# **UK Vintage Radio**Repair and Restoration

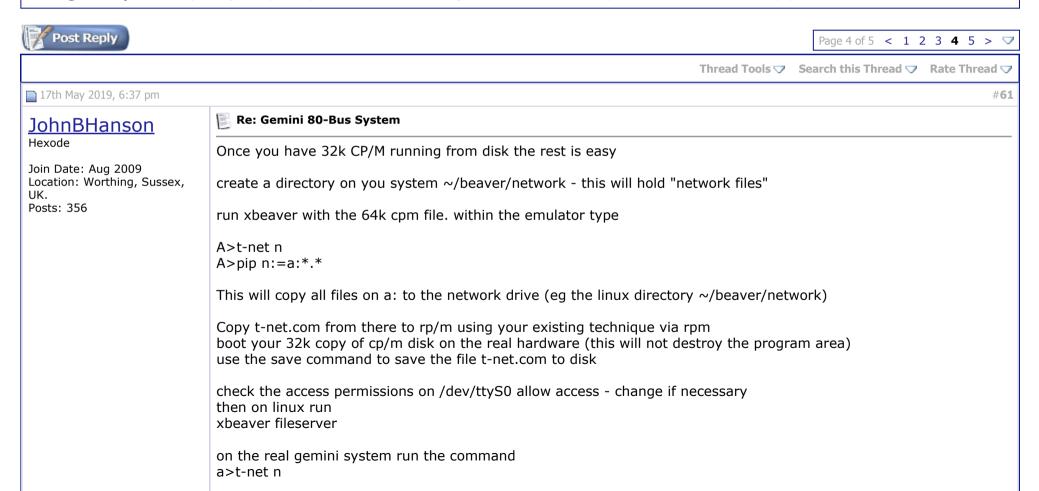
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UK Vintage Radio Repair and Restoration Discussion Forum > Specific Vintage Equipment > Vintage Computers  Gemini 80-Bus System							<b>Welcome, john newcombe.</b> You last visited: Today at 1:45 pm Your Notifications: <b>1</b> ✓	
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Vintage Computers Any vintage computer systems, calculators, video games etc., but with an emphasis on 1980s and earlier equipment.



```
Then any files in directory ~/beaver/network will appear in drive n: of your gemini machine
these can of course be copied.
To create a copy of the 64k system in real sectors do the following
a)extract icopy.com from xbeaver.dsk do the following
run
xbeaver
A0:0>copy a:icopy.com n:
Translate the .DMP file to a .dsk file
in the gemini.cfg file change the floppy command to be use the line (or similar)
board 0xe0 gm829 floppy -geometry D35.2.10.0.512 ~/beaver/gm512/GM512 64.DMP C35.2.10.0.512
~/beaver/network/cpm 64.dsk
now run xbeaver gemini.cfg
copy the program icopy.com into a: using
A>t-net n
A>pip a:=n:icopy.com
A>icopy
Source Drive>A
Destination Drive>B
This should copy the disk to the disk file
~/beaver/network/cpm 64.dsk
exit the simulator
On the real hardware the file n:cpm 64.dsk contains an image of the disk
use the following to create this onto drive b:
n:disked
Disked>Db (Echos as Disk B)
Disked>Fs (Echos as File set) n:cpm 64.dsk)
Disked>t0 (Echos as track 0)
Disked>s1 (Echos as sector 1)
Disked>Fr (Echos as File Read)
Disked>Q (To quit disked)
```

(Disked? gives help)

This will copy the file cpm 64.dsk from the linux machine to disk b:

And you will have (hopefully) a CPM 64 k disk in drive B:

DIsked will be a useful tool for you. If you do Buffer read/write disked holds its buffer at 2000h and can be preloaded as required before running disked (including via rpm).











17th May 2019, 8:57 pm

## JohnBHanson

Hexode

Join Date: Aug 2009 Location: Worthing, Sussex,

UK.

Posts: 356



Just to let you know that I enjoy your glasstty.com 6502 viewdata service.

A while ago there was a viewdata/prestel card for sale on ebay that was 80bus so I had to give into temptation and implement it in xbeaver.

The config line to get the screen is

board 0x47 wt625 0xfc800 Viewdata options kahsv

also make sure you have the shell server in your config:board 0x48 shellserv /bin/bash

And to run it within VPM/M the following commands are useful. To start a virtual machine on the terminal type the following

device ins a:vv device vdu vv0

and then run program viewdata to get a linux shell, from there telnet glasstty.com 6502 or as you want.

Another test program











## iohn newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46





I am glad you like Telstar, it has been very popular with BBC and Sinclair owners. Thanks for all your help and information I am working through it all. Will let you know how I get on with it all.







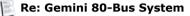
19th May 2019, 7:48 am

## john newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46



Just looking at patching CP/M for serial and just wanted to check with you on the 'status' patch.

I am performing the patch within the script performing the conversion from .DMP to .IMG so that I can produce both patched and non patched automatically and the byte I see at F6EF (64K) doesn't match with the one you mentioned so my maths is probably wrong.

Given that I have a interleaved .IMG in memory as a byte array I can see that the first patch is at byte 6125 i.e. 12th (512 byte) sector, offset 31h. This ties up with the value at the end of the list of C3s. So I am happy with this patch.

The second patch 'status' I am not getting right. Based on bytes 3 & 4 in sector 0, I am using CP/M with the load address of 5D00, the 64K image you sent shows a load address of dd00. My maths suggests that a patch at F6EF on a 64K system relates to byte 1Bef within the byte array...

#### Code:

```
Patch Address - Load Address + Length of Sector 0
F6EF - DD00 + 0200 = 1BEF
```

...but this byte is 02 on each disk image not 20h as you suggested, can you see what I am doing wrong?









\(\Lambda\)

#65

JohnBHanson



Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

Join Date: Aug 2009

Location: Worthing, Sussex,

UK.

Posts: 356

You need to take the address of the patch 6ef, add the base of the bios f300 to get f9ef and then

work out

f9ef - dd00 + 0200 = 1eef

This should be 20h and you need to change it to 01h

Try that.











#66

19th May 2019, 9:36 am

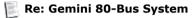
## john newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46





Thats it, many thanks.







19th May 2019, 8:09 pm

john newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46

Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

Some progress to report...

I have now booted the system (sort of) from a Gotek, using a track interleaved disk image with output arriving at the serial port. I still have a few issues to investigate as I do not yet see the A: prompt. I will look into this next week. Both the 32k and 64k images behave the same. It looks for all the world like the serial parameters have been changed by CP/M loading.

Code:

57344 bytes - RP/M for Gemini V2.1 Executing boot

Gemini Multiboard Auto Density System (1.4)

64k CP/M vers 2.2

I also have discovered that the previously mentioned IVC failure is due to a dodgy output transistor. If that is all that is wrong, that is an easy fix. I will try and sort this this week and boot the machine using the IVC for display.

If I get all of this working I will publish the details on http://glasstty.com.











19th May 2019, 10:47 pm

JohnBHanson

#### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

Hexode

Join Date: Aug 2009 Location: Worthing, Sussex,

UK.

Posts: 356



Try 2400 baud.... Divisor is at address offset 3a (address) f33a in the 64k version.

(Should be 0dh for 9600 baud which is the highest in common with a pc).

I think you are getting close. Don't forget most of the 64k image and all of the 32k image should be preserved across reset. So with the 32k image you can take the disk out hit reset and then look at what is in memory. You have always got my emulator for comparison ......













## john newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46

#### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

Thats it. Booted to CP/M (32k and 64k) all files visible etc. and able to run programs as expected. I can't quite believe it really!

John: Thank you so much for you help, it has been invaluable.

I need to get my head around a couple of things now. The disk images are 35 track images (gemddds) and it would make sense for these to be 80 track (gemgdds). Naturally I could extend the disk image file with 'e5' blocks but I suspect there is more to it than that.

The second thing I would like to understand better is the issues you had in creating the 64k version of CP/M. I will reread your posts on the matter.

In terms of hardware, I will try and fix the IVC today, boot to CP/M and add my real floppy disk as a second drive.

I will write up the Gotek settings today/tomorrow and post them here and on glasstty.

Once again, many thanks.











## JohnBHanson

Hexode

Join Date: Aug 2009 Location: Worthing, Sussex,

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Posts: 356



#### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

Be careful when changing the DPB to include larger disks. The screen dumps of DISKDEF I gave earlier use the definition of even tracks being on side 0 and odd tracks being on side 1. (Scheme a)

The gemini bios uses the definition of tracks being cylinders eg each track starts on side 0 and continues on side 1. (Scheme b)

Both techniques are acceptable for CP/M and which is used depends on how the bios determines the side number.

The first definition - the bios divides the track number by two to give the cylinder number - the remainder being the side number

The second definition the sector number is compared to the number of sectors per track and this is used to determine the side number.

This means that there are a difference between some items within the Disk Parameter Block.

This affects the values of SPT and OFF defined in the Disk Parameter Block.

Scheme a SPT: 40 OFF: 2

Scheme b SPT:80 OFF: 1

(NBSPT refer to 128 byte sectors which is what CP/M BDOS sees).

This is because scheme a tracks are actually tracks, whereas scheme b tracks are really cylinders - I hope that makes sense.

Some systems work one way and some another - CP/M does not directly have a concept of sides only tracks and sectors. So when double sided disks happened either the number of tracks or the number of sectors were doubled giving the two alternative layouts.

To change to 80 tracks you will need to change the DPB - the disk size is given by the DSM field. This is measured in blocks. If you keep the block size

the same then you will need to change the size of the allocation vector - this is one bit per block. If you don't have enough room in the bios for the larger allocation vector size you can change the block size. This will involve changing BSH/BLM/AL0/AL1. See the alteration guide for details, or look at the diskdef screen dumps earlier which have the

values calculated. Note diskdef uses scheme a and not scheme b so you will have to double SPT and half the OFF values before using them in your bios.

Do make sure the memory allocted in the bios for he Check and allocation vectors are large enough.

Last edited by JohnBHanson: 21st May 2019 at 4:08 am. Reason: Correct for 128 byte sectors that CP/M sees.









21st May 2019, 8:49 am

iohn newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46

## Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

I now have a real 40/80 track floppy connected as drive B: and have been able to copy files across using PIP etc. SYSGEN was less successful.

In terms of using higher capacity drives I was just thinking of trying to create QDDS disk images for use with CP/M. I wondered if these would be supported automatically without any bios changes. I know that CP/M could be purchased in either format, GM512 (DDDS) and GM532 (QDDS), but it may be that each version is specifically tailored to the different drives in terms of DPBs and utilities such as FORMAT.COM.

I am not sure I am capable of making some of the changes you highlighted in the last post, so may end up grabbing a 35/40 track drive in place of my 80 track and turning my attention to adding a hard drive.











21st May 2019, 10:55 am

## JohnBHanson

Hexode

Join Date: Aug 2009 Location: Worthing, Sussex,

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Posts: 356

#### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

I think sysgen or movcpm is/are broken wrt writing to disk.

For updating the bios, you need to assemble multi.mac at the correct origin for you cp/m size and then write the output file to the bios sectors on track 0

To assemble you need to look at the aseq/org/phase directives eg for 64k cpm use

aseg org 0100h .phase 0f300

then build with the commands m80 = multi180 multi, multi/n/e

Then use disked to located the start of the bios on the boot tracks then use the file set and file read commands to copy multi, com to the boot sectors where the bios is

Hope that helps somewhat









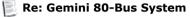


## iohn newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46



Thanks, that makes sense.

The Gotek settings etc. have all been added to the blog now, let me know if I have missed anything.

As an aside, I have just started investigating the IVC issue(s). The Z80 CPU had failed and has now been swapped, however, the CS for the CRTC is permanently low and as a result the DISPLAY ENABLE is preventing a video output. There is supposed to be a strobe loading data in but that is missing too. I will do a little more digging this week and see where that takes me.











#74

## JohnBHanson

Hexode

Join Date: Aug 2009

Location: Worthing, Sussex, UK.

Posts: 356



## Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

I know you have probably already done this, but check the clock at the pin of the Z80. Remember the clock comes from the backplane.









## john newcombe

Triode

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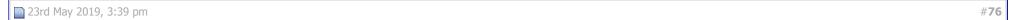
#### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

Yes, the clock is good and does come from the master clock. What I am missing is the output from the Z80s IORQ which is used to strobe the CS of the CRTC. I am starting to think this is a software issue, i.e. I have a dodgy ROM.







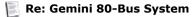


## iulie m

Dekatron

Join Date: May 2008 Location: Derby, UK.

Posts: 7,224



To test this, could you program up a custom ROM with an infinite loop of just IN instructions, which will assert IORQ?

If you want to be fancy, you could even use the loop to update the BC registers so as to give you a counter on the address bus .....

If I have seen further than others, it is because I was standing on a pile of failed experiments.













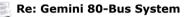
## john newcombe

Triode

Join Date: Apr 2019 Location: Skipton, North

Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46





Many thanks, all ideas very welcome.

Anyone got an image or dump of the ivc rooms?



Quote







## john newcombe

Triode

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Yorkshire, UK. Posts: 46



### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

I now have a copy of the IVC Mon 2.0 but am missing the UK version of the IVC Gen 1.0 ROM.



## JohnBHanson

Hexode

Join Date: Aug 2009 Location: Worthing, Sussex,

UK.

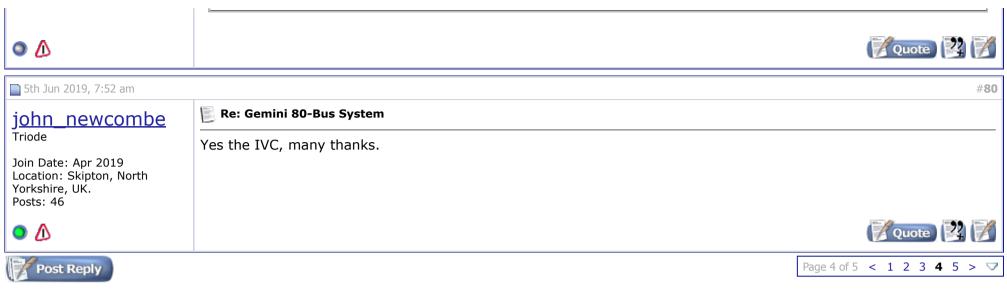
Posts: 356

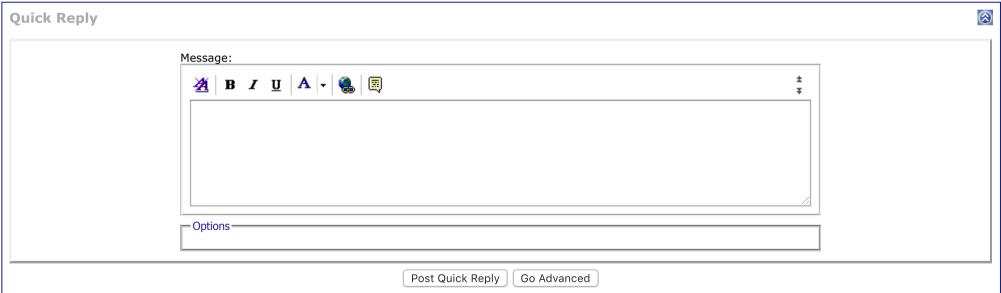
### Re: Gemini 80-Bus System

If that is the character generator for the IVC card - I have extracted the character set for the SVC - the first 2k of an attached file blown into the correct eeprom should be correct.

- Attached Files -







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