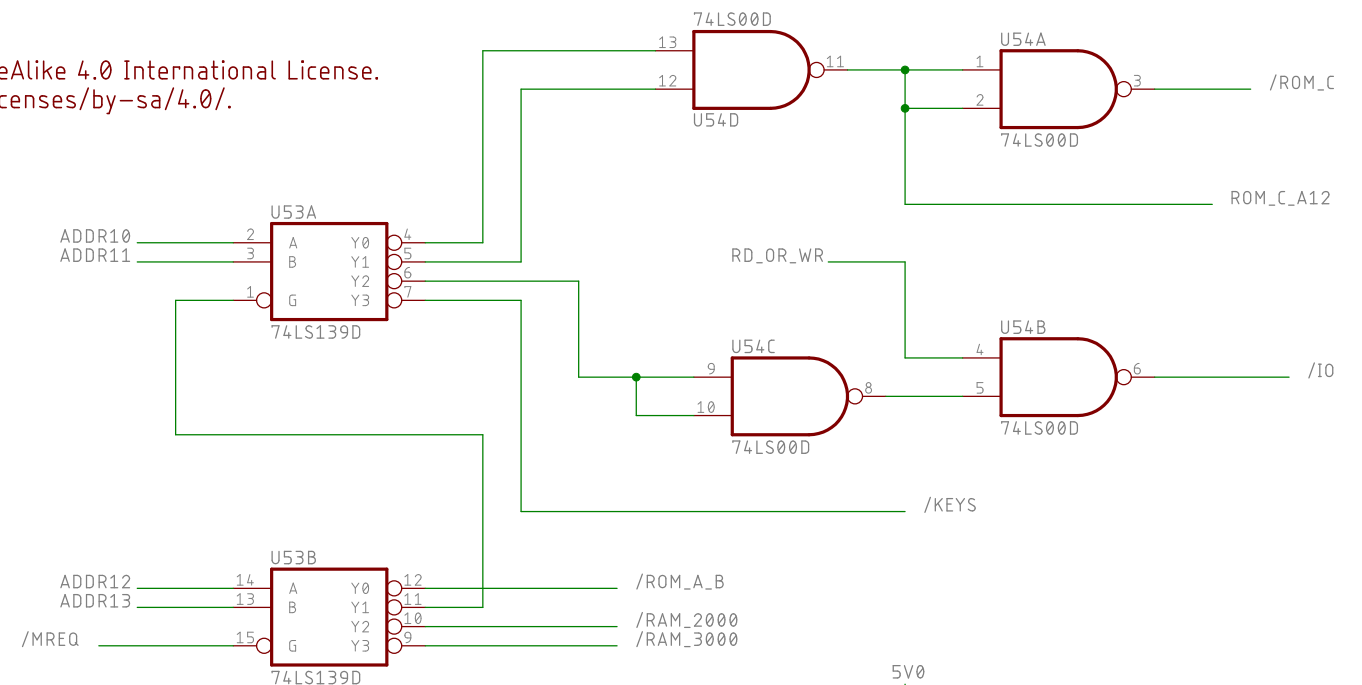
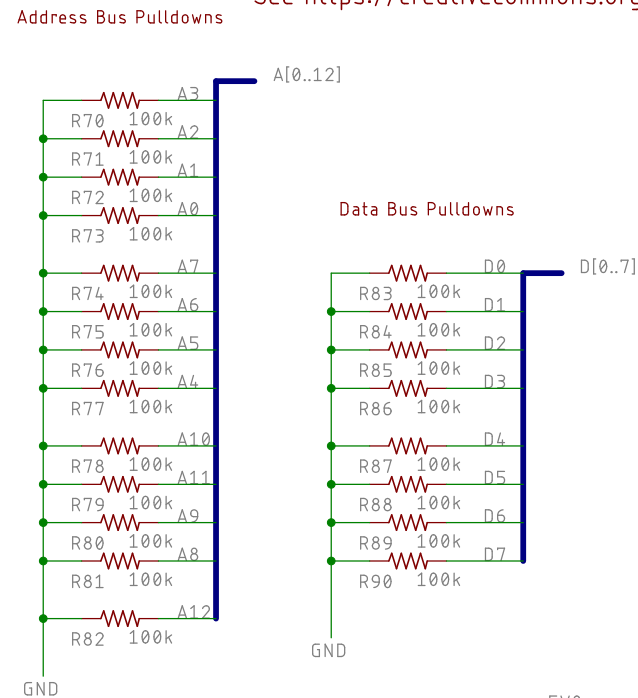
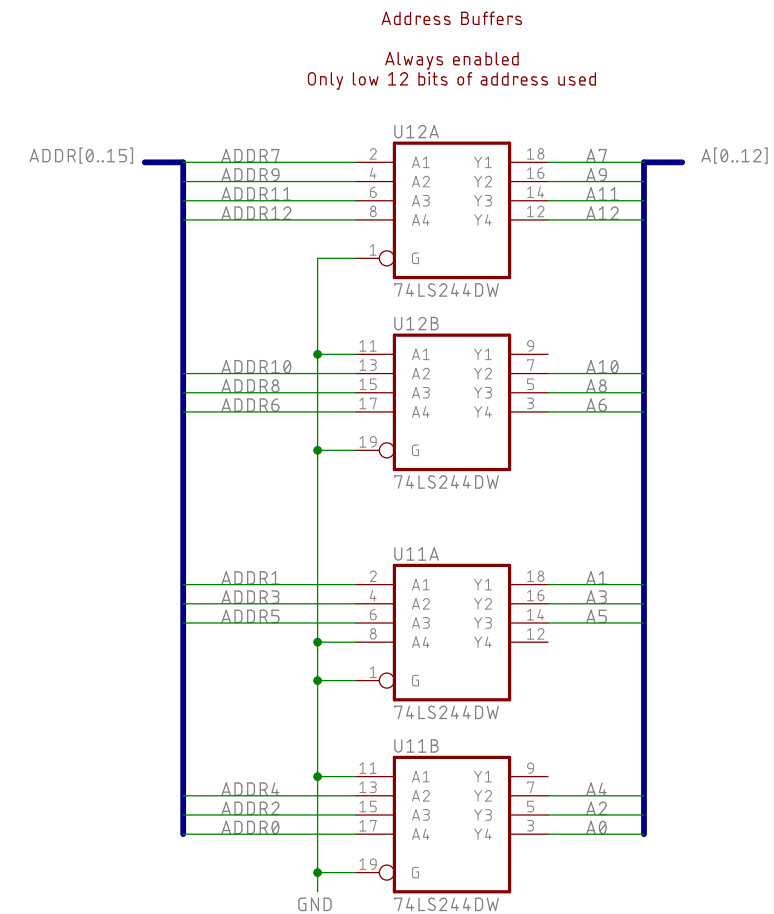
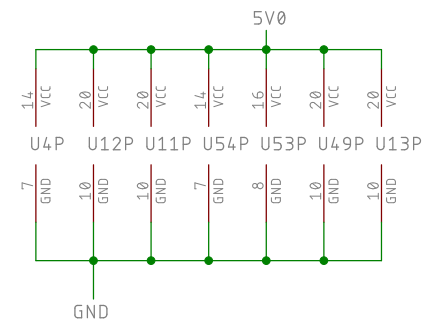
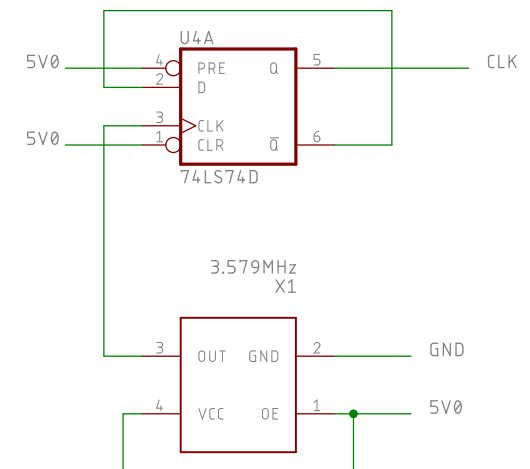
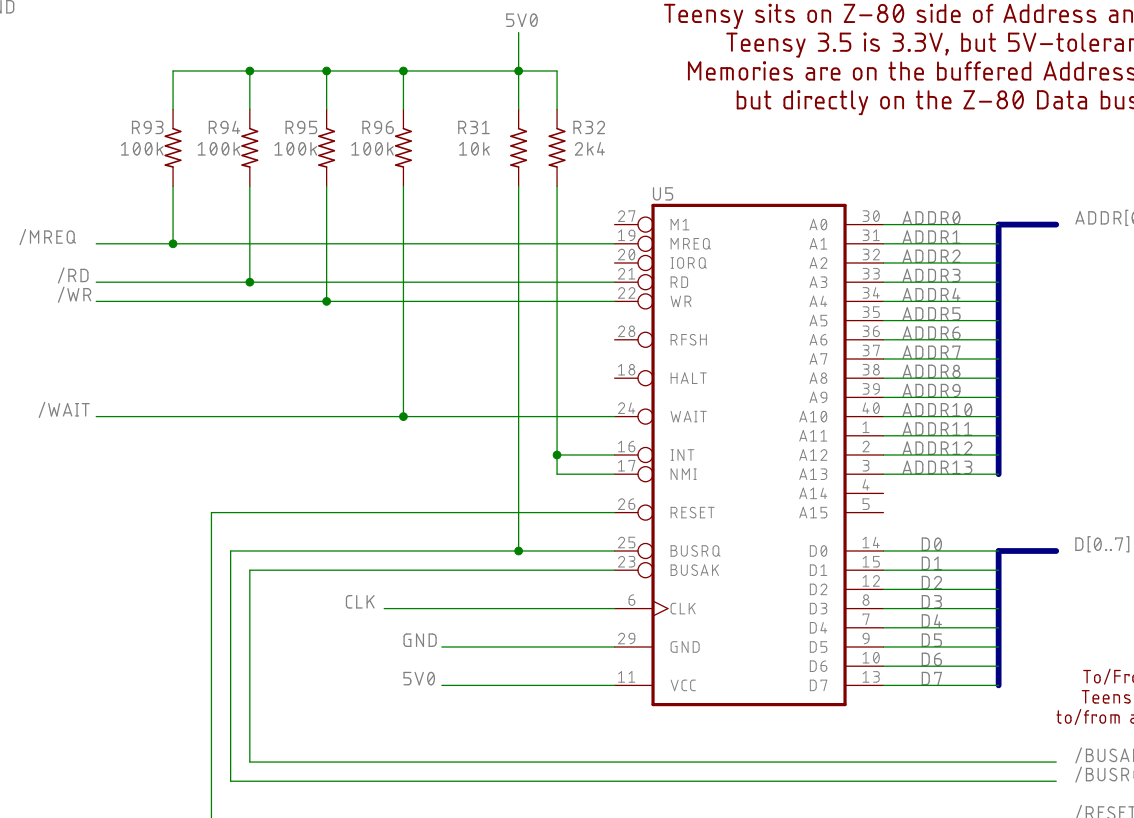
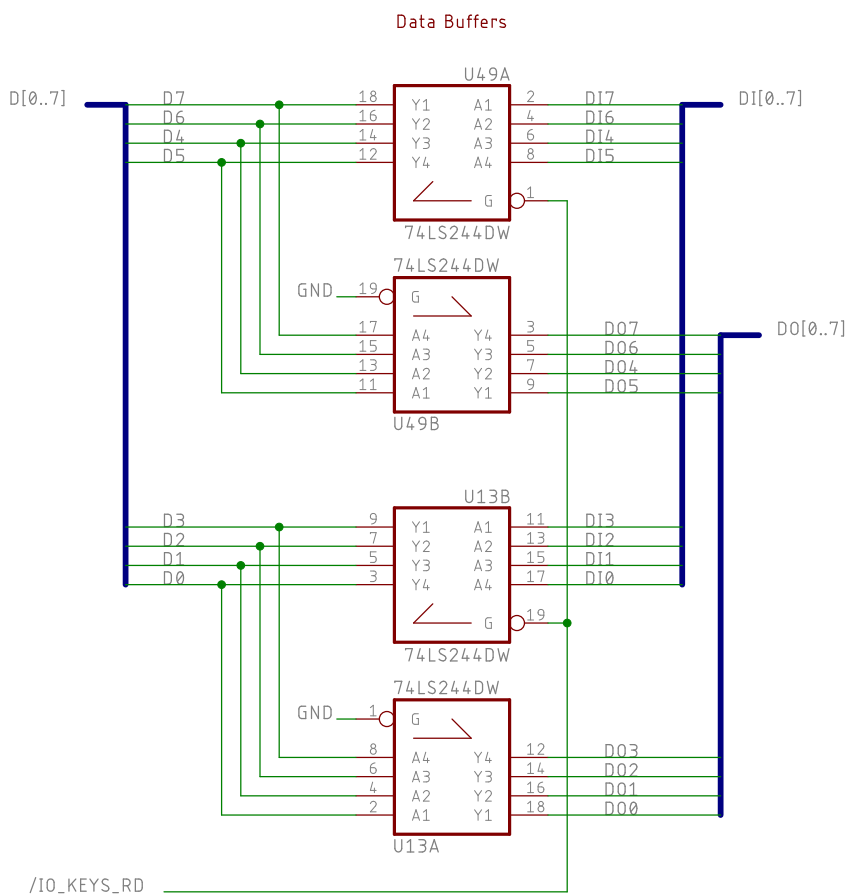
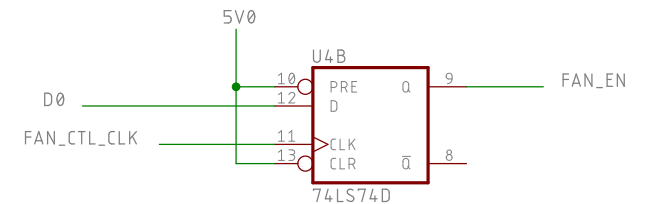


<https://github.com/joebritt/luma1>
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Teensy sits on Z-80 side of Address and Data.
Teensy 3.5 is 3.3V, but 5V-tolerant.
Memories are on the buffered Address bus,
but directly on the Z-80 Data bus.



				A A A A	A A A A	A A A A	A A A A
				1 1 1 1	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
				5 4 3 2	1 0 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0
	8000	0000	ROM A (1)	x x 0 0	0 0		
					0 1		
	8800	0800	ROM B (2)	0 0	1 0		
					1 1		
	9000	1000	ROM C (3)	0 1	0 0		
					0 1		
D800	9800	1800	I/O	0 1	1 0		
DC00	9C00	1C00	KEYS	0 1	1 1		
	A000	2000	RAM LO	1 0			
	B000	3000	RAM HI	1 1			

All I/O is memory mapped.
Z-80 I/O Ports are unused.

Code does not use /INT or /NMI.
/RFRSH is not used.
/BUSREQ is not used.
/HALT is not used.

All I/O is memory mapped.
Z-80 IO Ports are unused.

Code does not use /INT or /NMI.
/RFSH is not used.
/BUSREQ is not used.
/HALT is not used.

Z-80, BUFFERS, DECODE

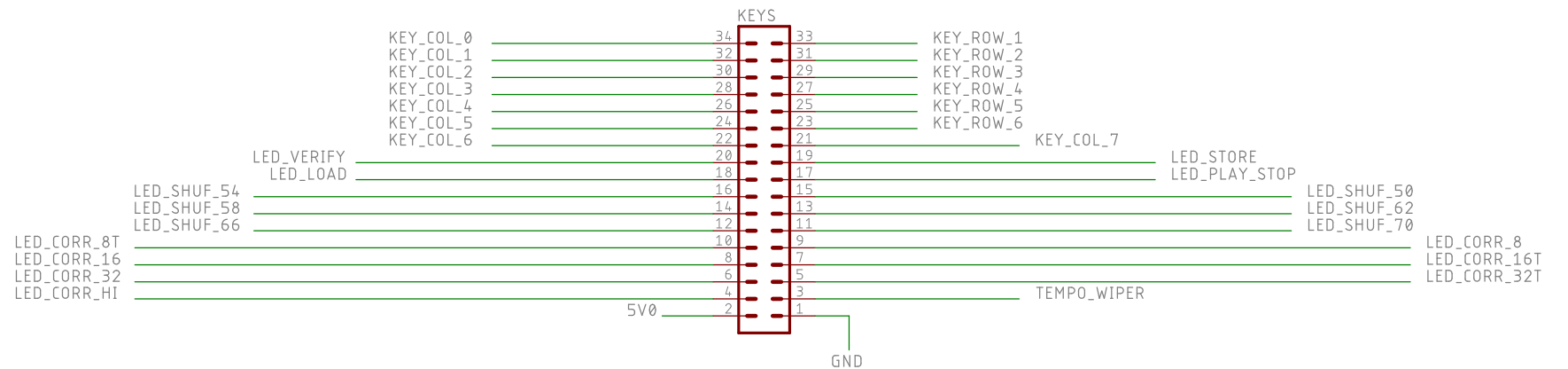
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The schematic diagram illustrates the keyboard matrix interface. It features two 74LS244DW buffers, U37B and U37A, which are 8-bit tri-state buffers. The matrix has 16 columns (KEY_COL_0 to KEY_COL_7) and 8 rows (DI0 to DI7). The columns are connected to the outputs of the buffers through a 5V0 supply and a network of resistors (R62 to R69). The rows are connected to the inputs of the buffers. The diagram includes labels for the buffers, their pins, and the resistors.

U37B (74LS244DW) Pin Connections:

- Y1: DI0
- Y2: DI1
- Y3: DI2
- Y4: DI3
- A1: KEY_COL_0
- A2: KEY_COL_1
- A3: KEY_COL_2
- A4: KEY_COL_3
- G: 19

U37A (74LS244DW) Pin Connections:

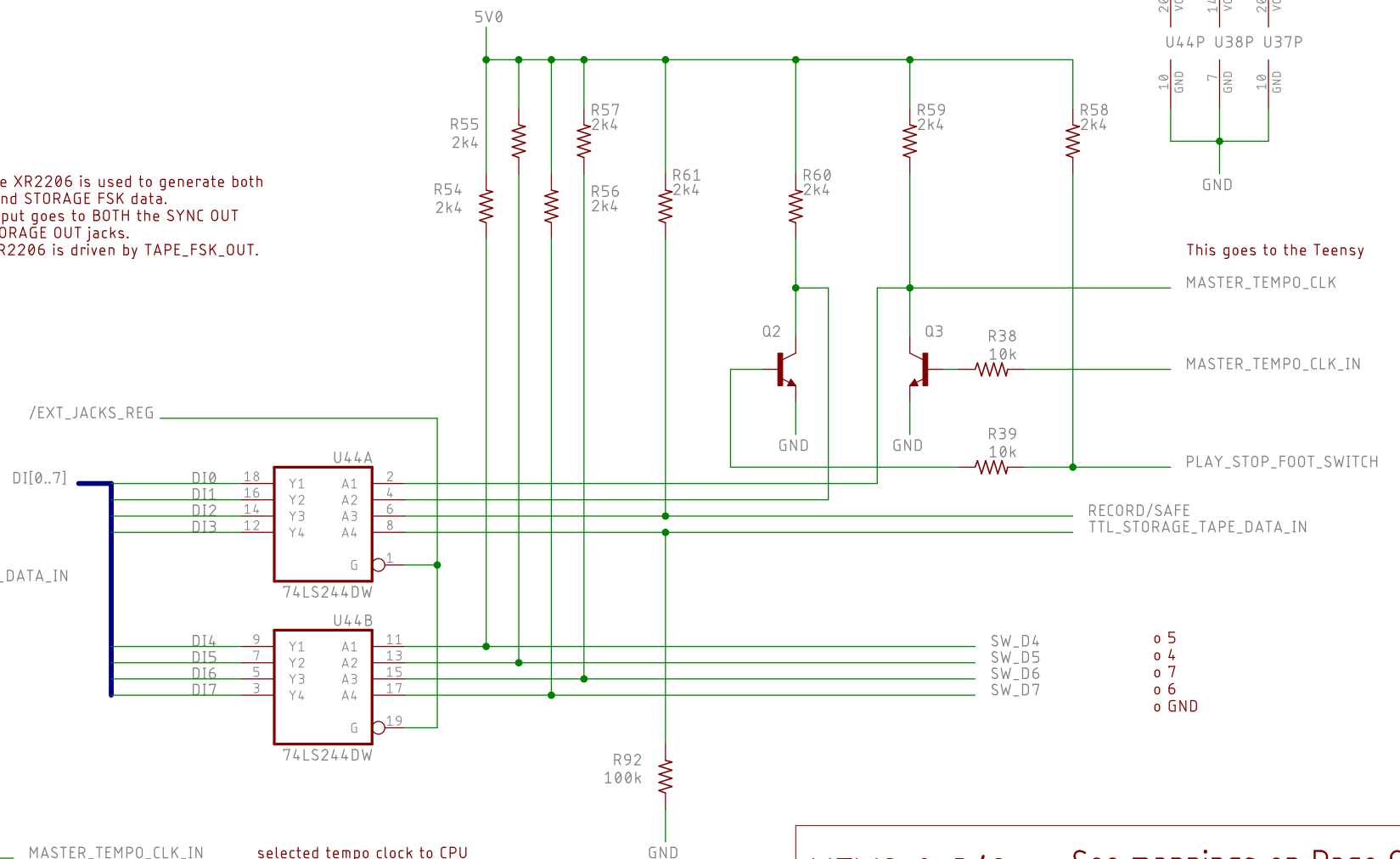
- Y4: DI4
- Y3: DI5
- Y2: DI6
- Y1: DI7
- A4: KEY_COL_4
- A3: KEY_COL_5
- A2: KEY_COL_6
- A1: KEY_COL_7
- G: 1

Resistor Network:

- R62: 2k4
- R63: 2k4
- R64: 2k4
- R65: 2k4
- R66: 2k4
- R67: 2k4
- R68: 2k4
- R69: 2k4

Other Labels:

- 5V0
- /KEYS
- DI[0..7]
- KEY_COL_0 to KEY_COL_7

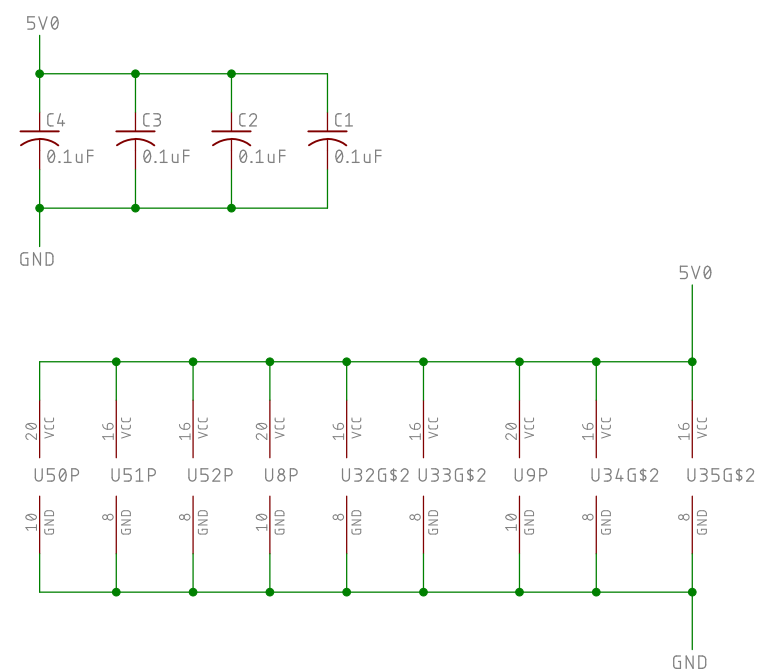


Pin	Signal
20	GND
19	MASTER_TEMPO_CLK_IN
18	SW_D6
17	SW_D7
16	RECORD/SAFE
15	SW_D5
14	SW_D4
13	TAPE_STORAGE_OUT
12	TTL_TAPE_SYNC_CLK
11	INTERNAL_CLK_OUT
10	INTERNAL_TEMPO_CLK
9	GND
8	GND
7	GND
6	GND
5	GND
4	GND
3	GND
2	GND
1	GND

```
selected tempo clock to CPU
bit 7 (3) of rotary switch
bit 4 (0) of rotary switch

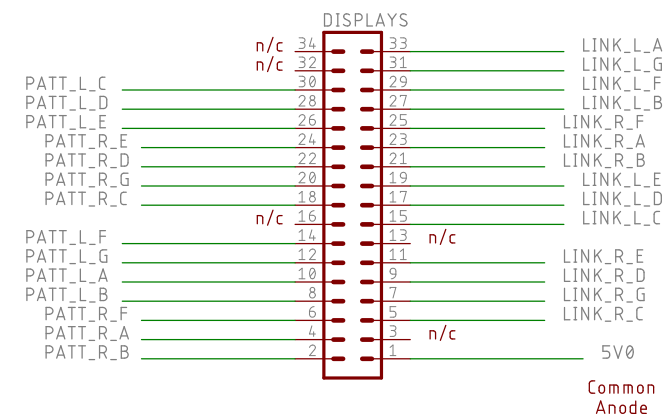
tip of TAPE STORAGE OUT jack           x
from XR2211 tone decoder (tape sync decoder) x
tip of INTERNAL CLOCK OUT jack
tempo clock from XR2206 on D (CPU) board
```

KEYS & I/O		See mappings on Page 9	
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LINK_R_G

NOTE!
When mounting, rotate headers 180 degrees.
This is to match ribbon cables in original design.



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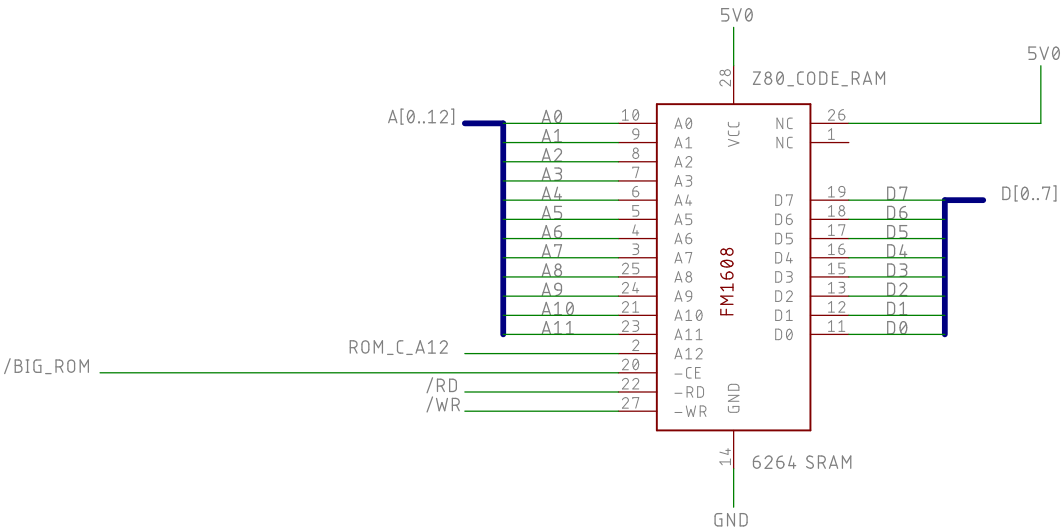
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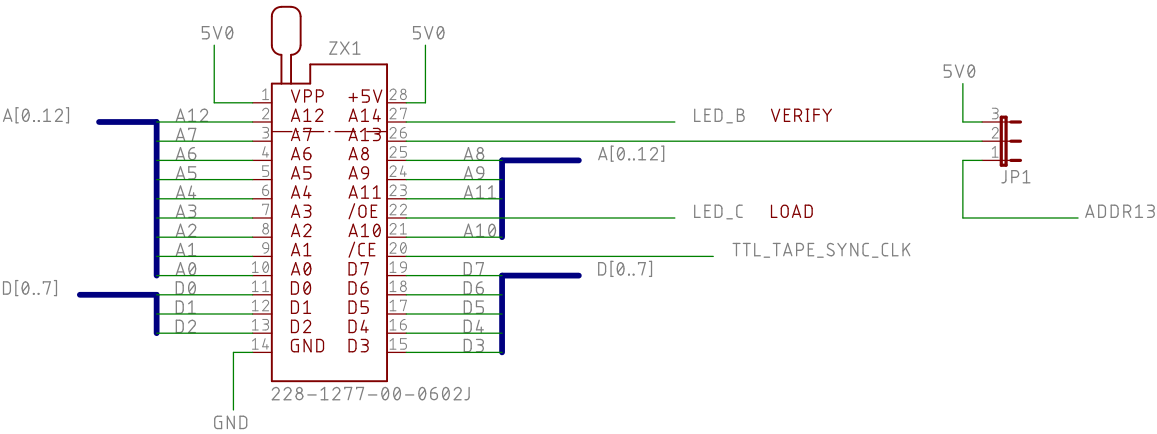
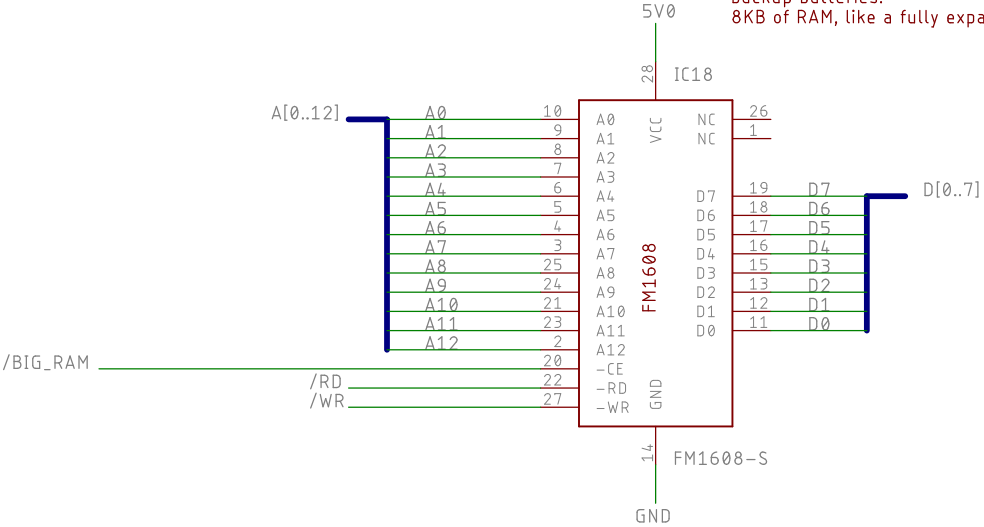
<https://github.com/joebritt/luma1>
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FRAM
EPROM
Replacement

Need (/ROM_1_2 == 0) || (/ROM_3 == 0) term



FM1608 FRAM eliminates need for backup batteries. 8KB of RAM, like a fully expanded LM-1.



EPROM Reading is a total hack.

1. MENU -> EPROM DUMP, pause Z-80, Teensy takes bus
2. Prompt user for EPROM size
3. Tell user how to set power jumper
4. Data bus Z-80 -> Teensy
5. Addr bus Z-80 <- Teensy
6. Drive A13..A0 Z-80 Addr bus
7. Drive A14 = 0 on LED_B = 0
8. Drive /OE = 0, LED_C = 0
9. Ask user to insert EPROM, hit a key
10. Read EPROM: present Addr[0..13], delay 100uS to settle, read data bus, repeat for all bytes up to 16KB
12. If 27256, ask user to remove EPROM, flip A14 to 1 (LED_B = 1), repeat steps 8-11
13. Drive /OE = 1, LED_C = 1
14. Save buffer someplace on SD, and/or in voice RAM

MEMORY

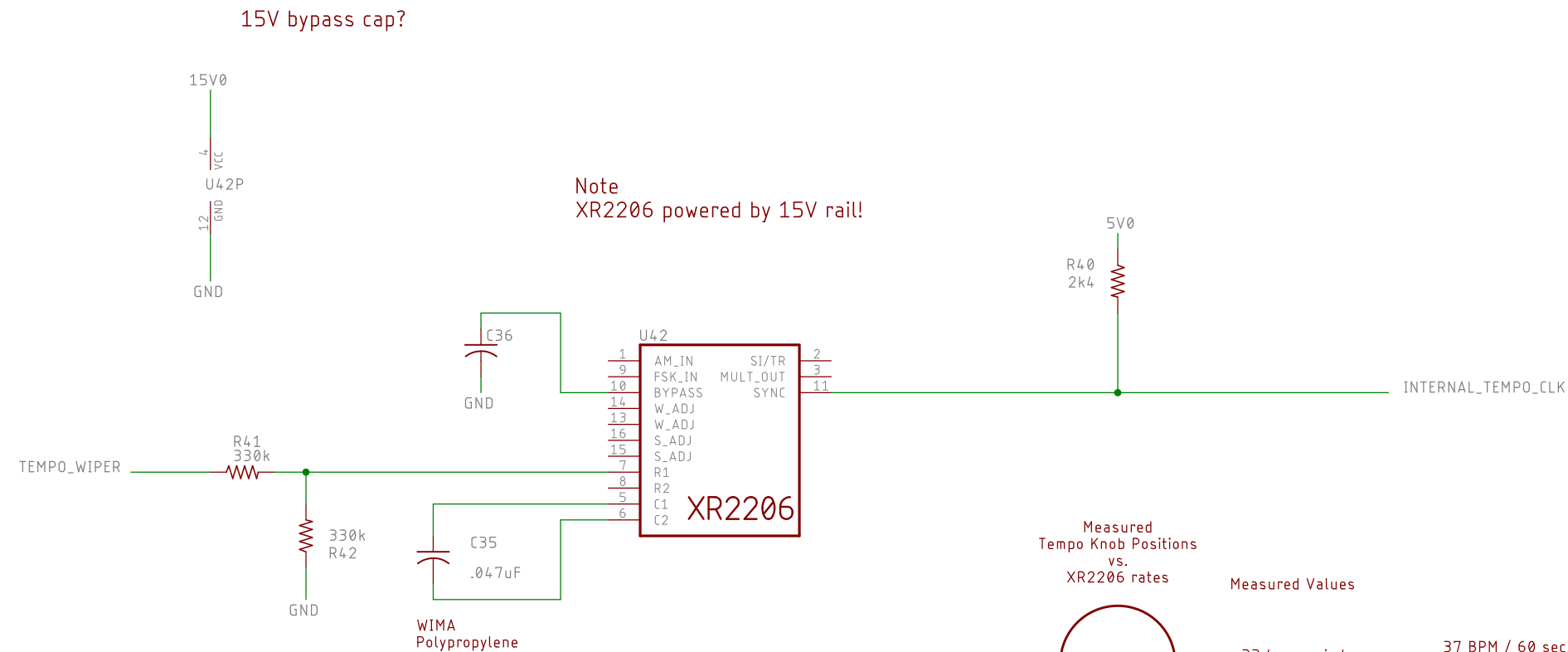
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Measured Tempo Knob Positions vs. XR2206 rates	Measured Values	Ideal Values Internally 48 PPQN
	33.4ms period 37 BPM (LED readout)	37 BPM / 60 sec/min = 0.617 BPS (quarter notes per sec) 0.617 Qnotes/sec * 48 PPQ = 29.6 Pulses Per Sec 1/29.6 PPS = 33.8 ms
	12.4ms period 100 BPM (LED readout)	100 BPM / 60 sec/min = 1.67 BPS (quarter notes per sec) 1.67 Qnotes/sec * 48 PPQ = 80 Pulses Per Sec 1/80 PPS = 12.5 ms
	7.8ms period 161 BPM (LED readout)	161 BPM / 60 sec/min = 2.684 BPS (quarter notes per sec) 2.684 Qnotes/sec * 48 PPQ = 128.8 Pulses Per Sec 1/128.8 PPS = 7.8 ms

MIDI Clock is only 24 PPQ.
So, for each MIDI Clock received, the Teensy generates 2 clock pulses.

This is a little tricky.
The Teensy measures the time from the previous MIDI Clock,
and generates 2 pulses that fit in that time.

For 161 BPM, we need to generate 2x 7.8ms periods, so edges every 3.9ms.

TEMPO OSC & SYNC DECODER

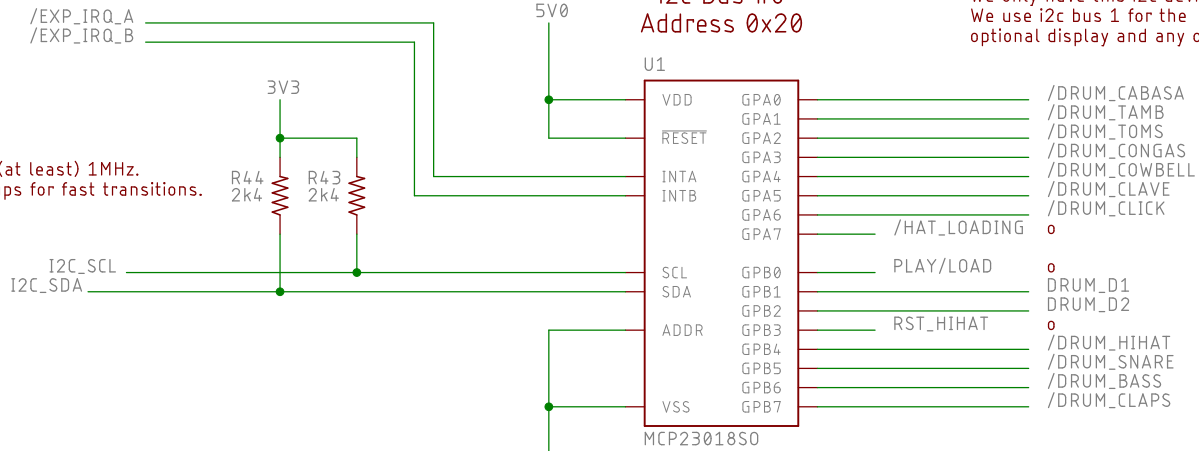
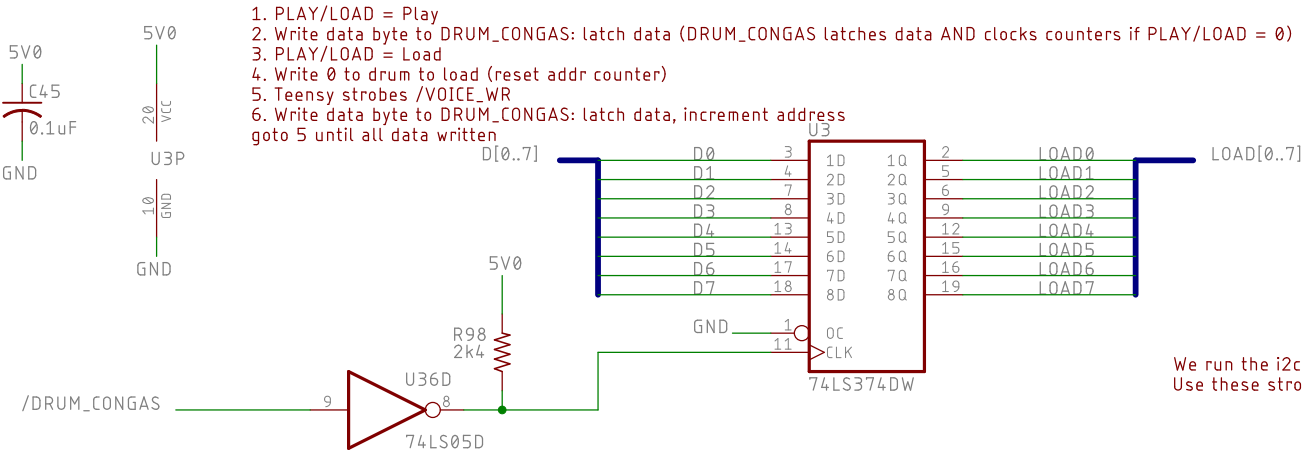
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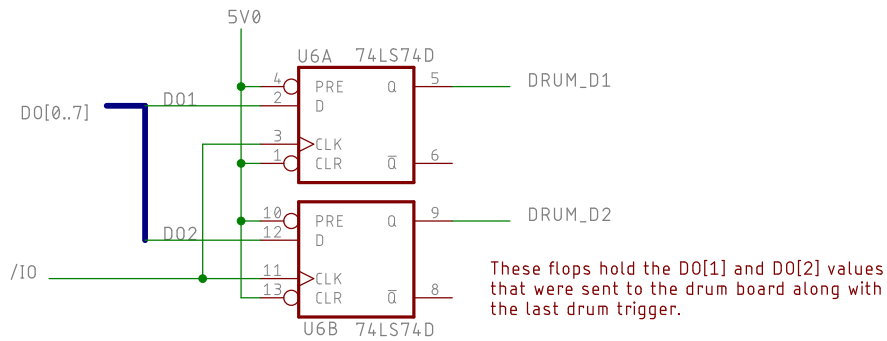
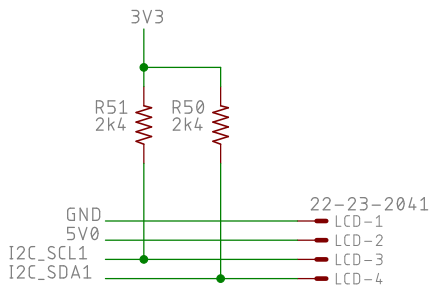
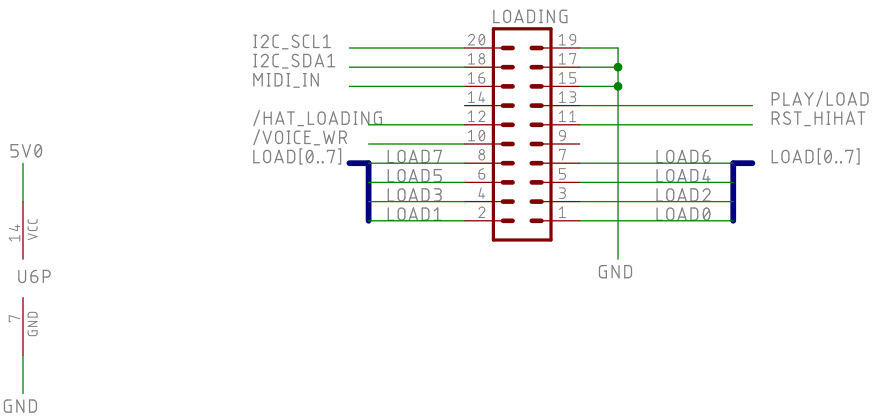
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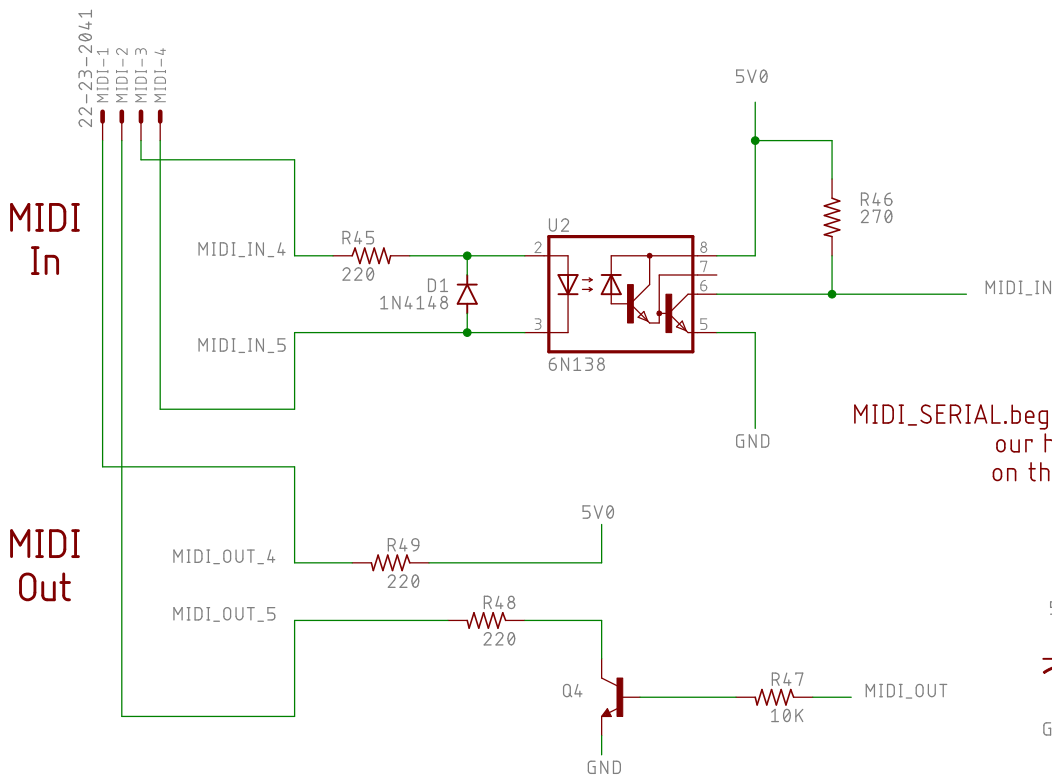
Take interrupt on any drum strobe falling.
This will latch the port values at the edge that triggered the interrupt.
Each port must be handled independently, hence the separate interrupts.
This is a very timing sensitive operation.
We only have this i2c device on i2c bus 0.
We use i2c bus 1 for the optional display and any other expansion devices.

We run the i2c bus at (at least) 1MHz.
Use these strong pullups for fast transitions.



These flops hold the D0[1] and D0[2] values that were sent to the drum board along with the last drum trigger.

NOTE: Reading these is timing sensitive!

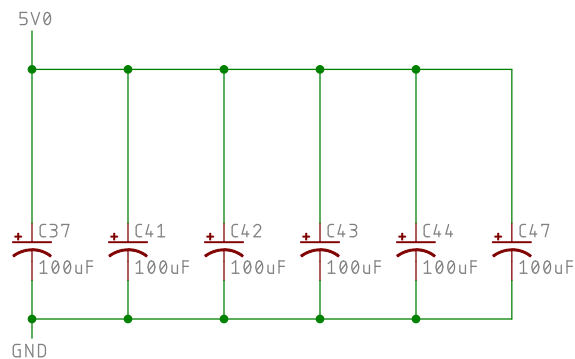
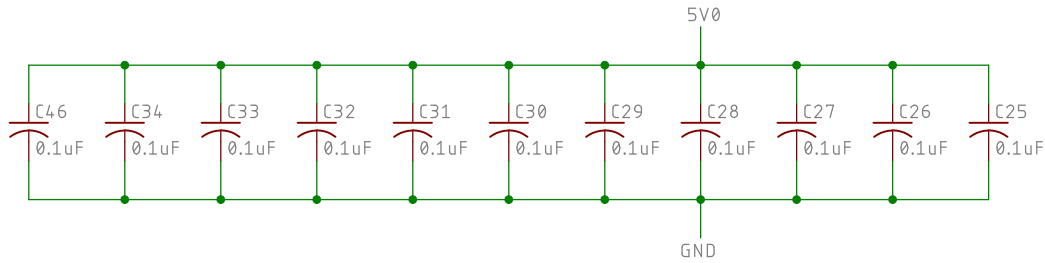
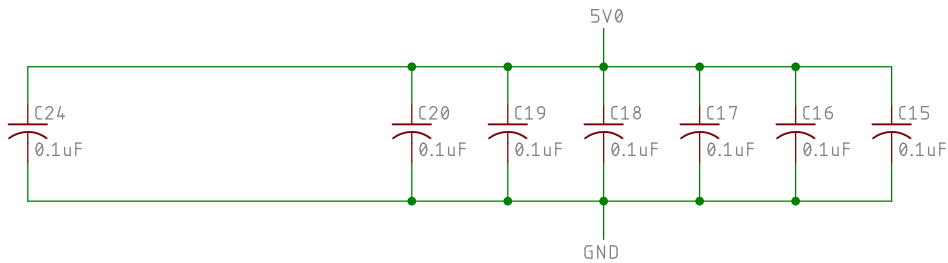
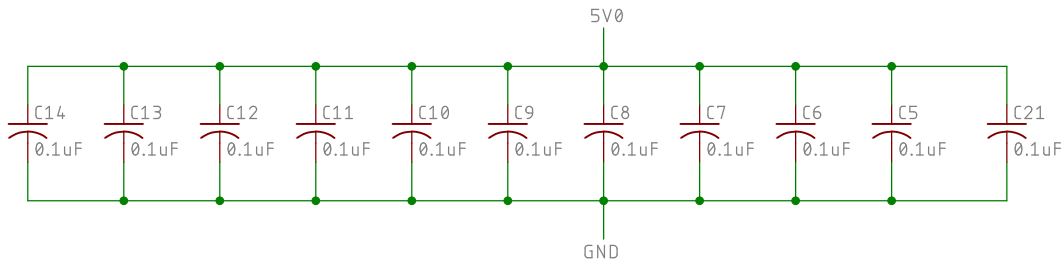


MIDI In/Out
on Serial1
MIDI_SERIAL.begin(31250, SERIAL_8N1_TXINV);
our hardware is inverted
on the transmit side only

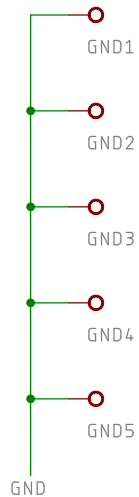
<https://github.com/joebritt/luma1>
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Keystone 5006 (BLACK)
Loop Test Points

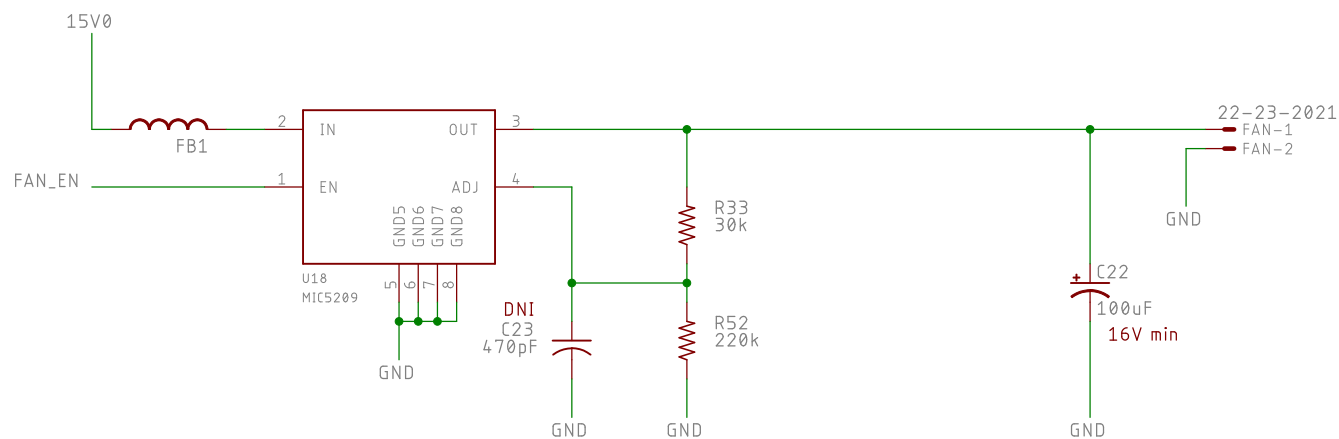
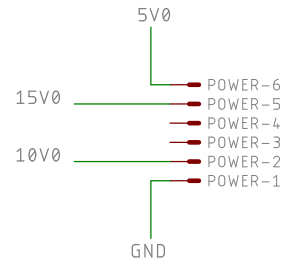


Keystone 5005 (RED)
Loop Test Point



CPU board takes in +10V,
regulates that down to +5V,
uses it locally and passes it
down to the drum board.

+15V used for XR part(s).



$$V_{out} = 1.242V * (1 + R52/R33)$$

$$V_{out} = 1.242V * (1 + (220000 / 30000))$$

$$V_{out} = 1.242V * 8.333 = 10.35V$$

BYPASS & DECOUPLING

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Key Matrix		DI7	DI6	DI5	DI4	DI3	DI2	DI1	DI0
ROW 1	DC01	7 07	6 06	5 05	4 04	3 03	2 02	1 01	0 00
ROW 2	DC02	ADJ SHUFL 0F	AUTO CORR 0E	LENGTH 0D	ERASE 0C	COPY 0B	REC 0A	9 09	8 08
ROW 3	DC04	PLAY STOP 17	DELETE 16	INSERT 15	LAST ENTRY 14	--> 13	<-- 12	CHAIN # 11	CHAIN ON/OFF 10
ROW 4	DC08	TOM ^ 1F	TOM V 1E	CONGA ^ 1D	CONGA V 1C	LOAD 1B	VERIFY 1A	SAVE 19	TEMPO 18
ROW 5	DC10	HIHAT / 27	COWBELL 26	HIHAT o 25	HIHAT o 24	BASS o 23	BASS o 22	SNARE o 21	SNARE o 20
ROW 6	DC20	x 2F	x 2E	CABASA o 2D	CABASA o 2C	TAMB o 2B	TAMB o 2A	CLAPS 29	CLAVE 28

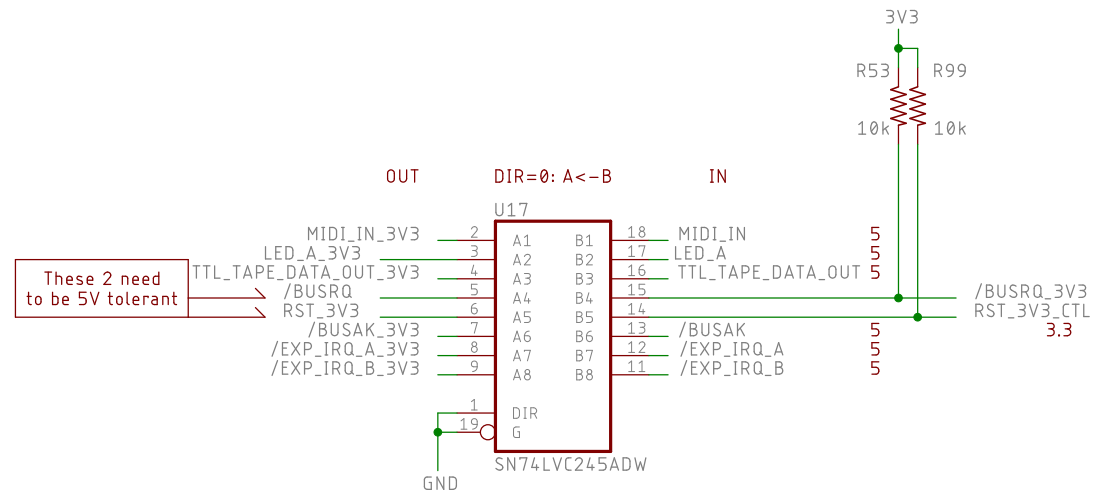
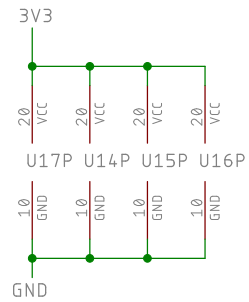
80 = no key

Jacks		DI7	DI6	DI5	DI4	DI3	DI2	DI1	DI0
	D803	CLK OUT SEL SWITCH	CLK OUT SEL SWITCH	CLK OUT SEL SWITCH	CLK OUT SEL SWITCH	TAPE STORE FROM from XR2211?	REC /SAFE	REMOTE PLAY/STOP FOOT SW	TAPE SYNC FROM ↑ TEMPO CLOCK

KEYS & I/O MAPPINGS

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