



WIRELESS AND REMOTE CONTROLLED PERSONAL APPLIANCE

8-Pin PICmicro™ MCU-based Morse Keyer

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APPLICATION OPERATION

Here is a circuit idea that can be implemented by using 8-pin PICmicro™ microcontroller.

A Morse Keyer is an aid to wireless operators and amateur radio operators for sending clean Morse Code while reducing operator fatigue, even at a very high speed. The Morse Keyer consists of a dual-contact keyer paddle. One contact produces dots, while the other produces dashes. Dots consist of a short beep, followed by an equally short period of silence. Dashes consist of a long beep that is three times the length of a dot, followed by a silent period which is equal to one short beep or dot.

Pressing the 'Dot' paddle produces dots; pressing the 'Dash' paddle produces dashes. Pressing both paddles simultaneously produces an alternate pattern of dots and dashes. An alphabet of Morse characters are a combination of dots and dashes. Characters or words, are identified by timing gaps between groups of Morse elements.

A Morse Keyer based on an 8-pin PICmicro™ microcontroller has the facility for sending Morse code with the following additional features:

1. Automatic insertion of letter and word spacing, thereby reducing the chances of error.
2. Facility for monitoring the Morse code with built-in sounder.
3. Facility for changing the speed of sending.
4. Facility for changing the tone frequency output.
5. Iambic operation is possible.

Apart from the keyer paddle, there are two push switches for setting the transmission speed and adjusting the tone output.

To change the speed, press the speed button. Continuous dots (short beeps) will be heard on the buzzer. While pressing the speed button, press the dot paddle to increase the speed; press the dash paddle to decrease the speed.

To change the tone, press and hold down the tone button. Beeps will be heard. To increase the tone, press the dot paddle. To decrease the tone, press the dash paddle. When desired speed or tone is achieved, release the keys. The setting is now complete.

An advantage of this design is that no extra components are needed. The CPU is working with a 4 MHz internal clock. The circuit is free from many drawbacks compared to a keyer built using discrete logic devices. No power switch is provided, as the PICmicro™ microcontroller goes to sleep mode when no keys are touched.

A flow chart is included for the keyer. The flow chart is self explanatory. The source code can be written and compiled using the flow chart. One important part of the program is the code for generating audio tones and other timing signals.

SOFTWARE LISTING

The codes are not fully written due to time limit.
However, the difficult portion is the subroutine for generating the audio frequency and the timing routine.

Timer and Tones Routine

```
START      BSF          GPIO,TONE_OUT; Tone output pin is set
           BSF          GPIO,KEYOUT
           MOVF         GPIO,0

; INITIALISE TIMER HERE
           MOVWF        STATUS
           DECFSZ      TONE_FREQ
           GOTO ON      ;Loop here ON until one time period of tone freq is over
           BCF          GPIO,TIME_OUT;Reset tone output
           BCF          GPIO,KEYOUT
           MOVF TONE_FREQ,0
           MOVWF        TONE_REG
OFF        MOVF         GPIO,0
           MOVWF        STATUS
           DECFSZ      TONE_FREQ
           GOTO OFF
;TIMER CHECK ROUTINE
           MOVLW        0X27;COUNT VALUE FOR 10 MILLISECONDS TIMER
           SUB          TIMER0.0
           BTFSS        STATUS,ZERO
           BTFSS        STATUS,BORROW; Check for 10 milliseconds time
           GOTO START
           DEC          TONE_TIME
           BTFSS        STATUS,ZERO
           GOTO START
SPACE     MOVF         SPACE_TIME
           CLR TIMER0
           BCF          GPIO,TONE_OUT
LOOP       MOVLW        0X27
           SUB          TIMER0
           BTFSS        STATUS,ZERO
           BTFSS        STATUS,BORROW
           GOTO LOOP
           DEC          SPACE_TIME
           BTFSS        STATUS,ZERO
           GOTO LOOP
```