82
FWD	Wind forward	46 82
PLY	Play (reproduce)	46 82
REC	Record	46 82
TPL	Tension loosely threaded tape ("tape load")	46 82
LOC <address>	Locate to <(-)hh(:)( )(/)mm(:)( )(/)ss>	46 82
LMV <counter reading>	Locate on move roll counter reading <xxxxxx>, (3 bytes HEX)	46 82
STM <address>	Set tapetimer to <(-)hh(:)( )(/)mm(:)( )(/)ss>	46 82
SHS	Set higher capstan speed	46 82
SLS	Set lower capstan speed	46 82
SMN	Set Mono/Stereo-switch to MONO	46 82
SST	Set Mono/Stereo-switch to STEREO	46 82
SNB	Set equalization to NAB	46 82
SCR	Set equalization to CCIR	46 82
SVS	Set VARISPEED mode	46 82
CVS	Clear VARISPEED mode	46 82
SRH	Set REHEARSAL mode	46 82
CRH	Clear REHEARSAL mode	46 82
DST	Display the status of the recorder on terminal (clear with CNTL X); possible with MP UNIT 1.820.780 only!	13 83
REA {i}	Channel i READY (i = 1, 2, or 3)	46 82
SAF {i}	Channel i SAFE (i = 1, 2, or 3)	46 82
INP {i}	Channel i INPUT (i = 1, 2, or 3)	46 82
SYN {i}	Channel i SYNC (i = 1, 2, or 3)	46 82
REP {i}	Channel i REPRO (i = 1, 2, or 3)	46 82
MTN {i}	Channel i MUTE (i = 1 or 2)	46 82
MTF {i}	Channel i MUTE off (i = 1 or 2)	46 82
TDN	Time Code Delay on	46 82
TDF	Time Code Delay off (bypassed)	46 82
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE		



## Instruction set (continued)

Order	Meaning	in soft-ware since
SAP <i,j,k>	Set D/A converter <j>, channel <i>, to <k> (i = 1 or 2; j = 0: LEVEL REPRO 1: TREBLE REPRO 2: BASS REPRO 3: EQUALISATION REPRO 4: LEVEL RECORD 5: TREBLE RECORD 6: BIAS 7: EQUALISATION RECORD; k = 2 digits HEX, corresponds to the two least significant digits of the counter display in audio adjust mode)	46 82
SCK <time>	Set clock to <hh(:)( )(/)mm(:)( )(/)ss>	46 82
ST?	Request for status	46 82
TM?	Request for tape counter	46 82
CL?	Request for clock	46 82
PR?	Request if pressure roller engageable (Y=yes, N=no)	46 82
CS?	Request if capstan sync (Y=sync, N=not sync)	46 82
NS?	Request for nominal speed (0 = 3.75 ips; 1 = 7.5 ips; 2 = 15 ips; 3 = 30 ips)	46 82
TH?	Request fir Time Code source (0 = left head; 1 = right head wide; 2 = right head narrow; 3 = Line Input)	46 82
MV?	Request for move roll counter reading (3 Bytes HEX)	46 82
AP? <i,j>	Request for audio parameters channel <i>, D/A converter <j> (i = 1 or 2; j = 0: LEVEL REPRO 1: TREBLE REPRO 2: BASS REPRO 3: EQUALISATION REPRO 4: LEVEL RECORD 5: TREBLE RECORD 6: BIAS 7: EQUALISATION RECORD; Recorder replies with 2 digit HEX number)	46 82
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SPECIAL ORDERS:		
D 108 26E	Display RAM content on terminal (see examples)	46 82
UAP <HEX Addr, Data>	Update audio parameters (see examples)	46 82
P 108 26E	Display RAM content on terminal in MOTOROLA EXORCISER format (see examples)	46 82
L	Reload audio parameters from terminal in MOTOROLA EXORCISER format	46 82

The above list of orders is not complete and will be enlarged as required.

## Examples:

FWD = Fast forward

LOC -01:43:00 = Autolocator to Address - 1.43.00

SAF 3 = Time code channel SAFE (recording inhibited)

AP? 1 4 XX = Request for audio parameters channel 1, D/A converter 4 (LEVEL RECORD); XX = hexadecimal reply of the recorder (e.g. A9)

SAP 1 4 A3 = Set audio parameters channel 1, D/A converter 4 (LEVEL RECORD); new value A3 (old value A9 from the foregoing example will be overwritten!)  
CAUTION !!! All other parameters such as SYNC or REPRO, tape speed, tape type, equalisation, must be selected at the recorder itself.

D 108 26E = All audio parameters are displayed on the terminal in hexadecimal format, e.g.:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
0100	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	82	70	90	95	26	80	30	BB	...'......&00;
0110	00	00	00	00	66	39	80	87	30	A0	3E	75	62	50	96	87	.....9..0 >..P..
0120	66	39	80	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

The address of a parameter can be computed as a decimal value by means of the formula below (and must be subsequently translated to a hexadecimal value!):

$$\text{RADR} = \text{ARAM} - 12 + \text{IDAC} + \text{ISYNC} * 8 + \text{CCAB} * 12 + \text{SPEED} * 24 + \text{CHNL} * 72 + \text{TAPE} * 144$$

whereby:

RADR = Address of the parameter (in decimal form)  
 ARAM = 264 (108 hex), start address of parameter range in the RAM  
 IDAC = 0 for LEVEL REPRO  
       = 1 for TREBLE REPRO  
       = 2 for BASS REPRO  
       = 3 for EQUALISATION REPRO  
       = 4 for LEVEL RECORD  
       = 5 for TREBLE RECORD  
       = 6 for BIAS RECORD  
       = 7 for EQUALISATION RECORD  
 ISYNC = 0 for REPRO MODE  
       = 1 for SYNC MODE  
 CCAB = 0 for CCIR equalization (automatically = 0 @ 30 ips)  
       = 1 for NAB equalization (automatically = 1 @ 3.75 ips)  
 SPEED = 0 for 3.75 ips (9.5 cm/s)  
       = 1 for 7.5 ips (19 cm/s)  
       = 2 for 15 ips (38 cm/s)  
       = 3 for 30 ips (76 cm/s)  
 CHNL = 0 for channel 1  
       = 1 for channel 2  
 TAPE = 1 for tape sort A  
       = 0 for tape sort B

The address of TREBLE REPRO, SYNC, NAB, 38 cm/s, channel 1, tape sort A, is thus computed as follows:

$$264 - 12 + 1 + 1 * 8 + 1 * 12 + 2 * 24 + 0 * 72 + 1 * 144 = 465 = 01D1 \text{ (hex)}$$

UAP 01D1 5C = Update above audio parameter to 5C

P 108 26E = All audio parameters are displayed on the terminal in hexadecimal form in the MOTOROLA EXORCISER format. This format results in more reliable data transmission because possible errors can be recognized from the CHECKSUM.