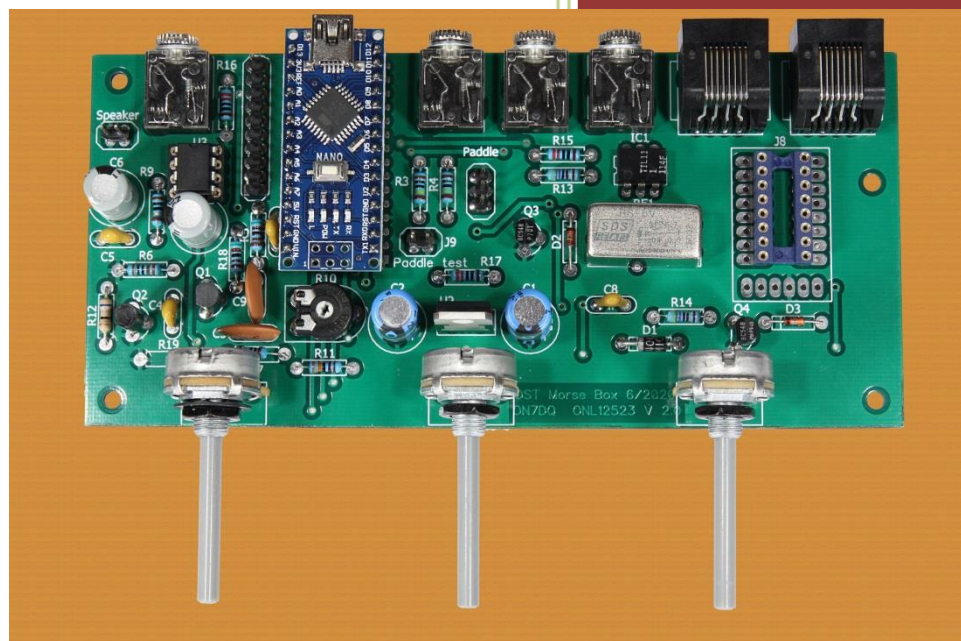


The OST Morse Box DG with Decoder and Generator



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Ostend Radio Club UBA-OST V2.10

Save some paper and view this manual on your computer!

Contents

Description - Purpose	2
The Hardware	3
Decoder with LM567	3
Circuit Diagram	3
Board	4
Parts List	4
SMD Decoder with bandpass filter and level detector	6
Circuit Diagram	6
Board	6
Parts List	7
AF Signal	8
Integrating the decoder into the Morse Box	9
The Software	10
The Arduino sketch	10
Morse decoder	10
Generator	11
Personal callsign on the start screen	11
New AT commands	11
Windows program	12
Programming the firmware with XLOADER	13
References	14
Appendices	15
Circuit diagram - LM567 Decoder	15
Parts placement - LM567 Decoder	16
Circuit Diagram - SMD Decoder	17
Parts Placement - SMD Decoder	18

THE OST MORSEBOX DG – V2.10

Description - Purpose

This expansion of the OST Morse Box, which was developed in 2020, remains fully compatible with the existing hardware. So you don't have to build a new Morse Box!

In this manual we only describe what new functions have been added, for all the rest we refer to the basic manual (see <https://github.com/on7dq/OST-Morse-Box>).

What's new in this version?

Decoder

In the Arduino software a new module has been added that decodes all CW and shows the output on the display. This means both the code you send, with your own key or paddle, as well as the code as received by the VHF/UHF transceiver.

As an option one can even provide an input to connect the audio from another source (e.g. an HF transceiver) to this decoder. The speed (WPM) of the received code is also shown on the display.

The Serial Monitor in the Arduino IDE, or in the Windows Program, also displays the output of the decoder.

To decode the received signal, a small circuit board is needed which can easily be connected to the basic Morse Box, with only 4 wires.

Two versions have been developed:

- a decoder with the well-known LM567 PLL Tone Decoder, on a circuit board with 'through-hole' components
- a decoder based on a band pass filter and level detector, as an SMD version.

AF Generator

As the routines to generate a pure sine wave were already present in the first version of the OST Morse Box, it was only a small step to add a basic AF generator.

This can be used to align the PLL in the first decoder, or align the filter in the SMD decoder.

And sometimes you just need a test tone in the shack ...

The AF frequency ranges from 50 Hz to 2000 Hz. The level of the output signal depends on the frequency, this is due to the low pass filter on the PWM output of the Arduino.

All necessary files to make the extra circuit boards are on github*, but you could easily make the LM567 circuit on a piece of perfboard (see my example further on).

Software

All software was brought to version 2.10 for this extension, so that there is some unity in the numbers. The Windows program contains a number of new functions. And with the XLOADER program, it's now even easier to update the Arduino firmware.

Of course, most of this new development is thanks to club member **Gilbert, ONL12523**.

Have fun with this expanded version ... The OST Morse Box DG!

* <https://github.com/on7dq/OST-Morse-Box-DG>

The Hardware

Remark: better resolution circuit and placement diagrams are at the end of this manual.

Both decoders are connected in the same way via a 5-pin header (**Head1**).

If you want to build both decoders (e.g. to compare their results), you can easily interchange them.

The connections are:

1. LED : cathode of an LED, connect the anode to the +5V rail
2. OUT : connect to Arduino D2 (available on the 'Paddle Test' jumper J9)
3. +5V : connect to +5V in the Morse Box, e.g. near the Jumper Block
4. GND : connect to the GND of the Morse Box (ditto)
5. IN: the AF signal of the transceiver (see below)

Decoder with LM567

The circuit with the LM567 is used in most decoders that you can find on the internet.

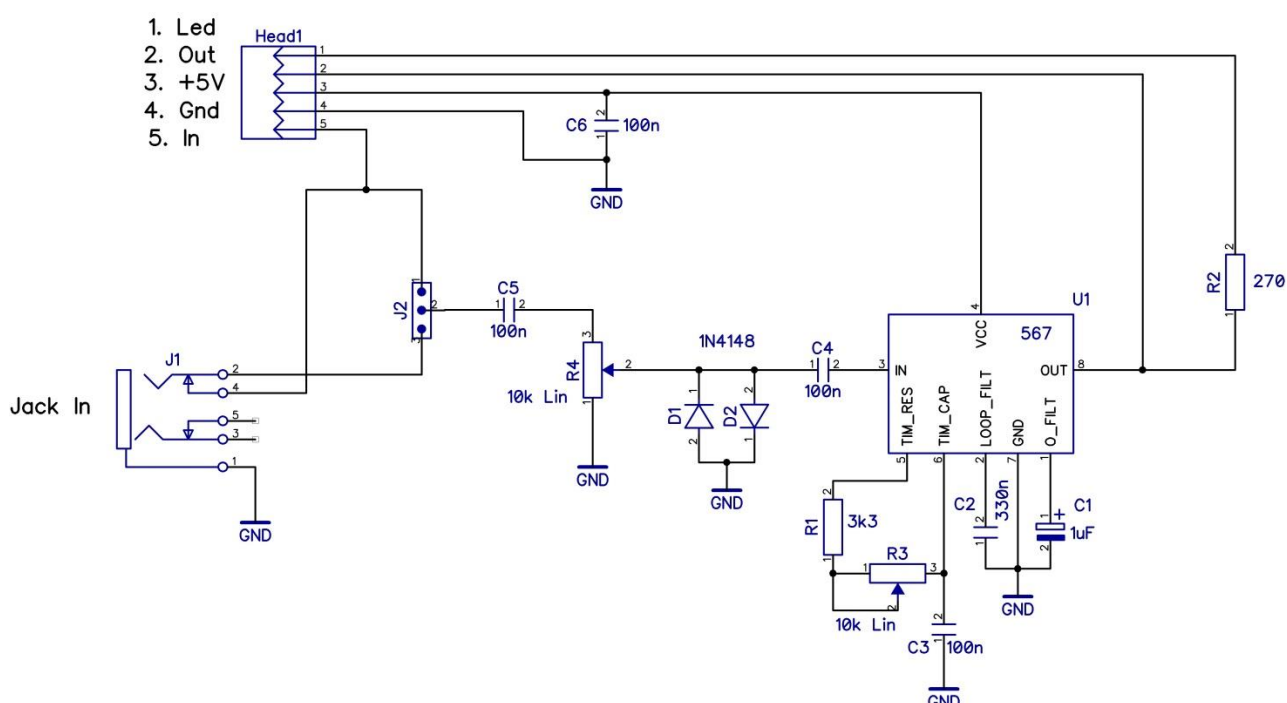
I based mine on the design of the Veron [1].

This decoder has a 3.5 mm jack to connect an external AF signal.

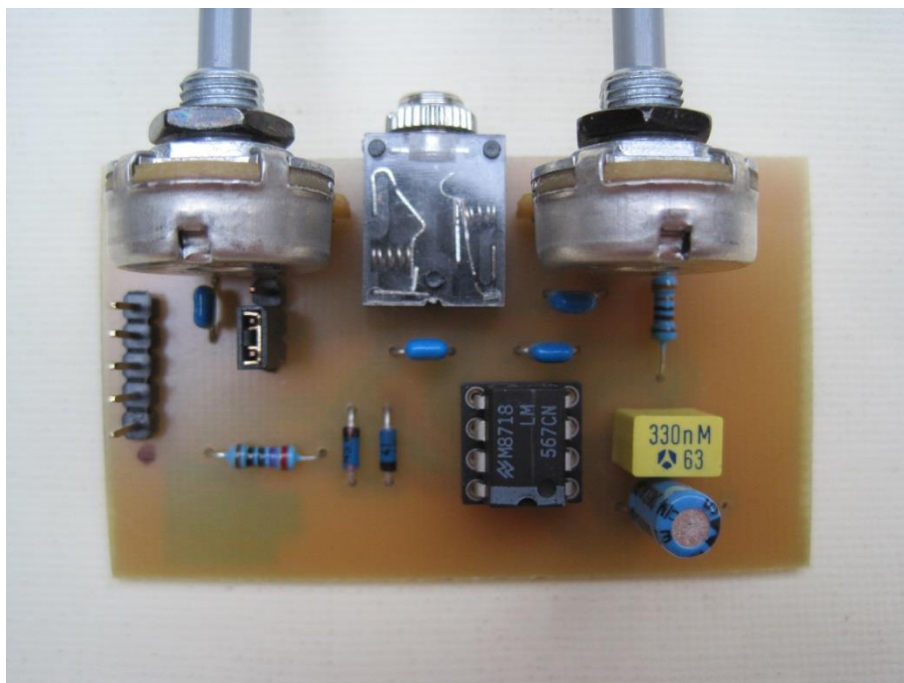
At jumper J2 you can connect a single pole toggle switch, or you just put a jumper on pins 2-3 of J2, in which case the signal is switched over by plugging the cable into J1 ('Jack In').

You probably won't adjust potentiometers R3 and R4 very often, so you can mount the whole assembly at the back of your Morse Box if you wish.

Circuit Diagram



Board



Parts List

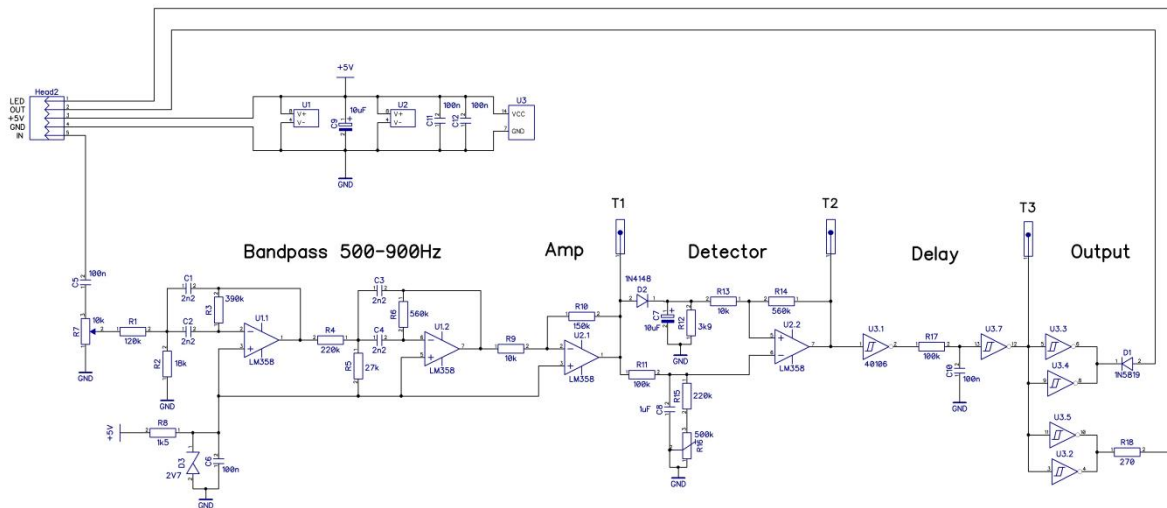
Name	Type	Value
C1	Elco	1 uF
C2	Ceramic	330 nF
C3	Ceramic	220 nF
C4, C5, C6	Ceramic	100 nF
D1, D2	Diode	1N4148
Head1	Header 5 pins	
J1	Jack 3,5 mm	
J2	Header 3 pins	
R1	R 1/4 Watt	3k3
R2	R 1/4 Watt	270
R3, R4	Potentiometer	10k Lineair
U1	Tone Decoder	LM567CN

SMD Decoder with bandpass filter and level detector

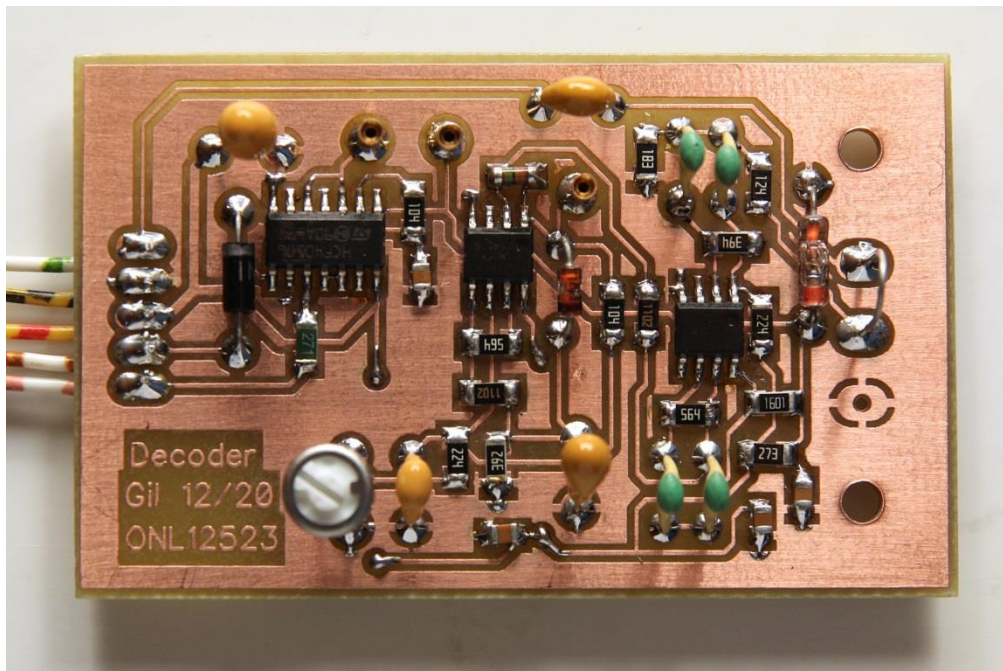
Gilbert took a different approach, and built this decoder circuit, based on a design that was once discussed on the Elektor Labs website. [2]

This board has no input for an external signal, but you can always make one yourself by interrupting the line from **In** to **C5**.

Circuit Diagram



Board



Parts List

Name	Value	Model	Pattern
C1	2n2	Cera P5.08	Cera P5.08
C2	2n2	Cera P5.08	Cera P5.08
C3	2n2	Cera P5.08	Cera P5.08
C4	2n2	Cera P5.08	Cera P5.08
C5	100n	Cera P5.08	Cera P5.08
C6	100n	Cap SMD 0805	CAP_0805
C7	10uF	Elec re P5,04/D	10 Elec re P5,04/D10
C8	1uF	Cera P5.08	Cera P5.08
C9	10uF	Elek re P5,04/D	13 Elek re P5,04/D13
C10	100n	Cap SMD 0805	CAP_0805
C11	100n	Cap SMD 0805	CAP_0805
C12	100n	Cap SMD 0805	CAP_0805
D1	1N581	9 Diode P10	Diode P10
D2	1N414	8 Diode P7,5	Diode P7,5
D3	2V7	DIO_ZENER_4	Diode P10
Head2		Header 5Pins	Header 5Pins
Pads3		Pad 1	D3 Pad 1D3
Pads4		Pad 1	D3 Pad 1D3
Pads5		Pad 1	D3 Pad 1D3
R1	120k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R2	18k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R3	390k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R4	220k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R5	27k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R6	560k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R7	10k	R potentiometer	Potentiometer
R8	1k5	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R9	10k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R10	150k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R11	100k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R12	3k9	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R13	10k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R14	560k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R15	220k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R16	500k	Trimmer rond	Trimmer rond
R17	100k	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
R18	270	Res SMD 1206	RES_1206
U1	LM358	LM358D	SOIC-8/150mil
U2	LM358	LM358D	SOIC-8/150mil
U3	40106	HCF40106BM1	SOIC-14/10mil

This is how Gilbert built the SMD decoder into the existing hardware.



Just an idea for the diehards ...

You could of course build BOTH decoder circuits. Then take the OUT signal of both and use a toggle switch to connect either of them to input D2.

Both decoders can be fed with the same AF signal, or use one for VF/UHF, the other for HF signals.

AF Signal

Now you have to pay some attention ...

With certain transceivers you have an 'RX AUDIO' signal on the microphone connector, if not you will have to find an alternative. We'll give some suggestions here.

Also refer to the basic manual, where the Jumper Block is discussed.

The first example will again be the Kenwood **TM-733E**.

This transceiver has the received audio on pin 2 and with a FIXED level, great!

Pin 2 was not connected to anything in the basic manual, so this is an ideal situation: connect pin2 of the 16-pin IC-socket to the input of the decoder, that is pin 5 on **Head1**. Done!

Now Icom, as an example again the **IC-706MkIIIG**. Here, the received audio is available at pin 3, but this time with a variable level which depends on the position of the volume potentiometer.

So try to always listen at about the same volume level, and adjust the decoder accordingly.

Connect pin 3 of the 16-pin IC socket to the input of the decoder, pin 5 on **Head1**.

ALTERNATIVE for Icom

Most Icom transceivers have a 13-pin DIN connector at the back, usually called **ACC** (or sometimes it's an 8-pin ACC1 + a 7-pin ACC2). Check the appropriate manual to determine which pin provides the fixed-level audio. Make a shielded cable to connect this signal to the input of the decoder.

For the IC-706MkIIIG this is pin 12, and GND can be found on pin 2 of the ACC connector.

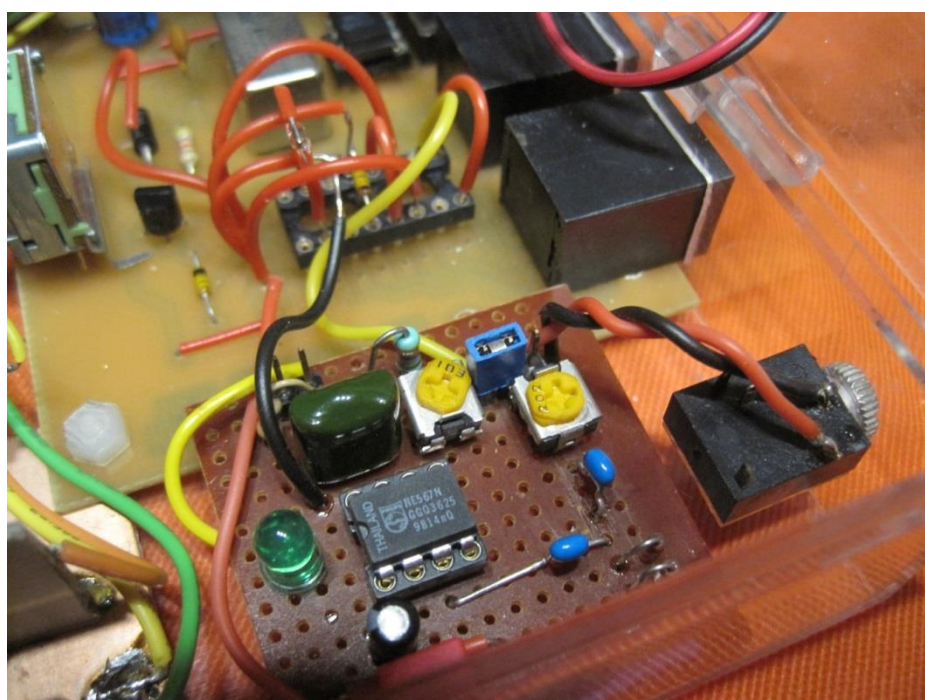
Not so good news for **Yaesu** ... in most of their transceivers, there is no audio available on the MIC connector, sorry. The best you can do is to take the audio on the **DATA** connector if you rig has one: GND is pin 2, Audio (= DATA OUT) is pin 5, on the standard 6-pin DIN connector.

ALTERNATIVE for all other cases

Make (or buy) an external speaker for your transceiver, and make a tap at the speaker, e.g. with a 100 Ω resistor in series. Again, the signal level will depend on the position of the volume potentiometer.

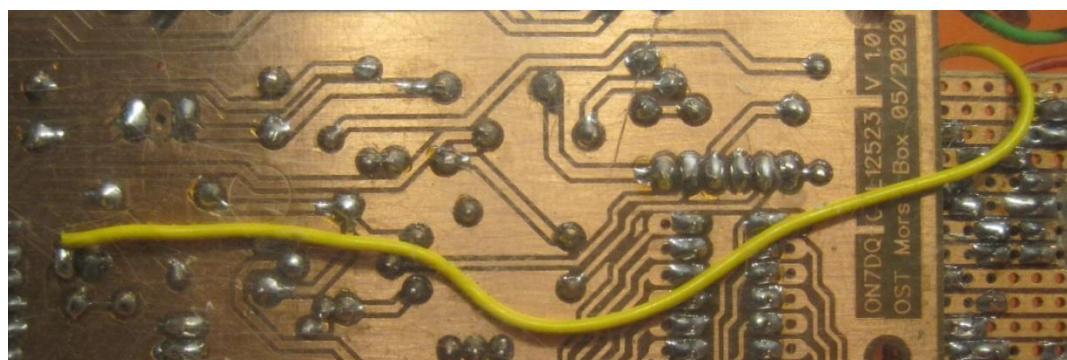
Integrating the decoder into the Morse Box

I built a prototype of the LM567 decoder on a piece of perfboard, and this is how I built it into my 'cigar box':



I didn't use potentiometers, but two small trimmers.

Three of the four necessary connections were very nearby: +5V, GND and AF IN are all found at the Jumper Block. Only the decoder output needs a longer wire to connect it to pin D2 (= the 'Paddle Test' header). See the long wire which runs under the PCB.



The Software

The Arduino sketch

Morse decoder

The Morse code that you send via the key or paddle is decoded internally and displayed in **lowercase** on the display. For this, you need nothing more than loading the new firmware into the Arduino (see below). You can also use this decoding locally, to practice your keying, when you don't connect a transceiver, or shut the transceiver down for the duration of the practice.

Received signals have to be decoded with a hardware decoder (see above).

The output of the decoder is sent to input D2 of the Arduino.

In the basic Morse Box, this input was the 'Paddle test' jumper, and it still is.

But now, instead of a jumper, you place a cable with a 2-pin female header. If you still wish to use the paddle test function, place a jumper and reset the Arduino (see basic manual).

The received code is displayed in **uppercase**.



You can disable the decoder if you want. Either you do this in software via an AT command, or via the new button in the Windows program (see below).

However, if you wish to have a direct ON/OFF button for the decoder, then connect an extra push button to connect GND to the input A3, which you will find on the 10-pin header J6, pin 3.

A pull-up resistor is not needed.



Exactly what is decoded is determined by the state of the PTT.

As long as the PTT is in the active state, the own sent code is shown.

When the PTT is not active, the hardware decoded Morse code (via D2) is shown.

After 15 seconds of inactivity, the decoder resets to 20 WPM and the main screen reappears.

Generator

The Morse Box can now also be used as a simple tone generator for adjusting filters and decoders. The frequency can be set with an AT command or is freely adjustable with the WPM potentiometer when starting the generator with the button in the Windows program.

The tuning with the WPM potentiometer is not perfect, the frequency may skip a few Hz every now and then. If you want an exact frequency, e.g. 822 Hz, then it's best to use the AT command.



The level of the output signal depends on the frequency, this is due to the low pass filter on the PWM output of the Arduino. If you have a specific use for this generator, you are of course free to disconnect the LPF and connect another filter. This is outside the scope of our Morse Box project however ...

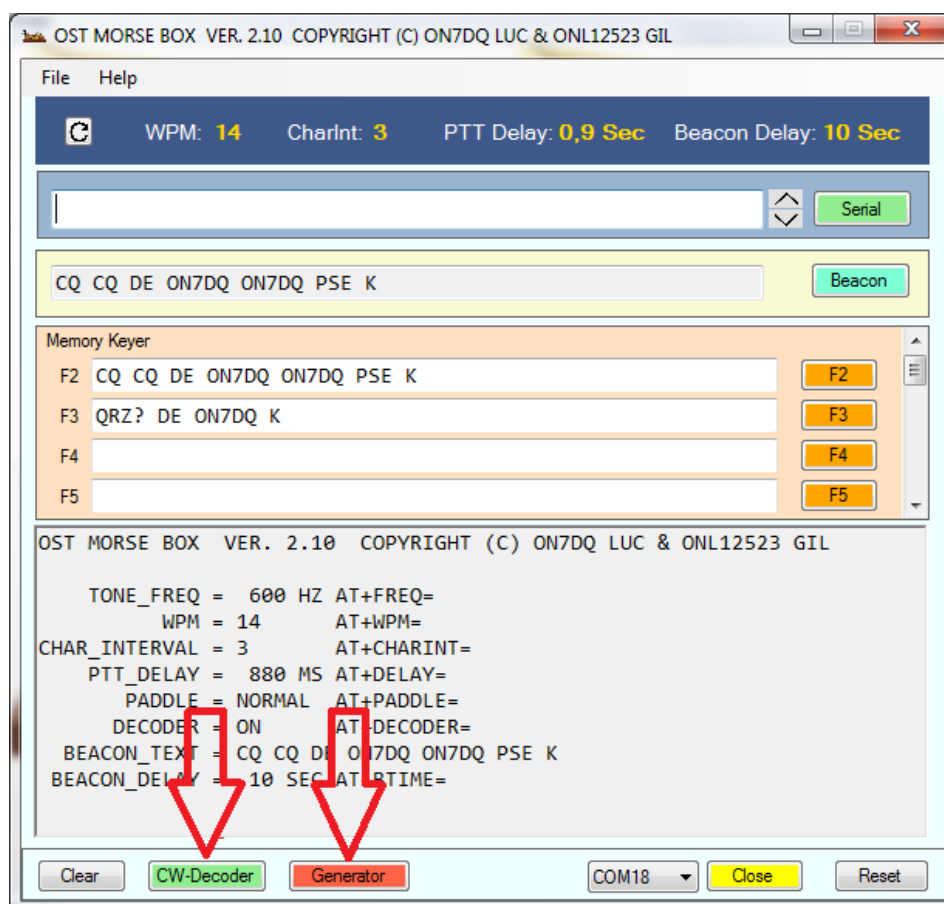
Personal callsign on the start screen

In the Arduino code, an ID or Callsign can be entered at line 14, which is shown briefly on the display after start-up.

New AT commands

AT+DECODER=ON	Morse decoder ON
AT+DECODER=OFF	Morse decoder OFF
AT+DECODER?	Query decoder status
AT+GEN= 800	Start the generator with a frequency between 50 and 2000 Hz
AT+GEN=0	Stop the generator
AT+GEN=X	Start the generator, frequency settable with WPM potentiometer the range is limited to 450 Hz .. 1450 Hz
AT+GEN?	Query generator frequency

Windows program

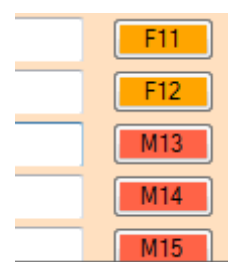


At the bottom of the main screen, two extra Buttons

- One button to switch the **CW-Decoder** ON or OFF
- One button to switch the **Generator** ON or OFF

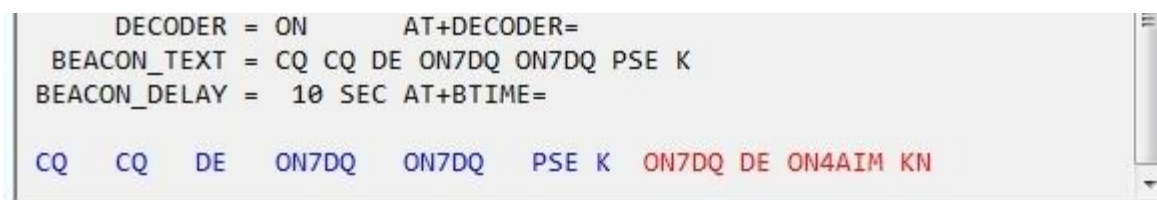
There is a small change in the Memory Keyer.

Since the **F1** function key is reserved for the **HELP** function, the first 11 memories can be operated with the Function Keys **F2 to F12**. The further memories can only be controlled with the buttons on the screen (**M13 to M20**).



The Serial Monitor in the Windows program shows the decoded text in color:

- **BLUE** = transmitted code from key or paddle
- **ROOD** = received code from pin D2
-



The **File Menu** has a new option: **Save Monitor Tekst**

The text in the monitor window can be saved as a **.txt** file (all black and white), or as a **.rtf** file with colored text.

The **File > EEPROM_Settings** menu now has an extra checkbox to enable or disable the decoder.

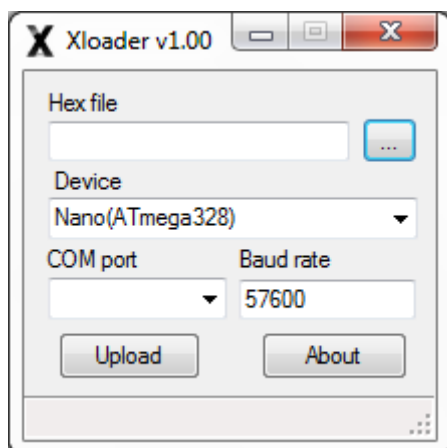
Programming the firmware with XLOADER

The program XLOADER provides an easy way to load the Arduino with new firmware, without need for the Arduino IDE or worries about special libraries.

Later updates can also be carried out just as easily. Download our github's Xloader zip file, and unpack everything in one folder. Make sure you have these files in that folder:

- devices.txt : it contains the needed device setting for the Arduino Nano (and others)
- OST_Morse_V210.ino.eightanaloginputs.hex : this is 'the firmware'
 (the name can differ with newer versions)

Run XLoader.exe, and you should get this screen:



Select the hex file from the same folder as where you unzipped everything.

Check the device, it should say 'Nano(ATmega328)' (normally this should be OK from the start).

Find the COM port where the OST Morse Box is connected via a USB cable. The port number can be found in the Device Manager in Windows.

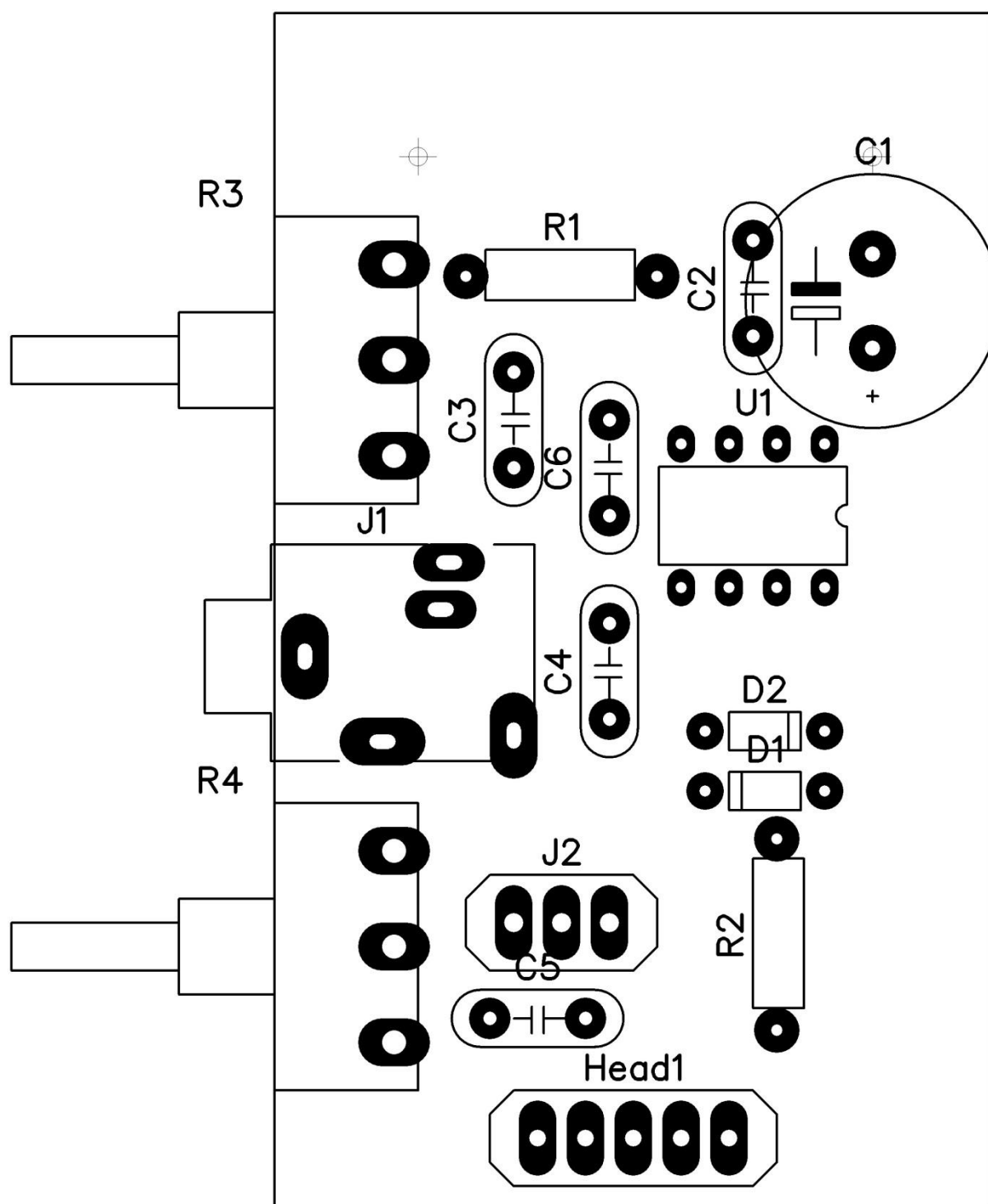
Don't change the Baud Rate, it should be at 57600.

Finally click on 'Upload', and a few seconds later your Morse Box is ready to go!

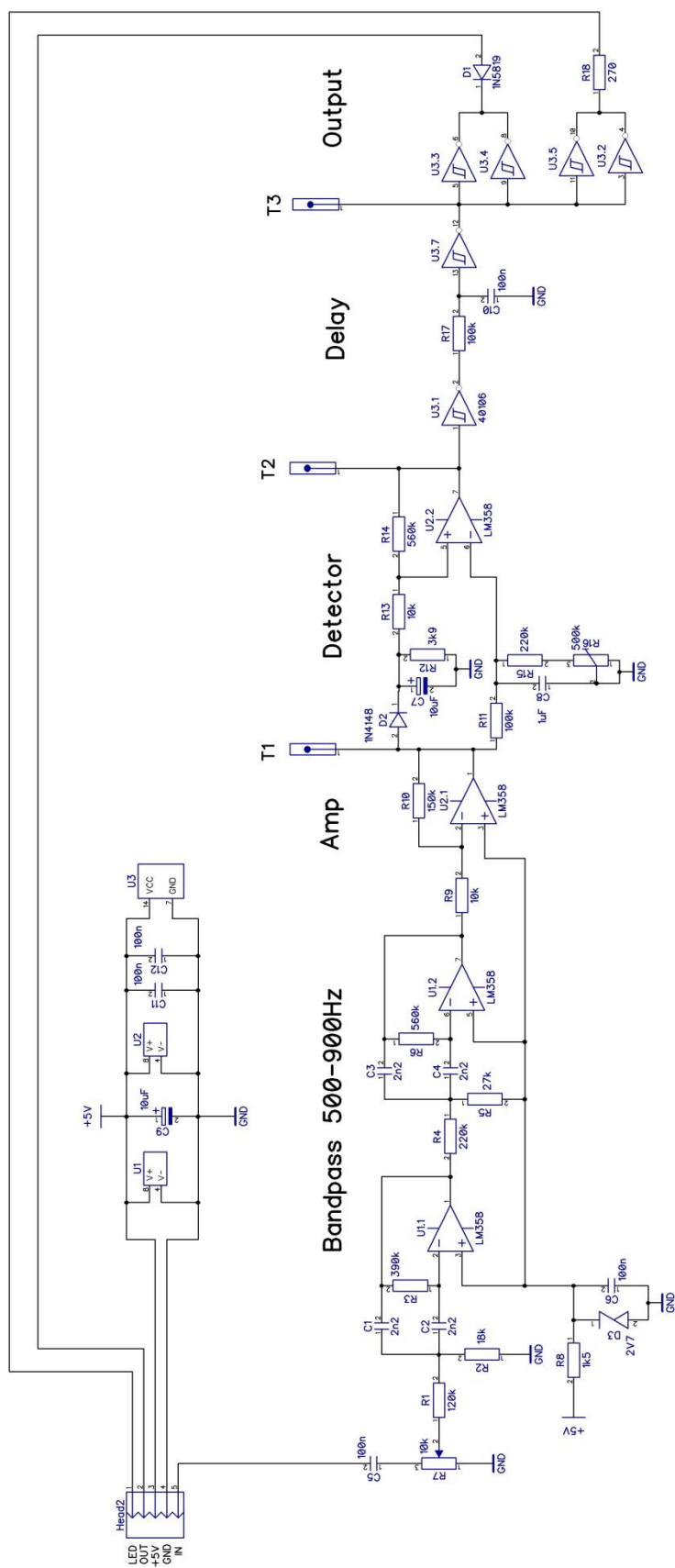
References

- [1] Veron Morse Decoder: <https://a08.veron.nl/zelfbouw/accessoires/cw-decoder/>
- [2] Elektor Labs: <https://www.elektormagazine.nl/labs/morse-cw-audio-radio-telegraph-filter-1>
- [3] Xloader master: <https://github.com/binaryupdates/xLoader> ,
ook te downloaden van <http://www.hobbytronics.co.uk/download/XLoader.zip>

Parts placement - LM567 Decoder



Circuit Diagram - SMD Decoder



Parts Placement - SMD Decoder

