

AN NSC800 DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

by

DWIGHT WALLACE GORDON

B. A., Susquehanna University, 1981

A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Electrical Engineering

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1982

Approved by:



Major Professor

SPEC COLL
LD
2668
R4
1982
G67
C.2

A11202 337365

An NSC800 Development System

i

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
NSC800 Board Hardware Block Diagram: Figure 1.....	2
ADM-3A <=> NSC800 Board Interface.....	6
Motivation.....	6
Design Criteria.....	7
Monitor Functions.....	10
Hardware Description.....	11
Hardware Block Diagram: Figure 2.....	12
Software Description.....	12
Initialization Routine.....	13
Register Bookkeeping.....	13
Command Input and Execution: Command Input Mode.....	14
Description of Individual Routines.....	15
MEMCHG.....	15
GOPROG.....	16
REGLOK.....	16
COPY.....	16
RESTAR.....	17
MEMVUE.....	17
BRKPT.....	18
Subroutine Descriptions.....	18
OUTPUT.....	18
REMOVE.....	19
OUT4, OUT4A, and OUT2.....	19
HILOW4, and HILOW2.....	19
LOOKUP.....	20
XMITER.....	21
RECEIV.....	21
UART Timing Parameters.....	22
ADM-3A Configuration.....	24
Internal: Table 1.....	24
External: Table 2.....	24
NSC800 Board <=> NorthStar Horizon Interface.....	25
Hardware Description.....	25
Patch Cable: Table 3.....	26
NorthStar Second Serial Header Configuration: Table 4....	27
Software Description.....	27
CINE.....	29
XMIT.....	29
DELAYS.....	30
OST.....	30
NUM.....	30
CMD.....	31
OUTT.....	31
OUTPUT.....	31
XMFILE.....	32
DONEMG.....	32
FINIS.....	32

ERR.....	32
GNB.....	32
SETUP.....	33
DISKR.....	33
Design Limitations.....	33
Application Example: Widrow LMS Algorithm.....	35
Software Timing Analysis: Table 5.....	38
Execution Speeds: Table 6.....	39
Transversal Filter: Figure 3.....	40
Flowchart: Figure 4.....	41
Conclusions.....	42
Acknowledgements.....	43
References.....	44

Appendices

APPENDIX A: NorthStar Horizon <=> Model 660 CMOS EPROM

Programmer Interface.....	A	1
Hardware Configuration.....	A	1
Hardware Block Diagram: Figure A-1.....	A	1
DB25 Connector Configuration: Table A-1.....	A	2
NorthStar Horizon Second Serial Header: Table A-2.....	A	2
EPROM Programmer Switch Settings: Table A-3.....	A	2
Software Description.....	A	3
PROMP4.ASM User's Manual.....	A	4
Downloading Notes.....	A	4
Special Commands.....	A	5
Possible Modification Suggestions.....	A	6
Sample Run.....	A	8
TEST Program Print Listing.....	A	10
TEST Program Object Listing.....	A	10
PROMP4.ASM Print Listing.....	A	11
PROMP4.ASM Object Listing.....	A	20

APPENDIX B: ADM-3A <=> NSC800 Board Interface.....	B	1
Assembly Instructions and Wiring List.....	B	1
Component Layouts: Figure B-1.....	B	1
NSC800 Board Wiring List: Table B-1.....	B	2
Interface Board Wiring List: Table B-2.....	B	3
Interface Parts List: Table B-3.....	B	5
Interface Schematics: Figure B-2.....	B	6
NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91 User's Manual.....	B	7
UART Configuration: Table B-4.....	B	7
Command Summary.....	B	8
Detailed Command Description.....	B	9
Memory Modify.....	B	9
Go Program.....	B	10
View Memory.....	B	11

Register View.....	B 11
NSC800 Register Locations: Table B-5.....	B 12
Copy Block.....	B 13
Interleaving Copy.....	B 13
Fill a Block.....	B 13
Breakpoint Set.....	B 14
Restart Program.....	B 15
User Program Termination.....	B 15
Customization Notes.....	B 16
Lost Processor.....	B 19
NSC800 Monitor Flowchart: Figure B-3.....	B 20
Software UART Timing Diagrams: Figure B-4.....	B 21
Sample Run.....	B 22
MONIT91.DWG Print Listing.....	B 24
MONIT91.DWG Object Listing.....	B 41
 APPENDIX C: NSC800 Board <=> NorthStar Interface.....	C 1
NorthStar Horizon Second Serial Header: Table C-1.....	C 1
Connector Configuration: Table C-2.....	C 1
Hardware Block Diagram: Figure C-1.....	C 1
NORTH.ASM User's Manual.....	C 2
Notes on Downloading.....	C 4
Sample Run.....	C 5
TEST Program Print Listing.....	C 7
TEST Program Object Listing.....	C 7
NORTH.ASM Print Listing.....	C 8
NORTH.ASM Object Listing.....	C 17
 APPENDIX D: Widrow Program Listings.....	D 1
WIDLNG8.DWG Print Listing: 8/8/16*.....	D 1
WIDLNG8.DWG Symbol Table.....	D 5
WIDLNG8.DWG Cross Reference Table.....	D 6
WIDLNG8.DWG Object Listing.....	D 6
WIDROW16.DWG Print Listing: 12/16/16*.....	D 7
WIDROW16.DWG Symbol Table.....	D 11
WIDROW16.DWG Cross Reference Table.....	D 12
WIDROW16.DWG Object Listing.....	D 13
 APPENDIX E: NSNSC800.DWG User's Manual.....	E 1
Hardware Block Diagram: Figure E-1.....	E 2
NSNSC800.DWG Print Listing.....	E 3
NSNSC800.DWG Object Listing.....	E 13
 APPENDIX F: NSC800 Board Fast 8x8 Multiplies.....	F 1
QMULT.DWG Print Listing.....	F 2
Unsigned Multiply.....	F 2
Signed Multiply.....	F 3
 APPENDIX G: NSC800 Board Power Specifications.....	G 1
Power Consumption vs. Operating Frequency: Figure G-1.....	G 3

* Format: ADC bits/Multiply bits/weight and constant bits.

List of Tables

ADM-3A Internal Switch Settings: Table 1.....	24
ADM-3A External Switch Settings: Table 2.....	24
NSC800/NorthStar Interface Patch Cable: Table 3.....	26
NSC800/NorthStar Second Serial Header: Table 4.....	27
Widrow Software Timing Analysis: Table 5.....	38
Widrow Execution Speeds: Table 6.....	39
NorthStar/EPROM Programmer DB25 Connector: Table A-1.....	A 2
EPROM Programmer/NorthStar Second Serial Header: Table A-2...	A 2
EPROM Programmer Switch Settings: Table A-3.....	A 2
NSC800 Board Wiring List: Table B-1.....	B 2
Interface Board Wiring List: Table B-2.....	B 3
Interface Parts List: Table B-3.....	B 5
MONIT91 UART Configuration: Table B-4.....	B 7
MONIT91 Register Locations: Table B-5.....	B 12
NSC800/NorthStar Second Serial Header: Table C-1.....	C 1
NSC800/NorthStar Connector Configuration: Table C-2.....	C 1

List of Figures

NSC800 Board Hardware Block Diagram: Figure 1.....	2
NSC800/ADM-3A Hardware Block Diagram: Figure 2.....	12
Transversal Filter: Figure 3.....	40
Widrow Flowchart: Figure 4.....	41
NorthStar/E-P Hardware Block Diagram: Figure A-1.....	A 1
NSC800/ADM-3A Interface Component Layouts: Figure B-1.....	B 1
NSC800/ADM-3A Interface Schematics: Figure B-2.....	B 6
NSC800 Monitor Flowchart: Figure B-3.....	B 20
Software UART Timing Diagrams: Figure B-4.....	B 21
NSC800/NorthStar Hardware Block Diagram: Figure C-1.....	C 1
NSC800 Hardware Block Diagram: Figure E-1.....	E 2
NSC800 Power Consumption vs Operating Frequency: Figure G-1...	G 3

List of Tables and Figures

NSC800 Board Hardware Block Diagram: Figure 1.....	2
NSC800/ADM-3A Hardware Block Diagram: Figure 2.....	12
ADM-3A Internal Switch Settings: Table 1.....	24
ADM-3A External Switch Settings: Table 2.....	24
NSC800/NorthStar Interface Patch Cable: Table 3.....	26
NSC800/NorthStar Second Serial Header: Table 4.....	27
Widrow Software Timing Analysis: Table 5.....	38
Widrow Execution Speeds: Table 6.....	39
Transversal Filter: Figure 3.....	40
Widrow Flowchart: Figure 4.....	41
NorthStar/E-P Hardware Block Diagram: Figure A-1.....	A 1
NorthStar/EPROM Programmer DB25 Connector: Table A-1.....	A 2
EPROM Programmer/NorthStar Second Serial Header: Table A-2...	A 2
EPROM Programmer Switch Settings: Table A-3.....	A 2
NSC800/ADM-3A Interface Component Layouts: Figure B-1.....	B 1
NSC800 Board Wiring List: Table B-1.....	B 2
Interface Board Wiring List: Table B-2.....	B 3
Interface Parts List: Table B-3.....	B 5
NSC800/ADM-3A Interface Schematics: Figure B-2.....	B 6
MONIT91 UART Configuration: Table B-4.....	B 7
MONIT91 Register Locations: Table B-5.....	B 12
NSC800 Monitor Flowchart: Figure B-3.....	B 20
Software UART Timing Diagrams: Figure B-4.....	B 21
NSC800/NorthStar Second Serial Header: Table C-1.....	C 1
NSC800/NorthStar Connector Configuration: Table C-2.....	C 1
NSC800/NorthStar Hardware Block Diagram: Figure C-1.....	C 1
NSNSC800 Hardware Block Diagram: Figure E-1.....	E 2
NSC800 Power Consumption vs Operating Frequency: Figure G-1...	G 3

INTRODUCTION

After the introduction of the Widrow LMS algorithm[13] by B. Widrow in 1975 researchers in signal processing searched for a microprocessor with the high speed necessary to implement such an algorithm in real time. Also, it was desired that the microprocessor have a sufficiently low power consumption that it could be run from a battery for extended periods of time. The NSC800, developed by National Semiconductor, with its P²CMOS technology provided a possible end to this search.

Working under this assumption, and with the encouragement of SANDIA National Laboratories (Albuquerque, New Mexico), Mac Cody, then a Master's student at Kansas State University, developed a dedicated system for this implementation[1]. (A block diagram of this system can be found in Figure 1.) The hardware was based on the NSC800 and other P²CMOS support devices available at that time. Where P²CMOS technology was unavailable, CMOS was substituted until the necessary technology came to support such devices*. The board incorporated a twelve bit CMOS analog to digital converter (ADC), the National Semiconductor AD1210HD. Completing the analog interface was an eight bit digital to analog converter, the Analog Devices AD7524.

The Widrow Adaptive LMS algorithm[1,2,12,13] requires that a number of multiplies be performed in each stage of the iteration loop. Although it was one of the most powerful eight bit instruction sets available at that time, the Z80 instruction set

* Those components still unavailable in P²CMOS are still CMOS.

NSC800 Board Hardware Block Diagram

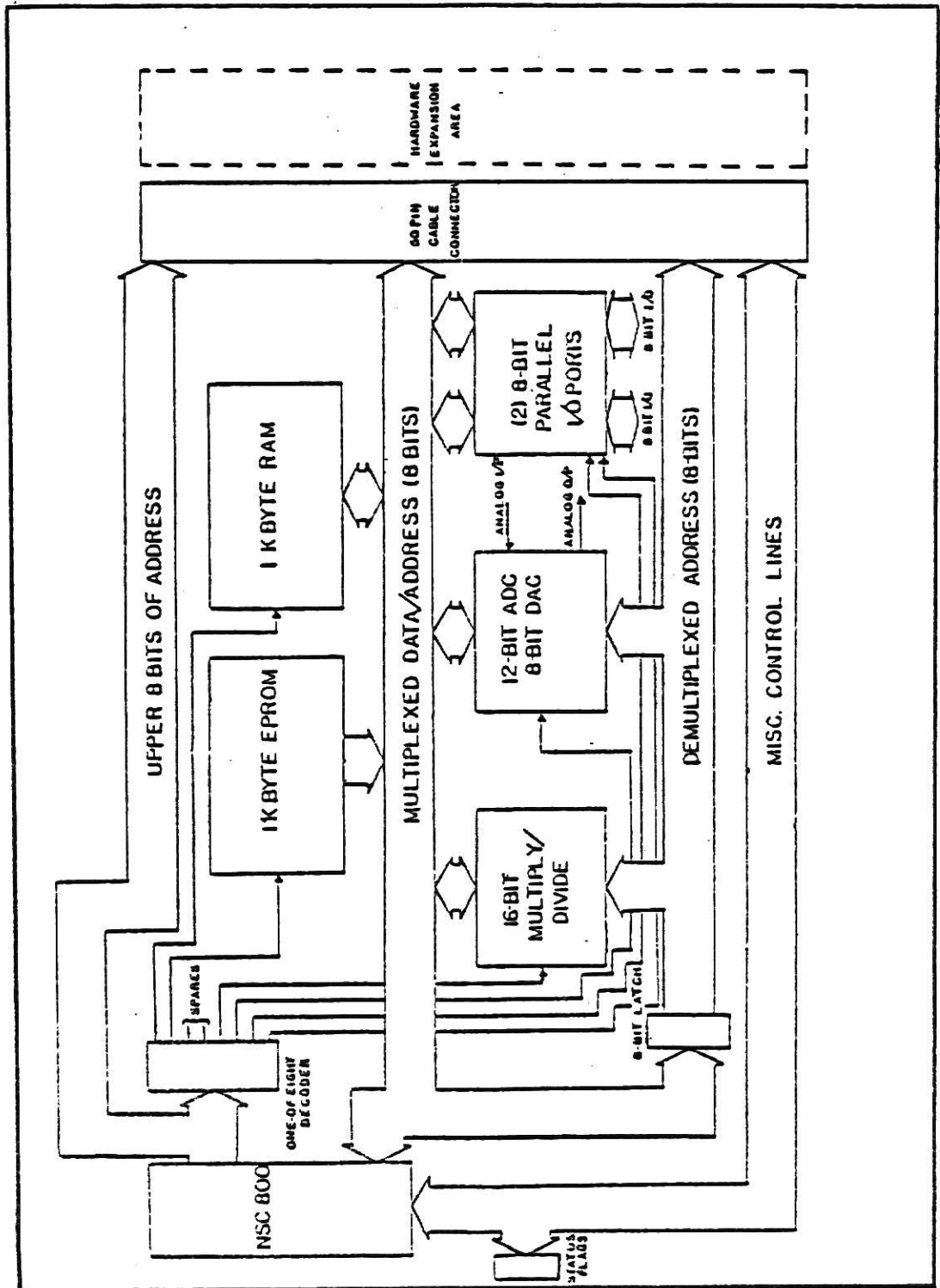


Figure 1.

employed by the NSC800, did not provide for a hardware multiply. A software multiply consumed too much processor time and slowed the algorithm down intolerably[1]. It had been decided that a pair of RCA CDP1855 multiply/divide units (MDUs) be included on the board to make up for this deficiency.

The software developed by Cody was a slight alteration of that developed by Donovan Nickel[2] in 1979. Modifications were based upon the system dependent locations of RAM and EPROM characteristic of every microcomputer installation. Also, Cody incorporated the use of the MDUs in his application. Due to a lack of time on the part of Cody, the software was never optimized beyond that done by Nickel. Cody also implemented corresponding versions of an adaptive lattice structure[1,2].

The completed system, after much time in the debugging stage, successfully performed its adaptive task[1]. Each program was placed manually in separate EPROMs and tested on the board. Execution was initialized by a power-on reset included on the board (in the case of a "lost" program, a separate reset switch was provided). Testing of the programs on the NSC800 board itself was a go/nogo procedure. Either the program worked or it didn't. If it didn't, the programmer had to modify the assembly listing, recode to object code (making all of the necessary addressing modifications), and manually reprogram another EPROM. Turnaround time was long (order of magnitude: hours).

It was this author's original intention to provide timing documentation for the NSC800 microprocessor itself. In order to

simplify this task it was decided that a number of short program loops needed to be constructed in order to isolate a repetitive occurrence of a given signal. One method of achieving this goal was that of Cody: manually programming each short program into separate EPROMs. This author found this to be unacceptable in terms of future expansion. It was decided that a monitor for the NSC800 be developed in order to interface it to the ADM-3A, thereby allowing user-direct modification of memory and starting of processor execution in said memory. Such a monitor and interface was constructed. In the process, an interface between the NorthStar Horizon and the PC/M Model 660 CMOS EPROM Programmer was designed so that an object listing obtained from a ZASM* or ASM* assembly of a 280 or 8080 source listing could be directly programmed without hand input of the object code (see Appendix A). This was utilized to program the NSC800 board monitor EPROMs.

After working with the Tektronix 7603 Oscilloscope with the 7D01 Logic Analyzer and further work with the newly published specifications for the NSC800[11] it was decided that this author's timing specifications were unacceptable. The diagnostic equipment performed erratically. Also, the author had not taken into account the tristate nature of most of the system bus. On a two state analyzer such as the 7D01 it required a significant amount of additional circuitry in order to do an accurate timing analysis. However, work continued interfacing the NSC800 to the NorthStar Horizon.

The NorthStar Horizon did not employ the secondary channels

* ZASM and ASM are CP/M assemblers available at Kansas State Univ.

utilized by the ADM-3A and the NSC800 monitor. After much work with handshaking and file I/O on the CP/M operating system of the NorthStar Horizon, the interface program was completed. This program allowed the user to operate the NSC800 board monitor through the ports of the NorthStar Horizon. Upon detection of special commands the NorthStar Horizon would initiate an object code transfer from the NorthStar Horizon to the memory of the NSC800 board, thereby achieving downloading from the assemblers available on the NorthStar system.

In order to simplify some of the debugging tasks involved in the use of the NSC800 board, and to acquaint an unfamiliar user with the NSC800 monitor functions, an emulation of the NSC800 monitor was installed on the NorthStar Horizon (see Appendix E). This monitor allows the user to perform many of the same tasks allowed on the NSC800 board with the exception of the use of the ADC, DAC, and MDUs. Download capability was achieved through the LINKing* and LOADING* the monitor program and the user program under the auspices of the CP/M operating system.

Finally, all of the above were utilized to implement a version of the Widrow LMS algorithm on the NSC800 board (see Appendix D for program listings). The emulator was used to help debug the software on the NorthStar Horizon. Once this software was debugged, a version of the program was downloaded to the NSC800 board and tested and debugged there. This second set of testing and debugging was of the ADC, DAC, MDUs, and location dependent addresses.

* LINK and LOAD are file utility programs available at K. State.

ADM-3A <=> NSC800 BOARD INTERFACEMotivation

A well-designed monitor allows dynamic program input and testing. In a dedicated system all work is done and programmed in EPROM. With a monitor all of this work was done in RAM.

Originally the author planned to do timing measurements of the NSC800 itself. This task was simplified by writing a short program loop. For example:

```
0400 D3 00      AGAIN: OUT 00H
0402 C3 00 04      JP AGAIN
```

might have been used to test the I/O strobe width. To program this on a system with a monitor is trivial. A system without requires the erasing and programming of an EPROM.

A monitor allowed the author to perform rather complicated tasks with a single command. In the monitor implemented, the author could set a single breakpoint, execute the program until it reached this point, observe the machine status/registers at this point, and continue execution at the next sequential instruction (either with or without setting another breakpoint). To implement this type of provision on a user program was impractical.

The serial communication provided by the NSC800 monitor was more or less standard. It, with some minor modifications, can be adapted to interface any other relatively "dumb" device to the NSC800 board. This was partially demonstrated through the NSC800 <=> NorthStar Horizon interface presented later.

Design Criteria

Once it had been decided to interface the NSC800 board with the ADM-3A, design criteria were established. The communication, due to hardware limitations of the ADM-3A, is asynchronous serial. Even though the ADM-3A could use either current loop or RS232C, it was decided that the communication link would be RS232C. Since the majority of asynchronous serial devices to which the NSC800 might be connected are RS232C, this decision allows the NSC800 to communicate with more devices with fewer modifications than a similar current loop configuration allows.

The rate of data transfer with the ADM-3A was chosen to be the fastest that the equipment allowed. This is limited by the UART employed and by the transmission clock frequency. Since hard copy of the monitor might be required, and the only printer available to the author at that time was a Decwriter II (with a maximum communication rate of 300 Baud), it was decided that the UART be programmed such that it might have multiple, but fixed, rates of transfer. These included the fastest standard that the ADM-3A and NSC800 would allow, and the 300 Baud required of the Decwriter II.

In order to evaluate the performance of the NSC800 in its signal processing application, it was required that the processor run at a number of fixed clock rates (ie. 1.0, 2.0, 2.5, and, when it is available, 4.0 megahertz). This caused a problem with timing. None of these frequencies divided down to standard baud

rates with any ease. If they had, no easy way could be found to obtain the baud rate frequencies from all of the aforementioned operating frequencies. This made the use of a hardware UART without a separate baud rate clock (independent of the system clock) difficult. In addition to this problem, at the time that this monitor was designed, no timing specifications were available for the NSC800 cpu. It was impossible to predict the access and timing requirements necessary to interface a hardware UART onto the system bus.

For these reasons the author chose to write a software UART, using one of the available pre-existing input and output ports. The cpu read some bits of the input port to determine the system clock rate and communication rate from a number of user-accessable switches or jumpers. The data was sent or received by "twiddling bits" on the input and output lines. This software UART would keep the board power consumption to a tolerable level because a minimum number of extra IC packages needed to be installed onto the existing system in order to support such a UART.

All control signals originating or terminating at the communication port were designated as active low. An inverter package was included on the interface board in order to invert the necessary lines and mate them with the ADM-3A standard. {Author's note: Insufficient time was available to modify existing software in order to eliminate this hardware overhead.} This convention allowed the author to change wires on the interface board in order to force the control signals to be compatible with those of the

ADM-3A. This was seen as a better alternative than reprogramming the monitor EPROM if a control level was in error. The documentation in the ADM-3A manual[10] did not state whether a control signal was active high or low. It said that the signal went "active"!

The monitor needed to be installed on existing EPROMs. This allowed only 1024 bytes of memory for the program (two 6653 EPROMs). Early versions of the monitor allowed only minimal commands and nearly filled this space. As the system was further refined, the program was compacted and additional functions were added. (As it presently stands in version 1.91, the monitor still has over 48 unused bytes at the top of the EPROM for expansion!)

One severe design limitation involved in the code space compaction was that response speed suffered. Because most of the use of the monitor would be with a relatively slow human operator, response speed was not seen to be a critical design factor. This response speed was a big difficulty when the relatively fast NorthStar Horizon was interfaced to the NSC800 with a not-completely responsive handshake. First attempts at communication caused loss of data if the NSC800 were not operating at a sufficiently high system clock frequency and data transmission rate. In order to combat this problem the NorthStar Horizon interface program had delay loops added in order to make it seem slower, with respect to response time, than the NSC800 board (see Appendix C). Also, communication links with the NorthStar Horizon were kept at 2400 baud (the fastest available from the NSC800

UART). This kept NSC800 processor time (on a data transmit or receive) to a minimum.

Monitor Functions

The method of writing the program was carefully planned. The first and most important task was that of serial communication. The input and output routines (RECEIV and XMITER respectively) were written and carefully tested. In fact, XMITER was the first routine written. A small loop which repeatedly transmitted a single ASCII character was written to utilize XMITER until the routine was completely debugged. The debugging process relied heavily on the 7D01 Logic Analyzer.

Coding the communication routines as subroutines allowed the rest of the program to become rather modular with respect to data transmission and reception. If a routine needed a single ASCII character as data, it need only have executed "CALL RECEIV" and the character was returned in accumulator A. Similarly, if a routine needed to transmit a single ASCII character, it need only have loaded the character into accumulator A and executed a "CALL XMITER." It was later discovered that character transmission occurred in most routines. A single byte subroutine call (RST 28H) was reserved for the XMITER routine for code compaction purposes.

Functions were added to the monitor in order to make it useful for the user. These included viewing and modifying a single byte of memory (MEMCHG), starting program execution at a

user-specified location (GOPROG), viewing the machine status/registers (REGLOK), copying a block of data from a source location to a destination location for a given number of bytes (COPY), viewing a block of memory from a given starting address to a given ending address (MEMVUE), setting a single breakpoint in order that program execution be interrupted and sent to a predetermined location in the monitor where the machine status was saved and control returned to the keyboard (BRKPT), and restarting program execution on the next instruction after an interrupted program had reached a breakpoint (RESTAR). These commands are more fully explained in Appendix B: NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91 User's Manual.

Hardware Description

The hardware portion of the interface consists of a small interface board (see Figure 2). On the board is a 16-pin dip socket into which a 16-pin jumper is plugged in order to connect the interface board to a similar 16-pin dip socket on the NSC800 cpu board. An inverter package is provided as per the previous explanation. A pair of RS232C <=> CMOS interface chips and the supporting voltage supply network mates the two data representation standards (ie. CMOS and RS232).

A DB25 connector provides the link with the ADM-3A. This is not a standard three, five or seven wire RS232C connection. This configuration was chosen in order to efficiently utilize the secondary channels available on the ADM-3A. If a device that does

not have these secondary channels is interfaced directly to the NSC800 interface board, operation is not guaranteed! Also, care was taken to choose the appropriate connector cables between the NSC800 and the ADM-3A. More information may be found in Appendix B.

Hardware Block Diagram

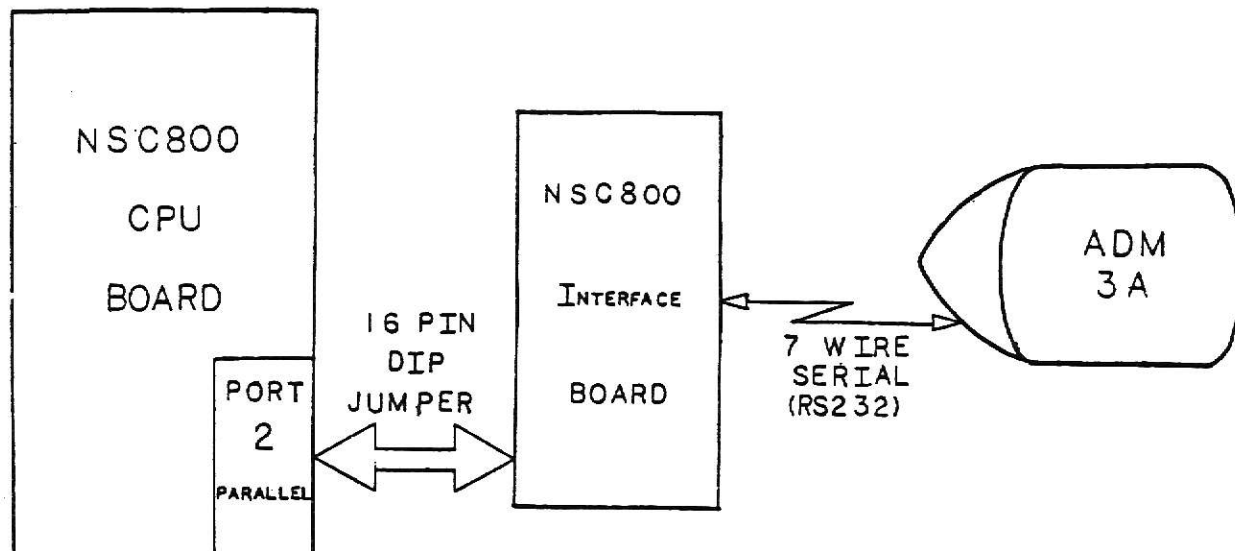


Figure 2.

Software Description

The primary function of the monitor software is that of bookkeeping. It initializes necessary registers and communicates a minimal set of prompts with the operator in order to inform him of the machine status. Commands issued by the operator are interpreted by the monitor and the appropriate action taken. (Such actions are clearly described in Appendix B.)

Initialization Routine

This section of code [0000-0006, 00E5-00F0] initializes the stack pointer to usable RAM, enables incoming interrupts, forces the communication interface lines to the safe state, holds them there long enough for things to settle, and transmits the wake-up banner message (see BANNER in the program listing). Note that the stack pointer is not initialized to the top of RAM. This area between STACK and RAMEND-1 is reserved for monitor functions and should not be used by the uninformed user. The delay inserted after the initialization of the communication lines is provided for the benefit of the ADM-3A. Without this delay the first few characters transmitted by the monitor upon wake-up are garbage. This is due to the fact that the ADM-3A (on a system reset) doesn't know where the first start bit of the first character is. Upon successful completion of the above tasks the monitor transmits the banner message to the ADM-3A in confirmation of the fact that the monitor and communication link (at least in the transmit mode) works.

Register Bookkeeping

The code contained in this section [00F1-0104] provides for the tidy maintenance of the machine status, and breakpoint address and code. This section of code is executed each time a pseudo software-interrupt ('FF') is encountered in program execution. This command may be due to a breakpoint entered by the user, or from a lost program's attempt to execute empty address space.

Since the code 'FF' is nothing more than a fast subroutine call, the program counter has been pushed onto the stack. The monitor assumes that the execution of the 'FF' was due to a user-supplied breakpoint. The address pushed onto the stack is that of the next sequential instruction. The breakpoint code, 'FF,' had been substituted for the program opcode. It is necessary to decrement the pushed program counter [00F1-00F3] so that a return will be executed to the correct location, and to remove the old breakpoint code (ie. 'FF'), replace it with the old opcode, and remove the pointer [0102-0104].

The remaining portion of code in this section [00F4-0101] saves the machine status onto the stack. All registers with the exception of the 'R' and 'I' registers are pushed onto the stack. This allows a terminated program's registers to be examined with or without alteration. In fact, the program is such that it can be restarted with the exact register configuration as was present prior to its interruption.

Command Input and Execution: Command Input Mode.

A properly executing monitor now displays a cursor [0105-0108], '>', at this time as a signal that the monitor is ready to accept a command instruction [0109-010B]. The monitor then tries to match the entered command to one of those present in the command table [010C-0121]. If a match is made with any but the last command, the address of the desired routine is obtained and program execution begins at that point [011B-011F]. If the input

command is the last command in the table (the carriage return), the command input process repeats itself [0120-0121]. If no match is found, an error message ('???') is displayed and the ADM-3A bell sounds [0122-0127]. The process then continues with a command input.

Description of Individual Routines

MEMCHG allows the user to view a byte of memory and, if so desired, change its contents. The routine accepts a four⁺ hex digit address* followed by a carriage return [0128-012A]. If for any reason the address supplied is invalid then the routine is terminated, an error message displayed ('???'), the bell sounded, and command returned to the command input routine [012B-012D].

If the supplied address is a valid address, then the address is displayed (followed by a '>'), and the present contents of said address [0131-0142]. The routine then accepts data [0143-0147]. Any key on the keyboard is accepted, but invalid hex digits cause a termination of the routine in an error state (ie. error termination) [0153-0155]. The exceptions to this are the line feed (this means 'keep the present contents the same and advance onto the next sequential memory location') [014F-0152, 015E-0163], the 'S' (this means 'stop the routine and continue with the command input') [014A-014E], or the carriage return preceded by two valid hex digits [0148-0149, 0156-015D or 0156-0163]. This last condition causes the routine to try to write this data to the supplied memory address [0159]. If the write is successful then

* Only the last four digits are retained as the address.

the routine continues at the next sequential memory address. If not (such as a write to EPROM), the routine error terminates.

GOPROG [0164-017F] causes a four⁺ hex digit address to be input. Program execution begins at the specified address. All registers which had been saved are recovered prior to the start of program execution at the specified address. The address is terminated with a carriage return. An invalid starting address causes the routine to error terminate.

REGLOK displays the saved machine status. All registers which had been previously pushed onto the stack are displayed. Registers are displayed in groups of four nibbles at a time. Each pass through the loop [01CA-01E0] causes one of these four-nibble values to be displayed. The stack pointer is obtained in the first statement of the routine [01BD-01C0] and is displayed in the first time around the loop [01CA-01E0]. The value displayed is the current location of the stack pointer. It points to the last filled system stack location.

COPY implements a block copy. The four hex nibble source address is input as the "From? " address [01E1-01E7]. The four hex nibble destination address is input as the "To? " address [01EE-01F4]. The four hex digit length of the string is input as the "Length? " [01FB-0201]. If any of the above are invalid the routine error terminates [01E8-01E9 or 01F5-01F6 or 0202-0203, 020F-0213]. Each operand is stored temporarily on the stack [01ED, 01FA]. The short trailing routine [020F-0213] cleans-up the stack if an error termination occurs.

RESTAR performs the same function as GOPROG except the address at which the program starts execution is implicitly known on the stack. This permits this routine to implement a RET as a jump to the program. This routine is primarily used to restart a program which has been interrupted by a breakpoint.

MEMVUE allows the user to view a block of memory. The starting address of the block is input as zero or more hex nibbles [0223-022B]. This is the only routine that assumes an address of less than four hex nibbles is valid. The program segment assumes leading zeros. The starting address is terminated with a comma [022C-022D]. Any other terminal is invalid, and, along with an input of an invalid hex character, causes an error termination of the routine [022E-0230].

The routine continues with the input of four⁺ hex digits representing the ending address of the view block [0234-0236]. This address terminates with a carriage return. All other invalid hex entries cause the routine to abort with an error condition [0237-0239].

Output is formatted such that the starting address of a line appears as four hex digits on the right of the screen [023F-0247]. These are followed by a space [0248-024A]. The data bytes are arranged as two hex nibbles and are separated by a space [0248-0264]. The first line of data continues until an address with an 'F' as the least significant nibble is output [025E-0262]. The program then outputs a carriage return/line feed and begins a new line (starting with the starting address of that line) [0261-0262,

023F-0247]. This process continues until the last data byte is output, at which time the routine returns to the command input section [0255-025D].

BRKPT allows the user to remove any pending breakpoints [0265-0267] and enter a new breakpoint [0268-027D]. The latter is done by inputting a four⁺ valid hex digit as the breakpoint address [0268-026A]. This terminates with a carriage return. (Any other non-hex digit input causes the routine to terminate in an error state [026B-026D].) This address is stored in a specific location [BREAKA:=07F8-07F9]. The routine fetches the opcode at the breakpoint address [0271] and stores it at a specific location [CODE:=07F7]. A pseudo software interrupt, 'FF', is inserted at the breakpoint address [0278-027A]. Command returns to the command input section [027B-027D].

Subroutine Descriptions

{Author's note:

Each subroutine is documented in the assembly listing as to its register expectations. If specific information with regard to registers utilized and disturbed is required, consult the assembly listing for more information.

Each subroutine, unlike the in-line code, may be freely used by the programmer in order to ease the programming responsibility. This is especially true with regard to input and output. It is not necessary for the user to rewrite the I/O routines.}

OUTPUT transmits the block of ASCII data starting from the

address specified by the HL register until bit seven of the data is found set. The data byte which has bit seven set is sent prior to its being tested. This routine is used throughout the monitor to display messages to the user. (It may be invoked through the execution of a RST 30H ('F7') command.)

REMOVE removes a pending breakpoint by restoring the old opcode to its original location [0287-028D] and forcing the breakpoint pointer (BREAKA) to point to page zero [028E-028F]. All of page zero in this monitor is occupied by EPROM. A write to EPROM, that which occurs when the RESET point is entered, does not affect the system.

OUT4, OUT4A, and OUT2 are complicated routines to output to the terminal either two (OUT2) or four (OUT4 and OUT4A) nibbles from either the HL register pair (OUT4), the memory locations FIX and FIX+1 (OUT4A), or memory location FIX+1 (OUT2). The routine incorporates a hex to ASCII conversion [029C-02A8]. This routine is useful for displaying a register, register pair, or four nibble data input via the HILOW4 subroutine or any other routine which leaves the display data in memory locations FIX and FIX+1.

HILOW4 and HILOW2 allow the user to input either four or two hex nibbles and store them in FIX and FIX+1, or FIX+1. If HILOW2 is used, the E register contains four minus the number of characters desired as input. In the case of its traditional utilization, this value is two. HILOW4 does the initializing for the user [02AE-02AF].

The routines request a character [02B1-02B3]. This character

is tested to see if it is the terminal carriage return [02B4-02B7]. If a match is made, the routine outputs a carriage return and line feed, and checks to see if enough characters were input [02B6-02B7, 02D4-02DC]. If an insufficient number of characters is input or an invalid input occurs then the routine exits with the carry flag set [02DB-02DC, 02DE-02DF].

In order to achieve an ASCII to hex conversion, a table lookup is performed [02B8-02C4]. If no match is made, the routine error terminates [02C0-02C2, 02C5-02C6, 02DE-02DF]. When a match is found, the ASCII to hex conversion is performed [02C7-02C8], and the nibble is rotated into the buffer specified by FIX and FIX+1 [02C9-02D1]. Execution continues with a character input [02D2-02D3, 02B1].

LOOKUP performs a table lookup to determine the timing constant for data transmission [02E1-02F0]. It also initializes a counter for the purpose of the UART timing loops [02F4-02F6]. The speed bits are wired to bits one thru four (LSB:=0) of the second parallel port. This port is read [02E1-02E3] and the data bits are masked [02E4]. The effective address of the valid table location is calculated through the addition of the offset provided by the speed bits from PORT2 and the start of the lookup table provided by CONST [02E6-02EC]. The effective address is used to load the table value into the HL register and the memory locations SCRTCH and SCRTCH+1 [02ED-02F3]. Finally, the routine initializes the DE register to a value used in the UART I/O routines [04F4-04F6].

XMITER outputs a single seven bit ASCII character located in accumulator A upon entry. This routine causes extensive damage to any data located in the alternate register set. This and RECEIV are the only monitor routines that do so.

The NSC800 first makes a request to send [02FA-02FE]. It waits until the ADM-3A responds with a clear to send [02FF-0305]. The NSC800 obtains the timing constants required for the data transmission [0306-0308]. Data, starting with a start bit, is serially output on D0 [030F-0323]. Three stop bits are output at the end of the character [0324-0341]. The subroutine leaves the communication bits in the safe, 'FF,' state [0342-0343]. (For more information see Figure B-4.)

RECEIV is responsible for the handshaking and reception necessary to obtain data. The ADM-3A makes a request to send to the NSC800 [0348-034C]. If this is not done, the monitor program gets hung-up in an infinite loop.

The monitor prepares the necessary constants for later use [034F-0357]. The first delay utilized is one half a bit length [0353-0354]. All other delays are one bit length.

The NSC800 tells the ADM-3A that it is ready to receive a data character and waits for the start bit [0358-0364]. This is another place where the program can get hung-up in an infinite loop if problems arise in the system. After the start bit is detected, the program delays one half a bit length and tests for the continuation of the start bit [0365-0371]. This allows the monitor to detect a false start on the data transmission line.

The data line is sampled at intervals of one bit length from the successful detection of the middle of the start bit [0374-0387]. Data is shifted into accumulator A. This routine contains a number of dummy statements which effect a time delay in order to mate the timing to that of XMITER.

Two stop bits are expected [0388-03A0]. Should either one or both of these stop bits be in error, the routine outputs the appropriate error message [03A6-03BF] (see Figure B-4).

Half duplex operation of the ADM-3A is expected. The concluding section of the routine echoes a received character to the ADM-3A for verification [03C3-03C6]. This is a desirable result in that a nonresponsive keyboard on the ADM-3A can be most often diagnosed as a lost program on the NSC800 board.

UART Timing Parameters

An integral part of the software UART is the timing parameters stored in memory. Much care has been taken to provide for the most accurate balance of sample times in transmission (XMITER) and reception (RECEIV) of serial data. The maximum data transmission and reception rates are limited by the uncertainty in the input test loops in the XMITER and RECIEV routines, and by the maximum serial error permitted by either the ADM-3A or the NSC800. The latter error has usually been defined as one half bit length over a data word. When the former error is greater than or equal to the latter error the software UART fails. Another error occurs in the timing delay loop allowed in the software. This loop can

only be adjused in groups of 21 T cycles. At fast rates of transfer this is insufficient precision to allow a reliable transfer.

Within the above restrictions the formula for the determination of the timing table constants is:

$$T = 65539.619 - F / (21 * B)$$

where T = Decimal number in the table (+/- 1),

B = Baud rate of data transfer (bits / second),

and F = System clock frequency (hertz).

{The above equation may be used to alter the system clock rate and still maintain data transfer. The user must place the hex value of this constant in the appropriate location of the lookup table which starts at location CONST. It may also be desirable to place this table somewhere in RAM so that dynamic alteration of its values may happened in real time. In this circumstance it is necessary to initialize the RAM table in the initialization section of the monitor so that the monitor always wakes up in some predetermined state.}

ADM-3A Configuration

The internal configuration of the ADM-3A must be as follows:

Cursor control:	ON
Local	: ON
103	: OFF
202	: OFF
Code	: OFF (Secondary)
EXT	: OFF
EOT	: OFF

Table 1.

The external configuration of the ADM-3A must be as follows:

RS232	
HDX	
Bit 8	: 1
Parity	: INH
Stop	: 2
Data	: 8

Table 2.

NSC800 Board <=> NorthStar Horizon Interface

After the monitor was written and debugged it was a natural progression to interface the NSC800 board to the NorthStar Horizon through the second serial port on the NorthStar. The NorthStar Horizon has the necessary mass storage to hold the lengthy assembly listings necessary for any serious program development on the NSC800 system. The CP/M operating system supports many useful programs for program development. These include the editors ED, EDIT and WordStar. Software debugging of 8080 programs implemented on the NSC800 system can be done through the Dynamic Debugging Tool (DDT) utility. The NorthStar assemblers, ZASM (a Z80 assembler) and ASM (an 8080 assembler), provide paper tape punch format object code that is easily downloaded to the NSC800 through this interface. Later an emulation of the NSC800 monitor was coded so that the NorthStar can be utilized in much the same fashion that the NSC800 monitor is (see Appendix E).

Hardware Description

Due to the careful design of the NSC800 monitor no additional integrated circuits are required to interface the NSC800 to the NorthStar Horizon. The only piece of special hardware is a specially designed RS232 connector. Since the 8251 UART employed in the NorthStar architecture does not support the secondary channels utilized in the NSC800 <=> ADM-3A interface, it is necessary to route these handshake lines to appropriate points on

the NorthStar connector. If the lines are left dangling (as was done on the first draft of the interface cable) inconsistent operation occurs.

The only other pieces of hardware required by the interface are jumper configurations internal to the NorthStar. These jumpers control the baud rate of data transfer, and the location of the handshake lines on the DB25 connector located on the back on the NorthStar Horizon. The latter configuration was specified by Dr. M.S.P. Lucas as being compatible with the Multiprogrammer Interface designed here at Kansas State. NorthStars are utilized by the Kansas State University Department of Electrical Engineering for various projects dealing with the said Multiprogrammer. At any time the author's NorthStar may be required for such a purpose. It is easier to keep that connector than to keep changing it when the need arises.

NSC800 <=> NorthStar Horizon Patch Cable

NSC800 pin number	NorthStar Horizon pin number
1-----	1
2-----	3
3-----	2
4-----	5
11-----	6
12-----	20

Table 3.

NorthStar Horizon Second Serial Header Configuration

1-11	2-16
3-15	4-13
5-12	6-NC
7-8	9-10
12-NC	

Table 4.Software Description

NORTH.ASM is an 8080A-based program to interface the NSC800 board monitor (version 1.8⁺) to the second serial port of the NorthStar Horizon. The program allows the user to specify an input object file (type: xxxxxxxx.HEX or xxxxxxxx.OBJ) as an input file for downloading to the NSC800. Bidirectional communication is established between the terminal on the NorthStar and the NSC800 board.

All characters input from the keyboard are sent to the NSC800 except for certain special characters. The ESCape (^[]) resets the beginning of file pointer and inputs the specified input file to the NSC800 via its monitor memory change ('M') command. CNTRL-C (^C) causes the interface program to terminate and control to return to the CP/M operating system. If the interface routine is in the midst of a download, this command is sometimes ignored.

This program was written in 8080 assembly code because of the difficulty with which file I/O is accomplished under CP/M. The code for obtaining a byte of code from a specified file is based

upon that used in the DUMP.ASM utility provided with CP/M. Rather than convert this code to Z80 mnemonics it was easier for the author to copy the code and add to it.

The first ten bytes of code [0100-0109] do the bookkeeping for the routine. The stack pointer is loaded into the HL register [0100-0103] and stored in a specific location for later use [0104-0106]. The last address stored on the system stack before it executes a user program is the return point to the operating system. The program initializes its stack pointer to spare RAM [0107-0109].

The system initialization continues. Both serial ports are reconfigured for program use [010A-0122]. After reconfiguring, the UART lines are allowed to settle so that devices on the lines obtain clean data transmission [0123-0125]. {This initialization will cause some problems with other programs which utilize the second serial port. It is suggested that the reset button on the NorthStar be engaged after each use of this program.}

An operational program is signalled by a sign-on message at this time [0126-012E]. This message provides documentation as to the purpose and commands available on this program. This is the only time that this is available to the user.

Under normal operating conditions the program requires that an input file be specified for downloading purposes. A check is made to see if the file open is performed without error [012F-0131]. If no error is detected then the program continues normally [0132-0136]. The file pointer is initialized and the

program enters the input polling routine [015A-0165].

Should an error occur, the operator has the option of continuing operation or terminating the program [0137-0159, 0166...]. This section provides an appropriate prompt for the user in order that he know that a file open error has occurred and that the program may or may not be terminated at this time. If the appropriate response to the question is received, the program terminates.

The input polling routine gives equal priority to both the terminal and the NSC800 [0166-0178]. The status of the UART for each device is checked to determine if the input buffer is full. A service routine for each device was written for each of these occurrences (Terminal: IN0, NSC800: IN1). Any characters sent by the NSC800 are delivered to the terminal without alteration [0190-019C]. Characters sent by the terminal are tested against certain control characters and if a match is made, the appropriate action is taken [0179-18F].

CINE tries 255 times to read a character from the NSC800 UART buffer [019D-01BA]. Between each try is a time delay [01A4-01A6]. This routine is designed so that if a transmission error occurs, the interface program will not hang-up in an infinite loop waiting for a transmission which will never occur. When data is received it is sent to the terminal [01AF-01BA].

XMIT is a general purpose output routine for data transfer. Data is placed in accumulator B and the number of the output device is placed in accumulator A. The routine determines if the

appropriate output buffer is empty [01BB-01C0] before outputting the data. Transmission of data to the terminal is as simple as loading the appropriate output buffer with the data [01C6-01C9]. Utilization of this type of routine affords the option of designing a complicated transmission routine to send data to the NSC800 [01CA-01E7]. The data is manually transferred to the NSC800 with handshaking by the routine. {Note: This is a place where the program might get hung-up in an infinite loop. Also, because of its nonresponsive nature, data may be lost here.}

DELAYS provides a delay for various routines through the use of nested delay loops [01E8-01F8]. This routine is used to make the NorthStar appear slower than the NSC800 with respect to data transfer. With respect to the not-completely responsive handshaking utilized in this interface, this is necessary.

OST checks the status of the specified output buffer to see if the buffer is full [01F9-020D]. This routine, like XMIT, utilizes accumulator A as an index to the required device. If the value of accumulator is one then the specified device is the NSC800. For any other value of accumulator A, the specified device is the terminal.

NUM determines the number of data bytes on a line of paper tape format file. The length in bytes is always the next two bytes immediately following a colon, ":", in the object file [020E-0215]. {Note: If the specified input file is not of type xxxxxxxx.HEX or xxxxxxxx.OBJ then this search will cause extreme difficulty with respect to data transfer and possible failure of

the NorthStar system.} This length is the ASCII-hex length with a value in the most significant nibble of zero to nine inclusive. This double byte ASCII value is converted into a valid hex length for later use [0216-022E].

Data transfer is achieved through the utilization of the NorthStar as a fast and accurate operator of the NSC800 monitor. The NorthStar emulates a user in the modify memory mode of operation. CMD provides this emulation. The format employed is mated to that of the NSC800 monitor, ie. M<starting address><cr> [0230-0256]. Two bytes used by the paper tape format but not by the author are also skipped in order to leave the file pointer at the first data byte of the paper tape format line [0259-025E]. The routine also provides for the reception of the lengthy NSC800 monitor response to the memory modify command [025F-0269].

OUTT outputs the number of bytes of data specified by the contents of accumulator B from the input file to the NSC800 monitor [026C-025B]. This routine is used to obtain the transfer of a record of data. No error checking is done by the routine. If an error occurs in the transfer and the NSC800 monitor detects same by outputting an error code, the routine has no method of error recovery. {Note: If the bell sounds for any reason other than an end of transfer, it is due to an error and the user should type a carriage return to terminate the data transfer.} The routine does, however, wait for and obtain the NSC800 response to each line of a command.

OUTPUT is used for cursor positioning. It outputs a line

feed and a carriage return to the terminal [02B6-02C4]. It is not used very much by later versions of the program. The routine was mostly used in early versions of the program when user prompts were few.

The main routines for file data transfer are XMFILE and DONEMG. XMFILE sets up the input file [02CE-02D0] and flags an error if necessary [02D1-02D5]. Termination of a data transfer (at an end of record) in the middle of a transfer is done by hitting any key on the terminal keyboard [02D6-02E7]. Transfer of records of data continues until a length of zero on a record is obtained by NUM [02E8-02F9].

FINIS is the routine to terminate the program and restore status to that expected by CP/M [02FA-0301]. The operating system's stack pointer is restored. Said stack pointer contains the address of the operating system as the last address pushed onto the stack.

ERR prints a string of ASCII characters to the terminal [02C5-02CD]. The appropriate CP/M macro is utilized. Termination of the ASCII string is done through the detection of a dollar sign, '\$'.

GNB reads a byte of the specified input file. It is taken from the DUMP.ASM utility of the CP/M operating system. {The author does not profess to completely understand how this routine works. A minimal knowledge of its operation was obtained from the comments included in the code.} The routine tries a file read through the appropriate CP/M macro [0308-0312]. If the read

fails, the appropriate error message is displayed on the terminal and the routine exits with the carry flag set [0313-0328]. Data in CP/M is mapped from the disk space to an 80H buffer in real memory. The real memory address is obtained through a complex calculation involving the disk address [0329-0334]. Bit seven is always reset on a file read (this implies that the file must be ASCII data) [0335-0337].

SETUP [0339-0345] and DISKR [0346-0354] are two utility routines provided for file setup and reading respectively. Both utilize CP/M macros in order to achieved the desired result. They are first presented in the CP/M utility DUMP.ASM.

Design Limitations

Data transmission from the NSC800 to the NorthStar is a not-completely responsive transmission. Design of a completely responsive interface is beyond the scope of this work. In order to eliminate any potential problems, time delays were added to the NorthStar software in order to make it seem slower than the NSC800. Fast transmission rates to the terminal are employed in order that the XMIT routine to the terminal will not hang-up the NorthStar processor for a long period of time. This condition will cause an overrun on the second serial input port.

CP/M is a difficult operating system for file I/O. Documentation provided by the manufacturer[8] is somewhat confusing and presents few examples. For this reason no uploading is designed into the system. Downloading is achieved only through

the use of preexisting routines obtained from the DUMP.ASM utility. If a high level language had been available on the operating system, it would have made the file I/O much neater and have provided extended capabilities for the system.

Application Example: Widrow LMS Algorithm

The tapped-delay line (or transversal filter) as shown in Figure 3 is utilized for various signal processing applications including that of intruder detection. The filter's purpose is that of input signal decorrelation. The weights use previous values of the input signal to predict the current input signal via a linear approximation. The difference between the expected and the actual signal is the output error. A closed loop configuration is utilized where the output error is fed back to the processing stage for weight modification. This modification technique uses a least mean squares technique (LMS) for output error magnitude minimization.

In an intruder detection application the weights adapt to the statistics of the input signal and use these to linearly predict the output. The filter adapts to input noise of sufficiently low frequencies without great variations in error output. (Most noise sources in a real application are of this nature due to the low-pass filter effect of the Earth.) An intruder passing close to the input transducer produces a brief change in the statistics of the input signal. This brief change tends to cause a relatively large fluctuation in the output error signal. If this output signal is monitored (either in hardware by a threshold detector, or by a human operator) an intruder might be detected by large variations in the output, Q , after the filter has a chance to adjust to the input signal's statistics. (Figure 4 shows a flowchart of the utilized algorithm.)

A practical system for intruder detection is portable and has a relatively large input bandwidth. Portability means the system is able to be run with a battery. A CMOS microprocessor system fills this criterion but, up to a few years ago, CMOS technology was too slow to provide sufficient bandwidth to satisfy the second criterion. The P²CMOS technology of the NSC800 is a viable candidate to satisfy both of the above criteria.

The board developed by Cody[1] was an attempt to satisfy the first criterion. It was this author's intention to utilize Cody's board to satisfy the second--high speed. With this intention in mind this author modified and time-compacted programs developed by Nickel[2] and Cody[1]. This author also performed tests to determine board power consumption as a function of system clock frequency while the system was running WIDROW16.DWG with a sine wave input modulated by a sawtooth wave (with a period of approximately one second). The range of the resulting system input waveform was between approximately 0.2 Hertz and 100. Hertz. Resulting data points exhibited only short-term stability (ie. the program would not necessarily run under the specified conditions for long periods of time without failing). (For more information see Appendix G.)

Wiener solution convergence of the LMS algorithm is dependent upon the input and data manipulation precision employed within the algorithm. Nowhere could a study be found that discussed the necessary precision for an application of this nature. Lower precision data manipulation yields larger filter bandwidth, but

implies slower Wiener convergence.

For these reasons two versions of the Cody and Nickel Widrow programs were coded and tested on the author's development system. The first employs eight bits of ADC input and eight by eight multiplies in all equations requiring a multiply. The second employs twelve bits of ADC input and sixteen by sixteen multiplies. Both retain sixteen bits for each generated error and weight. Timing characteristics of these two versions are presented in Tables 5 and 6 below.

One of the limiting factors in the time per iteration is the time required to do a signed multiply. In the original version of this algorithm[1,2] the multiplies were performed in software. Each software multiply (in a subroutine format) required approximately 147.25 microseconds at 4.0 MHz system clock [1: 50, Table 4.1]. The hardware version utilized by Cody (in a subroutine) required 70.5 microseconds [1: 51, Table 4.2]. This author ignored traditional methods of subroutine usage and forced the routine to in-line code. Such techniques allow the author to perform each eight by eight signed multiply on the NSC800 board in 41.75 microseconds (see Appendix F for program listings of said multiply algorithms and assumptions). {Author's note: All of the above time specifications are for eight by eight bit signed multiplies on the NSC800 board. Similar comparisons may be made for sixteen by sixteen bit signed multiplies.}

Software Timing Analysis

Program Name	WIDLNG8.DWG	WIDROW16.DWG
Precision ¹	8/8/16	12/16/16
Timings ²		
Data Acquisition	113	139
Compute G(M)	4779	5723
Compute E(M)	134	148
Update B(M,K)	6671	6811
Block Move	1453	1453
Form/Output Q(M)	366	389
Total Time ²	13516	14663

Table 5.

Notes:

¹ Format is input bits/multiply bits/retained data bits.

² Units of worst case clock ("T") cycles per iteration.

Execution Speeds *

System Clock	Min. Vcc	Program Name	
		WIDLNG8.DWG	WIDROW16.DWG
1.0 MHz.	5.0 Volts	73.99 sps	68.20 sps
2.0 MHz.	5.0 Volts	147.97 sps	136.40 sps
2.5 MHz.	5.0 Volts	184.97 sps	170.50 sps
2.7 MHz.	5.0 Volts	199.76 sps	184.14 sps
3.6 MHz.	6.0 Volts	266.35 sps	245.52 sps
4.1 MHz.	7.0 Volts	303.34 sps	279.62 sps

Table 6.

* Note: Execution Speeds can be formed by dividing the System Clock Frequency by the "T" cycles per iteration found in the last column of Table 5 above. Execution Speeds are based on a worst case set of conditions. As of 7-1-82 the 4.0 MHz. (at five volts) version of the NSC800 was unavailable to the author. National Semiconductor claims[11: 4-9, Figure 4-10] that the current version of the NSC800 will operate at 4.0 MHz and 10 volts supply. The samples obtained by the author would not operate on Cody's board above 7.0 volts Vcc. Certain samples would not operate above 6.0 Volts. This difference has lead the author to believe that the CPU was the cause of the failure. This is by no means conclusive evidence that the CPU is the cause. The available processors would run for limited periods of time at all speeds and voltages specified in the above table.

$$G(M) = \sum_{k=1}^{16} B(K,M) * F(M-K) \quad E(M) = G(M) - F(M)$$

$$B(K,M+1) = \mu * B(K,M) + v * E(M) * F(M-K)$$

$$Q(M) = \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{16} E(M-16) \right\}^2$$

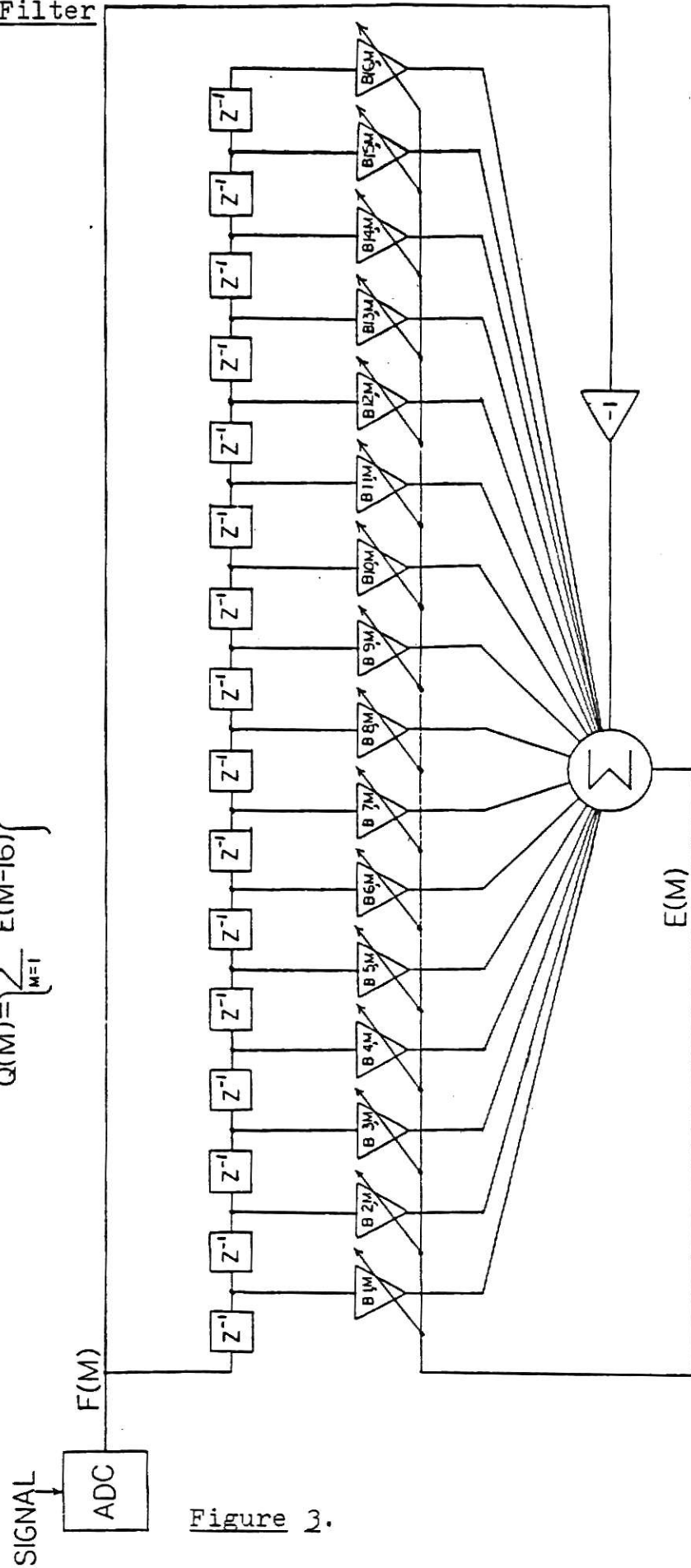
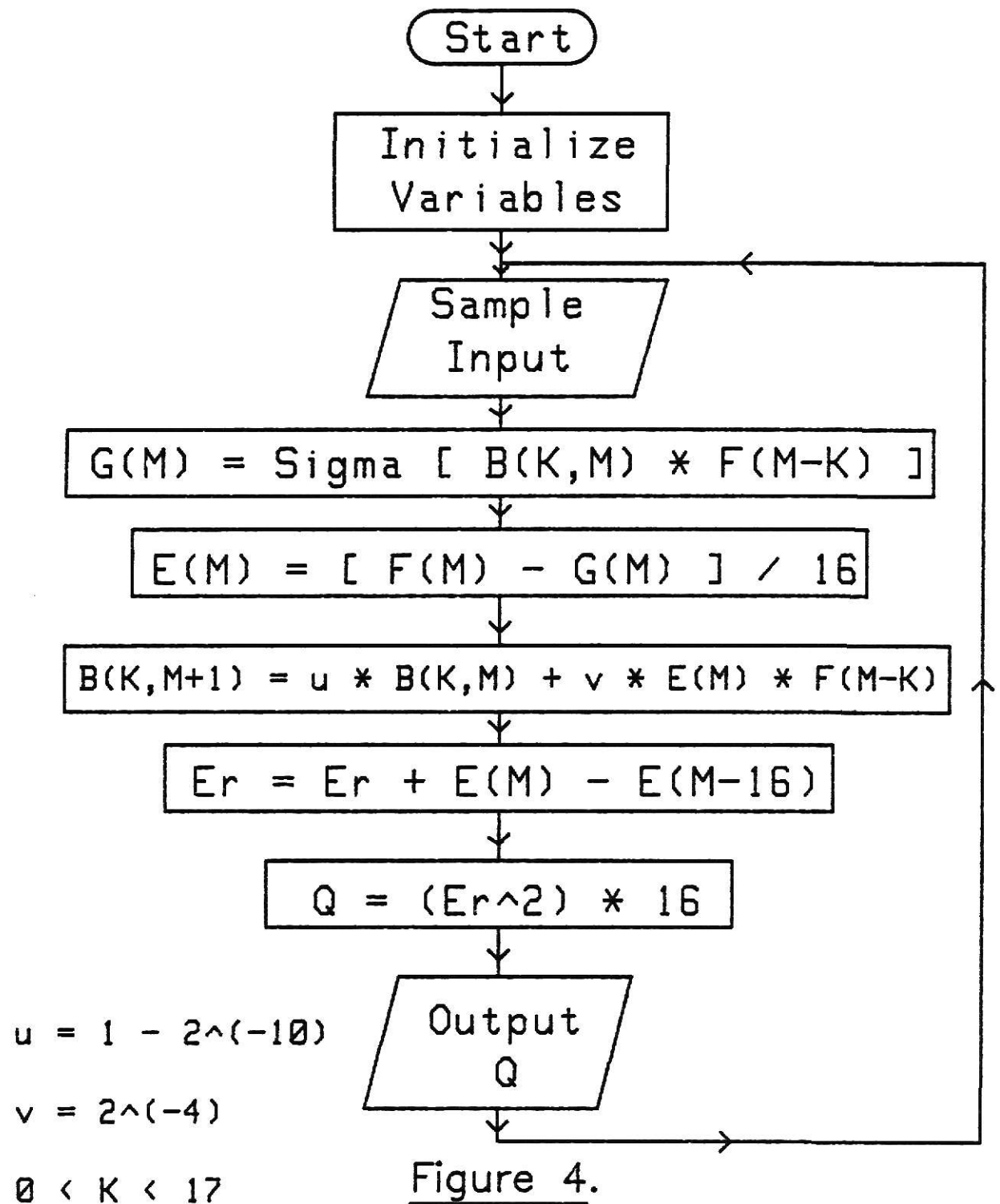


Figure 3.



Conclusions

In spite of the inconvenience of not having upload capabilities, the NSC800 development system dramatically reduced turnaround time when writing software for the user. Cody had only been able to obtain 194 sps at 4.0 MHz [1: Table 4.2] with an 8/8/16 format and a hardware multiply. This author was able to obtain 295.95 sps under the same operating conditions. This represents a 52.6% increase in filter bandwidth!

Writing this software on the NorthStar Horizon with its associated assemblers and editors encouraged the author to write assembly code with comments more so than hand assembly would. The ability to automatically program the memory of the NSC800 board not only eased the user's job, but increased reliability (especially with long programs).

The system allowed the author to dramatically reduce the cycle time required for the Widrow LMS algorithm. Because of the rapid turnaround time and the disk facilities available on the NorthStar, the author was encouraged to experiment with time compaction techniques that would normally have been overlooked due to programmer time limitations on the Cody[1] system.

In order to make the system more user-oriented it is suggested that the not-completely responsive handshake on the NSC800 <=> NorthStar data link be upgraded to a completely responsive link. This will allow the user to use a 300 baud terminal with the NorthStar. Since these are readily available at Kansas State University this would allow the NSC800 board to be a

good tool for student use (provided that the equipment could be mounted in a suitable container).

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank SANDIA National Laboratories for their support of this project. A special word of thanks is extended to Richard Wayne without whose special talents the author would have been unable to obtain some of the integrated circuits utilized on the NSC800 system. The author would like to extend thanks to Dr. D.H. Lenhert, John Bartholomew, and Daniel Schowengerdt for their help with the "little" and the "not so little" problems that the author encountered during his work with the NSC800 system. Appreciation is extended to Dr. James H. Tracey and Dr. Kenneth Conrow for their work as committee members. Finally, the author would like to thank Dr. M.S.P. Lucas who served as the author's major advisor and provided a great deal of assistance.

References

1. M. Cody, An Evaluation of the NSC800 8-Bit Microprocessor for Digital Signal Processing Applications, A Master's Report, Kansas State University, 1981.
2. D. Nickel, An Evaluation of Various Microprocessor Implementations of an Adaptive Digital Predictor for Intrusion Detection, A Master's Report, Kansas State University, 1979.
3. Texas Instruments, The TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, Dallas, Texas, 1976.
4. National Semiconductor, Interface Databook, Santa Clara, California, 1978.
5. RCA, CDP1800-Series IC Products, Somerville, New Jersey, 1982.
6. Pacific Cyber/Metrix, Inc., Operating Manual for Model 660 EPROM Programmer, Second Printing, San Ramon, California, Document 660-01, May 1978.
7. North Star, HORIZON Computer System Manual, Revision 1, Berkeley, California, 1978.
8. North Star, HORIZON System Software Manual Addendum, Revision 2.1, Berkeley, California, July 1980.
9. Lifeboat Associates, Manual Z80 Development Package, New York, New York, 1980.
10. Lear Siegler, Inc., ADM-3A Interactive Display Terminal Operator's Handbook, 1975.
11. National Semiconductor, NSC800 Microprocessor Family Handbook, 1981.
12. Nasir Ahmed and R. J. Fogler, On an Adaptive Lattice Predictor and a Related Application, Kansas State University.
13. B. Widrow, et al., Stationary and Nonstationary Learning Characteristics of the Adaptive LMS Filter, Proc. IEEE, Volume 64, Page 1151, August 1976.

APPENDIX A: NorthStar Horizon <=> Model 660 CMOS EPROM Programmer Interface

The author desired easy programming of long programs located in object format on the NorthStar Horizon disk. Hand input of data was slow and subject to human error. Such data had to be separated into nibble format for input. Programming time was much longer than the author could allow.

Hardware Block Diagram

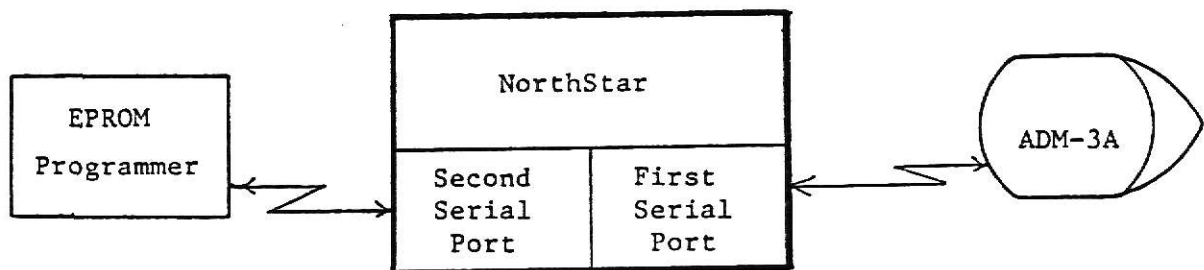


Figure A-1.

Hardware Configuration

Minimal hardware is required for this interface. The only additional piece of hardware is the connector cable from the second serial port of the NorthStar to the EPROM programmer. Internal jumpers of the NorthStar are specified, along with the switch settings on the bottom of the PC/M Model 660 CMOS EPROM Programmer.

DB25 Connector Configuration

NorthStar	Programmer
1-----	1
2-----	3
3-----	2
7-----	7

Table A-1.Northstar Horizon Second Serial Header Configuration

1-11	2-16
3-15	4-13
5-12	6-NC
7-8	9-10
12-NC	

Table A-2.PC/M Model 660 CMOS EPROM Programmer Switch Settings

S1:	ON (6653)
S2:	OFF (terminal)
S3:	OFF (master PROM)
S4:	Don't care
S5:	ON => 9600 Baud
S6:	ON => 2400 Baud*
S7:	ON => 300 Baud
S6 & S7:	ON => 110 Baud

Table A-3.

* Utilized by the test system.

Software Description

PROMP4.ASM, in terms of software, was designed from NORTH.ASM described in the text. Most of the software description can be taken from that of NORTH.ASM. Only the differences are highlighted in this appendix.

Unlike NORTH.ASM, PROMP4.ASM has two methods of loading the data buffer. A ^L (CNTRL-L) loads the specified file's lower nibbles into the E-P buffer. A ^H (CNTRL-H or backspace) loads the high nibbles. This distinction is necessary due to the nibble nature of 6653 EPROMs.

At any time the user may request a file reset by typing a ^R (CNTRL-R). This was more useful in earlier versions where a file reset was required each time either the low or high bytes were to be programmed. In the newer revisions this is unnecessary.

PROMP4.ASM requires that an input file be specified when the program is started. If immediate mode is exclusively used, a dummy file must still be specified. Such a file is PROMP4.COM.

An interruption, ie. any key closure, during a file transfer terminates the program. Recovery is accomplished by restarting the program from the beginning. This is done to somewhat protect the EPROM from possible damage due to the appearance of erroneous characters usually accompanied by an error termination.

{Author's note: For more information on commands available in the immediate mode of operation of the E-P, see its manual[6].}

Wire and connect all headers and connectors as specified in the hardware description and Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3. The parts necessary for the connector specified under Table A-1 are a male to male DB25 connection with four wires. (Remember to connect the terminal on the RIGHT serial port and the E-P on the LEFT serial port of the NorthStar.) The header from Table A-2 is a sixteen pin DIP header with wires soldered as specified. The switches are located on the bottom of the programmer.

Write, edit, and assemble a source program under the CP/M operating system. An object file of type xxxxxxxx.OBJ* or xxxxxxxx.HEX* must be created (or an appropriate dummy file substituted therefor). {It is assumed that the user can accomplish this without further instructions from this source, and that the user is relatively familiar with the CP/M operating system and its utilities.} Make sure that PROMP4.COM is on the specified system disk by typing "DIR PROMP4.*<cr>". To start the program type "PROMP4 <object program name>.<extension><cr>". The program should respond with "NorthStar <=> PC/M Model 660 CMOS EPROM Programmer Interface Program" and a command summary. The terminal is now connected to the CMOS EPROM programmer in the immediate mode of operation. If this should fail to occur, check all connections (including power on all equipment) and try again.

Downloading Notes

1. All addressing is absolute. Addresses greater than 03FFH will yield unpredictable results. Modify the source code appropriately.

* "xxxxxxx" may be any user-selected CP/M file name.

2. Downloading may be terminated by typing any key during the downloading process. The program aborts under this condition.

Special Commands:

- ^C** Return to CP/M operating system.
- ^H** Load the high order nibbles of the source object code into the E-P buffer for later programming.
- ^L** Load the low order nibbles of the source object code into the E-P buffer for later programming.
- ^R** Reset the source input file.
- E** Erase check the EPROM in the socket of the E-P.
Format: "E<cr>".
- R** Read master EPROM into local buffer.
Format: "R<cr>".
- V** Verify that EPROM matches buffer contents and print out any locations that do not.
Format: "V<cr>".
- C** Complement buffer contents.
Format: "C<cr>".
- S** Set operation parameters (see manual[6]).
- D** Set carriage return delay (see manual[6]).
Format: "D mm <cr>" where mm is the delay in milliseconds that the E-P will wait before sending a character after outputting a carriage return.
- P** Program the EPROM with the buffer contents and verify that the specified EPROM's contents after the programming is the

same as that of the buffer.

Format: "P<cr>".

- I Insert data into buffer (see manual[6]).

Format: "I aaa <cr>" where aaa is the address of the insert location. Data input should be a single hex nibble terminated with a carriage return. Termination of the insert mode is achieved through the use of a double carriage return.

- T Type buffer contents from the specified starting address to the specified ending address (see manual[6]).

Format: "T sss,eee <cr>" where sss is the starting location of the view block and eee is the ending address of the view block.

- M Move the specified data block (see manual[6]).

Format: "M sss,eee,ddd <cr>" where sss is the starting address of the source location, eee is the ending address of the source location, and ddd is the destination address of the first byte of the block.

Possible Modification Suggestions

1. Adding to or Changing of the Command set may be achieved by alteration of the IN0 routine. The routine performs a sequential search of commands in this section of code. It is easy to include an extra CPI with the new command, and a JZ NEWCODE where NEWCODE is the new piece of in-line code. At the conclusion of NEWCODE the routine may either jump to CIN for acceptance of additional commands or jump to FINIS where

the program will terminate.

2. Modifying the program to work with 6654s is not so easily achieved. This requires that either the routine FILEH or FILEL and its associated jump in IN0 be eliminated. {For this example I will assume that FILEL must be modified.} Additional changes need to be made in the FILEL routine itself. These include removing the CALL GNB in codes 028F-0291H (this may be accomplished by inserting NOPs). The following section of code must be inserted after 0239H:

```
CDDF02*      CALL  GNB      ;GET LOW NIBBLE
47           MOV    B,A      ;TRANSMIT TO E-P
3E01         MVI    A,1      ;
CD8501*      CALL  XMIT      ;
```

The CALL GNB in memory locations 023A-023CH must be removed in order to complete the modification.

3. A suggested alteration, but one which will not be discussed, is that of adding a test for an E-P error condition in the middle of a file transfer and an exit from the automatic file transfer if this condition should occur.

* These addresses may relocate due to the above changes.

Sample Run*

{Author's note: All user inputs appear underlined.}

[reset]

CP/M2 on North Star disk

Double density - Quad capacity

32K vers 2.20

Copyright (C) 1980 Lifeboat Associates

A>dir a:promp4.*[cr]

A: PROMP4 ASM : PROMP4 COM

A>dir b:test.*[cr]

B: TEST BAK : TEST OBJ : TEST : TEST PRN

A>promp4 b:test.obj[cr]

NorthStar <=> PC/M Model 660 CMOS EPROM Programmer Interface Program.

Command Summary:

- ^C Return to CP/M. System Reboot.
- ^H Type out of the current input file
and program HIGH nibbles into E-P
buffer.
- ^L Type out of the current input file
and program LOW nibbles into E-P
buffer.
- ^R Reset the current input file.

[cr]

{Input by user.}

.r

{Input by user: Read empty socket.}

OK

.t 000,02F[cr]

{Input by user: Type buffer contents.}

000 > F F F F F F F F

008 > F F F F F F F F

010 > F F F F F F F F

018 > F F F F F F F F

020 > F F F F F F F F

028 > F F F F F F F F

.[H]I0000

{Input by user: Load High nibbles}

000 > D,2,0,0,F,2,0,0,D,7,0,F,4,0,D,4,0,F,5,0,D,5,0,F,6,0,D,6,0,D,2,F,

020 >

OK

.I0020

020 > 2,2,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,

02A

Done filling the EPROM buffer with file data.

.t 000,037

{Input by user: Type buffer contents.}

000 > D 2 0 0 F 2 0 0

008 > D 7 0 F 4 0 D 4

010 > 0 F 5 0 D 5 0 F

018 > 6 0 D 6 0 D 2 F

020 > 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0

028 > 0 0 F F F F F F

030 > F F F F F F F F

* Nonprintable characters appear in brackets, eg. [cr].

```
.p[cr]                                {Input by user: Program EPROM.}
000 > F D                                {Note: Socket is empty and errors
001 > F 2                                detected and printed by the E-P.}
002 > F 0
003 > F 0
005 > F 2
006 > F 0
007 > F 0
008 > F D
009 > F 7
00A > F 0
00C > F 4
00D > F 0
00E > F D
00F > F 4
010 > F 0
012 > F 5
013 > F 0
014 > F D
015 > F 5
016 > F 0
018 > F 6
019 > F 0
01A > F D
01B > F 6
01C > F 0
01D > F D
01E > F 2
020 > F 2
021 > F 2
022 > F 0
023 > F 0
024 > F 1
025 > F 0
026 > F 0
027 > F 0
028 > F 0
029 > F 0
```

```
.[L]I0000                                {Input by user: Load Low nibbles.}
000 > D,1,0,0,D,1,1,0,D,E,0,D,6,0,D,E,1,D,6,1,D,E,2,D,6,2,D,E,3,D,3,D,
020 >
OK
.I0020
020 > 3,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,2,0,
02A >
```

Done filling the EPROM buffer with file data.

```
.E                                {Input by user: Erase check empty socket}
OK
```

```
.[C]
```

A>

{END OF SAMPLE RUN.}

Test Program Print Listing

SD SYSTEMS Z80 ASSEMBLER PAGE 0001

ADDR	CODE	SIMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
		0001 ;	Dwight W. Gordon	6-15-82
		0002 ;	Kansas State University	
		0003 ;	Department of Electrical Engineering	
		0004 ;	Seaton Hall	
		0005 ;	Manhattan, Kansas 66506	
		0006 ;		
		0007 ;	This program is a simple test of the programming	
		0008 ;	mode of the PROMP4.ASM program.	
		0009 ;		
		0010	PSECT	ABS
		0012	NAME	TEST
>0000		0013	ORG	0000H
0000	DD210000	0014	LD	IX,0000H
0004	FD210100	0015	LD	IY,0001H
0008	DD7E00	0016	LD	A,(IX)
000B	FD4600	0017	LD	B,(IY)
000E	DD4E01	0018	LD	C,(IX+1)
0011	FD5601	0019	LD	D,(IY+1)
0014	DD5E02	0020	LD	E,(IX+2)
0017	FD6602	0021	LD	H,(IY+2)
001A	DD6E03	0022	LD	L,(IX+3)
001D	DD23	0023	INC	IX
001F	FD23	0024	INC	IY
0021	210000	0025	LD	HL,0000H
0024	110100	0026	LD	DE,0001H
0027	010200	0027	LD	BC,0002H
		0028	END	

ERRORS=0000

TEST Program Object Listing

\$TEST 05003F
:20000000DD210000FD210100DD7E00FD4600DD4E01FD5601DD5E02FD6602DD6E03DD23FDB8
:0A002000232100001101000102007D
:00000001FF

PROMP4.ASM Print Listing (ASM assembly)

```

;*****
;
;      DWIGHT W. GORDON      10-16-81
;                          REV. 5-18-82, 7-14-82
;
;      KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
;      DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
;      SEATON HALL
;      MANHATTAN, KS 66506
;
;=====
;      PROMP4 IS AN INTERFACE PROGRAM BETWEEN THE CMOS
;      EPROM PROGRAMMER (MODEL PC/M 660) AND THE NORTHSTAR
;      CP/M VERSION OF THE ZASM (LIFEBOAT) ASSEMBLER.
;      THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED SO THAT A SPECIFIED INPUT
;      FILE IS OUTPUTTED TO THE PROGRAMMER IN NIBBLE FORMAT
;      USING THE INSERT MODE OF PROGRAMMER OPERATION. ALSO,
;      THE USER MAY OPERATE THE PROGRAMMER IN THE STANDARD
;      TERMINAL OPERATIONS MODE, ISSUING ONE COMMAND AT A TIME.
;      SEE PROGRAMMER USER'S MANUAL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.
;      WITH THE ABOVE RESTRICTIONS IN EFFECT, THE
;      PROGRAMMER MUST BE CONFIGURED FOR TERMINAL OPERATION,
;      THE BAUD RATE OF THE SECOND SERIAL PORT OF THE NS, 6603
;      OPERATION, MASTER PROM, AND HEX OR BINARY FORMAT.
;      TO EXECUTE THE PROGRAM THE USER MUST SPECIFY A
;      SOURCE FILE (EVEN IF ONE IS NOT GOING TO BE USED IN A
;      RUN). COMMANDS TYPED INTO THE NS TERMINAL ARE ECHOED TO
;      AND FROM THE PROGRAMMER, EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN SPECIAL
;      CONTROL CHARACTERS: ^C, ^H (BACKSPACE), ^L, AND ^R.
;      THERE FUNCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
;      ^C      RETURN TO CP/M. SYSTEM REBOOT.
;      ^H      *TYPE OUT OF THE CURRENT INPUT FILE: THE HIGH*
;              NIBBLES TO THE BUFFER OF THE PROGRAMMER.
;      ^L      *TYPE OUT OF THE CURRENT INPUT FILE: THE LOW *
;              NIBBLES TO THE BUFFER OF THE PROGRAMMER.
;      ^R      RESET THE CURRENT INPUT FILE (USED WHEN BOTH*
;              HIGH AND LOW NIBBLES ARE TO BE PROGRAMMED
;              WITHOUT LEAVING THE PROGRAM).
;
; * NOTE: COMPLETION IS SIGNALLED BY THE SOUND OF A BELL
;         AND THE DONE MESSAGE ON THE SCREEN.
;         5-18-82 Revisions have made the file reset auto-
;         matic each time a ^L or ^H is used.
;         Also, the programmer may now terminate the
;         program in the ^L or ^H mode by simply pressing
;         any key on the keyboard.
;         7-14-82 Program test conditions were terminal at
;         9600 Baud and E-P at 2400 Baud
;         THIS PROGRAM WAS CONSTRUCTED BY THE CP/M FILE DUMP
;         PROGRAM. IT STILL CONTAINS SOME OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF
;         SAID PROGRAM. SOME OF THE FILE I-O DOCUMENTATION CAN BE
;         OBTAINED FROM THE CP/M MANUALS:
;         CP/M 2.0 INTERFACE GUIDE
;

```

```

;      DIGITAL RESEARCH  (C) 1979                      *
;      PO BOX 579, PACIFIC GROVE, CA 93950. (408)-649-3896 *
;      PAGES 34-37                                       *
;*****
0100      ORG      100H
0005 =    BDOS     EQU      0005H    ;DOS ENTRY POINT
0001 =    CONS     EQU      1        ;READ CONSOLE
0002 =    TYPEF     EQU      2        ;TYPE FUNCTION
0009 =    PRINTF    EQU      9        ;BUFFER PRINT ENTRY
000B =    BRKF      EQU      11       ;BREAK KEY FUNCTION (+ IF CHAR READY)
000F =    OPENF     EQU      15       ;FILE OPEN
0014 =    READF     EQU      20       ;READ FUNCTION
;
005C =    FCB       EQU      5CH      ;FILE CONTROL BLOCK ADDRESS
0080 =    BUFF      EQU      80H      ;INPUT DISK BUFFER ADDRESS
;
;      NON GRAPHIC CHARACTERS
000D =    CR        EQU      0DH      ;CARRIAGE RETURN
000A =    LF        EQU      0AH      ;LINE FEED
;
;      FILE CONTROL BLOCK DEFINITIONS
005C =    FCBDN     EQU      FCB+0    ;DISK NAME
005D =    FCBFN     EQU      FCB+1    ;FILE NAME
0065 =    FCBFT     EQU      FCB+9    ;DISK FILE TYPE (3 CHARACTERS)
0068 =    FCBRL     EQU      FCB+12   ;FILE'S CURRENT REEL NUMBER
006B =    FCBRC     EQU      FCB+15   ;FILE'S RECORD COUNT (0 TO 128)
007C =    FCBRCR    EQU      FCB+32   ;CURRENT (NEXT) RECORD Num. (0 TO 127)
007D =    FCBLN     EQU      FCB+33   ;FCB LENGTH
;
;      SET UP STACK
0100 210000    LXI      H,0
0103 39        DAD      SP
;
0104 221A06    SHLD     OLDSP
;
;      SET SP TO LOCAL STACK AREA (RESTORED AT FINIS)
0107 313C06    LXI      SP,STKTOP
010A 112C03    LXI      D,SIGNON      ;OUTPUT SIGN ON MESSAGE
010D CDD902    CALL     ERR
;
;      READ AND PRINT SUCCESSIVE BUFFERS
;      ALSO, ENTRY POINT FOR FILE RESET: ^R
0110 CD1003    RESETR   CALL     SETUP ;SET UP INPUT FILE
0113 FEFF      CPI      255          ;255 IF FILE NOT PRESENT
0115 C22101    JNZ      OPENOK       ;SKIP IF OPEN IS OK
;
;      FILE NOT THERE, GIVE ERROR MESSAGE AND RETURN
0118 115D05    LXI      D,OPNMSG
011B CDD902    CALL     ERR
011E C3D102    JMP      FINIS        ;TO RETURN
;
OPENOK: ;OPEN OPERATION OK, SET BUFFER INDEX TO END
0121 3E80      MVI      A,80H
0123 321806    STA      IBP          ;SET BUFFER POINTER TO 80H

```

```

;
;*****
;      CIN IS THE INPUT POLLING ROUTINE USED TO SCAN
; THE STATUS OF THE TWO INPUT DEVICES: TERMINAL AND E-P
;*****
;
0126 DB03      CIN      IN      3      ;CHECK STATUS OF TERMINAL
0128 2F        CMA
0129 E602      ANI      2
012B CA3901    JZ      IN0      ; IF BUFFER FULL => IN0
012E DB05      IN      5      ;CHECK STATUS OF PROGRAMMER
0130 2F        CMA
0131 E602      ANI      2
0133 CA5A01    JZ      IN1      ; IF BUFFER FULL => IN1
0136 C32601    JMP      CIN      ;   ELSE CYCLE AGAIN
;
;      END OF POLLING CYCLE
;
;*****
;      INPUT FROM TERMINAL AND CHECK FOR SPECIAL COMMAND,
; ELSE SEND COMMAND TO E-P AND WAIT FOR ECHO BACK.
;*****
;
0139 DB02      IN0      IN      2      ;GET DATA FROM TERMINAL
013B E67F      ANI      7FH      ;MASK OFF PARITY
013D FE03      CPI      3      ;CHECK FOR EXIT COMMAND ^C
013F CAD102    JZ      FINIS     ; IF EXIT => FINIS
0142 FE0C      CPI      0CH      ;CHECK FOR PROGRAM LOW NIBBLE Cmd. ^L
0144 CA8002    JZ      FILEL     ; IF PROGRAM LOW => FILEL
0147 FE08      CPI      08      ;CHECK FOR PROGRAM HIGH NIBBLE Cmd. ^H
0149 CAA702    JZ      FILEH     ; IF PROGRAM HIGH => FILEH
014C FE12      CPI      12H      ;CHECK FOR INPUT FILE RESET COMMAND ^R
014E CA1001    JZ      RESETR    ; IF INPUT FILE RESET => RESETR
0151 47        MOV      B,A      ;MOVE DATA TO ACC-B
0152 3E01      MVI      A,01     ;SPECIFY OUTPUT DEVICE 1 (EPROM PROG.)
0154 CD8501    CALL     XMIT      ;XMIT COMMAND TO E-P (WAIT FOR ECHO)
0157 C32601    JMP      CIN      ;GET NEXT COMMAND
;
;      INPUT DATA FROM E-P AND ECHO TO TERMINAL
;
;
015A DB04      IN1      IN      4      ;GET PROGRAMMER DATA
015C E67F      ANI      7FH      ;MASK AS BEFORE
015E 47        MOV      B,A      ;DATA TO ACC-B
015F 3E00      MVI      A,0      ;OUTPUT TO DEVICE 0 (TERMINAL)
0161 CD8501    CALL     XMIT      ;XMIT COMMAND TO E-P (WAIT FOR ECHO)
0164 C32601    JMP      CIN      ;GET NEXT COMMAND
;
;      CINE WAITS FOR A SPECIFIC PERIOD OF TIME FOR INPUT
; FROM THE E-P.
;
0167 C5        CINE     PUSH     B      ;SAVE STATUS
0168 0690      MVI      B,90H     ;NUMBER OF TIMES E-P STATUS CHECKED
016A 05        CINER    DCR      B

```



```

016B CA8301      JZ      OUTCIN  ;IF NO DATA WITHIN THE SPECIFIED
;                                     PERIOD OF TIME => EXIT
016E CD9B01      CALL     DELAYS  ;DELAY FOR A WHILE
0171 DB05        IN      5       ;CHECK E-P INPUT STATUS
0173 2F          CMA
0174 E602        ANI      2
0176 C26A01      JNZ      CINER   ;NO DATA => TRY AGAIN
0179 DB04        INLE     IN      4       ; ELSE GET DATA
017B E67F        ANI      7FH     ;MASK AS BEFORE
017D 47          MOV     B,A      ;OUTPUT TO TERMINAL
017E 3E00        MVI     A,0
0180 CD8501      CALL     XMIT
0183 C1          OUTCIN  POP      B       ;RECOVER STATUS
0184 C9          RET

;
;      XMIT TAKES THE DATA IN ACC-B AND OUTPUTS IT TO THE
;      DEVICE SPECIFIED BY ACC-A (0=DEFAULT:TERMINAL;1=E-P).
;
0185 CDA401      XMIT     CALL     OST      ;WAIT FOR DEVICE BUFFER EMPTY
0188 C28501      JNZ      XMIT
018B FE01        CPI      1          ;E-P => COUTT1
018D CA9401      JZ       COUTT1
0190 78          COUTTO  MOV     A,B     ;DEFAULT => TERMINAL
0191 D302        OUT      2
0193 C9          RET
0194 78          COUTT1  MOV     A,B     ;E-P OUTPUT
0195 D304        OUT      4
0197 CD6701      CALL     CINE      ;ECHO TO TERMINAL DATA SENT TO E-P
019A C9          RET

;
;      DELAY FOR A WHILE
;
019B C5          DELAYS  PUSH     B       ;SAVE PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENT
019C 0680        MVI     B,80H     ;LOAD DELAY CONSTANT
019E 05          DELAYL  DCR      B       ;DELAY!
019F C29E01      JNZ      DELAYL
01A2 C1          POP     B          ;RESTORE PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENT
01A3 C9          RET

;
;      CHECK IF OUTPUT BUFFER FOR SPECIFIED OUTPUT DEVICE
;      IS EMPTY. ZERO BIT SET WHEN BUFFER IS EMPTY.
;
01A4 FE01      OST      CPI      1
01A6 CAB101    JZ       OST1      ;E-P => OST1
01A9 DB03      OSTO     IN      3     ;ELSE TERMINAL
01AB 2F        CMA
01AC E601      ANI      1          ;SET ZERO FLAG IF BUFFER FULL
01AE 3E00      MVI     A,0        ;RESTORE ACC-A TO POINT TO TERMINAL
01B0 C9        RET
01B1 DB05      OST1     IN      5     ;CHECK E-P
01B3 2F        CMA
01B4 E601      ANI      1          ;SET ZERO FLAG IF BUFFER FULL
01B6 3E01      MVI     A,1        ;RESTORE ACC-A TO POINT TO E-P
01B8 C9        RET

```

```

;
; GET STARTING ADDRESS OF LINE OF INPUT DATA.
;
01B9 CDDF02 NUM CALL GNB ;GNB = GET NEXT BYTE
01BC FE3A CPI ':' ;SEARCH FOR A ':'
01BE C2B901 JNZ NUM
01C1 CDDF02 CALL GNB ;NEXT TWO ASCII CHARACTERS ARE
; LENGTH OF LINE OF DATA
01C4 07 RLC ;CONVERT ASCII TO BINARY
01C5 07 RLC
01C6 07 RLC ;FIRST DIGIT IS A 0, 1, or 2 ONLY!
01C7 07 RLC
01C8 E6F0 ANI 0F0H ;MASK OFF LOWER NIBBLE
01CA 47 MOV B,A ;PUT UPPER NIBBLE IN ACC-B
01CB C5 PUSH B
01CC CDDF02 CALL GNB ;GET LSB (HEX/ASCII)
01CF C1 POP B
01D0 D630 SUI '0' ;CONVERT TO VALID HEX NIBBLE
01D2 FE0A CPI 10
01D4 DAD901 JC P101
01D7 D607 SUI 7
01D9 80 P101 ADD B ;ADD VALUE OF MS-NIBBLE
01DA 47 MOV B,A ;MOVE RESULT TO ACC-B
01DB C9 RET
;
; OUTPUTS AN 'I' FOLLOWED BY THE FOUR DIGIT ADDRESS
; OF THE NEXT DATA LINE OF THE INPUT FILE.
;
01DC C5 CMD PUSH B ;SAVE NUMBER OF BYTES ON LINE
; OUTPUT COMMAND STRING 'Iaddr<cr>'
01DD CD6701 CALL CINE ;GET ANY RESIDUAL CHARACTERS BEING
01E0 CD6701 CALL CINE ; SEND BY THE E-P
01E3 CD6701 CALL CINE
01E6 3E01 MVI A,1 ;TRANSMIT AN 'I'
01E8 0649 MVI B,'I'
01EA CD8501 CALL XMIT
01ED CD9B01 CALL DELAYS ;DELAY FOR TIME
01F0 CD9B01 CALL DELAYS
01F3 CD6701 CALL CINE ;GET DATA BACK FROM E-P
01F6 CD9B01 CALL DELAYS
01F9 CD6701 CALL CINE
01FC 0604 MVI B,4
01FE C5 CMD1 PUSH B ;OUTPUT STARTING ADDRESS
01FF CD6701 CALL CINE ; FOUR ASCII CHARACTERS LONG
0202 CDDF02 CALL GNB ; NO CHECKING FOR VALID PROGRAMMING
0205 47 MOV B,A ; ADDRESS (MUST BE 0000-03FF).
0206 3E01 MVI A,1
0208 CD8501 CALL XMIT
020B C1 POP B
020C 05 DCR B
020D C2FE01 JNZ CMD1
0210 060D MVI B,CR ;OUTPUT CR
0212 3E01 MVI A,1
0214 CD8501 CALL XMIT

```

```

0217 CDDF02      CALL    GNB      ;ADVANCE BUFFER POINTER TO DATA START
021A CDDF02      CALL    GNB      ;  PAST TWO ZASM-DEFINED CHARACTERS
021D 0607                MVI     B,7
021F C5          ECHOI    PUSH    B      ;GET RESPONSE FROM E-P
0220 CD6701      CALL    CINE
0223 C1          POP     B
0224 05          DCR     B
0225 C21F02      JNZ     ECHOI
0228 C1          POP     B      ;RECOVER LENGTH
0229 C9          RET

;
;      OUTPUT A SINGLE LINE OF DATA TO E-P FROM INPUT FILE
;
022A CD6701      OUTT     CALL    CINE      ;GET RESIDUAL TRANSMISSION FROM E-P
022D CD6701      CALL    CINE
0230 C5          OUTTIN  PUSH    B      ;SAVE NUMBER OF BYTES
0231 CDDF02      CALL    GNB      ;GET DATA BYTE
0234 47          MOV     B,A      ;TRANSMIT TO E-P
0235 3E01        MVI     A,1
0237 CD8501      CALL    XMIT
023A CDDF02      CALL    GNB      ;SKIP ONE NIBBLE
023D 062C        MVI     B,', '   ;TRANSMIT ', ' TO E-P
023F 3E01        MVI     A,1
0241 CD8501      CALL    XMIT
0244 C1          POP     B
0245 05          DCR     B      ;ANY MORE BYTES ON THIS LINE?
0246 C23002      JNZ     OUTTIN      ; +=> OUTTIN
0249 060D        MVI     B,CR      ;SIGNAL END OF LINE <cr>,<cr>
024B 3E01        MVI     A,1
024D CD8501      CALL    XMIT
0250 0608        MVI     B,8      ;GET RESPONSE FROM E-P
0252 C5          ECHO01  PUSH    B
0253 CD6701      CALL    CINE
0256 C1          POP     B
0257 05          DCR     B
0258 C25202      JNZ     ECHO01
025B 060D        MVI     B,CR      ;SIGNAL END OF INSERT COMMAND
025D 3E01        MVI     A,1      ; BY TRANSMISSION OF A CR
025F CD8501      CALL    XMIT
0262 0607        MVI     B,7
0264 C5          ECHOO   PUSH    B      ;GET E-P RESPONSE
0265 CD9B01      CALL    DELAYS      ; BY DELAYING AND GETTING DATA
0268 C1          POP     B
0269 05          DCR     B
026A C26402      JNZ     ECHOO
026D CD6701      CALL    CINE
0270 C9          RET

;
;      OUTPUT A LF,CR TO TERMINAL
;
0271 060A        CRLF0   MVI     B,LF
0273 3E00        MVI     A,0
0275 CD8501      CALL    XMIT
0278 060D        MVI     B,CR

```

```

027A 3E00          MVI    A,0
027C CD8501        CALL   XMIT
027F C9           RET

;
;   ROUTINE TO TRANSFER LOWER NIBBLES OF INPUT FILE
;   TO STORAGE BUFFER OF E-P.
;
0280 CD1003        FILEL  CALL   SETUP    ;REINITIALIZE FILE POINTER
0283 CDB901        FILEL1 CALL   NUM      ;GET LENGTH AND PLACE IN ACC-B
0286 3EFF          MVI    A,0FFH
0288 A0            ANA     B              ;MOVE LENGTH TO ACC-A; IF LENGTH=0
0289 CA9B02        JZ      DONEMG        ; PRINT THE DONEMessaGe
028C CDDC01        CALL   CMD            ; ELSE PRINT INSERT COMMAND
028F CDDF02        CALL   GNB           ;SKIP THE NEXT BYTE (POINT TO FIRST
;                                     LOWER NIBBLE
0292 CD2A02        CALL   OUTT          ;OUTPUT A LINE
0295 CDBF02        CALL   BREAK         ;CHECK FOR BREAK
0298 C38302        JMP     FILEL1       ;ELSE DO IT UNTIL DONE

;
;   MESSAGE SENT TO TERMINAL UPON COMPLETION OF A
;   DATA TRANSFER.
;
029B CD7102        DONEMG: CALL   CRLF0   ;OUTPUT A CR,LF TO TERMINAL
029E 11DF05        LXI     D,DONMSG     ;START OF MESSAGE
02A1 CDD902        CALL   ERR           ;OUTPUT
02A4 C32601        JMP     CIN          ;RETURN TO INPUT POLLING

;
;   ROUTINE TO TRANSFER UPPER NIBBLES OF INPUT FILE
;   TO STORAGE BUFFER OF E-P.
;
02A7 CD1003        FILEH  CALL   SETUP    ;REINITIALIZE FILE POINTER
02AA CDB901        FILEH1 CALL   NUM      ;GET LENGTH
02AD 3EFF          MVI    A,0FFH
02AF A0            ANA     B
02B0 CA9B02        JZ      DONEMG        ; IF DONE THEN EXIT
02B3 CDDC01        CALL   CMD            ;OUT INSERT COMMAND
02B6 CD2A02        CALL   OUTT          ;OUT A LINE
02B9 CDBF02        CALL   BREAK         ;CHECK FOR A BREAK
02BC C3AA02        JMP     FILEH1       ;ELSE DO UNTIL DONE

;
;*****
;
BREAK: ;BREAK DETECTION ROUTINE (REALLY, ANY KEYBOARD
; CLOSURE WILL DO)
02BF F5           PUSH   PSW
02C0 DB03        IN      3              ;GET 8251 STATUS
02C2 E602        ANI     02H
02C4 C2C902        JNZ    FINIS1        ;EXIT WHEN CHARACTER DETECTED
02C7 F1           POP    PSW
02C8 C9           RET

```

```

;
;*****
;
02C9 DB02      FINIS1: IN      2      ;REMOVE DUMMY CHARACTER FROM BUFFER
02CB 11A104     LXI      D,INTRPR ;OUTPUT INTeRrupt eRror MESSAGE
02CE CDD902     CALL     ERR
;
FINIS:
;      END OF SECESSION, RETURN TO CCP
;      (NOTE THAT A JMP TO 0000H REBOOTS)
02D1 CD7102     CALL     CRLF0
02D4 2A1A06     LHL      OLDSP
02D7 F9         SPHL
;      STACK POINTER CONTAINS CCP'S STACK LOCATION
02D8 C9         RET      ;TO THE CCP
;
;
;      SUBROUTINES
;
;*****
ERR:      ;PRINT ERROR OR ANY MESSAGE
;      D,E ADDRESSES MESSAGE ENDING WITH '$'
;
02D9 0E09       MVI      C,PRINTF      ;PRINT BUFFER FUNCTION
02DB CD0500     CALL     BDOS
02DE C9         RET
;
;*****
02DF 3A1806     GNB:      LDA      IBP      ;GET NEXT INPUT FILE BYTE
02E2 FE80       CPI      80H
02E4 C20003     JNZ      GO      ;IF RAM BUFFER NOT EMPTY THEN GO
02E7 CD1D03     CALL     DISKR
02EA B7         ORA      A      ;ZERO VALUE IF READ OK
02EB CA0003     JZ       GO      ;FOR ANOTHER BYTE
02EE F5         PUSH     PSW      ;PRINT THE ERROR MESSAGE
02EF E67F       ANI      07FH    ; ON FILE READ ERROR (EOF)
02F1 47         MOV      B,A
02F2 3E00       MVI      A,0
02F4 CD8501     CALL     XMIT
02F7 113D05     LXI      D,FREADR ;File READ eRror message start
02FA CDD902     CALL     ERR      ;OUTPUT
02FD F1         POP      PSW
02FE 37         STC          ;SET CARRY => ERROR ON FILE READ
02FF C9         RET
0300 5F         GO:      MOV      E,A      ;LS BYTE OF BUFFER INDEX
0301 1600       MVI      D,0      ;DOUBLE PRECISION INDEX TO DE
0303 3C         INR      A      ;INDEX=INDEX+1
0304 321806     STA      IBP      ;BACK TO MEMORY
0307 218000     LXI      H,BUFF
030A 19         DAD      D
030B 7E         MOV      A,M
030C B7         ORA      A      ;RESET CARRY BIT
030D E67F       ANI      7FH      ; => SUCCESSFUL FILE READ
030F C9         RET

```

```

0310 AF          SETUP: XRA      A          ;ZERO TO ACCUM
0311 327C00      STA      FCBCR      ;CLEAR CURRENT RECORD
0314 115C00      LXI      D,FCB
0317 0E0F        MVI      C,OPENF ;OPEN INPUT FILE
0319 CD0500      CALL     BDOS
031C C9          RET
031D E5D5C5      DISKR: PUSH H! PUSH D! PUSH B ;DISK READ FUNCTION
0320 115C00      LXI      D,FCB
0323 0E14        MVI      C,READF
0325 CD0500      CALL     BDOS
0328 C1D1E1      POP B! POP D! POP H
032B C9          RET
032C 0D0A4E6F72SIGNON DB CR,LF,'NorthStar <=> PC/M Model 660 CMOS EPROM '
0356 50726F6772 DB 'Programmer Interface Program.',CR,LF,LF
0376 436F6D6D61 DB 'Command Summary:',CR,LF
0388 2020205E43 DB ' ^C Return to CP/M. System Reboot.',CR,LF
03B0 2020205E48 DB ' ^H Type out of the current input file',CR,LF
03DB 2020202020 DB ' and program HIGH nibbles into E-P',CR,LF
0405 2020202020 DB ' buffer.',CR,LF
0415 2020205E4C DB ' ^L Type out of the current input file',CR,LF
0440 2020202020 DB ' and program LOW nibbles into E-P',CR,LF
0469 2020202020 DB ' buffer.',CR,LF
0479 2020205E52 DB ' ^R Reset the current input file.',CR,LF,LF,'$'
04A1 0D0A0707 INTRPR: DB CR,LF,07H,07H
04A5 2A2A2A2A2A DB '*****',CR,LF
04CA 2A2A2A2A2A DB '*****FILE INPUT INTERRUPTED*****',CR,LF,07H
04F0 2A2A2A2A2A DB '*****PROGRAM ABORTED*****',CR,LF,07H
0516 2A2A2A2A2A DB '*****',CR,LF,07H,'$'
053D 0D070A2A2AFREADR DB CR,07H,LF,'*****FILE READ ERROR*****',07H,CR,LF,'$'
055D 0D0A4E4F20OPNMSG: DB CR,LF,'NO INPUT FILE PRESENT ON DISK',LF,CR
057E 466F722049 DB 'For IMMEDIATE mode operation ONLY, specify a '
05AB 64756D6D79 DB 'dummy source file',CR,LF
05BE 7768656E20 DB 'when you restart this program.',LF,CR,'$'
05DF 0D0A070707DQMSG: DB CR,LF,07H,07H,07H,07H,07H,'Done filling the EPROM '
05FD 6275666665 DB 'buffer with file data.',CR,LF,07H,07H,'$'
0618          IBP: DS 2
061A          OLDSP: DS 2
061C          DS 32

          STKTOP:
          ;

063C          END

```


PROMP4.ASM Object Listing

```
:1001000021000039221A06313C06112C03CDD902F8
:10011000CD1003FEFFC22101115D05CDD902C3D16F
:10012000023E80321806DB032FE602CA3901DB05E6
:100130002FE602CA5A01C32601DB02E67FFE03CA8C
:10014000D102FE0CCA8002FE08CAA702FE12CA1023
:1001500001473E01CD8501C32601DB04E67F473E12
:1001600000CD8501C32601C5069005CA8301CD9B3C
:1001700001DB052FE602C26A01DB04E67F473E0091
:10018000CD8501C1C9CDA401C28501FE01CA94017A
:1001900078D302C978D304CD6701C9C5068005C2EA
:1001A0009E01C1C9FE01CAB101DB032FE6013E0079
:1001B000C9DB052FE6013E01C9CDDF02FE3AC2B917
:1001C00001CDDF0207070707E6F047C5CDDF02C113
:1001D000D630FE0ADAD901D6078047C9C5CD6701F6
:1001E000CD6701CD67013E010649CD8501CD9B015B
:1001F000CD9B01CD6701CD9B01CD67010604C5CD27
:100200006701CDDF02473E01CD8501C105C2FE0178
:10021000060D3E01CD8501CDDF02CDDF020607C50B
:10022000CD6701C105C21F02C1C9CD6701CD6701FC
:10023000C5CDDF02473E01CD8501CDDF02062C3E54
:1002400001CD8501C105C23002060D3E01CD8501FB
:100250000608C5CD6701C105C25202060D3E01CD9B
:1002600085010607C5CD9B01C105C26402CD6701AA
:10027000C9060A3E00CD8501060D3E00CD8501C9A7
:10028000CD1003CDB9013EFA0CA9B02CDDC01CD4C
:10029000DF02CD2A02CDBF02C38302CD710211DF7E
:1002A00005CDD902C32601CD1003CDB9013EFA073
:1002B000CA9B02CDDC01CD2A02CDBF02C3AA02F542
:1002C000DB03E602C2C902F1C9DB0211A104CDD9E8
:1002D00002CD71022A1A06F9C90E09CD0500C93AE4
:1002E0001806FE80C20003CD1D03B7CA0003F5E661
:1002F0007F473E00CD8501113D05CDD902F137C9BB
:100300005F16003C321806218000197EB7E67FC9CF
:10031000AF327C00115C000E0FCD0500C9E5D5C5DC
:10032000115C000E14CD0500C1D1E1C90D0A4E6F5C
:1003300072746853746172203C3D3E2050432F4DCF
:10034000204D6F64656C2036363020434D4F53206E
:100350004550524F4D2050726F6772616D6D6572DE
:1003600020496E746572666163652050726F6772B2
:10037000616D2E0D0A0A436F6D6D616E64205375B9
:100380006D6D6172793A0D0A2020205E4320205263
:10039000657475726E20746F2043502F4D2E20208F
:1003A00053797374656D205265626F6F742E0D0AF8
:1003B0002020205E48202054797065206F757420BD
:1003C0006F66207468652063757272656E7420694B
:1003D0006E7075742066696C650D0A20202020DF
:1003E0002020616E642070726F6772616D204849D1
:1003F0004748206E6962626C657320696E746F2075
:10040000452D500D0A202020202020206275666690
:1004100065722E0D0A2020205E4C202054797065D4
:10042000206F7574206F6620746865206375727222
:10043000656E7420696E7075742066696C650D0A4E
```

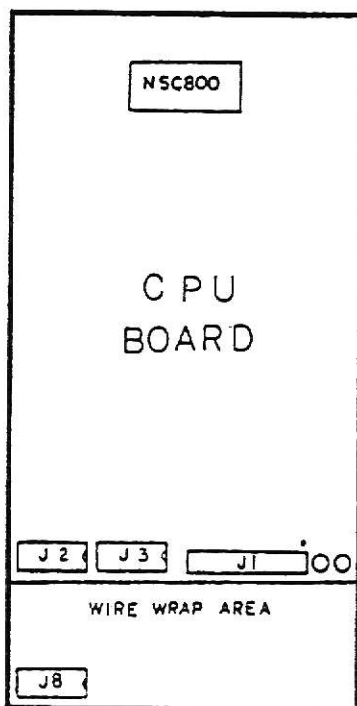
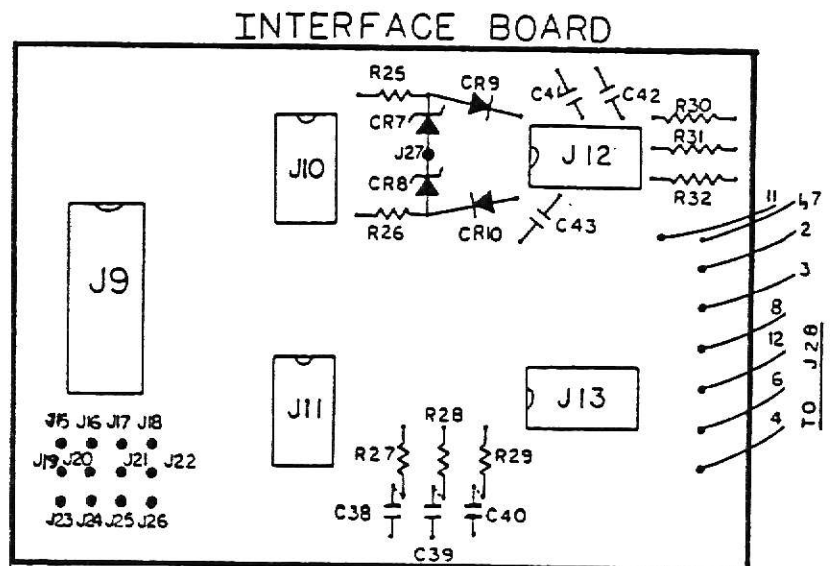
PROMP4.ASM Object Listing (cont.)

```
:100440002020202020202020616E642070726F67724F
:10045000616D204C4F57206E6962626C6573206934
:100460006E746F20452D500D0A2020202020202062
:100470006275666665722E0D0A2020205E5220206D
:100480005265736574207468652063757272656E59
:100490007420696E7075742066696C652E0D0A0A89
:1004A000240D0A07072A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A35
:1004B0002A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A9C
:1004C0002A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A0D0A2A2A2A2A2AC9
:1004D0002A46494C4520494E50555420494E5445D2
:1004E000525255505445442A2A2A2A2A2A0D0A07CC
:1004F0002A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A50524F4752418D
:100500004D2041424F525445442A2A2A2A2A2A2A57
:100510002A2A2A0D0A072A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A9B
:100520002A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2B
:100530002A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A0D0A07240D070AE1
:100540002A2A2A2A2A46494C452052454144204518
:1005500052524F522A2A2A2A2A070D0A240D0A4EDD
:100560004F20494E5055542046494C452050524545
:1005700053454E54204F4E204449534B0A0D466F6D
:100580007220494D4D454449415445206D6F646585
:10059000206F7065726174696F6E204F4E4C592CDC
:1005A000207370656369667920612064756D6D796B
:1005B00020736F757263652066696C650D0A7768D4
:1005C000656E20796F752072657374617274207422
:1005D0006869732070726F6772616D2E0A0D240D49
:1005E0000A0707070707446F6E652066696C6C6928
:1005F0006E6720746865204550524F4D20627566C5
:1006000066657220776974682066696C652064612C
:0806100074612E0D0A07072496
:0000000000
```


APPENDIX B: ADM-3A <=> NSC800 Board InterfaceAssembly Instructions and Wiring List

1. Insert wire wrap sockets and posts into specified locations on the NSC800 board and interface board. Locations may be obtained from the component layouts, Figures B-1a and B-1b.
2. Using 30 gauge Kynar wire wrap wire (or any other suitable substitute), wrap the connections as specified in Tables B-1 and B-2, and Figures B-1a, B-1b and B-2.

Note: If sufficient wire wrap space is available on the NSC800 cpu board then J8, J9, the 16-pin dip connector, and the 2.5" x 5" wire wrap board may be eliminated. The remaining components may be located on the NSC800 board wherever space permits. These should be wired according the the interface schematics (Figure B-2.).

Component LayoutsFigure B-1a.

NOT TO SCALE

Figure B-1b.

NSC800 Board Wiring List

From .	To
J8 PIN 1	J8 PIN 16
J8 PIN 1	J1 PIN 1
J8 PIN 2	J1 PIN 4
J8 PIN 3	J1 PIN 49
J8 PIN 3	J1 PIN 50
J8 PIN 4	J3 PIN 11
J8 PIN 5	J3 PIN 12
J8 PIN 6	J3 PIN 16
J8 PIN 7	J3 PIN 2
J8 PIN 8	J3 PIN 3
J8 PIN 9	J3 PIN 4
J8 PIN 10	J3 PIN 5
J8 PIN 11	J3 PIN 8
J8 PIN 12	J3 PIN 7
J8 PIN 13	J3 PIN 1
J8 PIN 15	J3 PIN 3
J8 PIN 16	J1 PIN 2
Cut trace at pin 28 of U1	

Table B-1.

Interfact Board Wiring List

From	To
J15	J9 PIN 3, J16, J17, J18
J19	J9 PIN 7, J11 PIN 10
J20	J9 PIN 8, J11 PIN 11
J21	J9 PIN 9, J11 PIN 12
J22	J9 PIN 10, J11 PIN 13
J23	J9 PIN 1, J24, J25, J26
J11 PIN 1	J9 PIN 11
J11 PIN 2	J9 PIN 12
J11 PIN 3	J9 PIN 13
J11 PIN 4	J9 PIN 6
J11 PIN 5	J9 PIN 5
J11 PIN 6	J9 PIN 4
J11 PIN 7	J9 PIN 1
J11 PIN 14	J9 PIN 3
J10 PIN 1	J9 PIN 4
J10 PIN 2	J12 PIN 13, J12 PIN 12
J10 PIN 7	J9 PIN 1
J10 PIN 10	J9 PIN 11
J10 PIN 11	J13 PIN 6
J10 PIN 14	J9 PIN 3
J13 PIN 3	J9 PIN 11
J13 PIN 7	J9 PIN 1
J13 PIN 8	J9 PIN 13
J13 PIN 14	J9 PIN 3

Interfact Board Wiring List (cont.)

J14 PIN 2	J9 PIN 6
J14 PIN 7	J9 PIN 1
J14 PIN 8	J9 PIN 5, J14 PIN 9
J14 PIN 12	J14 PIN 13
R25a	J9 PIN 2
R25b	CR7 CATHODE
CR7 CATHODE	CR9 ANODE
CR7 ANODE	J27
CR9 CATHODE	J12 PIN 14
J27	CR8 CATHODE, J9 PIN 1
CR9 ANODE	R26b, CR10 CATHODE
CR10 ANODE	J12 PIN 1
J27	C41a, C42a, C43a
C41b	J12 PIN 8, R30a
C42b	J12 PIN 11, R31a
C43b	J12 PIN 3, R32a
R30b	J9 PIN 1, R31b, R32b
R28a	J9 PIN 3, R29a, R30a
R28b	J13 PIN 8, C38a
R29b	J13 PIN 5, C39a
R30b	J13 PIN 2, C40a
C38b	J9 PIN 1, C39b, C40b
J28 PIN 1	J9 PIN 1, J28 PIN 7
J28 PIN 2	J13 PIN 10
J28 PIN 3	J12 PIN 3

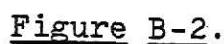
Interface Board Wiring List (cont.)

J28 PIN 4	J13 PIN 1
J28 PIN 8	J12 PIN 11
J28 PIN 11	J13 PIN 4
J28 PIN 12	J12 PIN 8

Table B-2.Interface Parts List

Two 16-pin wire wrap sockets (J8 and J9)
 Four 14 pin wire wrap sockets (J10-J13)
 Thirteen double-ended wire wrap pins (J15-J27)
 One DB25S connector (J28)
 One 74PC04 hex inverter (U28)
 One 1488 quad RS232 driver (U29)
 One 1489 quad RS232 receiver (U30)
 One 180 ohm, 1/4 watt resistor (R25)
 One 300 ohm, 1/4 watt resistor (R26)
 Three 13K ohm, 1/4 watt resistors (R27-R29)
 Three 2K ohm, 1/4 watt resistors (R30-R32)
 Two 10 volt zener diodes (CR7, CR8)
 Two 20 PIV diodes (CR9, CR10)
 Three 10p farad ceramic disk capacitors (C38-C40)
 Three 330p farad ceramic disk capacitors (C41-C43)
 One 2.5" x 5" circuit board suitable for wire wrapping
 One 16 pin dip ribbon connector.

Table B-3.



1. Plug in the ADM-3A and turn on the power by flipping the switch on the back of the terminal.
2. Make sure that the appropriate monitor EPROMs are located in the sockets on the cpu board. Take special care to make sure that the high nibble EPROM is in the high nibble socket.
3. Use a 16 pin dip ribbon connector to connect the cpu board to the interface board. As designed, pin 1 of J8 is the closest to the fifty pin connector, and pin 1 of J9 is farthest from all components on the interface board.
4. Set the configuration jumpers on the interface board according to the NSC800 system clock frequency, baud rate, and Tables B-5a and B-5b. D1 is located to the right of D4 when looking at the interface board with the ribbon connector on the left.

UART Configuration

<u>D2</u>	<u>D1</u>	<u>Clock Frequency</u>	<u>D4</u>	<u>D3</u>	<u>Baud Rate</u>
0	0	1.0 MHz.	0	0	300
0	0	2.0 MHz.	0	1	600
1	0	2.5 MHz.	1	0	1200
1	1	4.0 MHz.	1	1	2400

Table B-4a.Table B-4b.

5. Set the switches internal and external to the ADM-3A according to Table 1 and Table 2 (see page 22). The baud rate selected should correspond to that chosen in 4. above.
6. Connect the ADM-3A (modem) to the DB25 connector on the interface board of the NSC800 by the appropriate connector. If an

incorrect connector is used, data will be lost. Consult the schematics (Figure B-2) for necessary wires on the connector.

7. Apply ground to pins 1 and 2 of J1, +5 volts to pins 49 and 50 of J1, +15 volts to pin 4 of J1, and -15 volts to pin 3 of J1.
8. Press the reset button on the NSC800 board. The monitor should wake up with the banner:

NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91

Kansas State University

>■

{The black mark in the above shows the location of the cursor.}
You are now in control of the NSC800 monitor. Any of the monitor commands may now be issued. For more information on the available commands, see the command explanation below.

Command Summary

- M View and alter memory starting at the user specified address.
Format: "Mxxxx<cr>" where xxxx is a four nibble address.
- G Start program execution at the specified address.
Format: "Gxxxx<cr>" where xxxx is a four nibble address.
- V View a block of memory between the specified bounds.
Format: "Vxxxx,yyyy<cr>" where xxxx is a four nibble starting address and yyyy is a four nibble ending address
- R View the current machine registers.
Format: "R".
- C Copy a block of memory over the specified bounds.
Format: "C". All questions must be answered with a four

nibble answer.

B Set a single user breakpoint.

Format: "Bxxxx<cr>" where xxxx is the breakpoint address.

N Restart a program after it was interrupted by a breakpoint.

Format: "N".

Detailed Command Description

Memory Modify, 'M,' allows the user to view and alter any Read/Write (eg. RAM) location in the memory space. Write only locations (eg. DAC) may be written. Read only locations (eg. ADC) may be read.

To invoke the mode the user need only type 'Mxxxx<cr>'. 'xxxx' is at least a four nibble address. If more than four valid hex digits are entered prior to the carriage return, only the last four digits will be kept as the address. If less than four valid hex digits or an invalid hex digit is input, the monitor will respond with '???' and the terminal bell.

The monitor is now in the memory modify mode. The monitor responds with the specified address and the present contents of said address. The user must now type two or more valid hex digits to be entered into the specified location. If less than two valid hex digits or an invalid hex digit (with two exceptions: <lf> and 'S'), the routine will error terminate with '???' and the sound of the terminal bell. (Termination means that command returns to the command mode signalled with the command prompt: '>'.)

If at any time (even after valid hex digits have been

entered) a line feed, <lf>, is entered then the monitor will assume that the original content of the memory location is correct, and the routine continues with the next sequential memory location. If at any time an 'S' is entered, all previous entries for the displayed memory location are ignored and the routine terminates and returns to the command mode.

When the carriage return is entered the last two entries are interpreted and entered into the specified memory location. A verify is done to make sure that the location has been correctly altered. If the verify fails then the routine error terminates with '???' and the sound of the terminal bell. If the verify passes, the routine displays the next sequential memory address and its content for modification.

Starting program execution may be accomplished through the use of the Go command. The format for this command is 'Gxxxx<cr>' where xxxx is the address at which program execution should start. All registers displayed (see Register view command) are popped from the stack (the stack pointer is appropriately altered) prior to the start of program execution. This allows the user to specify the machine status (through the use of the Register view command to find the stack pointer, and the Memory modify command to alter the associated memory locations) at the beginning of program execution (see Table B-5.).

A number of inputs will cause the routine to error terminate. Input of other than a carriage return or a valid hex digit will cause the monitor to respond with '???' and sound the terminal

bell. Input of less than four valid hex digits prior to that of the carriage return also causes the error termination. After an error termination, command is returned to the monitor. (The command input prompt, '>', is displayed.)

Viewing a block of memory is done with the View command. It's format is 'Vzzzz,xxxx<cr>' where zzzz is the starting address of the view block and xxxx is the last address of the view block. zzzz may contain zero or more hex nibbles. Zero's are padded at the beginning of this address for unspecified digits. For example, either 'V0000,1234<cr>', 'V000,1234<cr>', 'V00,1234<cr>', 'V0,1234<cr>', or 'V,1234<cr>' will cause the memory from 0000H to 1234H to be displayed.

The second address, xxxx, must be no less than four valid hex nibbles. If more than four are entered only the last four are kept. If less than four or an invalid hex digit is entered, then the routine will respond with '???' and the sound of the terminal bell. Command is returned to the command input section of the monitor.

The output format of the view block is designed for user readability. The starting address of a line is displayed on the left followed by the data bytes (in nibble format) separated by a space. The monitor will attempt to place addresses with a zero as the least significant nibble as the starting address of a line of output. See sample run for an example of this output.

Currently executable machine status may be observed with the Register view command. The command is executed upon detection of

'R' when in the command mode. All registers except I and R are available. The current value of the stack pointer is the last filled stack location. All registers displayed are currently on the stack. The value of the stack pointer increases by 20D (the number of register bytes on the stack) when a Go command is executed. When a Next command is executed the value will increase by 22D (the program counter is also removed from the stack).

This command is useful when used with the Memory modify command in order to change the machine status. The registers are on the stack in the order specified (recall that the Z80 uses low-byte/high-byte ordering for 16 bit values in memory). Table B-5 contains the location of each of the displayed registers relative to the displayed value of the stack pointer.

NSC800 Register Locations (relative to the Stack Pointer)

Register	Location	Register	Location
A'	SP+ 1	A	SP+ 9
B'	SP+ 3	B	SP+11
C'	SP+ 2	C	SP+10
D'	SP+ 5	D	SP+13
E'	SP+ 4	E	SP+12
H'	SP+ 7	H	SP+15
L'	SP+ 6	L	SP+14
F'	SP+ 0	F	SP+ 8
IX	SP+16	PC	SP+20
IY	SP+18		

Table B-5.

Copying of a block of memory may be done with the Copy command. This routine will allow the user to copy a block of a predetermined length from a source location to a destination. This is accomplished through the use of a single byte sequential move.

Input format is 'C'. The monitor will respond with 'From? '. The user must now input a four⁺ valid hex nibble address terminated with a carriage return. At which time the monitor will return with 'To? '. Again, the user must input a four⁺ valid hex nibble address terminated with a carriage return. Finally, the monitor will output 'Length? '. The user must now input a four valid hex nibble length terminated with a carriage return. If any of the above numbers are incorrectly entered, the routine will error terminate with '???' and the sound of the terminal bell. Command is returned to the command mode at the completion of the copy, or at the detection of an invalid entry. The copy does no verify.

Care must be taken in order to copy text forward where part of the destination block lies over the source block. This must be done in two steps. First the block must be copied to a free portion of RAM. The relocated block may now be moved to the final destination address. This two step procedure is necessary because the routine will destroy part of the source block when an interleaved copy is performed.

The copy routine may also be used to fill a block of memory with a specified value. This, too, is a two step procedure. It

is first necessary to initialize the first address of the block to the value through the use of the Memory modify command. Copy may now be used with the following format for entry:

'From' Address = Starting address of the block,

'To' Address = Starting address of the block + 1,

and 'Length' = Physical length of the block - 1.

The NSC800 monitor allows the user to specify a single breakpoint with the Breakpoint command. This command will also allow the user to remove any previously set breakpoint. (This is normally done automatically during program execution when a breakpoint is reached thereby allowing the user to "single step" manually through a program by setting in turn sequential breakpoints at each opcode location). A breakpoint must only be placed at the first byte of any multibyte instruction. Incorrect operation will occur if a user tries to place a breakpoint at other than the first byte.

Input is initiated by typing 'Bxxxx<cr>' where xxxx is the address at which the breakpoint is to reside. xxxx must be at least four valid hex digits. If more than four hex digits are entered, the last four will be retained as the address. If an incorrect address in any form is input, the routine will terminate with '???' and the terminal bell. Command returns to the command input mode.

The error termination can be utilized to remove a previously set breakpoint by typing 'Bq' where q is any invalid hex digit. The routine removes any old breakpoints immediately after the 'B'

is received. The new breakpoint is set only after the successful input of the breakpoint address.

A user who wishes to set a breakpoint in a program need only enter the program and then enter the breakpoint. Program execution should be started the first time through the use of the Go command. Program control will jump to the command mode of the monitor when the program reaches the breakpoint. The breakpoint is automatically removed by the monitor. The user may now examine the machine status through the use of the Register display command, or do anything normally available in the command mode of the monitor (this includes setting of another breakpoint).

Restarting the program after it has been interrupted due to a breakpoint is done with the Next command. Command format is 'N'. The command causes the machine status and program counter to be removed from the stack. Program execution continues with the address shown in a Register display done prior to the Next command.

User Program Termination

There are three common methods of terminating a user program. The first two are explicit jumps to points within the monitor. The third is an implicit jump to monitor utilizing the reserved restart command which the monitor thinks is a breakpoint.

Jumps to the monitor are most commonly done to the beginning of memory (0000H) or the NMI reset location (0066H). The former causes the loss of many of the machine's registers, but will cause

a reinitialization of the stack pointer. A jump to the NMI location causes all of the machine status (except the R and I registers) to be pushed onto the stack. If the stack pointer had been altered by the user program and no longer pointed to enough RAM to support the system monitor, the monitor will probably fail.

User programs may also be terminated with the use of the restart instruction reserved for breakpointing. Due to the nature of the algorithm, an 'FF' inserted at any location in a program will cause a jump to monitor where all of the machine registers will be saved. Attempts to execute the Next command ('N') will not allow the program to execute any instructions beyond the location containing the 'FF.'

Customization Notes

1. Relocation of the monitor on a system with different EPROM, communication port (ie. PORT2), and RAM locations is easy on the assembly level. RAMST must contain the first location of contiguous RAM. RAMEND contains the top of RAM sufficient for scratchpad and stack usage. PORT2 contains the parallel port address used for communication. The above three parameters may be changed by changing their equates at the beginning of the MONIT (version 1.91) assembly listing, and reassembling (and loading) of the new version of the monitor.

2. If the restart locations are not available then each instance of a use must be changed to the associated CALL instruction. The Breakpoint insert routine and supporting sections of code (eg. the

three instructions at RESET) will be inoperable.

3. The cursor may be changed by changing the associated equate at the beginning of the MONIT (version 1.91) assembly listing, and reassembly (and loading) of the new version of the monitor.

4. UART modifications (in terms of system clock frequency and baud rate) may be done with the use of the following equation:

$$T = 65539.619 - F / (21 * B)$$

where T = Decimal number in the CONST table (+/-1),

B = Baud rate of data transfer (bits / second),

and F = System clock frequency (hertz).

With the use of the above equation the system clock rate may be changed and data transfer maintained.

The hex value obtained in the above equation must be loaded into the appropriate location in the CONST table in the assembly listing (see Tables B-5a and B-5b) for the present configuration. The location corresponding to a D4-D3-D2-D1 value of "d" is $Lc'n = CONST + 2 * d$. For example, the value $d = 1101B = 0DH$ corresponds to a location (with $CONST = 007DH$) of $007D + 2 * D = 0097H$.

5. If a system has a hardware UART and the user wishes to incorporate this into the NSC800 monitor few additions to the monitor need be made. {This modification has been done for the NSC800 monitor emulator: see Appendix E.} The programmer must write a routine to transmit a single character in accumulator A without disturbing any of the standard register set. Name this routine XMITER and add it to the assembly listing of the NSC800 monitor. Write a routine to get a single character and place it

in accumulator A without disturbing any of the standard register set. At the end of this second routine include the following lines of code:

```
PUSH  AF
CALL  XMITER
POP   AF.
```

Name this second routine RECEIV and append it to the NSC800 monitor assembly listing.

Much of the old interface routines need to be deleted. The old XMITER, RECEIV, and LOOKUP should be deleted. Also, the table CONST need not be retained.

6. Use of the existing software UART with an incomplete (or not-completely responsive) handshake is easily done. An example of this is the NSC800 <=> NorthStar Horizon interface. The reception of data by the NorthStar is not completely responsive.

For a not completely responsive transmission by the NSC800 connect J28 pin 11 to -9.25 Volts. For a not completely responsive transmission by the terminal connect J28 pin 4 to +9.25 Volts. For both conditions to occur at the same time, make both connections. {Warning: Less than completely responsive data transmissions by either the NSC800 or the terminal may result in lost data.}

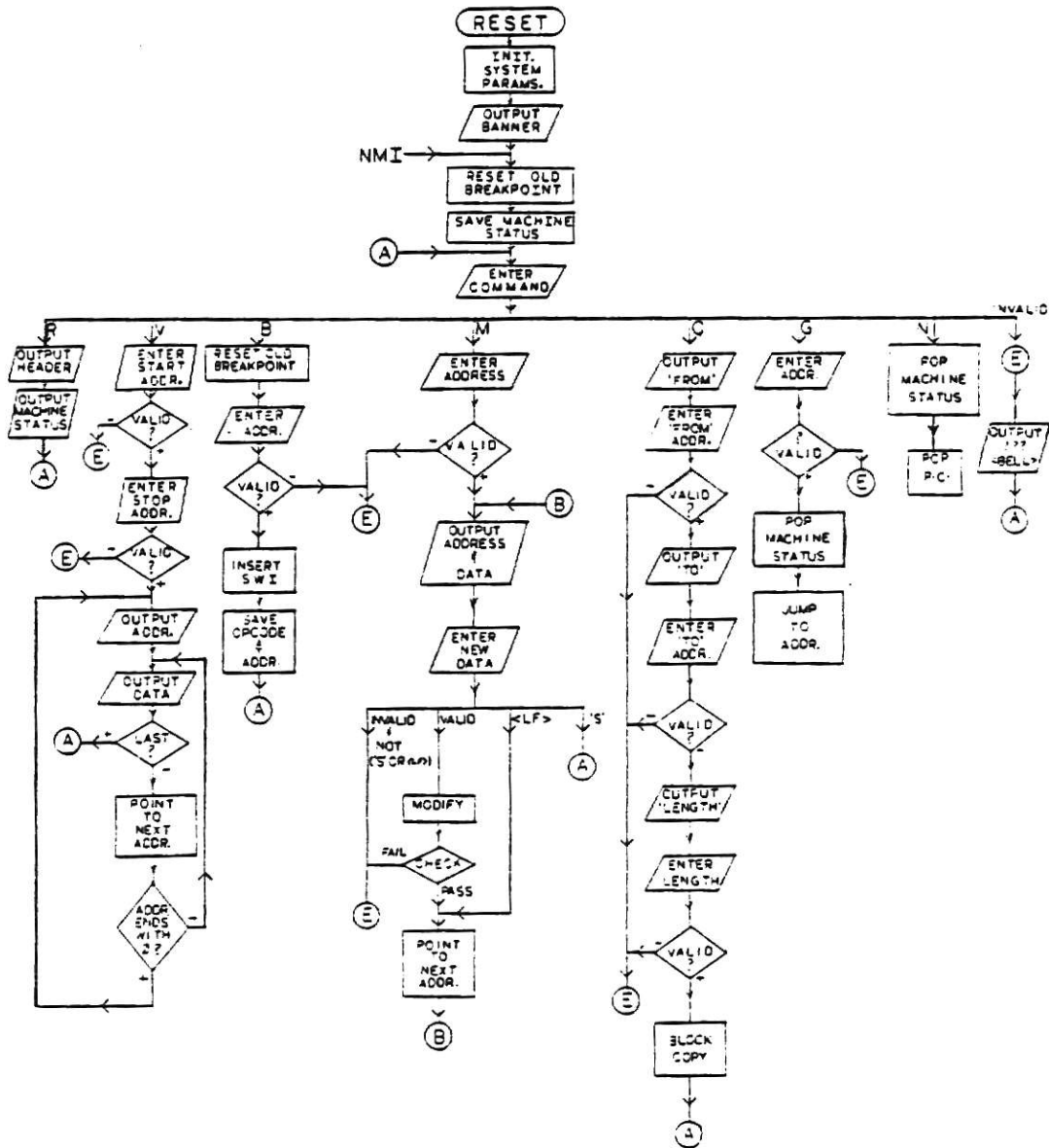
The connections described cause the NSC800 to respond to its own expectations. When the NSC800 tells the terminal that it is ready to receive or send data, the above changes force the terminal to tell the NSC800 that it will send or receive data.

Such a condition may lead to processor deadlock.

Lost Processor

If at any time the NSC800 either halts (red status LED on the cpu board is lighted) or appears to be lost, the user is advised to press the reset button on the processor board. This will cause the monitor to reinitialize and the banner to be displayed. If this is an unacceptable alternative, the monitor has been designed so that a NMI will perform exactly as if a software interruption ('FF') had occurred. All registers (including the program counter) will be stored on the stack. Hardware to implement the NMI has not been included with this report. More information on how to implement a NMI can be found in the specification sheets on the NSC800[11].

NSC800 MONITOR FLOWCHART



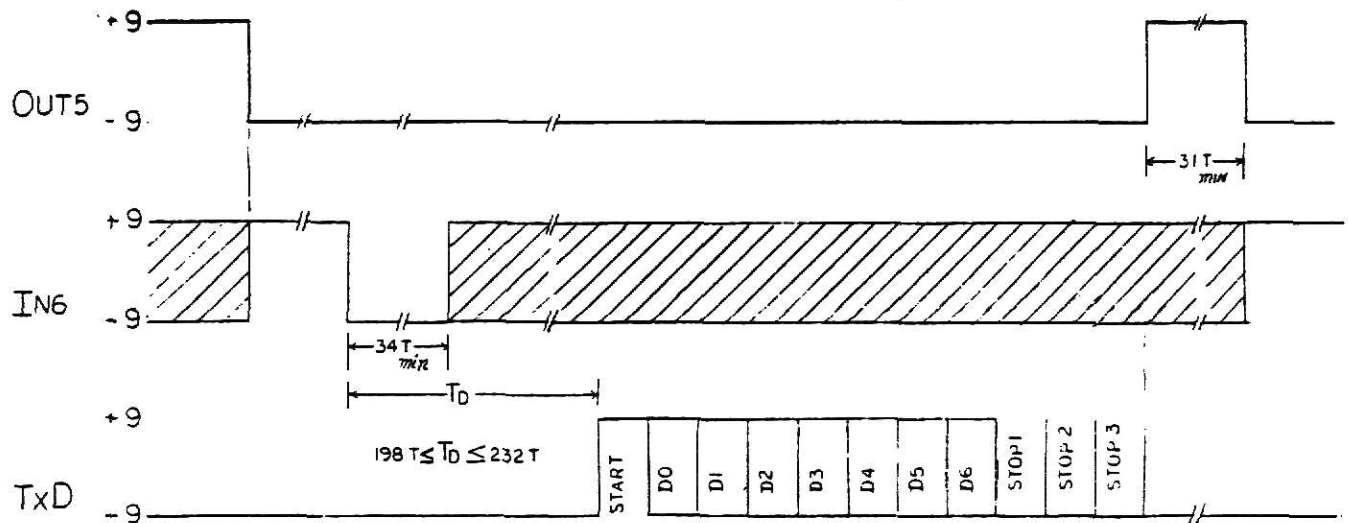
NOTE: A BREAKPOINT WILL START MONITOR EXECUTION AT THE NMI ENTRANCE POINT.

FIGURE B-3.

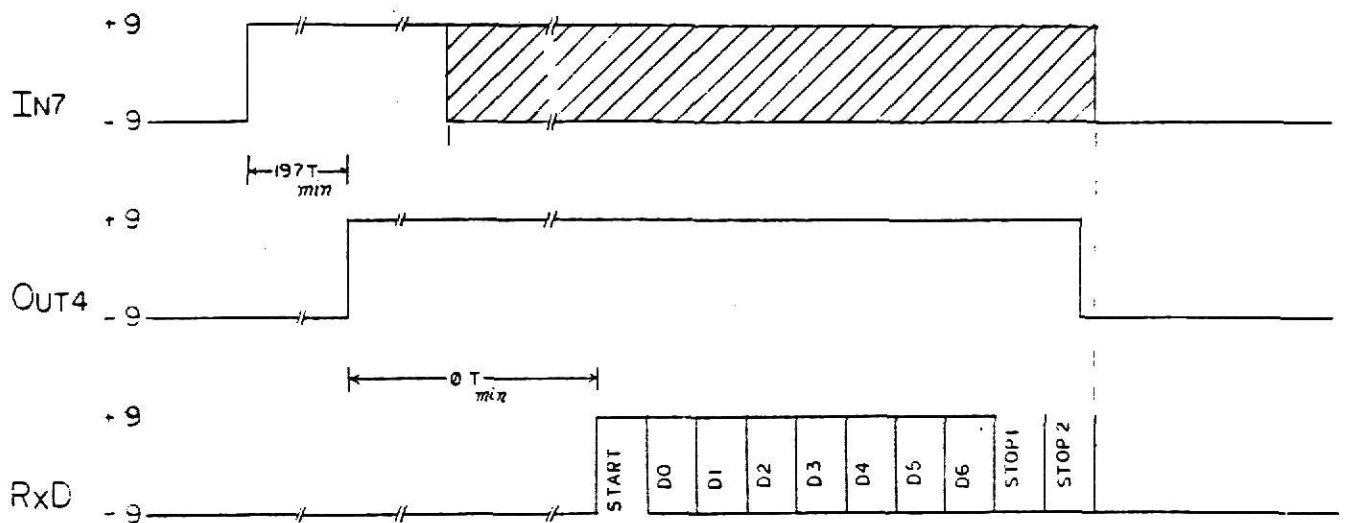
SOFTWARE UART TIMING DIAGRAMS

Appendix B-21

TRANSMIT



RECEIVE



NOTE: = DON'T CARE.

$$T = (\text{SYSCLK.})^{-1}$$

FIGURE B-4.

Sample Run*

{Author's note: All user inputs appear underlined.}

[reset]

NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91

Kansas State University

```

>r???[beep]                                {Lower case letters are invalid.}
>R                                           {Upper case works: register view.}
SP   A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' A F B C D E H L IX IY PC
07E3 0200 00FF 0001 0000 1A4D 0000 0001 00E4 5555 5555 FFFD
>V0003,0025[cr]                            {View a block of memory}

0003 FB C3 E5 00 FF C3 08 04 3F 3F 3F 87 FF
0010 C3 10 04 54 6F 3F A0 FF C3 18 04 0A 0D BE FF FF
0020 C3 20 04 FF FF FF
>V003,0025[cr]                            {View a block of memory}

0003 FB C3 E5 00 FF C3 08 04 3F 3F 3F 87 FF
0010 C3 10 04 54 6F 3F A0 FF C3 18 04 0A 0D BE FF FF
0020 C3 20 04 FF FF FF
>V03,0025[cr]                             {View a block of memory}

0003 FB C3 E5 00 FF C3 08 04 3F 3F 3F 87 FF
0010 C3 10 04 54 6F 3F A0 FF C3 18 04 0A 0D BE FF FF
0020 C3 20 04 FF FF FF
>V3,0025[cr]                             {View a block of memory}

0003 FB C3 E5 00 FF C3 08 04 3F 3F 3F 87 FF
0010 C3 10 04 54 6F 3F A0 FF C3 18 04 0A 0D BE FF FF
0020 C3 20 04 FF FF FF
>V,0025[cr]                              {View a block of memory}

0003 FB C3 E5 00 FF C3 08 04 3F 3F 3F 87 FF
0010 C3 10 04 54 6F 3F A0 FF C3 18 04 0A 0D BE FF FF
0020 C3 20 04 FF FF FF
>V0000,025[cr]???[beep]                   {Insufficient ending address => error.}
>M0400[cr]                                {Modify memory starting at 0400H.}
0400>FD 3E[cr]                            {LD A,} {User input}
0401>FF [lf]                             {0FFH} {<lf> => leave contents undisturbed.}
0402>FF 0123456789ABCDEF C3[cr]          {JP} {Only the last two nibbles are kept.}
0403>FD 00[cr]                            {0066 = RESET}
0404>FF 66[cr]
0405>FF S                                {Stop Memory modify mode.}
>V0402,0402[cr]                          {Verify that only the last two remain.}

0402 C3

```

* Nonprintable characters appear in brackets, eg. [cr].

```

>B0400[cr]                                {Set a breakpoint at 0400H.}

>G0400[cr]                                {Start the program at 0400H.}

>R                                          {Check registers of halted program.}
SP  A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' A F B C D E H L IX IY PC
07E1 0200 00FF 0001 0000 1A4D 0000 0001 00E4 5555 5555 0400
>B0402[cr]                                {Set the next break point.}

>N                                          {Restart with the Next instruction.}
>R                                          {Check registers of halted program.}
SP  A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' A F B C D E H L IX IY PC
07E1 0200 00FF 0001 0000 1A4D 0000 0001 00E4 5555 5555 0402
>N                                          {Restart with the Next instruction.}
>V410,041F[cr]                            {View a block of memory.}

0410 FF FD FF FF FF FF FD FF FD FF FF FF FD FD FF FF
>C                                          {Copy a block of memory.}
From? 0000[cr]                            {Source address.}
To? 0410[cr]                              {Destination address.}
Length? 0005[cr]                          {String length.}

>V0410,040F[cr]                            {View the copied area.}

0410 31 F7 07 FB C3 FF FD FF FD FF FF FF FD FD FF FF
>C                                          {Demonstrate errors on Copy input.}
From? 123[cr]
???[beep]
>C
From? 1234[cr]
To? 123[cr]
???[beep]
>C
From? 1234[cr]
To? 1234[cr]
Length? 123[cr]
???[beep]
>Q???[beep]                               {Invalid input.}
>G0123456789ABCDEF0000[cr]               {Cold start the monitor.}
NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91
Kansas State University

>D???[beep]                               {Invalid input.}
>W???[beep]                               {Invalid input.}
>

```

{End of Sample Run.}

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
------	------	------	------------------

		0001	NAME MONIT91	
		0002	PSECT ABS	
		0004	;*****	
		0005	;* NSC800 <=> ADM-3A SYSTEM MONITOR	*
		0006	;*	*
		0007	;* PROGRAMMER: Dwight W. Gordon	4-21-82 *
		0008	;*	Kansas State University *
		0009	;*	Department of Electrical Engineering *
		0010	;*	Seaton Hall *
		0011	;*	Manhattan, Kansas 66506 *
		0012	;*****	
		0013	;* This program has been designed as a minimal	*
		0014	;* monitor for the newly developed NSC800 uP.	*
		0015	;* This program has been somewhat optimized, but	*
		0016	;* use it at your own risk.	*
		0017	;*****	
		0018	;	
		0019	;VARIABLES USED BY THIS PROGRAM:	
		0020	;	
>1C00		0021	PORT2 EQU 1C00H	;INPUT/OUTPUT PORT
>0400		0022	RAMST EQU 0400H	;STARTING LOCATION OF SYSTEM RAM
>0800		0023	RAMEND EQU 0800H	;END OF SYSTEM RAM + 1
>07FD		0024	SCRATCH EQU RAMEND-3	;AREA FOR ASYNC COMM'ICATION CONST
>07FB		0025	FIX EQU SCRATCH-2	;SCRATCHPAD MEMORY FOR MONITOR
>07FA		0026	USED EQU FIX-1	;USED BY Go ROUTINE
>07F8		0027	BREAKA EQU USED-2	;BREAKPOINT ADDRESS
>07F7		0028	CODE EQU BREAKA-1	;BREAKPOINT CODE ADDRESS
>07F7		0029	STACK EQU CODE	;MONITOR BOTTOM OF STACK
>003E		0030	CURSOR EQU 3EH	; ">"
>0008		0031	CMDLEN EQU 08H	;NUMBER OF COMMANDS ACCEPTED
>000A		0032	LF EQU 0AH	;LINE FEED
>000D		0033	CR EQU 0DH	;CARRIAGE RETURN
>0007		0034	BELL EQU 07H	;BELL
>0020		0035	SPACE EQU 20H	;ASCII SPACE
>008D		0036	CREND EQU CR+80H	;END OF OUTPUT CR DELIMITER
>00BE		0037	CUREND EQU CURSOR+80H	;END OF OUTPUT CURSOR DELIMITER
>0087		0038	BELEND EQU BELL+80H	;END OF OUTPUT BELL DELIMITER
>008A		0039	LFEND EQU LF+80H	;END OF OUTPUT LF DELIMITER
>00A0		0040	SPCEND EQU SPACE+80H	;END OF OUTPUT SPACE DELIMITER
		0041	;*****	
		0042	;*****	
>0000		0043	ORG 0000H	
0000	31F707	0044	LD SP,STACK	;INITIALIZE MONITOR STACK
0003	FB	0045	EI	;ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0004	C3E500	0046	JP MAIN	;BEGIN EXECUTION OF MAIN PROGRAM
>0008		0047	ORG 0008H	
0008	C30804	0048	JP \$+RAMST	;CHANGE RESET & INTERRUPT RESTART
>0010		0049	ORG 0010H	; LOCATIONS TO RAM BY ADDING JUMP
0010	C31004	0050	JP \$+RAMST	; OFFSET OF RAMST TO RESPECTIVE
>0018		0051	ORG 0018H	; RESTART LOCATION
0018	C31804	0052	JP \$+RAMST	
>0020		0053	ORG 0020H	


```

0020 C32004 0054 JP $+RAMST
>002C 0055 ORG 002CH
002C C32C04 0056 JP $+RAMST
>0034 0057 ORG 0034H
0034 C33404 0058 JP $+RAMST
>003C 0059 ORG 003CH
003C C33C04 0060 JP $+RAMST
>0028 0061 ORG 0028H ;RESERVED FOR XMITER ROUTINE
0028 C3F802 0062 JP XMITER
>0030 0063 ORG 0030H ;RESERVED FOR OUTPUT ROUTINE
0030 C37E02 0064 JP OUTPUT
>0038 0065 ORG 0038H ;RESERVED FOR BREAKPOINTING
0038 C3F100 0066 JP RESET
0067 ;
0068 ;#####
0069 ; ERROR MESSAGE
0070 ;
>000B 0071 ORG 000BH
000B 3F3F3F 0072 ERRMES DEFM '???'
000E 87 0073 DEFB BELEND
0074 ;
0075 ;#####
0076 ; MESSAGE USED BY COPY ROUTINE
0077 ;
>0013 0078 ORG 0013H
0013 546F3F 0079 TO DEFM 'To?'
0016 A0 0080 DEFB SPCEND
0081 ;
0082 ;#####
0083 ; NEWLINE DATA WITH CURSOR PROMPT
0084 ;
>001B 0085 ORG 001BH
001B 0A0DBE 0086 LFCROU DEFB LF,CR,CUREND
0087 ;
0088 ;#####
0089 ; ASCII <=> BINARY LOOKUP TABLE *
0090 ;#####
>0040 0091 ORG 0040H
0040 30313233 0092 ASCII DEFM '0123456789ABCDEF'
34353637
38394142
43444546
0093 ;
0094 ;::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
0095 ; DATA TRANSFER ERROR MESSAGE
0096 ;::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
0050 3130 0097 ERRTEN DEFM '10'
0052 2D53544F 0098 ERR TIN DEFM '-STOP BIT EXPECTED'
50204249
54204558
50454354
4544
0064 87 0099 DEFB BELEND

```

ADDR	CODE	SMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0100	;
		0101	;#####
		0102	;##### NMI RESET OFFSET #####
		0103	;#####
>0066		0104	ORG 0066H
0066	C3F100	0105	JP RESET
		0106	;
		0107	;#####
		0108	; MORE DATA FOR COPY ROUTINE
		0109	;
0069	0A0D	0110	FROM DEFB LF,CR
006B	46726F6D	0111	DEFM 'From?'
	3F		
0070	A0	0112	DEFB SPCEND
0071	4C656E67	0113	LENGTH DEFM 'Length?'
	74683F		
0078	A0	0114	DEFB SPCEND
		0115	;
		0116	;#####
		0117	;* ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION LOOKUP TABLE CONSTANTS *
		0118	;*=====*
		0119	;* D2 D1 MEANING: CLOCK FREQUENCY (SYSCLK) *
		0120	;* --- -- *
		0121	;* 0 0 1.0 MHz. *
		0122	;* 0 1 2.0 MHz. *
		0123	;* 1 0 2.5 MHz. *
		0124	;* 1 1 4.0 MHz. *
		0125	;*=====*
		0126	;* D4 D3 MEANING: BAUD RATE OF TRANSFER (I/O) *
		0127	;* --- -- *
		0128	;* 0 0 300 Baud *
		0129	;* 0 1 600 Baud *
		0130	;* 1 0 1200 Baud *
		0131	;* 1 1 2400 Baud *
		0132	;*::*
		0133	;* EQUATION FOR DETERMINING THE CONSTANTS=> *
		0134	;* *
		0135	;* T = 65539.619 - F / (21 * B) *
		0136	;* *
		0137	;* T = DECIMAL NUMBER IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE (+/- 1). *
		0138	;* B = BAUD RATE OF DATA TRANSFER (BITS/SECOND). *
		0139	;* F = CLOCK FREQUENCY (HERTZ). *
		0140	;#####
0079	65FFC6FE	0141	CONST DEFW 65381D,65222D,65143D,64905D
	77FE89FD		
0081	B4FF65FF	0142	DEFW 65460D,65381D,65341D,65222D
	3DFFC6FE		
0089	DCFFB4FF	0143	DEFW 65500D,65460D,65440D,65381D
	A0FF65FF		
0091	F0FFDCFF	0144	DEFW 65520D,65500D,65490D,65460D
	D2FFB4FF		

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0145 ;	
		0146 ;*****	
		0147 ;* COMMAND DECODING AND LOOKUP ADDRESS TABLE *	
		0148 ;*****	
0099	4D	0149	CMDTBL DEFM 'M' ;view and alter Memory
009A	2801	0150	DEFW MEMCHG
009C	47	0151	DEFM 'G' ;Go a user defined program
009D	6401	0152	DEFW GOPROG
009F	56	0153	DEFM 'V' ;View a block of memory
00A0	2302	0154	DEFW MEMVUE
00A2	52	0155	DEFM 'R' ;view existing Register values
00A3	BD01	0156	DEFW REGLOK
00A5	43	0157	DEFM 'C' ;Copy a block of data
00A6	E101	0158	DEFW COPY
00A8	4E	0159	DEFM 'N' ;Next command from software itpt.
00A9	1402	0160	DEFW RESTAR
00AB	42	0161	DEFM 'B' ;set a single Breakpoint
00AC	6502	0162	DEFW BRKPT
00AE	0D	0163	DEFB CR ;CR as terminal (NOP)
		0164 ;	
		0165 ;*****WAKEUP BANNER MESSAGE*****	
00AF	4E534338	0166	BANNER DEFM 'NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91'
	3030204D		
	6F6E6974		
	6F722056		
	65727369		
	6F6E2031		
	2E3931		
00CA	0A0D	0167	DEFB LF,CR
00CC	4B616E73	0168	DEFM 'Kansas State University'
	61732053		
	74617465		
	20556E69		
	76657273		
	697479		
00E3	0A8D	0169	NEWLIN DEFB LF,CREND
		0170 ;	
		0171 ;*****	
		0172 ;*****	
		0173 ;** BEGINNING OF THE MAIN PROGRAM *	
		0174 ;**_____*	
		0175 ;** WARNING: NMI will cause a restart at this location*	
		0176 ;** This has been done in order that a hardware device*	
		0177 ;** might be interfaced between the ADM-3A and the NSC*	
		0178 ;** 800 as a method of retrieving "lost" programs *	
		0179 ;** without distroying any of their registers. *	
		0180 ;*****	
		0181 ;*****	
		0182 ;* WARNING: Routines invoked from the main program are	
		0183 ;* NOT subroutines and may NOT be used as such by the	
		0184 ;* user. There are, however, many subroutines which	
		0185 ;* may be called by the user. Care should be taken	

ADDR	CODE	SIMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
		0186	;	* to insure that registers disturbed by a called
		0187	;	* subroutine, which contain information prior to the
		0188	;	* call, are pushed in the user main program prior to
		0189	;	* calling the desired subroutine.
		0190	;	*
		0191	;	
00E5	3EFF	0192	MAIN	LD A,0FFH ;INITIALIZE I/O PORT LINES
00E7	47	0193		LD B,A ;ALLOW TIME FOR LINES TO SETTLE
00E8	10FE	0194	WAKEUP	DJNZ WAKEUP
00EA	CD8702	0195		CALL REMOVE ;REMOVE PENDING BREAKPOINTS
00ED	21AF00	0196		LD HL,BANNER ;OUTPUT BANNER MESSAGE
00F0	F7	0197		RST 30H
00F1	E3	0198	RESET	EX (SP),HL ;CLEAN UP BREAKPOINT POINTER
00F2	2B	0199		DEC HL
00F3	E3	0200		EX (SP),HL
00F4	FDE5	0201		PUSH IY ;PUSH MAIN REGISTER SET
00F6	DDE5	0202		PUSH IX
00F8	E5	0203		PUSH HL
00F9	D5	0204		PUSH DE
00FA	C5	0205		PUSH BC
00FB	F5	0206		PUSH AF
00FC	08	0207		EX AF,AF' ;GET ALTERNATE REGISTER SET
00FD	D9	0208		EXX ; AND PUSH SAME
00FE	E5	0209		PUSH HL
00FF	D5	0210		PUSH DE
0100	C5	0211		PUSH BC
0101	F5	0212		PUSH AF
0102	CD8702	0213		CALL REMOVE ;CLEAN UP BREAKPOINT
0105	211B00	0214	OK	LD HL,LFCRCU ;OUTPUT CURSOR
0108	F7	0215		RST 30H
0109	CD4803	0216		CALL RECEIV ;GET COMMAND
010C	219700	0217		LD HL,CMDTBL-2 ;GET POINTER TO CMD TABLE-2
010F	010800	0218		LD BC,CMDLEN ;GET LENGTH OF SAME
0112	23	0219	NXTCMD	INC HL ;POINT TO COMMAND NAME
0113	23	0220		INC HL
0114	EDAl	0221		CPI ;COMPARE ENTERED-TABLE COMMANDS
0116	E22001	0222		JP PO,LASTCD ;LAST CMD? +=> CR & -> LASTCommand
0119	20F7	0223		JR NZ,NXTCMD ;MATCH? ==> NeXTCoMmanD
011B	5E	0224		LD E,(HL) ;ELSE: POINT TO LOCATION OF GO
011C	23	0225		INC HL ; AND START EXECUTION OF SAME
011D	56	0226		LD D,(HL)
011E	EB	0227		EX DE,HL
011F	E9	0228		JP (HL)
0120	28E3	0229	LASTCD	JR Z,OK ;IF A CR => GO TO OK
		0230		*****
		0231		; EXECUTION OF THE FOLLOWING MODULE WILL ONLY OCCUR
		0232		; UPON DETECTION OF AN INVALID COMMAND
		0233		*****
0122	210B00	0234	NOCMD	LD HL,ERRMES ;START OF ERROR MESSAGE
0125	F7	0235		RST 30H
0126	18DD	0236		JR OK ;RETURN TO INPUT MODE

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0237 ;	
		0238 ;*****	
		0239 ;	MEMCHG ALLOWS THE USER TO VIEW A BLOCK OF MEMORY
		0240 ;	AND ALTER ITS CONTENTS. DETECTION OF A "S" TERMINATES
		0241 ;	THE ROUTINE. DETECTION OF A LF CAUSES THE POINTER TO
		0242 ;	ADVANCE TO THE NEXT MEMORY LOCATION WITHOUT DISTURBING
		0243 ;	THE CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTLY INDEXED LOCATION.
		0244 ;*****	
0128	CDAE02	0245	MEMCHG CALL HILOW4 ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
012B	DA2201	0246	JP C,NOCMD ;ERROR => NOCommanD
012E	2AFB07	0247	LD HL,(FIX) ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
0131	CD9302	0248	NXTMEM CALL OUT4 ;DISPLAY ADDRESS
0134	3E3E	0249	LD A,CURSOR ;OUT CURSOR
0136	EF	0250	RST 28H
0137	7E	0251	LD A,(HL) ;GET MEMORY CONTENTS
0138	32FC07	0252	LD (FIX+1),A ;PLACE IN STORAGE
013B	0602	0253	LD B,02H ;TWO NIBBLES OUTPUTTED
013D	CD9802	0254	CALL OUT2
0140	3E20	0255	LD A,SPACE ;SPACE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW VALUES
0142	EF	0256	RST 28H
0143	1E02	0257	LD E,02H ;TWO NIBBLES TO BE INPUT
0145	CDB002	0258	CALL HILOW2 ;GET TWO NIBBLES
0148	300C	0259	JR NC,PNOCMD ;NO ERROR => PNOCMD
014A	FE53	0260	CP 53H ;ON DETECTION OF AN "S" => STOP
014C	CA0501	0261	JP Z,OK
014F	FE0A	0262	CP LF ;ON DETECTION OF A LF => CONT.
0151	280B	0263	JR Z,LFINPT
0153	C32201	0264	JP NOCMD ; ELSE ERROR
0156	3AFB07	0265	PNOCMD LD A,(FIX) ;GET DATA
0159	77	0266	LD (HL),A ;STORE
015A	BE	0267	CP (HL) ;CHECK
015B	C22201	0268	JP NZ,NOCMD ;NOCHECK => ERROR
015E	23	0269	LFINPT INC HL ;POINT TO NEXT
015F	3E0D	0270	LD A,CR ;OUTPUT CR
0161	EF	0271	RST 28H
0162	18CD	0272	JR NXTMEM ;CONTINUE
		0273 ;	
		0274 ;*****	
		0275 ;	THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WILL INPUT A FOUR NIBBLE
		0276 ;	ADDRESS AND START PROGRAM EXECUTION AT SAID ADDRESS
		0277 ;	UPON DETECTION OF A CR.
		0278 ;*****	
0164	CDAE02	0279	GOPROG CALL HILOW4 ;GET ADDRESS
0167	DA2201	0280	JP C,NOCMD ;ERROR => NOCommanD
016A	3EC3	0281	LD A,0C3H ;Z80 JUMP COMMAND
016C	32FA07	0282	LD (FIX-1),A ;SET UP JUMP COMMAND TO SPECIFIED
		0283 ;	ADDRESS
016F	F1	0284	POP AF ;POP ALT REG SET
0170	C1	0285	POP BC
0171	D1	0286	POP DE
0172	E1	0287	POP HL
0173	08	0288	EX AF,AF ;GET MAIN REG SET

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0174	D9	0289	EXX
0175	F1	0290	POP AF ;POP SAME
0176	C1	0291	POP BC
0177	D1	0292	POP DE
0178	E1	0293	POP HL
0179	DDE1	0294	POP IX
017B	FDE1	0295	POP IY
017D	C3FA07	0296	JP FIX-1 ;AFFECTS A JUMP TO THE LOCATION SPECIFIED BY FIX AND FIX+1.
		0297	;
		0298	;
		0299	;*****
		0300	; REGLOK WILL DISPLAY THE PUSHED REGISTER SET
		0301	;*****
		0302	;
		0303	;
		0304	;
0180	0A0D	0305	REGHED DEFB LF,CR ;LF,CR
0182	53502020	0306	DEFM 'SP A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' '
	20412746		
	27204227		
	43272044		
	27452720		
	48274C27		
	20		
019B	41204620	0307	DEFM 'A F B C D E H L'
	20422043		
	20204420		
	45202048		
	204C		
01AD	20204958	0308	DEFM ' IX IY PC'
	20202049		
	59202020		
	5043		
01BB	0A8D	0309	DEFB LF,CREND ;LF, CR, DELIMITER
		0310	;/;;
01BD	ED73FB07	0311	REGLOK LD (FIX),SP ;SP TO TEMP STORAGE
01C1	218001	0312	LD HL,REGHED ;START OF REGISTER HEADER
01C4	F7	0313	RST 30H ;OUTPUT HEADER
01C5	2AFB07	0314	LD HL,(FIX) ;INITIALIZE POINTER TO PUSHED REGS
01C8	060C	0315	LD B,0CH ;NUMBER OF REGISTERS
01CA	C5	0316	REGAGN PUSH BC ;SAVE COUNTER
01CB	CD9602	0317	CALL OUT4A ;OUTPUT FOUR NIBBLES
01CE	3E20	0318	LD A,SPACE ;SPACE
01D0	EF	0319	RST 28H
01D1	7E	0320	LD A,(HL) ;MOVE DOUBLE WORD TO FIX
01D2	32FB07	0321	LD (FIX),A
01D5	23	0322	INC HL
01D6	7E	0323	LD A,(HL)
01D7	32FC07	0324	LD (FIX+1),A
01DA	23	0325	INC HL ;POINT TO NEXT REG PAIR
01DB	C1	0326	POP BC ;RECOVER COUNTER
01DC	10EC	0327	DJNZ REGAGN ;MORE => REGAGN

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
01DE	C30501	0328	JP OK ;ELSE RETURN
		0329	;
		0330	;*****
		0331	; BLOCK COPY SUBPROGRAM COPIES A BLOCK OF CODE
		0332	; FROM THE 'FROM' ADDRESS TO THE 'TO' ADDRESS FOR A
		0333	; TOTAL OF 'LENGTH' (HEX) BYTES OF DATA. NO VERIFICATION
		0334	; IS DONE.
		0335	;*****
01E1	216900	0336	COPY LD HL, FROM
01E4	F7	0337	RST 30H ;OUTPUT ROUTINE 'FROM'
01E5	CDAE02	0338	CALL HILOW4 ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
01E8	3827	0339	JR C, NOCMD0 ;ERROR => NOCoMmanD0
01EA	2AFB07	0340	LD HL, (FIX) ;GET AND SAVE DATA ON STACK
01ED	E5	0341	PUSH HL
01EE	211300	0342	LD HL, TO
01F1	F7	0343	RST 30H ;OUTPUT ROUTINE 'TO'
01F2	CDAE02	0344	CALL HILOW4 ;GET DESTINATION ADDRESS
01F5	3819	0345	JR C, NOCMD1 ;ERROR => NOCoMmanD1
01F7	2AFB07	0346	LD HL, (FIX) ;GET AND SAVE DEST. ON STACK
01FA	E5	0347	PUSH HL
01FB	217100	0348	LD HL, LENGTH
01FE	F7	0349	RST 30H ;OUTPUT ROUTINE 'LENGTH'
01FF	CDAE02	0350	CALL HILOW4 ;GET LENGTH
0202	380B	0351	JR C, NOCMD2 ;ERROR => NOCoMmanD2
0204	ED4BFB07	0352	LD BC, (FIX) ;GET LENGTH
0208	D1	0353	POP DE ;DESTINATION
0209	E1	0354	POP HL ;START
020A	EDB0	0355	LDIR ;MOVE
020C	C30501	0356	JP OK ;RETURN TO MAIN ROUTINE
		0357	;!!
		0358	; ERROR HANDLING ROUTINE TO AVOID CREEPING STACK
		0359	;
020F	E1	0360	NOCMD2 POP HL ;POP STACK TO ADJUST STACK PTR.
0210	E1	0361	NOCMD1 POP HL ; AND JUMP TO NOCoMmanD
0211	C32201	0362	NOCMD0 JP NOCMD
		0363	;
		0364	;*****
		0365	;* SOFTWARE INTERRUPT RESTART ROUTINE PULLS ALL *
		0366	;* REGISTERS FROM STACK (INCLUDING PROGRAM COUNTER). *
		0367	;*****
0214	F1	0368	RESTAR POP AF
0215	C1	0369	POP BC
0216	D1	0370	POP DE
0217	E1	0371	POP HL
0218	08	0372	EX AF, AF'
0219	D9	0373	EXX
021A	F1	0374	POP AF
021B	C1	0375	POP BC
021C	D1	0376	POP DE
021D	E1	0377	POP HL
021E	DDE1	0378	POP IX
0220	FDE1	0379	POP IY

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
0222	C9	0380		RET
		0381		;
		0382		;*****
		0383		; MEMVUE WILL CAUSE A STARTING ADDRESS TO BE INPUT,
		0384		; FOLLOWED BY A COMMA (','), AND CONCLUDED BY AN ENDING
		0385		; ADDRESS. THE ROUTINE WILL OUTPUT THE CONTENTS OF MEMORY
		0386		; IN BYTE FORM FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE BLOCK TO THE END
		0387		; OF THE BLOCK.
		0388		; AFTER THE FIRST CHARACTER IS OUTPUT, THE ROUTINE
		0389		; SEARCHES FOR AN ADDRESS WITH A ZERO AS THE LS NIBBLE,
		0390		; AND A NEW LINE WITH THE NEXT ADDRESS TO BE OUTPUT IS
		0391		; OUTPUTTED.
		0392		;
		0393		; SAMPLE OUTPUT:
		0394		; >V000E,0012<CR> {NOTE: THIS LINE WAS INPUT FROM ADM-3A}
		0395		; {BLANK LINE}
		0396		; 000E 01 03
		0397		; 0010 3C 66 44
		0398		; >
		0399		;
		0400		;*****
0223	210000	0401	MEMVUE LD	HL,0000H ; INITIALIZE BEGINNING POINTER
0226	22FB07	0402	LD	(FIX),HL
0229	CDAE02	0403	CALL	HIL0W4 ; GET STARTING ADDRESS
022C	FE2C	0404	CP	',' ; HAS A COMMA BEEN SENT
022E	C22201	0405	JP	NZ,NOCMD ; - => ERROR
0231	2AFB07	0406	LD	HL,(FIX) ; SAVE STARTING ADDRESS
0234	CDAE02	0407	CALL	HIL0W4 ; GET ENDING ADDRESS
0237	DA2201	0408	JP	C,NOCMD ; ERROR? + => NOCoMmanD
023A	ED5BFB07	0409	LD	DE,(FIX) ; GET ENDING ADDRESS
023E	13	0410	INC	DE ; POINT TO END+1
023F	E5	0411	I/O PUSH	HL ; SAVE CURRENT ADDRESS
0240	21E300	0412	LD	HL,NEWLIN ; OUTPUT A NEW LINE
0243	F7	0413	RST	30H
0244	E1	0414	POP	HL ; RECOVER CURRENT LINE
0245	CD9302	0415	CALL	OUT4 ; OUTPUT ADDRESS
0248	3E20	0416	I/L LD	A,' ' ; OUTPUT A SPACE
024A	EF	0417	RST	28H
024B	7E	0418	LD	A,(HL) ; GET DATA
024C	32FC07	0419	LD	(FIX+1),A ; STORE IN BUFFER
024F	0602	0420	LD	B,02H ; INITIALIZE COUNTER
0251	CD9802	0421	CALL	OUT2 ; OUTPUT BYTE
0254	23	0422	INC	HL ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR
0255	7D	0423	LD	A,L ; LOW BYTE TO ACC
0256	BB	0424	CP	E ; 16 BIT COMPARE
0257	2005	0425	JR	NZ,NEXTDT ; NOT SAME => CONTINUE
0259	7C	0426	LD	A,H ;
025A	BA	0427	CP	D ;
025B	CA0501	0428	JP	Z,OK ; SAME => RETURN TO MAIN PROG.
025E	7D	0429	NEXTDT LD	A,L ; LAST INPUT FOR LINE?
025F	E60F	0430	AND	0FH ; LAST PER LINE? + => Z SET
0261	28DC	0431	JR	Z,I/O ; Z => I/O


```

ADDR  CODE      STMT SOURCE STATEMENT

0263  18E3      0432      JR      I1          ;ELSE NEXT
0433 ;*****
0434 ;*          THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WILL CLEAR ANY PENDING
0435 ;* BREAKPOINTS BY FORCING THEM TO THE EPROM ON PAGE ZERO,
0436 ;* AND THEN SET ANOTHER BREAKPOINT. TO CLEAR A PENDING
0437 ;* BREAKPOINT TYPE THE COMMAND 'B' FOLLOWED BY ANY INVALID
0438 ;* CHARACTER (NON HEX). THE COMPUTER WILL RESPOND WITH
0439 ;* THREE QUESTION MARKS AND A BEEP.
0440 ;*****
0265  CD8702    0441 BRKPT CALL REMOVE      ;REMOVE PENDING BREAKPOINT
0268  CDAE02    0442      CALL HIL0W4      ;GET AN ADDRESS
026B  DA2201    0443      JP      C,NOCMD    ;ERROR => NOCommand
026E  2AFB07    0444      LD      HL,(FIX)    ;GET ADDRESS
0271  7E        0445      LD      A,(HL)      ;GET CODE
0272  22F807    0446      LD      (BREAKA),HL ;STORE ADDRESS
0275  32F707    0447      LD      (CODE),A    ; AND CODE
0278  3EFF      0448      LD      A,0FFH      ;BREAKPOINT COMMAND
027A  77        0449      LD      (HL),A      ;SUBSTITUTE
027B  C30501    0450      JP      OK
0451 ;
0452 ;*****
0453 ;          OUTPUT WILL TAKE THE ASCII DATA STARTING AT THE
0454 ; INPUTTED VALUE OF THE HL REGISTER AND OUTPUT THIS DATA
0455 ; TO THE TERMINAL. TERMINATION WILL OCCUR WHEN THE
0456 ; INDEXED DATA CONTAINS THE MOST SIG BIT (D7) SET.
0457 ;*****
0458 ;*
0459 ;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
0460 ;* INPUT- - - - - D D - - - - - *
0461 ;* OUTPUT- C U U U U C C C C C C C C C U U *
0462 ;*
0463 ;* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'? 'H'? 'P/V'N'C' *
0464 ;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - *
0465 ;* OUTPUT- C C C 0 C C 0 1 C C C C C C C C *
0466 ;*
0467 ;* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
0468 ;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - *
0469 ;* OUTPUT- UU UU UU CC CC *
0470 ;*
0471 ;* C=CHANGED (NO DATA). U=UNCHANGED. D=DATA (IN OR OUT) *
0472 ;* -=-DON'T CARE. *
0473 ;*
0474 ;*****
027E  7E        0475 OUTPUT LD A,(HL)
027F  F5        0476      PUSH AF
0280  EF        0477      RST 28H
0281  F1        0478      POP AF
0282  17        0479      RLA
0283  D8        0480      RET C
0284  23        0481      INC HL
0285  18F7      0482      JR      OUTPUT

```

ADDR	CODE	SIMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
------	------	------	------------------

		0483	;
		0484	;*****
		0485	;* REMOVE A BREAKPOINT BY FORCING THE CURRENT BREAKPT
		0486	;* TO BE IN THE EPROM ON PAGE ZERO.
		0487	;*****
		0488	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0489	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0490	;* OUTPUT- C U U U U C C U U U U U U U U *
		0491	;* *
		0492	;* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'?H'?P/V'N'C' *
		0493	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0494	;* OUTPUT- C C C C C C C C U U U U U U U U *
		0495	;* *
		0496	;* MEMORY: 07F7 07F8 07F9 *
		0497	;* INPUT- DD DD DD *
		0498	;* OUTPUT- CC UU CC *
		0499	;* *
		0500	;*****
0287	2AF807	0501	REMOVE LD HL,(BREAKA) ;CLEAR ANY PENDING BREAKPOINT
028A	3AF707	0502	LD A,(CODE)
028D	77	0503	LD (HL),A
028E	AF	0504	XOR A ;POINT BREAKPOINT TO EPROM
028F	32F907	0505	LD (BREAKA+1),A
0292	C9	0506	RET
		0507	;
		0508	;*****
		0509	; THIS ROUTINE, IF ENTERED FROM THE FIRST STATEMENT
		0510	; WILL CAUSE THE FOUR NIBBLES LOCATED IN THE HL REGISTER
		0511	; TO BE ENCODED TO ASCII AND DISPLAYED AT THE TERMINAL.
		0512	; IF THE ROUTINE IS ENTERED AT THE SECOND+ STATEMENT,
		0513	; THEN THE VALUE OF ACC-B (B=<4) IS USED TO DETERMINE
		0514	; THE NUMBER OF OUTPUTTED NIBBLES AND THE DATA IS TAKEN
		0515	; DIRECTLY FROM LOCATION FIX+1.
		0516	; ENTERING AT OUT4A IMPLIES THAT DATA IS IN (FIX) AS
		0517	; OPPOSED TO HL UPON ENTRY.
		0518	;*****
		0519	;* OUT4: *
		0520	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0521	;* INPUT- - - - - D D - - - - - *
		0522	;* OUTPUT- C C U U U U U C C C C C C C C U U *
		0523	;* *
		0524	;* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'?H'?P/V'N'C' *
		0525	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0526	;* OUTPUT- C 0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C *
		0527	;* *
		0528	;* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
		0529	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0530	;* OUTPUT- UU CC CC CC CC *
		0531	;* *

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
------	------	------	------------------

		0532	;* OUT4A: {NOTE CHANGES TO THE ABOVE}	*
		0533	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY	*
		0534	;* INPUT- - - - -	*
		0535	;*	*
		0536	;* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE	*
		0537	;* INPUT- — DD DD — —	*
		0538	;*	*
		0539	;* OUT2: {NOTE CHANGES TO OUT4A ABOVE}	*
		0540	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY	*
		0541	;* INPUT- - D - - - -	*
		0542	;*	*
		0543	;* C=CHANGED (NO DATA). U=UNCHANGED. D=DATA (IN OR OUT)	*
		0544	;* —=DON'T CARE.	*
		0545	;*	*
		0546	*****	
0293	22FB07	0547	OUT4 LD (FIX),HL ;DATA TO FIX	
0296	0604	0548	OUT4A LD B,04H ;NUMBER OF NIBBLES	
0298	E5	0549	OUT2 PUSH HL ;SAVE MEMORY POINTER	
0299	21FB07	0550	OUTCHR LD HL,FIX ;LOW DATA BYTE TO HL	
029C	3E30	0551	LD A,30H ;ASCII ZERO	
029E	ED6F	0552	RLD ;NIBBLE ROTATE LOW BYTE	
02A0	23	0553	INC HL ;POINT TO HIGH BYTE	
02A1	ED6F	0554	RLD ;NIBBLE ROTATE HIGH BYTE	
02A3	FE3A	0555	CP 3AH ;IS NUMBER GREATER THAN "9?"	
02A5	3802	0556	JR C,OUTDTA ;NO => ADD NO CORRECTION	
02A7	C607	0557	ADD A,07H ;ELSE ADD A CORRECTION TERM	
02A9	EF	0558	OUTDTA RST 28H ;OUT DATA	
02AA	10ED	0559	DJNZ OUTCHR ;MORE? + => OUTCHR	
02AC	E1	0560	POP HL ;RESTORE MEMORY POINTER	
02AD	C9	0561	RET	
		0562	;	
		0563	*****	
		0564	;	
		0565	THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WILL OBTAIN A FOUR NIBBLE	
		0566	ADDRESS FROM DATA INPUT FROM THE TERMINAL (IF ENTERED	
		0567	FROM THE FIRST STATEMENT). IF THE ROUTINE IS ENTERED	
		0568	FROM THE SECOND STATEMENT WITH AN 'E' VALUE OF 02H,	
		0569	THEN THE ROUTINE WILL COMPUTE ONLY A TWO NIBBLE HEX	
		0570	VALUE.	
		0571	THE FOUR NIBBLE ADDRESS WILL BE STORED IN THE	
		0572	LOCATION FIX (LSB) AND FIX+1 (MSB). THE TWO NIBBLE	
		0573	VALUE WILL BE LOCATED IN LOCATION FIX+1.	
		0574	THE ROUTINE WILL KEEP ONLY THE LAST FOUR (TWO)	
		0575	NIBBLES WHICH THE USER INPUTS FROM THE TERMINAL	
		0576	INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF INPUT CHARACTERS, OR AN	
		0577	INVALID HEX INPUT CAUSES THE ROUTINE TO TERMINATE WITH	
		0578	THE CARRY BIT SET, ELSE THE CARRY BIT IS RESET.	
		0579	INPUT IS TERMINATED BY INPUTTING AN INVALID HEX	
		0580	DIGIT (ERROR) OR A CR.	
		0581	THE LAST CHARACTER WHICH WAS INPUT IS LEFT IN THE	
			ACC-A UPON EXIT WITH AN ERROR DUE TO AN INVALID CHR.	

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
------	------	------	--------	-----------

		0582	;	*****
		0583	;	* HILOW4: *
		0584	;	* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0585	;	* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0586	;	* OUTPUT- D C C C C U U C C C C C C C C U U *
		0587	;	* *
		0588	;	* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'?H'?P/V'N'C' *
		0589	;	* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0590	;	* OUTPUT- C C C C C C C D C C C C C C C C *
		0591	;	* *
		0592	;	* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
		0593	;	* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0594	;	* OUTPUT- UU DD DD CC CC *
		0595	;	* *
		0596	;	* HILOW2: {NOTE CHANGES TO THE ABOVE} *
		0597	;	* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0598	;	* INPUT- - - - - D - - - - - - - - *
		0599	;	* *
		0600	;	* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
		0601	;	* OUTPUT- UU CC DD CC CC *
		0602	;	* *
		0603	;	* C=CHANGED (NO DATA). U=UNCHANGED. D=DATA (IN OR OUT) *
		0604	;	* --DON'T CARE. *
		0605	;	* *
		0606	;	*****
02AE	1E00	0607	HILOW4 LD	E,00H ;INITIALIZE FOR 4 NIBBLES
02B0	E5	0608	HILOW2 PUSH	HL ;SAVE MEMORY POINTER
02B1	CD4803	0609	HILORP CALL	RECEIV ;GET NIBBLE
02B4	FE0D	0610	CP	CR ;END?
02B6	281C	0611	JR	Z,ENDHGH ; + => ENDHGH
02B8	214000	0612	LD	HL,ASCII ;START OF ASCII LOOKUP
02BB	011000	0613	LD	BC,10H ;LENGTH OF SAME
02BE	EDA1	0614	NXTHGH CPI	;LAST VALUE THAT OF TABLE?
02C0	E2C502	0615	JP	PO,OUTAHX ;LAST ENTRY => OUTAHX
02C3	20F9	0616	JR	NZ,NXTHGH ;VALUE? - => NXTHGH
		0617	;EXECUTION OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OCCURS IF EITHER	
		0618	; A MATCH IS FOUND (IN WHICH CASE THE JUMP IS REDUNDANTLY	
		0619	; FALSE), OR IF END OF THE TABLE IS FOUND (IN WHICH CASE	
		0620	; THE JUMP TESTS TO SEE IF THE INPUTTED CHARACTER IS "F"	
		0621	; OR IF IT IS NOT IN THE TABLE---OUTHER).	
02C5	2017	0622	OUTAHX JR	NZ,OUTHER ;IS THIS THE VALUE? - => OUTHER
02C7	2D	0623	DEC	L ;ADJUST POINTER
02C8	7D	0624	LD	A,L ;COMPUTE LOOKUP ADDRESS
02C9	21FB07	0625	LD	HL,FIX ;POINTER TO LOW NIBBLE
02CC	ED6F	0626	RLD	;ROTATE IN NIBBLE
02CE	23	0627	INC	HL ;POINT TO HIGH BYTE
02CF	ED6F	0628	RLD	;ROTATE IN NIBBLE
02D1	1C	0629	INC	E ;ADJUST COUNTER
02D2	18DD	0630	JR	HILORP ;CONTINUE INPUT
02D4	21E300	0631	ENDHGH LD	HL,NEWLIN ;OUTPUT LF,CR
02D7	F7	0632	RST	30H
02D8	3EFC	0633	LD	A,0FCH ;2'S COMP OF 0004H

ADDR	CODE	SMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
02DA	83	0634	ADD A,E ;SEE IF ENOUGH NIBBLES INPUT
02DB	3F	0635	CCF ;ADJUST CARRY FOR ERROR STATE
02DC	E1	0636	POP HL ;RECOVER MEMORY POINTER
02DD	C9	0637	RET
02DE	37	0638	OUTHER SCF ;SET CARRY FOR ERROR
02DF	E1	0639	POP HL ;RECOVER MEMORY POINTER
02E0	C9	0640	RET
		0641	;
		0642	;*****
		0643	; SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE LOOKUP TABLE CONSTANT AND
		0644	; PLACE IN "(SCRATCH)." ;
		0645	;*****
		0646	;
		0647	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0648	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0649	;* OUTPUT- C C C D D D D U U U U U U U U U *
		0650	;* ;
		0651	;* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'? 'H'? 'P/V'N'C' *
		0652	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0653	;* OUTPUT- C C C C C C C C U U U U U U U U *
		0654	;* ;
		0655	;* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
		0656	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0657	;* OUTPUT- UU UU UU DD DD *
		0658	;* ;
		0659	;* C=CHANGED (NO DATA). U=UNCHANGED. D=DATA (IN OR OUT) *
		0660	;* --DON'T CARE. *
		0661	;* ;
		0662	;*****
02E1	3A001C	0663	LOOKUP LD A,(PORT2) ;GET SPEED BIT DATA (D1-D4)
02E4	E61E	0664	AND 1EH ;MASK SAME
02E6	2600	0665	LD H,00H ;CALCULATE OFFSET AND LOOKUP TIMER
02E8	6F	0666	LD L,A ; CONSTANT FROM TABLE STARTING
02E9	017900	0667	LD BC,CONST ; AT CONST.
02EC	09	0668	ADD HL,BC
02ED	5E	0669	LD E,(HL)
02EE	23	0670	INC HL
02EF	56	0671	LD D,(HL)
02F0	EB	0672	EX DE,HL ;CONSTANT IN HL
02F1	22FD07	0673	LD (SCRATCH),HL ;AND ALSO IN SCRATCH
02F4	110100	0674	LD DE,0001 ;CONSTANT FOR TIME DELAY
02F7	C9	0675	RET
		0676	;
		0677	;*****
		0678	; XMITER WILL OUTPUT A SINGLE ASCII CHARACTER
		0679	; LOCATED IN ACC-A UPON ENIRY.
		0680	;*****
		0681	;
		0682	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0683	;* INPUT- D - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0684	;* OUTPUT- C U U U U U U C C C C C C C U U *
		0685	;* ;

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
------	------	------	--------	-----------

		0686	;	* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'? 'H'? 'P/V'N'C' *
		0687	;	* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0688	;	* OUTPUT- C C C C C C C C C C C C C *
		0689	;	* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
		0690	;	* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0691	;	* OUTPUT- UU UU UU CC CC *
		0692	;	* C=CHANGED (NO DATA). U=UNCHANGED. D=DATA (IN OR OUT) *
		0693	;	* --DON'T CARE. *
		0694	;	* ***** *
02F8	08	0698	XMITER EX	AF,AF' ;DATA TO A'
02F9	D9	0699	EXX	;SAVE ENVIRONMENT
02FA	3EDF	0700	LD	A,0DFH ;uP REQUEST TO SEND
02FC	32001C	0701	LD	(PORT2),A
02FF	3A001C	0702	CTSZRO LD	A,(PORT2) ;GET STATUS BITS
0302	17	0703	RLA	;CIS TO CARRY
0303	17	0704	RLA	
0304	38F9	0705	JR	C,CTSZRO ;ADM-3A READY? - => CTSZRO
0306	CDE102	0706	CALL	LOOKUP ;GET ASYNC TRANSFER CONSTANT
0309	08	0707	EX	AF,AF' ;GET DATA
030A	CB27	0708	SLA	A ;0 START BIT
030C	4F	0709	LD	C,A ;DATA TO C
030D	0608	0710	LD	B,08H ;BITS/BYTE
030F	2AFD07	0711	DATAOT LD	HL,(SCRATCH) ;GET TIMER CONSTANT
0312	00	0712	NOP	;TIME DELAY
0313	00	0713	NOP	
0314	79	0714	LD	A,C ;DATA TO A
0315	E6DF	0715	AND	0DFH ;MASK
0317	F6DE	0716	OR	0DEH ;MASK
0319	32001C	0717	LD	(PORT2),A ;OUT DATA
031C	19	0718	LOOP1 ADD	HL,DE ;DELAY ONE BIT LENGTH
031D	D21C03	0719	JP	NC,LOOP1
0320	CB39	0720	SRL	C ;NEXT DATA BIT TO C-DO
0322	10EB	0721	DJNZ	DATAOT ;MORE BITS? +=> DATAOT
0324	0603	0722	LD	B,03H ;GUARANTEED 3 STOP BITS
0326	0EFF	0723	LD	C,0FFH ;STOP BITS
0328	2AFD07	0724	STOPOT LD	HL,(SCRATCH) ;GET TIMER CONSTANT
032B	79	0725	LD	A,C ;GET STOP BITS
032C	E6DF	0726	AND	0DFH ;MASK
032E	F6DE	0727	OR	0DEH ;MASK
0330	32001C	0728	LD	(PORT2),A ;OUT DATA
0333	00	0729	NOP	;TIME DELAY
0334	00	0730	NOP	
0335	19	0731	LOOP2 ADD	HL,DE ;DELAY ONE BIT
0336	D23503	0732	JP	NC,LOOP2
0339	CB29	0733	SRA	C ;NEXT STOP BIT
033B	10EB	0734	DJNZ	STOPOT ;MORE BITS? +=> STOPOT
033D	0602	0735	LD	B,02H ;SET UP FOR TIMING DELAY
033F	10FE	0736	ROUND DJNZ	ROUND ;DELAY 21 T
0341	00	0737	NOP	;TIMING DELAY

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0342	79	0738	LD A,C ;RESET ALL FUNCTIONS (C=0FFH)
0343	32001C	0739	LD (PORT2),A
0346	D9	0740	EXX ;RESTORE ENVIRONMENT
0347	C9	0741	RET
		0742	;
		0743	*****
		0744	RECEIV INPUTS ONE ASCII CHARACTER INTO ACC-A AND
		0745	ECHOS BACK THE DATA TO THE ADM-3A
		0746	*****
		0747	;
		0748	;* REGISTERS: A B C D E H L A' B' C' D' E' H' L' IX IY *
		0749	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0750	;* OUTPUT- D U U U U U U C C C C C C C U U *
		0751	;* ;*
		0752	;* FLAG: S Z ? H ? P/V N C S'Z'?H'?P/V'N'C' *
		0753	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0754	;* OUTPUT- C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C *
		0755	;* ;*
		0756	;* MEMORY: 07FA 07FB 07FC 07FD 07FE *
		0757	;* INPUT- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *
		0758	;* OUTPUT- UU UU UU CC CC *
		0759	;* ;*
		0760	;* C=CHANGED (NO DATA). U=UNCHANGED. D=DATA (IN OR OUT) *
		0761	;* =DON'T CARE. *
		0762	;* ;*
		0763	*****
0348	3A001C	0764	RECEIV LD A,(PORT2) ;CHECK FOR RTS FROM ADM-3A
034B	07	0765	RLCA
034C	38FA	0766	JR C,RECEIV ;NO RTS=> RECEIV.
034E	D9	0767	EXX ;PRESERVE ENVIRONMENT
034F	CDE102	0768	TRYREC CALL LOOKUP ;GET TIMER CONSTANTS
0352	37	0769	SCF ;HALF TIMER FOR FIRST DELAY
0353	CB1C	0770	RR H
0355	CB1D	0771	RR L
0357	23	0772	INC HL ;USED FOR TIMING PURPOSES
0358	3EEF	0773	LD A,0EFH ;NSC800 READY TO RECEIVE (D4=0)
035A	0607	0774	LD B,07H ;DATA BITS/CHARACTER
035C	32001C	0775	LD (PORT2),A ;TELL ADM-3A THAT 800 IS READY
035F	3A001C	0776	RTOP LD A,(PORT2) ;SEARCH FOR START BIT
0362	1F	0777	RRA
0363	38FA	0778	JR C,RTOP ;NO START BIT => RTOP
0365	23	0779	INC HL ;TIMING DELAY
0366	2B	0780	DEC HL ;TIMING DELAY
0367	00	0781	NOP
0368	19	0782	LOOP3 ADD HL,DE ;DELAY 1/2 BIT
0369	D26803	0783	JP NC,LOOP3
036C	3A001C	0784	LD A,(PORT2) ;CHECK FOR FALSE START
036F	1F	0785	RRA
0370	38DD	0786	JR C,TRYREC ;FALSE START => TRYREC
0372	23	0787	INC HL ;TIMING DELAY
0373	2B	0788	DEC HL ;TIMING DELAY
0374	2AFD07	0789	DATAIN LD HL,(SCRTCH) ;GET TIMER CONSTANT

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0377	19	0790	LOOP4 ADD HL,DE ;DELAY ONE BIT
0378	D27703	0791	JP NC,LOOP4
037B	23	0792	INC HL ;DUMMY STATEMENT => TIME DELAY
037C	2B	0793	DEC HL ;MORE OF SAME
037D	23	0794	INC HL ;MORE OF SAME
037E	2B	0795	DEC HL ;MORE OF SAME
037F	3A001C	0796	LD A,(PORT2) ;SAMPLE DATA
0382	CB3F	0797	SRL A ;DATA TO CARRY
0384	CB19	0798	RR C ;DATA TO MSB OF C
0386	10EC	0799	DJNZ DATAIN ;DONE? - => DATAIN
0388	00	0800	NOP ;TIMING DELAY
0389	00	0801	NOP ;TIME DELAY
038A	79	0802	LD A,C ;DATA TO A
038B	08	0803	EX AF,AF' ;DATA TO A'
038C	0602	0804	LD B,02H ;NUMBER OF EXPECTED STOP BITS
038E	2AFD07	0805	STOPIN LD HL,(SCRATCH) ;GET DELAY CONSTANT
0391	19	0806	LOOP5 ADD HL,DE ;DELAY ONE BIT LENGTH
0392	D29103	0807	JP NC,LOOP5
0395	3A001C	0808	LD A,(PORT2) ;GET STOP BIT
0398	23	0809	INC HL ;TIMING DELAY
0399	2B	0810	DEC HL ;TIMING DELAY
039A	23	0811	INC HL ;TIMING DELAY
039B	CB3F	0812	SRL A ;DATA TO CARRY
039D	CB19	0813	RR C ;DATA TO MSB OF C
039F	10ED	0814	DJNZ STOPIN ;MORE DATA? +=> STOPIN
03A1	3EFF	0815	LD A,0FFH ;RESET ALL I/O FUNCTIONS
03A3	32001C	0816	LD (PORT2),A
03A6	79	0817	LD A,C ;STOP BITS TO ACC-A
03A7	0EC0	0818	LD C,0C0H ;MASK CONSTANT
03A9	A1	0819	AND C ;MASK
03AA	A9	0820	XOR C
03AB	2813	0821	JR Z,OVERRR ;ON NO STOP BIT ERROR JUMP OVER
		0822	; THE FOLLOWING ERROR ROUTINE
		0823	;*****
		0824	; RECEIVE ERROR HANDLING ROUTINE
		0825	;*****
03AD	CB79	0826	BIT 7,C ;BIT 10 IN ERROR?
03AF	2804	0827	JR Z,OVER11 ; ==> OVER11
03B1	215000	0828	LD HL,ERRTEN ;POINTER TO ERROR CODE
03B4	F7	0829	RST 30H ;OUTPUT SAME
03B5	CB71	0830	OVER11 BIT 6,C ;BIT 9 IN ERROR?
03B7	2807	0831	JR Z,OVERRR ; ==> EXIT
03B9	3E39	0832	LD A,39H ;"9"
03BB	EF	0833	RST 28H
03BC	215200	0834	LD HL,ERRTIN ;POINTER TO ERROR CODE
03BF	F7	0835	RST 30H ;OUTPUT SAME
		0836	;
		0837	;*****END OF ERROR HANDLING ROUTINE*****
		0838	;
03C0	08	0839	OVERRR EX AF,AF' ;DATA TO A
03C1	CB3F	0840	SRL A ;SHIFT A 0 AS MSB OF DATA
03C3	F5	0841	PUSH AF ;SAVE DATA

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
------	------	------	------------------

03C4	D9	0842	EXX ;RESTORE ENVIRONMENT
03C5	EF	0843	RST 28H ;ECHO DATA
03C6	F1	0844	POP AF ;RECOVER DATA
03C7	C9	0845	RET

ERRORS=0000

MONITL.91 Object listing

\$MONIT9050025

:0700000031F707FBC3E50027

:03000800C3080426

:03001000C3100416

:03001800C3180406

:03002000C32004F6

:03002C00C32C04DE

:03003400C33404CE

:03003C00C33C04BE

:03002800C3F80218

:03003000C37E028A

:03003800C3F10011

:04000B003F3F87AD

:04001300546F3FA047

:03001B00A0DBE0D

:200040003031323334353637383941424344454631302D53544F50204249542045585045D9

:050060004354454487F4

:20006600C3F1000A0D46726F6D3FA04C656E6774683FA065FFC6FE77FE89FDB4FF65FF3D84

:20008600FFC6FEDCFFB4FFFA0FF65FFF0FFDCFFD2FFB4FF4D280147640156230252BD0143C8

:2000A600E1014E14024265020D4E5343383030204D6F6E69746F722056657273696F6E2094

:2000C600312E39310A0D4B616E73617320537461746520556E69766572736974790A8D3E81

:2000E600FF4710FEC8D870221AF00F7E32BE3FDE5DDE5E5D5C5F508D9E5D5C5F5CD870221B4

:200106001B00F7CD48032197000108002323EDA1E2200120F75E2356EBE928E3210B00F727

:2001260018DDCAE02DA22012AFB07CD93023E3EEF7E32FC070602CD98023E20EF1E02CDF5

:20014600B002300CFE53CA0501FE0A280BC322013AFB0777BEC22201233E0DEF18CDCAE56

:2001660002DA22013EC332FA07F1C1D1E108D9F1C1D1E1DDE1FDE1C3FA070A0D5350202043

:200186002041274627204227432720442745272048274C2720412046202042204320204448

:2001A6002045202048204C20204958202020495920202050430A8DED73FB07218001F72AAE

:2001C600FB07060CC5CD96023E20EF7E32FB07237E32FC0723C110ECC30501216900F7CD0F

:2001E600AE0238272AFB07E5211300F7CDAE0238192AFB07E5217100F7CDAE02380BED4B4E

:20020600FB07D1E1EDB0C30501E1E1C32201F1C1D1E108D9F1C1D1E1DDE1FDE1C9210000E7

:2002260022FB07CDAE02FE2CC222012AFB07CDAE02DA2201ED5BFB0713E521E300F7E1CD77

:2002460093023E20EF7E32FC070602CD9802237DBB20057CBACA05017DE60F28DC18E3CDD0

:200266008702CDAE02DA22012AFB077E22F80732F7073EFF77C305017EF5EFF117D8231880

:20028600F72AF8073AF70777AF32F907C922FB070604E521FB073E30ED6F23ED6FFE3A38F0

:2002A60002C607EF10EDE1C91E00E5CD4803FE0D281C214000011000EDA1E2C50220F92087

:2002C600172D7D21FB07ED6F23ED6F1C18DD21E300F73EFC833FE1C937E1C93A001CE61E6C

:2002E6002600F017900095E2356EB22FD07110100C908D93EDF32001C3A001C171738F91C

:20030600CDE10208CB274F06082AFD07000079E6DFF6DE32001C19D21C03CB3910EB060330

:200326000EFF2AFD0779E6DFF6DE32001C000019D23503CB2910EB060210FE007932001C2D

:20034600D9C93A001C0738FAD9CDE10237CB1CCBD233EEF060732001C3A001C1F38FA2362

:200366002B0019D268033A001C1F38DD232B2AFD0719D27703232B232B3A001CCB3FCB19AB

:2003860010EC0000790806022AFD0719D291033A001C232B23CB3FCB1910ED3EFF32001CE8

:2003A600790EC0ALA92813CB792804215000F7CB7128073E39EF215200F708CB3FF5D9EF89

:0203C600F1C97B

:00000001FF

NorthStar Second Serial Interface Header Configuration

1-11	2-16
3-15	4-13
5-12	6-NC
7-8	9-10
12-NC	

Table C-1.

Connector Configuration

NSC800 Pin (J28) NorthStar Pin (second serial)

1-----	1
2-----	3
3-----	2
4-----	5
11-----	6
12-----	20

Table C-2.

Hardware Block Diagram

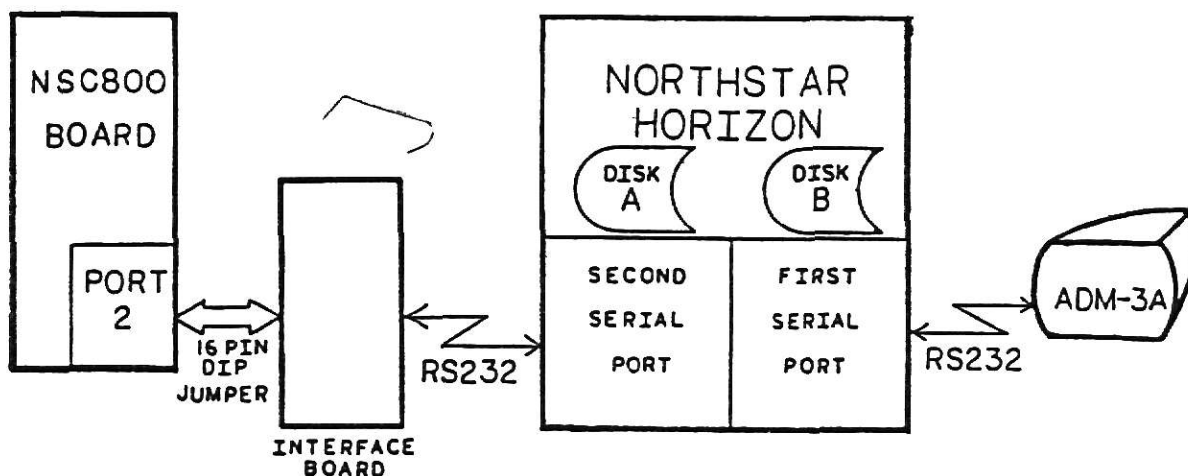


Figure C-1.

1. Assemble the connector and header specified in Tables C-1 and C-2. Install the second serial header in the appropriate dip inside the NorthStar Horizon. Install the specified DB25 male to male connector (see Table C-2) between the second serial port of the NorthStar Horizon and the NSC800 board. Please take note that this connector will work in one direction only, ie. it is not symmetric with respect to the interface board and the NorthStar. WARNING: Make sure that the baud rate selected in hardware for the second serial port is the same as that expected by the NSC800 board. {The second serial port on the NorthStar is the one on the left as you look at the back.} For assembly instructions for the NSC800 interface board see Appendix B.

2. Power up all equipment with the appropriate system disk in drive A (left). {A working knowledge of the CP/M operating system and its associated assemblers is assumed by the author.} The CP/M operating system should be in effect at this time.

3. This step is optional. Write, edit, and assemble a source program under CP/M. An object file of type xxxxxxxx.OBJ* or xxxxxxxx.HEX* must be created for downloading purposes.

4. Make sure that NORTH.COM is on the specified disk by typing "DIR NORTH.*<cr>". CP/M will respond with all of the file names NORTH with different extensions. The NorthStar cannot execute a program that is not on the specified disks.

Perform either 5a or 5b.

5a. To start the program type "NORTH <object program name>.<extension><cr>" where <object Program name> is the optional

* "xxxxxxx" may be any user-selected CP/M file name.

object program name. NORTH.COM will respond with the appropriate banner wakeup message and a command summary. If an error was detected when trying to open the specified input file, an appropriate error message will be displayed. The user now has the option of discontinuing program execution (by typing 'Y' as the answer to the program prompt) or continuing in the immediate mode (no downloading) of operation only.

5b. If no object program has been created then type "NORTH<cr>". The program assumes that an input file is suggested and warns the user that an input file is not available. Answer the program prompt with any key except 'Y.' This will put the user in the immediate mode (no downloading) of operation.

6. The user is now in communication with the NSC800 the same as if he were directly connected to the ADM-3A. Any of the monitor functions may now be executed from the keyboard of the NorthStar. For more information on the NSC800 monitor functions see Appendix B of this report. Two commands are blocked and interpreted by the interface program within the NorthStar. These commands allow the user to download an object program (^[, ESCape) and to exit the program and return to CP/M (^C).. ESCape will only perform properly when an acceptable object program has been previously specified (see 5a).

WARNING: If the NSC800 monitor command prompt is not displayed at this time try pressing the carriage return. If garbage appears on the screen the probable cause is an incorrect matching of baud rates between the NSC800 and the NorthStar. If nothing appears on

the screen try pressing the reset button on the NSC800. If the NSC800 halts (red status LED on the cpu board lighted) then reseal the EPROMs on the cpu board and press the reset button again. If the monitor still does not respond then get out a logic probe and start trouble shooting the communication interface.

{Author's note: On NorthStar Horizon 2 a special duplicate DB25 connector is installed for each of the first and second serial ports. These should NOT be used for the above application. It has been found that the routines require the handshaking lines not provided on these connectors. Data will be lost if the three wire connectors are used.}

Notes on Downloading.

1. Addressing is absolute with respect to the NSC800 memory map. On the existing system this means that programs are limited to about 950D bytes of code (the monitor requires some memory for operation). Source assembly programs using the existing NSC800 system must map the object code to absolute addresses on available system RAM (0400H-07C0). Mapping to other areas will cause a monitor error. The interface program has no method of error recovery except a manual abort of the download (press any key during data transmisssion and the routine will eventually stop and return to the monitor).
2. Downloading may be terminated at the end of any record of object file by pressing any key on the keyboard. Command will return to the NSC800 monitor.

Sample Run*

{Author's note: All user inputs appear underlined.}

[reset]

CP/M2 on North Star disk

Double density - Quad capacity

32K vers 2.20

Copyright (C) 1980 Lifeboat Associates

A>dir a:north.*[cr]

A: NORTH ASM : NORTH COM

A>dir b:test.*[cr]

B: TEST : TEST OBJ

A>a:north[cr]

NorthStar <=> NSC800 interface program.

Command Summary:

All NSC800 Monitor commands may be issued with the following additions. 1) ^[(ESCAPE) causes the designated source file to be placed in the NSC800 RAM (see this program's listing for further information). 2) ^C causes this program to terminate and control to be transferred to CP/M.

WARNING: NO INPUT FILE PRESENT ON DISK

ABORT? ('Y' OR RETURN) Y

A>north b:test.obj[cr]

NorthStar <=> NSC800 interface program.

Command Summary:

All NSC800 Monitor commands may be issued with the following additions. 1) ^[(ESCAPE) causes the designated source file to be placed in the NSC800 RAM (see this program's listing for further information). 2) ^C causes this program to terminate and control to be transferred to CP/M.

[NSC800: power ON]

{Press NSC800 reset button.}

NSC800 Monitor Version 1.91

Kansas State University

>R

{View existing registers.}

SP A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' A F B C D E H L IX IY PC
07E3 0200 00FF 0001 0000 1A4D 0004 55ED 00E4 5555 5555 FFFE

>V.0017[cr]

{View a memory block.}

0000 31 F7 07 FB C3 E5 00 FF C3 08 04 3F 3F 3F 87 FF
0010 C3 10 04 54 6F 3F A0 FF

>[ESCAPE]M0400

{Start automatic transfer.}

0400>FF DD

0401>FF 21

0402>FF 00

0403>FF 00

0404>FF FD

0405>FF 21

* Nonprintable characters appear in brackets, eg. [cr].

```

0406>FF 01
0407>FF 00
0408>FF DD
0409>FF 7E
040A>FF 00
040B>FF FD
040C>FF 46
040D>FF 00
040E>FF DD
040F>FF 4E
0410>FF 01
0411>FF FD
0412>FF 56
0413>FF 01
0414>FF DD
0415>FF 5E
0416>FF 02
0417>FF FD
0418>FF 66
0419>FF 02
041A>FF DD
041B>FF 6E
041C>FF 03
041D>FF DD
041E>FF 23
041F>FF FD
0420>FD S
>M0420
0410>FF 23
0411>FF D9
0412>FF 21
0413>FF 34
0414>FF 12
0415>FF 11
0416>FF 78
0417>FF 56
0418>FF 01
0419>FF BC
041A>FF 9A
041B>FF S
>[beep]Done filling NSC800 buffer with data file.[beep]
>G0400[cr]                                     {Run the inputted program.}

>R                                             {Look at program results.}
SP  A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' A F B C D E H L IX  IY  PC
07E1 0200 F7F7 0707 FBFB 314D 9ABC 5678 1234 0001 0002 041B
>[cr]                                         {NOP.}
>[^C]                                       {Terminate secession.}

A>

{END OF SAMPLE RUN.}

```

Test Program Print Listing

SD SYSTEMS Z80 ASSEMBLER PAGE 0001

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0001 ;	Dwight W. Gordon 6-21-82
		0002 ;	Kansas State University
		0003 ;	Department of Electrical Engineering
		0004 ;	Seaton Hall
		0005 ;	Manhattan, Kansas 66506
		0006 ;	
		0007 ;	This program is a simple test of the programming
		0008 ; mode	of the NORTH.ASM program.
		0009 ;	Source code is Z80.
		0010 ;	
		0011	PSECT ABS
		0012	NAME TEST1
>0400		0013	ORG 0400H
0400	DD210000	0014	LD IX,0000H
0404	FD210100	0015	LD IY,0001H
0408	DD7E00	0016	LD A,(IX)
040B	FD4600	0017	LD B,(IY)
040E	DD4E01	0018	LD C,(IX+1)
0411	FD5601	0019	LD D,(IY+1)
0414	DD5E02	0020	LD E,(IX+2)
0417	FD6602	0021	LD H,(IY+2)
041A	DD6E03	0022	LD L,(IX+3)
041D	DD23	0023	INC IX
041F	FD23	0024	INC IY
0421	D9	0025	EXX
0422	213412	0026	LD HL,1234H
0425	117856	0027	LD DE,5678H
0428	01BC9A	0028	LD BC,9ABCH
		0029	END

ERRORS=0000

Test Program Object Listing

```

$TEST1 05003E
:20040000DD210000FD210100DD7E00FD4600DD4E01FD5601DD5E02FD6602DD6E03DD23FDB4
:0B04200023D921341211785601BC9A38
:00040001FB

```


NORTH.ASM Print Listing*

```

;*****
;      DWIGHT W. GORDON                10-27-81      *
;      KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY        REV. 5-19-82    *
;      DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING          *
;      SEATON HALL                          *
;      MANHATTAN, KS 66506                  *
;*****
;      NORTH.ASM IS AN 8080A BASED PROGRAM TO INTERFACE THE
;      NSC800 BOARD DEVELOPED BY MAC CODY (1980) WITH THE INTERFACE
;      EXTENSION AND MONITOR (VERSION 1.8+) WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR
;      TO THE SECOND SERIAL PORT OF THE NORTHSTAR up. THE PROGRAM
;      ALLOWS THE USER TO SPECIFY AN INPUT OBJECT FILE TO BE USED AS
;      A SOURCE FILE FOR DATA TRANSFER TO THE NSC800. ALSO, THE
;      PROGRAM PROVIDES BIDIRECTIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE
;      NORTHSTAR AND THE NSC800 MONITOR (VERSION 1.8+).
;      ALL CHARACTERS INPUTTED BY THE TERMINAL WILL BE ECHOED
;      TO THE NSC800 AND VERIFIED EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL
;      CHARACTERS:
;
;      ^[ (ESCape)  RESET THE BEGINNING OF FILE POINTER AND
;                  INPUT THE SPECIFIED INPUT FILE TO THE
;                  NSC800 VIA THE Memory change COMMAND OF
;                  THE NSC800 MONITOR.
;
;      Y           EXIT THE PROGRAM. (THIS COMMAND IS USED
;                  IN RESPONSE TO A PROGRAM PROMPT
;                  CONCERNING AN INVALID INPUT FILE.)
;
;      ^C (CNTRL-C) EXIT THE PROGRAM. THIS STANDARD CP/M
;                  REBOOT COMMAND IS KEPT. THE FUNCTION IS
;                  THE SAME AS THAT OF THE 'Y' ABOVE.
;
;WARNING:
;      INPUT FILES MUST BE OF TYPE xxxxxxxx.OBJ or xxxxxxxx.HEX
;
0100      ORG      100H
0005 =    BDOS    EQU      0005H    ;DOS ENTRY POINT
0001 =    CONS    EQU      1        ;READ CONSOLE
0002 =    TYPEF    EQU      2        ;TYPE FUNCTION
0009 =    PRINTF    EQU      9        ;BUFFER PRINT ENTRY
000B =    BRKF     EQU      11       ;BREAK KEY FUNCTION (TRUE IF CHAR READY
>000F =    OPENF    EQU      15       ;FILE OPEN
0014 =    READF     EQU      20       ;READ FUNCTION
;
005C =    FCB      EQU      5CH      ;FILE CONTROL BLOCK ADDRESS
0080 =    BUFF     EQU      80H      ;INPUT DISK BUFFER ADDRESS
;
;      NON GRAPHIC CHARACTERS
000D =    CR       EQU      0DH      ;CARRIAGE RETURN
000A =    LF       EQU      0AH      ;LINE FEED

```

* Minor modifications allow this listing to fit within the margins.

```

;
; FILE CONTROL BLOCK DEFINITIONS
005C = FCBDN EQU FCB+0 ;DISK NAME
005D = FCBFN EQU FCB+1 ;FILE NAME
0065 = FCBFT EQU FCB+9 ;DISK FILE TYPE (3 CHARACTERS)
0068 = FCBRL EQU FCB+12 ;FILE'S CURRENT REEL NUMBER
006B = FCBRC EQU FCB+15 ;FILE'S RECORD COUNT (0 TO 128)
007C = FCBRCR EQU FCB+32 ;CURRENT (NEXT) RECORD NUMBER (0 TO 127)
007D = FCBLN EQU FCB+33 ;FCB LENGTH
;
; SET UP STACK
0100 210000 LXI H,0 ;
0103 39 DAD SP ;
; ENTRY STACK POINTER IN HL FROM THE CCP
0104 22AF05 SHLD OLDSP ;
; SET SP TO LOCAL STACK AREA (RESTORED AT FINIS)
0107 31D105 LXI SP,STKTOP
; RECONFIGURE BOTH SERIAL INPUT PORTS
010A AF XRA A ;I/O MASTER RESET
010B D306 OUT 6 ;
010D D306 OUT 6 ;SPARES
010F D306 OUT 6 ;
0111 D306 OUT 6 ;
0113 3ECE MVI A,0CEH ;16x,2stop,no parity,8bit data
0115 D303 OUT 3 ;TERMINAL
0117 3ECA MVI A,0CAH ;16x,2stop,no parity,7bit data
0119 D305 OUT 5 ;NSC800
011B 3E37 MVI A,37H ;SET UP TERMINAL HANDSHAKE LINES
011D D303 OUT 3 ;
011F 3E17 MVI A,17H ;SET UP NSC800 HANDSHAKE LINES
0121 D305 OUT 5 ;
0123 CDE801 CALL DELAYS ;LET LINES SETTLE
0126 115503 LXI D,SIGNON ;TYPE SIGN ON MESSAGE
0129 CD0203 CALL ERR ;
012C CDB602 CALL CRLF0 ;RESET TERMINAL CURSOR POSITION
;
012F CD3903 RESETR CALL SETUP ;SET UP INPUT FILE
0132 FEFF CPI 255 ;255 IF FILE NOT PRESENT
0134 C25A01 JNZ OPENOK ;SKIP IF OPEN IS OK
;
; FILE NOT THERE, GIVE ERROR MESSAGE AND EXIT IF DESIRED
;
0137 11C904 OPENERR LXI D,OPNMSG
013A CD0203 CALL ERR ;PROGRAM PRINT FUNCTION
013D DB03 ERRINX IN 3 ;GET NSC800 BUFFER INPUT STATUS
013F 2F CMA ;
0140 E602 ANI 2 ;
0142 C23D01 JNZ ERRINX ;NO DATA => ERRINX
0145 DB02 IN 2 ;
0147 E67F ANI 7FH ;MASK DATA
0149 47 MOV B,A ;ECHO DATA TO TERMINAL
014A 3E00 MVI A,0 ;
014C CDBB01 CALL XMIT ;
014F FE59 CPI 'Y' ;CHECK FOR EXIT

```

```

0151 CAFA02          JZ      FINIS      ;
0154 CDB602          CALL     CRLF0     ;OUTPUT A NEW LINE TO TERMINAL
0157 C36601          JMP      CIN       ;
;
;OPENOK: ;OPEN OPERATION OK, SET BUFFER INDEX TO END
015A 3E80            MVI      A,80H     ;
015C 32AD05          STA      IBP       ;SET BUFFER POINTER TO 80H
015F 060D            MVI      B,CR      ;SEND A <cr> TO NSC800
0161 3E01            MVI      A,1      ;
0163 CDBB01          CALL     XMIT      ;
;
;          INPUT POLLING GIVES EQUAL PRIORITY TO BOTH DEVICES
;
0166 DB03            CIN      IN        3      ;CHECK IF TERMINAL BUFFER FULL
0168 2F              CMA              ;
0169 E602            ANI      2         ;
016B CA7901          JZ      IN0        ; + => IN0
016E DB05            IN       5         ;CHECK IF NSC800 BUFFER FULL
0170 2F              CMA              ;
0171 E602            ANI      2         ;
0173 CA9001          JZ      IN1        ; + => IN1
0176 C36601          JMP      CIN       ;POLL INPUTS ONCE AGAIN
;
;+++++
;          TERMINAL INPUT HANDLING ROUTINE          +
;+++++
;
0179 DB02            IN0      IN        2      ;GET BUFFER DATA
017B E67F            ANI      7FH       ;MASK OFF PARITY (?)
017D FE03            CPI      3         ;^C => EXIT
017F CAFA02          JZ      FINIS      ;
0182 FE1B            CPI      1BH       ;^[ (ESC) => SEND INPUT FILE
0184 CACE02          JZ      XMFILE     ;
0187 47              MOV      B,A       ;DEFAULT IS SEND DATA TO NSC800
0188 3E01            MVI      A,01      ;
018A CDBB01          CALL     XMIT      ;
018D C36601          JMP      CIN       ;RETURN TO INPUT POLLING ROUTINE
;
;~~~~~
;          NSC800 INPUT HANDLING ROUTINE          %
;~~~~~
;
0190 DB04            IN1      IN        4      ;GET DATA
0192 E67F            ANI      7FH       ;MASK AS BEFORE
0194 47              MOV      B,A       ;SEND TO TERMINAL
0195 3E00            MVI      A,0       ;
0197 CDBB01          CALL     XMIT      ;
019A C36601          JMP      CIN       ;RETURN TO INPUT POLLING ROUTINE

```

```

;
;#####
;      THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE TRIES 255 TIMES (WITH A DELAY #
; BETWEEN EACH ATTEMPT) TO READ A CHARACTER FROM THE NSC800 #
; BUFFER. IT IS USED TO OBTAIN RESPONSE DATA PROVIDED BY THE #
; NSC800 MONITOR ROUTINES. #
;#####
;
019D C5      CINE    PUSH    B      ;SAVE USER STATUS
019E 0600      MVI     B,00      ;CONSTANT = NUMBER OF TRIES + 1
01A0 05      CINER   DCR     B      ;DONE?
01A1 CAB901      JZ     OUTCIN    ; + => OUTCIN
01A4 CDE801      CALL   DELAYS    ;DELAY
01A7 DB05      IN     5          ;CHECK INPUT BUFFER STATUS
01A9 2F      CMA
01AA E602      ANI     2          ;
01AC C2A001     JNZ     CINER     ;EMPTY => TRY AGAIN
01AF DB04      INLE   IN     4      ; ELSE GET DATA
01B1 E67F      ANI     7FH      ;MASK
01B3 47      MOV     B,A      ;SEND TO TERMINAL
01B4 3E00      MVI     A,0      ;
01B6 CDBB01     CALL   XMIT      ;
01B9 C1      OUTCIN  POP     B      ;RECOVER USER STATUS
01BA C9      RET

;
;#####
;      XMIT SENDS THE DATA IN ACC-B TO THE DEVICE SPECIFIED &
; BY ACC-A (1 => NSC800, ANYTHING ELSE => TERMINAL). &
;#####
;
01BB CDF901     XMIT   CALL   OST      ;BUFFER EMPTY (+ => Z BIT SET)
01BE C2BB01     JNZ     XMIT      ; - => TRY AGAIN
01C1 FE01      CPI     1          ;IS DEVICE THE NSC800?
01C3 CACA01     JZ     COUTT1     ; + => COUTT1
01C6 78      COUTT0  MOV     A,B      ;DEFAULT => TERMINAL
01C7 D302      OUT     2          ;SEND DATA
01C9 C9      RET

;
;      NSC800 OUTPUT HANDLING ROUTINE.
;
;      NOTE: THIS ROUTINE IS BASED ON DELAYING THE
; NORTHSTAR UNTIL THE NSC800 IS READY. FULL
; HANDSHAKING IS NOT USED. TEST CONDITIONS ARE
; TERMINAL @ 9600 BAUD, NSC800 @ 2400 BAUD & 2.5
; MHz.
;
01CA 3E37     COUTT1  MVI     A,37H    ;SEND REQUEST TO SEND
01CC D305      OUT     5          ;
01CE CDE801     CALL   DELAYS    ;WAIT FOR A WHILE AS NSC800 GETS READY
01D1 DB05     NIXRDY  IN     5          ;BUFFER EMPTY AND READY?
01D3 E601      ANI     01H      ;
01D5 CAD101     JZ     NIXRDY     ; - => TRY AGAIN
01D8 78      MOV     A,B      ;SEND DATA
01D9 D304      OUT     4          ;
01DB CDE801     CALL   DELAYS    ;LEAVE REQUEST TO SEND ACTIVE FOR WHILE

```

```

01DE CDE801      CALL    DELAYS    ;
01E1 F5          PUSH     A        ;SAVE DATA
01E2 3E17        MVI      A,17H    ;REMOVE REQUEST TO SEND
01E4 D305        OUT      5        ;
01E6 F1          POP      A        ;RECOVER DATA TO ACC-A
01E7 C9          RET

;
;      DELAY ROUTINE USES NESTED DELAYS.  UPON EXIT, STATUS
; OF USED REGISTER IS RESTORED.
;
01E8 C5          DELAYS  PUSH     B        ;SAVE REGISTER STATUS
01E9 0602        MVI      B,2H      ;FIRST DELAY CONSTANT
01EB C5          AROUND  PUSH     B        ;SAVE
01EC 0680        MVI      B,80H     ;SECOND DELAY CONSTANT
01EE 05          ARNDI   DCR      B        ;
01EF C2EE01      JNZ      ARNDI   ;END OF FIRST LOOP
01F2 C1          POP      B        ;
01F3 05          DCR      B        ;
01F4 C2EB01      JNZ      AROUND  ;END OF SECOND LOOP
01F7 C1          POP      B        ;RECOVER STATUS
01F8 C9          RET

;
;      CHECK BUFFER STATUS OF DEVICE SPECIFIED BY ACC-A
; BUFFER EMPTY => Z BIT SET
;
01F9 FE01      OST      CPI      1        ;NSC800?
01FB CA0602      JZ       OST1     ; + => OST1
01FE DB03      OST0     IN       3        ;DEFAULT => TERMINAL
0200 2F          CMA
0201 E601      ANI      1
0203 3E00      MVI      A,0        ;RESTORE DEVICE NUMBER
0205 C9          RET
0206 DB05      OST1     IN       5        ;
0208 2F          CMA
0209 E601      ANI      1
020B 3E01      MVI      A,1        ;RESTORE DEVICE NUMBER
020D C9          RET

;
;*****
;      ROUTINES FOR FILE TRANSFER      *
;*****
;      NUM SETS THE FILE BUFFER POINTER TO THE FIRST PAIR OF
; NIBBLES FROM THE INPUT FILE.  IT ALSO PLACES THE LENGTH OF
; THE CURRENT LINE OF INPUT (LENGTH=HEX BYTES) IN ACC-B.
;
020E CD0803     NUM      CALL     GNB      ;Get Next file data Byte
0211 FE3A      CPI      ':'          ;
0213 C20E02     JNZ      NUM          ;WAIT UNTIL A ':' IS FOUND (IE. START
; OF A RECORD)  FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE FORMAT OF A
; TYPICAL xxxxxxxx.HEX OR xxxxxxxx.OBJ FILE, IT IS SUGGESTED
; THAT THE PROGRAM MODIFIER LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.
0216 CD0803     CALL     GNB      ;GET MOST SIG NIBBLE OF LENGTH
0219 07          RLC
021A 07          RLC
;

```

```

021B 07          RLC          ;
021C 07          RLC          ;
021D E6F0        ANI          0F0H ;MASK OFF GARBAGE
021F F5          PUSH        A   ;SAVE ON STACK
0220 CD0803      CALL        GNB ;GET LOWER NIBBLE
0223 C1          POP         B   ;UPPER NIBBLE TO B
0224 D630        SUI         '0' ;DO FULL ASCII->HEX CONVERSION
0226 FE0A        CPI         10  ;
0228 DA2D02      JC          P101 ;
022B D607        SUI         7   ;
022D 80          ADD         B   ;ADD UPPER AND LOWER NIBBLES = LENGTH
                                ; OF RECORD.
022E 47          MOV         B,A  ;SAVE IN ACC-B
022F C9          RET

```

```

;
;      OUTPUT THE COMMAND BLOCK TO THE NSC800:
;      'M<starting address><cr>'
;

```

```

0230 C5          CMD        PUSH    B   ;SAVE RECORD LENGTH
0231 CD9D01      CALL        CINE    ;GET ANY CHARACTERS FROM NSC800
0234 3E01        MVI         A,1     ;OUTPUT THE COMMAND CHARACTER
0236 064D        MVI         B,'M'   ;
0238 CDBB01      CALL        XMIT    ;
023B CD9D01      CALL        CINE    ;GET ECHO COMMAND CHARACTER
023E 0604        MVI         B,4     ;OUTPUT FOUR DIGIT STARTING ADDRESS
0240 C5          CMD1      PUSH    B   ; FROM INPUT FILE
0241 CD0803      CALL        GNB     ;
0244 47          MOV         B,A     ;
0245 3E01        MVI         A,1     ;SEND EACH CHARACTER TO NSC800
0247 CDBB01      CALL        XMIT    ;
024A CD9D01      CALL        CINE    ;ECHO BACK EACH CHARACTER
024D C1          POP         B       ;
024E 05          DCR         B       ;
024F C24002      JNZ         CMD1    ;
0252 060D        MVI         B,CR    ;SIGNAL END OF COMMAND WORD
0254 3E01        MVI         A,1     ;
0256 CDBB01      CALL        XMIT    ;
0259 CD0803      CALL        GNB     ;SKIP THE NEXT TWO BYTES OF THE INPUT
025C CD0803      CALL        GNB     ; FILE. THEY ARE NOT PERTINANT DATA
025F 060A        MVI         B,10    ;GET THE LENGTHY NSC800 RESPONSE
0261 C5          ECHOI     PUSH    B   ; AND SEND TO THE TERMINAL
0262 CD9D01      CALL        CINE    ;
0265 C1          POP         B       ;
0266 05          DCR         B       ;
0267 C26102      JNZ         ECHOI   ;
026A C1          POP         B       ;RECOVER THE RECORD LENGTH
026B C9          RET

```

```

;
;#####
;      THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WILL OUTPUT THE NUMBER OF BYTES #
; OF DATA (WHICH IS SPECIFIED BY THE CONTENTS OF REGISTER B) #
; FROM THE INPUT FILE TO THE NSC800 MONITOR. THIS ROUTINE IS #
; USED TO OBTAIN THE TRANSFER OF A RECORD OF DATA. NO ERROR #
; CHECKING IS DONE BY THE ROUTINE. IF AN ERROR SHOULD OCCUR #

```



```

; IN THE TRANSFER AND THE NSC800 MONITOR DETECTS SAME BY      #
; OUTPUTTING AN ERROR CODE, THEN THIS ROUTINE HAS NO METHOD    #
; OF RECOVERY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE USER KEEP AN EAR TO   #
; THE TERMINAL DURING A DATA TRANSFER. IF THE TERMINAL BELL   #
; RINGS FOR ANYTHING OTHER THAN THE END OF TRANSFER "DONE,"    #
; THE USER SHOULD SUSPECT INVALID DATA TRANSFER AND TAKE THE #
; APPROPRIATE ACTION.                                          #
;#####
;
026C C5      OUTT      PUSH      B      ;SAVE RECORD LENGTH
026D CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;CHECK FOR ANY NSC800 TRANSMISSION
0270 CD0803      CALL      GNB       ;GET FIRST ASCII NIBBLE
0273 47         MOV      B,A        ;SEND TO NSC800
0274 3E01        MVI      A,1       ;
0276 CDBB01      CALL      XMIT      ;
0279 CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;WAIT FOR ECHO TO TERMINAL
027C CD0803      CALL      GNB       ;GET SECOND ASCII NIBBLE (LSN)
027F 47         MOV      B,A        ;SEND TO NSC800
0280 3E01        MVI      A,1       ;
0282 CDBB01      CALL      XMIT      ;
0285 CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;WAIT FOR ECHO TO TERMINAL
0288 060D        MVI      B,CR      ;OUTPUT END OF BYTE MARKER <cr>
028A 3E01        MVI      A,1       ;
028C CDBB01      CALL      XMIT      ;
028F 060B        MVI      B,11      ;GET NSC800 RESPONSE TO TERMINAL
0291 C5          MK1      PUSH      B      ;
0292 CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;
0295 C1          POP      B          ;
0296 05          DCR      B          ;
0297 C29102      JNZ      MK1        ;
029A C1          POP      B          ;RECOVER BYTE COUNTER
029B 05          DCR      B          ;LAST BYTE ON RECORD
029C C26C02      JNZ      OUTT      ; - => OUTT
029F CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;GET ANY HANGING NSC800 TRANSMISSION
02A2 0653        MVI      B,'S'     ;OUTPUT END OF COMMAND FLAG TO NSC800
02A4 3E01        MVI      A,1       ;
02A6 CDBB01      CALL      XMIT      ;
02A9 CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;GET NSC800 RESPONSE TO END OF COMMAND
02AC CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;
02AF CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;
02B2 CD9D01      CALL      CINE      ;
02B5 C9          RET

;
;      OUTPUT A <lf>, <cr> TO THE TERMINAL
;
02B6 060A      CRLF0    MVI      B,LF      ;
02B8 3E00        MVI      A,0          ;
02BA CDBB01      CALL      XMIT      ;
02BD 060D        MVI      B,CR      ;
02BF 3E00        MVI      A,0          ;
02C1 CDBB01      CALL      XMIT      ;
02C4 C9          RET

```

```

;
;      OUTPUT A MESSAGE TO THE TERMINAL UPON COMPLETION OF
; A TRANSFER OF A DATA FILE.
;
02C5 110C05    DONEMG: LXI      D,DONMSG ;START OF MESSAGE ENDING IN '$'
02C8 CD0203          CALL      ERR      ;OUTPUT ROUTINE
02CB C36601          JMP       CIN      ;RETURN TO INPUT POLLING
;
;*****
;      THE FOLLOWING IS THE MAIN ROUTINE FOR A TRANSFER OF
; A FILE OF DATA.
;*****
;
02CE CD3903    XMFILE CALL      SETUP    ;SET UP INPUT FILE
02D1 FEFF          CPI      255      ; IF AN ERROR ON FILE OPEN THEN OPENERR
02D3 CA3701          JZ       OPENERR ;
02D6 DB03          FILEH IN        3      ;GET TERMINAL BUFFER STATUS
02D8 E602          ANI      02H      ;
02DA CAE802          JZ       OVERRT    ;BUFFER EMPTY => CONTINUE
02DD DB02          IN        2      ;DUMMY INPUT TO CLEAR BUFFER
02DF 114005          LXI      D,INTERP ;OUTPUT APPROPRIATE MESSAGE
02E2 CD0203          CALL      ERR      ;
02E5 C36601          JMP       CIN      ;RETURN TO INPUT POLLING
02E8 CD0E02    OVERRT CALL      NUM      ;GET CURRENT RECORD LENGTH & ADJUST
; FILE POINTER
02EB 3EFF          MVI      A,0FFH    ;CHECK FOR ZERO LENGTH
02ED A0          ANA      B          ;
02EE CAC502          JZ       DONEMG    ;LENGTH=0 => SEND DONE MESSAGE
02F1 CD3002          CALL      CMD      ; ELSE OUTPUT COMMAND WORD
02F4 CD6C02          CALL      OUTT     ; TRANSFER A RECORD
02F7 C3D602          JMP       FILEH    ; REPEAT
;
FINIS:
;      END OF PROGRAM, RETURN TO CCP
;      (NOTE THAT A JMP TO 0000H REBOOTS)
;
02FA CDB602          CALL      CRLF0    ;
02FD 2AAF05          LHL      OLDSP    ;
0300 F9          SPHL          ;
;      STACK POINTER CONTAINS CCP'S STACK LOCATION
0301 C9          RET          ;TO THE CCP
;
;*****
;      PRINT A STRING OF ASCII CHARACTERS WHICH ENDS WITH A '$.'
;      START OF MESSAGE IS AT THE LOCATION SPECIFIED BY DE PAIR.
;
0302 0E09    ERR:    MVI      C,PRINTF ;PRINT BUFFER FUNCTION
0304 CD0500          CALL      BDOS     ;CP/M PRINT MACRO
0307 C9          RET

```



```

;
;*****
;      ROUTINE TO READ A BYTE OF AN INPUT FILE      &
;*****
;
0308 3AAD05  GNB:  LDA      IBP      ;FILE BYTE POINTER
030B FE80      CPI      80H      ;CHECK FOR END OF CURRENT 'WINDOW'
030D C22903      JNZ      GO      ;NOT END => GO
0310 CD4603      CALL     DISKR    ;CALL DISK READ MACRO
0313 B7          ORA      A       ;ZERO VALUE IF READ OK
0314 CA2903      JZ       GO      ;FOR ANOTHER BYTE
0317 F5          PUSH     PSW      ;****DISK READ ERROR****SAVE ACC STATUS
0318 E67F        ANI      07FH    ;MASK TO SEVEN BITS
031A 47          MOV      B,A     ;SEND CHARACTER TO TERMINAL
031B 3E00        MVI      A,0     ;
031D CDB01       CALL     XMIT     ;
0320 118C05      LXI      D,FREADR ;OUTPUT ERROR MESSAGE
0323 CD0203      CALL     ERR      ;
0326 F1          POP      PSW     ;RECOVER DATA
0327 37          STC          ;FLAG ERROR
0328 C9          RET             ;
0329 5F          GO:  MOV      E,A  ;LS BYTE OF BUFFER INDEX
032A 1600        MVI      D,0     ;DOUBLE PRECISION INDEX TO DE
032C 3C          INR      A       ;INDEX=INDEX+1
032D 32AD05      STA      IBP     ;BACK TO MEMORY
0330 218000      LXI      H,BUFF  ;INDEX TO MEMORY
0333 19          DAD      D       ;CALCULATE REAL ADDRESS FROM OFFSETS
0334 7E          MOV      A,M     ;DATA TO ACC-A
0335 B7          ORA      A       ;RESET CARRY BIT
0336 E67F        ANI      7FH     ;MASK PARITY
0338 C9          RET

;
;      FILE OPEN FUNCTION THROUGH CP/M MACROS
;
0339 AF          SETUP: XRA      A      ;ZERO TO ACCUM
033A 327C00      STA      FCBCR    ;CLEAR CURRENT RECORD
033D 115C00      LXI      D,FCB    ;BEGINNING OF FILE INFORMATION
0340 0E0F        MVI      C,OPENF  ;OPEN FUNCTION
0342 CD0500      CALL     BDOS     ;JUMP TO CP/M
0345 C9          RET

;
;      DISK READ FUNCTION THROUGH CP/M MACROS
;
0346 E5D5C5      DISKR:  PUSH H!  PUSH D!  PUSH B
0349 115C00      LXI      D,FCB    ;FILE ADDRESS BLOCK
034C 0E14        MVI      C,READF  ;READ FUNCTION
034E CD0500      CALL     BDOS     ;CP/M MACRO
0351 C1D1E1      POP B!  POP D!  POP H
0354 C9          RET

;
;      MESSAGES USED BY THE PROGRAM (NOTE ALL END WITH '$').
;
0355 0D0AAE6F72SIGNON: DB      CR,LF,'NorthStar <=> NSC800 interface program.'
                        DB      CR,LF,LF

```

```

0381 436F6D6D61      DB      'Command Summary:',CR,LF,'      '
0398 416C6C204E      DB      'All NSC800 Monitor commands maybe issued with'
                                DB      ' the following '
03D5 0D0A202061      DB      CR,LF,' additions. 1) ^[ (ESCape) causes the'
                                DB      ' designated '
040B 736F757263      DB      'source',CR,LF,' file to be placed in the NSC8'
                                DB      '00 RAM (see '
043E 7468697320      DB      'this program's',CR,LF,' listing for further'
                                DB      ' information).'
0471 2020322920      DB      ' 2) ^C causes this ',CR,LF,' program to '
                                DB      ' terminate and '
04A3 636F6E7472      DB      'control to be transferred to CP/M.',CR,LF,LF,'$'
04C9 0D0A574152OPNMSG: DB      CR,LF,'WARNING: NO INPUT FILE PRESENT ON DISK'
04F2 0D0A41424F      DB      CR,LF,'ABORT? ('Y' OR RETURN) $'
050C 0707070745DONMSG: DB      07H,07H,07H,07H,'Done filling NSC800 '
0524 6275666665      DB      'buffer with data file.',CR,LF,07H,07H,'>$'
0540 070D0A4669INTERP: DB      07H,CR,LF,'File transfer INTERRUPTED.',07H,CR,LF
0560 436F6E7472      DB      'Control is transferred to NSC800 Monitor.',CR
                                DB      LF,'$'
058C 0D0A072A2AFREADR: DB      CR,LF,07H,'*****FILE READ ERROR.*****',CR,LF
                                DB      07H,'$'
05AD                      IBP:   DS      2
05AF                      OLDSP: DS      2
05B1                      DS      32
                                STKTOP:
                                ;
05D1                      END

```

NORTH.ASM Object Listing

```

:100100002100003922AF0531D105AFD306D306D384
:1001100006D3063ECED3033ECAD3053E37D3033EB5
:1001200017D305CDE801115503CD0203CDB602CD9D
:100130003903FEFFC25A0111C904CD0203DB032FAC
:10014000E602C23D01DB02E67F473E00CDBB01FE79
:1001500059CAFA02CDB602C366013E8032AD050629
:100160000D3E01CDBB01DB032FE602CA7901DB05A1
:100170002FE602CA9001C36601DB02E67FFE03CAD6
:10018000FA02FE1BCACE02473E01CDBB01C3660187
:10019000DB04E67F473E00CDBB01C36601C5060018
:1001A00005CAB901CDE801DB052FE602C2A001DBDB
:1001B00004E67F473E00CDBB01C1C9CDF901C2BBFA
:1001C00001FE01CACA0178D302C93E37D305CDE882
:1001D00001DB05E601CAD10178D304CDE801CDE801
:1001E00001F53E17D305F1C9C50602C5068005C253
:1001F000EE01C105C2EB01C1C9FE01CA0602DB0363
:100200002FE6013E00C9DB052FE6013E01C9CD08FE
:1002100003FE3AC20E02CD080307070707E6F0F512
:10022000CD0803C1D630FE0ADA2D02D6078047C9B1
:10023000C5CD9D013E01064DCDBB01CD9D010604FE
:10024000C5CD0803473E01CDBB01CD9D01C105C20F
:100250004002060D3E01CDBB01CD0803CD080306CB
:100260000AC5CD9D01C105C26102C1C9C5CD9D01AF

```

NORTH.ASM Object Listing (cont.)

:10027000CD0803473E01CDBB01CD9D01CD0803470D
:100280003E01CDBB01CD9D01060D3E01CDBB01065A
:100290000BC5CD9D01C105C29102C105C26C02CD45
:1002A0009D0106533E01CDBB01CD9D01CD9D01CDEC
:1002B0009D01CD9D01C9060A3E00CDBB01060D3E44
:1002C00000CDBB01C9110C05CD0203C36601CD39B8
:1002D00003FEFFCA3701DB03E602CAE802DB0211B4
:1002E0004005CD0203C36601CD0E023EFA0CAC584
:1002F00002CD3002CD6C02C3D602CDB6022AAF05C4
:10030000F9C90E09CD0500C93AAD05FE80C2290321
:10031000CD4603B7CA2903F5E67F473E00CDBB01B2
:10032000118C05CD0203F137C95F16003C32AD05D3
:10033000218000197EB7E67FC9AF327C00115C00D6
:100340000E0FCD0500C9E5D5C5115C000E14CD0515
:1003500000C1D1E1C90D0A4E6F72746853746172A5
:10036000203C3D3E204E534338303020696E74654A
:1003700072666163652070726F6772616D2E0D0A1F
:100380000A436F6D6D616E642053756D6D61727996
:100390003A0D0A2020202020416C6C204E53433817
:1003A0003030204D6F6E69746F7220636F6D6D61B8
:1003B0006E6473206D617920626520697373756561
:1003C0006420776974682074686520666F6C6C6F50
:1003D00077696E67200D0A20206164646974696F13
:1003E0006E732E2020312920205E5B202845534348
:1003F0006170652920636175736573207468652079
:1004000064657369676E6174656420736F75726388
:10041000650D0A202066696C6520746F2062652076
:10042000706C6163656420696E20746865204E534A
:10043000433830302052414D202873656520746860
:1004400069732070726F6772616D27730D0A2020C7
:100450006C697374696E6720666F7220667572745A
:1004600068657220696E666F726D6174696F6E295E
:100470002E2020322920205E43206361757365732E
:100480002074686973200D0A202070726F67726192
:100490006D20746F207465726D696E617465206182
:1004A0006E6420636F6E74726F6C20746F2062656F
:1004B000207472616E7366657272656420746F2059
:1004C00043502F4D2E0D0A0A240D0A5741524E4912
:1004D0004E473A20204E4F20494E50555420464911
:1004E0004C452050524553454E54204F4E204449D0
:1004F000534B0D0A41424F52543F20282759272081
:100500004F522052455455524E29202407070707C1
:10051000446F6E652066696C6C696E67204E53434C
:10052000383030206275666665722077697468209D
:10053000646174612066696C652E0D0A07073E24AC
:10054000070D0A46696C65207472616E7366657288
:1005500020494E5445525255505445442E070D0AD9
:10056000436F6E74726F6C206973207472616E7366
:1005700066657272656420746F204E534338303064
:10058000204D6F6E69746F722E0D0A240D0A072AB2
:100590002A2A2A2A46494C452052454144204552A0
:0D05A000524F522E2A2A2A2A2A0D0A072419
:0000000000

ADDR	CODE	SIMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0001	PSECT ABS
		0002	NAME WIDROW
		0004 ;	
		0005 ;	THIS PROGRAM IS A VERSION OF THE WIDROW ADAPTIVE PREDICTOR
		0006 ;	ALGORITHM FOR THE NSC800 SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY MAC CODY AT KANSAS
		0007 ;	STATE UNIVERSITY. THIS IS BASED UPON THE PROGRAM PRESENTED BY
		0008 ;	D. NICKEL AS PART OF HIS MASTER'S THESIS IN 1979.
		0009 ;	
		0010 ;	PROGRAMMER: Dwight W. Gordon
		0011 ;	Kansas State University
		0012 ;	Department of Electrical Engineering
		0013 ;	Seaton Hall
		0014 ;	Manhattan, Kansas 66506
		0015 ;	May 1982 Rev. June 9, 1982
		0016 ;	
		0017 ;	MEMORY DECLARATIONS AND DATA TABLE:
		0018 ;	
>0700		0019 GLOW	EQU 0700H
>0702		0020 GHIGH	EQU GLOW+2
>0704		0021 QM	EQU GHIGH+2
>0706		0022 VSTARE	EQU QM+2
>0708		0023 EM16	EQU VSTARE+2
>0728		0024 EM	EQU EM16+32
>072A		0025 FM16	EQU EM+2
>074A		0026 FM	EQU FM16+32
>074C		0027 BM16	EQU FM+2
>076A		0028 BM1	EQU BM16+30
>076C		0029 TBLTOP	EQU BM1+2
		0030 ;	
		0031 ;	SYSTEM CONSTANTS AND LOCATIONS:
		0032 ;	
>0040		0033 SOFSET	EQU 0040H ;Second OffSET
>0062		0034 IOFSET	EQU BM16-FM16+SOFSET ;Initial OffSET
>0020		0035 HALFS	EQU SOFSET/2 ;MORE OFFSETS
>0042		0036 HALFS2	EQU HALFS-FM16+BM16 ;MORE OFFSETS
>1402		0037 ADC	EQU 1402H
>1400		0038 DAC	EQU 1400H
>1000		0039 MDU	EQU 1000H
		0040 ;	
		0041 ;	PROGRAM INITIALIZATION
		0042 ;	
>0400		0043	ORG 0400H
0400 FD210010	0044	LD	IY,MDU ;IY AS POINTER TO MDU
0404 FD360320	0045	LD	(IY+3),00100000B ;INITIALIZE MDU
0408 066C	0046	LD	B,TBLTOP-GLOW ;ITERATION CONSTANT
040A AF	0047	XOR	A ;CLEAR ACC-A
040B 216B07	0048	LD	HL,TBLTOP-1 ;TOP OF DATA TABLE TO POINTER
040E 77	0049 CLEAR	LD	(HL),A ;CLEAR MEMORY LOCATION
040F 2B	0050	DEC	HL ;POINT TO NEXT
0410 10FC	0051	DJNZ	CLEAR ;REPEAT UNTIL FINISHED

		0052 ;				
		0053 ;	BEGINNING OF PROGRAM LOOP:	DATA ACQUISITION AND SCALING.		
		0054 ;			T-cycles	
0412	3A0214	0055 START	LD A,(ADC)	;GET DATA	13	
0415	EE7F	0056	XOR 7FH	;DATA SCALING	7	
0417	67	0057	LD H,A	;	4	
0418	AF	0058	XOR A	;FORCE LS NIBBLE TO ZERO	4	
0419	CB2C	0059	SRA H	;SCALE SAMPLE: DIVIDE BY 2	8	
041B	1F	0060	RRA	;	4	
041C	6F	0061	LD L,A	;DATA TO ACC-L	4	
041D	224A07	0062	LD (FM),HL	;STORE SCALED F(M)	16	
0420	210000	0063	LD HL,0000H	;CLEAR G BUFFER	10	
0423	220207	0064	LD (GHIGH),HL	;	16	
0426	DD21EA06	0065	LD IX,FM16-SOFSET	;MEMORY/DATA TABLE POINTER	20	
042A	0610	0066	LD B,10H	;LOOP CONSTANT	7	
		0067 ;				
		0068 ;				
		0069 ;	FORM G(M) = SIGMA [B(M,K) * F(M-K)]		113	
		0070 ;				
042C	DD6663	0071 SUM1	LD H,(IX+IOFSET+1)	;B(M,K) HIGH BYTE	19	
042F	DD5641	0072	LD D,(IX+SOFSET+1)	;F(M-K) HIGH BYTE	19	
0432	AF	0073 MULTI	XOR A	;CLEAR LS BYTE OF ONE OPERAND	4	
0433	4F	0074	LD C,A	;	4	
0434	CB7A	0075	BIT 7,D	;TEST FOR NEGATIVE	8	
0436	2802	0076	JR Z,NADJ11	;	12/7	
0438	7C	0077	LD A,H	;	4	
0439	4C	0078	LD C,H	;	4	
043A	CB7C	0079 NADJ11	BIT 7,H	;TEST FOR NEGATIVE	8	
043C	2802	0080	JR Z,NADJ21	;	12/7	
043E	82	0081	ADD A,D	;	4	
043F	4F	0082	LD C,A	;	4	
0440	FD36036C	0083 NADJ21	LD (IY+3),01101100B	;SETUP MDU'S	19	
0444	7A	0084	LD A,D	;LOAD OPERANDS TO MDU	4	
0445	320010	0085	LD (MDU),A	;	13	
0448	AF	0086	XOR A	;	4	
0449	320010	0087	LD (MDU),A	;	13	
044C	7C	0088	LD A,H	;SECOND OPERAND	4	
044D	320110	0089	LD (MDU+1),A	;	13	
0450	FD360369	0090	LD (IY+3),69H	;START MULTIPLY	19	
0454	DD23	0091	INC IX	;POINT TO NEXT SET OF VALUES	10	
0456	DD23	0092	INC IX	;	10	
0458	ED5B0207	0093	LD DE,(GHIGH)	;GET G HIGH BYTE FOR LATER	20	
045C	3A0210	0094	LD A,(MDU+2)	;GET RESULT	13	
045F	91	0095	SUB C	;CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY	4	
0460	67	0096	LD H,A	;	4	
0461	3A0210	0097	LD A,(MDU+2)	;	13	
0464	6F	0098	LD L,A	;	4	
0465	19	0099	ADD HL,DE	;	11	
0466	220207	0100	LD (GHIGH),HL	;STORE HIGH WORD	16	
0469	10C1	0101	DJNZ SUM1	;REPEAT UNTIL LAST	8/13	
		0102 ;				
		0103 ;				
						4779

```

0104 ;      COMPUTE E(M) = [F(M) - G(M)] / 16
0105 ;
046B EB      0106      EX      DE,HL      ;GHIGH TO ACC-DE      4
046C 2A4A07  0107      LD      HL,(FM)    ;F(M) TO ACC-HL      16
046F AF      0108      XOR      A          ;CLEAR CARRY      4
0470 ED52    0109      SBC      HL,DE      ;FORM E(M) UNSCALED  15
0472 7D      0110      LD      A,L        ;LOW BYTE OF E(M) UNSCALED  4
0473 CB2C    0111      SRA      H          ;DIVIDE BY 16 BY SHIFTING RIGHT  8
0475 1F      0112      RRA              ; FOUR TIMES      4
0476 CB2C    0113      SRA      H          ;                      8
0478 1F      0114      RRA              ;                      4
0479 CB2C    0115      SRA      H          ;                      8
047B 1F      0116      RRA              ;                      4
047C CB2C    0117      SRA      H          ;                      8
047E 1F      0118      RRA              ;                      4
047F 6F      0119      LD      L,A        ;RETURN LOW BYTE OF E(M)  4
0480 222807  0120      LD      (EM),HL    ;STORE VALUE IN MEMORY  16
0483 220607  0121      LD      (VSTARE),HL ;V-STAR-E <= E(M)      16
0486 0610    0122      LD      B,10H      ;SET UP LOOP CONSTANT  7
0123 ;
0124 ;
0125 ;      UPDATE THE WEIGHTS:
0126 ;      B(M+1,K) = v * B(M,K) + u * E(M) * F(M-K)
0127 ;      where v = 1-2**-10 and u = 2**-4
0128 ;
0488 AF      0129      XOR      A          ;INITIALIZE TO ZERO      4
0489 C5      0130 WTCBG  PUSH     BC        ;SAVE COUNTER      11
048A 2A0607  0131      LD      HL,(VSTARE) ;                      16
048D DD5621  0132      LD      D,(IX+HALFS+1) ;LOAD HIGH BYTE OF F(M)  19
0490 4F      0133      LD      C,A        ;CLEAR LS BYTE OF ONE OPERAND  4
0491 CB7A    0134      BIT      7,D        ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE      8
0493 2802    0135      JR      Z,NADJ12    ;                      12/7
0495 7C      0136      LD      A,H        ;                      4
0496 4C      0137      LD      C,H        ;                      4
0497 CB7C    0138 NADJ12 BIT      7,H        ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE      8
0499 2802    0139      JR      Z,NADJ22    ;                      12/7
049B 82      0140      ADD      A,D        ;                      4
049C 4F      0141      LD      C,A        ;                      4
049D FD36036C 0142 NADJ22 LD      (IY+3),01101100B ;SETUP MDU'S      19
04A1 7A      0143      LD      A,D        ;LOAD OPERANDS TO MDU      4
04A2 320010  0144      LD      (MDU),A    ;                      13
04A5 AF      0145      XOR      A          ;                      4
04A6 320010  0146      LD      (MDU),A    ;                      13
04A9 47      0147      LD      B,A        ;INITIALIZE ACC-B FOR LATER  4
04AA 7C      0148      LD      A,H        ;SECOND OPERAND      4
04AB 320110  0149      LD      (MDU+1),A  ;                      13
04AE FD360369 0150      LD      (IY+3),69H ;START MULTIPLY      19
04B2 DD6E42  0151      LD      L,(IX+HALFS2) ;GET B(M,K) AS WE WAIT FOR THE  19
04B5 DD6643  0152      LD      H,(IX+HALFS2+1) ; MULTIPLY TO FINISH      19
04B8 3A0210  0153      LD      A,(MDU+2)  ;GET RESULT      13
04BB 91      0154      SUB      C          ;CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY  4
04BC 57      0155      LD      D,A        ;                      4

```


04BD	3A0210	0156	LD	A,(MDU+2)	;	13
04C0	5F	0157	LD	E,A	;	4
04C1	4C	0158	LD	C,H	;BC = V*E(M)*F(M-K)	4
04C2	CB29	0159	SRA	C	;SCALE ACC-C	8
04C4	CB29	0160	SRA	C	;	8
04C6	F2CB04	0161	JP	P,OVERB	;FILL ACC-B WITH SIGN BIT	10
04C9	06FF	0162	LD	B,OFFH	;	7
04CB	AF	0163	XOR	A	;CLEAR CARRY	4
04CC	ED42	0164	SBC	HL,BC	;PERFORM ADDS TO UPDATE W(M,K)	15
04CE	ED5A	0165	ADC	HL,DE	;	15
04D0	DD7542	0166	LD	(IX+HALFS2),L	;UPDATE MEMORY VALUE	19
04D3	DD23	0167	INC	IX	;POINT TO HIGH BYTE	10
04D5	DD7442	0168	LD	(IX+HALFS2),H	;	19
04D8	DD23	0169	INC	IX	;POINT TO NEXT WEIGHT	10
04DA	C1	0170	POP	BC	;RECOVER COUNTER	10
04DB	10AC	0171	DJNZ	WTCHG	;REPEAT UNTIL DONE	8/13
		0172 ;				
		0173 ;				6671
		0174 ;	FORM ERROR			
		0175 ;				
04DD	2A0807	0176	LD	HL,(EM16)	;	16
04E0	EB	0177	EX	DE,HL	;	4
04E1	2A2807	0178	LD	HL,(EM)	;	16
04E4	AF	0179	XOR	A	;CLEAR CARRY	4
04E5	ED52	0180	SBC	HL,DE	;	15
04E7	EB	0181	EX	DE,HL	;	15
04E8	2A0407	0182	LD	HL,(QM)	;	16
04EB	19	0183	ADD	HL,DE	;	15
04EC	220407	0184	LD	(QM),HL	;	16
04EF	54	0185	LD	D,H	;COPY Q(M) TO ACC-DE	4
04F0	5D	0186	LD	E,L	;	4
04F1	4F	0187	LD	C,A	;CLEAR LS BYTE OF OPERAND	4
04F2	CB7A	0188	BIT	7,D	;TEST FOR NEGATIVE	8
04F4	2803	0189	JR	Z,NADJ13	;	12/7
04F6	7C	0190	LD	A,H	;MODIFY FUDGE REGISTER IF	4
04F7	82	0191	ADD	A,D	; NEGATIVE	4
04F8	4F	0192	LD	C,A	;	4
04F9	FD36036C	0193	NADJ13	LD	(IY+3),01101100B ;SETUP MDU'S	19
04FD	7A	0194	LD	A,D	;LOAD OPERANDS TO MDU	4
04FE	320010	0195	LD	(MDU),A	;	13
0501	AF	0196	XOR	A	;	4
0502	320010	0197	LD	(MDU),A	;	13
0505	7C	0198	LD	A,H	;SECOND OPERAND	4
0506	320110	0199	LD	(MDU+1),A	;	13
0509	FD360369	0200	LD	(IY+3),69H	;START MULTIPLY	19
050D	D9	0201	EXX		;SAVE ENVIRONMENT	4

		0202 ;			
		0203 ;			
		0204 ;	ROTATE THE CIRCULAR BUFFERS (WAIT ON MULTIPLY)		
		0205 ;			
050E	110807	0206	LD DE,EM16 ;		10
0511	210A07	0207	LD HL,EM16+2 ;		10
0514	014400	0208	LD BC,BM16-EM16 ;		10
0517	EDB0	0209	LDIR ;		16/21
		0210 ;			
		0211 ;			1453
		0212 ;			
		0213 ;	CONTINUE FORMING THE ERROR		
		0214 ;			
0519	D9	0215	EXX ;RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT		4
051A	3A0210	0216	LD A,(MDU+2) ;GET RESULT		13
051D	91	0217	SUB C ;CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY		4
051E	67	0218	LD H,A ;		4
051F	3A0210	0219	LD A,(MDU+2) ;		13
0522	6F	0220	LD L,A ;		4
0523	7C	0221	LD A,H ;SCALE Q(N)**2		4
0524	CB25	0222	SLA L ;		8
0526	17	0223	RLA ;		4
0527	CB25	0224	SLA L ;		8
0529	17	0225	RLA ;		4
052A	CB25	0226	SLA L ;		8
052C	17	0227	RLA ;		4
052D	CB25	0228	SLA L ;		8
052F	17	0229	RLA ;		4
0530	320014	0230	LD (DAC),A ;OUTPUT RESULT TO DAC		13
0533	C31204	0231	JP START ;		10
		0232 ;			
		0233 ;			366
		0234 ;			
		0235 ;			
		0236	END		

Symbol Table

ADC	1402 BM1	076A BM16	074C CLEAR	040E
DAC	1400 EM	0728 EM16	0708 FM	074A
FM16	072A GHIGH	0702 GLOW	0700 HALFS	0020
HALFS2	0042 IOFSET	0062 MDU	1000 MULTI	0432
NADJ11	043A NADJ12	0497 NADJ13	04F9 NADJ21	0440
NADJ22	049D OVERB	04CB QM	0704 SOFSET	0040
START	0412 SUM1	042C TBLTOP	076C VSTARE	0706
WTCBG	0489			

CROSS REFERENCE LISTING

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SIMT</u>	<u>STATEMENT</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
ADC	1402		0037	0055	
BM1	076A		0028	0029	
BM16	074C		0027	0208	0036 0034 0028
CLEAR	040E		0049	0051	
DAC	1400		0038	0230	
EM	0728		0024	0178	0120 0025
EM16	0708		0023	0208	0207 0206 0176 0024
FM	074A		0026	0107	0062 0027
FM16	072A		0025	0065	0036 0034 0026
GHIGH	0702		0020	0100	0093 0064 0021
GLOW	0700		0019	0046	0020
HALFS	0020		0035	0132	0036
HALFS2	0042		0036	0168	0166 0152 0151
IOFSET	0062		0034	0071	
MDU	1000		0039	0219	0216 0199 0197 0195 0156 0153 0149
-				0146	0144 0097 0094 0089 0087 0085 0044
MULT1	0432		0073		
NADJ11	043A		0079	0076	
NADJ12	0497		0138	0135	
NADJ13	04F9		0193	0189	
NADJ21	0440		0083	0080	
NADJ22	049D		0142	0139	
OVERB	04CB		0163	0161	
QM	0704		0021	0184	0182 0022
SOFSET	0040		0033	0072	0065 0035 0034
START	0412		0055	0231	
SUM1	042C		0071	0101	
TBLTOP	076C		0029	0048	0046
VSTARE	0706		0022	0131	0121 0023
WTCHG	0489		0130	0171	
ERRORS=0000					

Program Object Listing

/WIDROW05005B

```

:20040000FD210010FD360320066CAF216B07772B10FC3A0214EE7F67AFCB2C1F6F224A072B
:20042000210000220207DD21EA060610DD6663DD5641AF4FCB7A28027C4CCB7C2802824FDB
:20044000FD36036C7A320010AF3200107C320110FD360369DD23DD23ED5B02073A021091C1
:20046000673A02106F1922020710C1EB2A4A07AFED527DCB2C1FCB2C1FCB2C1F6FAD
:200480002228072206070610AFC52A0607DD56214FCB7A28027C4CCB7C2802824FFD3603C9
:2004A0006C7A320010AF320010477C320110FD360369DD6E42DD66433A021091573A0210EB
:2004C0005F4CCE29CB29F2CB0406FFAFED42ED5ADD7542DD23DD7442DD23C110AC2A0807C1
:2004E000EB2A2807AFED52EB2A040719220407545D4FCB7A28037C824FFD36036C7A320059
:2005000010AF3200107C320110FD360369D9110807210A07014400EDB0D93A021091673A18
:1605200002106F7CCB2517CB2517CB2517CB2517320014C312048D
:00040001FB

```

ADDR CODE SIMT SOURCE STATEMENT

```

0001      PSECT   ABS
0002      NAME    WIDROW
0003 ;
0004 ;      THIS PROGRAM IS A VERSION OF THE WIDROW ADAPTIVE PREDICTOR
0005 ; ALGORITHM AS IT APPLIES TO THE NSC800 SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY MAC
0006 ; CODY AT KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY. THIS IS BASED UPON THE PROGRAM
0007 ; PRESENTED BY D. NICKEL AS PART OF HIS MASTER'S THESIS IN 1979.
0008 ;
0009 ;      PROGRAMMER:      Dwight W. Gordon
0010 ;                      Kansas State University
0011 ;                      Department of Electrical Engineering
0012 ;                      Seaton Hall
0013 ;                      Manhattan, Kansas 66506
0014 ;      May 1982  Rev. June 28,1982
0015 ;
0016 ;      MEMORY DECLARATIONS AND DATA TABLE:
0017 ;
>0700      0018 GLOW   EQU      0700H
>0702      0019 GHIGH  EQU      GLOW+2
>0704      0020 QM     EQU      GHIGH+2
>0706      0021 VSTARE EQU      QM+2
>0708      0022 EM16   EQU      VSTARE+2
>0728      0023 EM     EQU      EM16+32
>072A      0024 FM16   EQU      EM+2
>074A      0025 FM     EQU      FM16+32
>074C      0026 BM16   EQU      FM+2
>076A      0027 BM1    EQU      BM16+30
>076C      0028 TBLTOP EQU      BM1+2
0029 ;
0030 ;      SYSTEM CONSTANTS AND LOCATIONS:
0031 ;
>0040      0032 SOFSET  EQU      0040H                ;Second OffSET
>0062      0033 IOFSET  EQU      BM16-FM16+SOFSET      ;Initial OffSET
>0020      0034 HALFS   EQU      SOFSET/2              ;MORE OFFSETS
>0042      0035 HALFS2  EQU      HALFS-FM16+BM16       ;MORE OFFSETS
>1402      0036 ADC     EQU      1402H
>1400      0037 DAC     EQU      1400H
>1000      0038 MDU     EQU      1000H
0039 ;
0040 ;      PROGRAM INITIALIZATION
0041 ;
>0400      0042      ORG      0400H
0400 FD210010 0043      LD      IY,MDU                ;IY AS POINTER TO MDU
0404 FD360320 0044      LD      (IY+3),00100000B        ;INITIALIZE MDU
0408 066C     0045      LD      B,TBLTOP-GLOW          ;ITERATION CONSTANT
040A AF       0046      XOR     A                      ;CLEAR ACC-A
040B 216B07   0047      LD      HL,TBLTOP-1           ;TOP OF DATA TABLE TO POINTER
040E 77       0048 CLEAR LD      (HL),A                ;CLEAR MEMORY LOCATION
040F 2B       0049      DEC     HL                     ;POINT TO NEXT
0410 10FC     0050      DJNZ    CLEAR                  ;REPEAT UNTIL FINISHED

```

```

0051 ;
0052 ;      BEGINNING OF PROGRAM LOOP:      DATA ACQUISITION AND SCALING.
0053 ;
0412 3A0214 0054 START LD      A,(ADC)      ;GET DATA      13
0415 EE7F    0055      XOR      7FH          ;DATA SCALING      7
0417 67      0056      LD      H,A          ;DATA TO ACC-H      4
0418 3A0114 0057      LD      A,(ADC-1)     ;GET LS NIBBLE     13
041B EEFO    0058      XOR      OFOH        ;SCALE            7
041D CB2C    0059      SRA      H           ;SCALE SAMPLE: DIVIDE BY 2  8
041F 1F      0060      RRA                  ;                  4
0420 6F      0061      LD      L,A          ;DATA TO ACC-L      4
0421 224A07 0062      LD      (FM),HL       ;STORE SCALED F(M)    16
0424 210000 0063      LD      HL,0000H      ;CLEAR G BUFFER     10
0427 220207 0064      LD      (GHIGH),HL    ;                  16
042A DD21EA06 0065      LD      IX,FM16-SOFSET ;MEMORY/DATA TABLE POINTER 20
042E 312A07 0066      LD      SP,FM16      ;POINT TO TABLE    10
0431 0610    0067      LD      B,10H        ;LOOP CONSTANT      7
0068 ;
0069 ;
0070 ;      FORM G(M) = SIGMA [ B(M,K) * F(M-K) ]
0071 ;
0433 D9      0072 SUM1  EXX                  ;SAVE COUNTER      4
0434 DD6E62 0073      LD      L,(IX+IOFSET)  ;B(M,K) LOW BYTE    19
0437 DD23    0074      INC      IX          ;POINT TO HIGH BYTES 10
0439 DD6662 0075      LD      H,(IX+IOFSET)  ;B(M,K) HIGH BYTE   19
043C D1      0076      POP      DE          ;F(M-K)            10
043D DD23    0077      INC      IX          ;POINT TO NEXT SET OF VALUES 10
043F FD36036C 0078      LD      (IY+3),01101100B ;SETUP MDU'S      19
0443 7A      0079      LD      A,D          ;LOAD OPERANDS TO MDU  4
0444 320010 0080      LD      (MDU),A        ;                  13
0447 7B      0081      LD      A,E          ;                  4
0448 320010 0082      LD      (MDU),A        ;                  13
044B 7C      0083      LD      A,H          ;SECOND OPERAND      4
044C 320110 0084      LD      (MDU+1),A      ;                  13
044F 7D      0085      LD      A,L          ;                  4
0450 320110 0086      LD      (MDU+1),A      ;                  13
0453 FD360369 0087      LD      (IY+3),69H   ;START MULTIPLY     19
0457 010000 0088 MULT1 LD      BC,0000H     ;INITIALIZE FUDGE REGISTER 10
045A CB7C    0089      BIT      7,H          ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE    8
045C 2802    0090      JR      Z,NOAD11      ;                  12/7
045E 42      0091      LD      B,D          ;                  4
045F 4B      0092      LD      C,E          ;                  4
0460 CB7A    0093 NOAD11 BIT      7,D        ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE    8
0462 2803    0094      JR      Z,NOAD21      ;                  12/7
0464 09      0095      ADD      HL,BC        ;                  11
0465 44      0096      LD      B,H          ;                  4
0466 4D      0097      LD      C,L          ;                  4
0467 AF      0098 NOAD21 XOR      A          ;CLEAR Carry        4
0468 3A0210 0099      LD      A,(MDU+2)     ;GET RESULT          13
046B 67      0100      LD      H,A          ;PLACE IN HL PAIR    4
046C 3A0210 0101      LD      A,(MDU+2)     ;                  13
046F 6F      0102      LD      L,A          ;                  4

```

0470	ED42	0103	SBC	HL,BC	;CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY	11	
0472	ED4B0207	0104	LD	BC,(GHIGH)	;UPDATE HIGH WORD	20	
0476	09	0105	ADD	HL,BC	;	11	
0477	220207	0106	LD	(GHIGH),HL	;STORE HIGH WORD	16	
047A	D9	0107	EXX		;RECOVER COUNTER	4	
047B	10B6	0108	DJNZ	SUM1	;REPEAT UNTIL LAST	8/13	
		0109 ;					
		0110 ;				5723	
		0111 ;		COMPUTE E(M) = [F(M) - G(M)] / 16			
		0112 ;					
047D	D9	0113	EXX		;RECOVER GHIGH	4	
047E	EB	0114	EX	DE,HL	;GHIGH TO ACC-DE	4	
047F	2A4A07	0115	LD	HL,(FM)	;F(M) TO ACC-HL	16	
0482	AF	0116	XOR	A	;CLEAR CARRY	4	
0483	ED52	0117	SBC	HL,DE	;FORM E(M) UNSCALED	15	
0485	7D	0118	LD	A,L	;LOW BYTE OF E(M) UNSCALED	4	
0486	CB2C	0119	SRA	H	;DIVIDE BY 16 BY SHIFTING RIGHT	8	
0488	1F	0120	RRA		; FOUR TIMES	4	
0489	CB2C	0121	SRA	H	;	8	
048B	1F	0122	RRA		;	4	
048C	CB2C	0123	SRA	H	;	8	
048E	1F	0124	RRA		;	4	
048F	CB2C	0125	SRA	H	;	8	
0491	1F	0126	RRA		;	4	
0492	6F	0127	LD	L,A	;RETURN LOW BYTE OF E(M)	4	
0493	222807	0128	LD	(EM),HL	;STORE VALUE IN MEMORY	16	
0496	220607	0129	LD	(VSTARE),HL	;V-STAR-E <= E(M)	16	
0499	E1	0130	POP	HL	;ADJUST POINTER	10	
049A	0610	0131	LD	B,10H	;SET UP LOOP CONSTANT	7	
		0132 ;					
		0133 ;				148	
		0134 ;		UPDATE THE WEIGHTS:			
		0135 ;		B(M+1,K) = u * B(M,K) + v * E(M) * F(M-K)			
		0136 ;		where u = 1-2**-10 and v = 2**-4			
		0137 ;					
049C	D9	0138	WTCBG	EXX	;SAVE COUNTER	11	
049D	2A0607	0139	LD	HL,(VSTARE)	;	16	
04A0	DD5E20	0140	LD	E,(IX+HALFS)	;LOAD F(M)	19	
04A3	DD5621	0141	LD	D,(IX+HALFS+1)	;	19	
04A6	FD36036C	0142	LD	(IY+3),01101100B	;SETUP MDU'S	19	
04AA	7A	0143	LD	A,D	;LOAD OPERANDS TO MDU	4	
04AB	320010	0144	LD	(MDU),A	;	13	
04AE	7B	0145	LD	A,E	;	4	
04AF	320010	0146	LD	(MDU),A	;	13	
04B2	7C	0147	LD	A,H	;SECOND OPERAND	4	
04B3	320110	0148	LD	(MDU+1),A	;	13	
04B6	7D	0149	LD	A,L	;	4	
04B7	320110	0150	LD	(MDU+1),A	;	13	
04BA	FD360369	0151	LD	(IY+3),69H	;START MULTIPLY	19	
04BE	010000	0152	MULT2	LD	BC,0000H	;INITIALIZE FUDGE REGISTER	10
04C1	CB7C	0153	BIT	7,H	;TEST FOR NEGATIVE	8	
04C3	2802	0154	JR	Z,NOAD12	;	12/7	

04C5	42	0155	LD	B,D	;	4
04C6	4B	0156	LD	C,E	;	4
04C7	CB7A	0157	NOAD12	BIT	7,D ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE	8
04C9	2803	0158	JR	Z,NOAD22	;	12/7
04CB	09	0159	ADD	HL,BC	;	11
04CC	44	0160	LD	B,H	;	4
04CD	4D	0161	LD	C,L	;	4
04CE	AF	0162	NOAD22	XOR	A ;CLEAR Carry	4
04CF	3A0210	0163	LD	A,(MDU+2)	;GET RESULT	13
04D2	67	0164	LD	H,A	;PLACE IN HL PAIR	4
04D3	3A0210	0165	LD	A,(MDU+2)	;	13
04D6	6F	0166	LD	L,A	;	4
04D7	ED42	0167	SBC	HL,BC	;CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY	11
04D9	D1	0168	POP	DE	;LOAD B(M,K)	10
04DA	EB	0169	EX	DE,HL	;DE=v*E(M)*F(M-K); HL=B(M,K)	4
04DB	0600	0170	LD	B,00H	;CLEAR ACC-B	7
04DD	4C	0171	LD	C,H	;BC = v*E(M)*F(M-K)	4
04DE	CB29	0172	SRA	C	;SCALE ACC-C	8
04E0	CB29	0173	SRA	C	;	8
04E2	F2E704	0174	JP	P,OVERB	;FILL ACC-B WITH SIGN BIT	10
04E5	06FF	0175	LD	B,OFFH	;	7
04E7	AF	0176	OVERB	XOR	A ;CLEAR CARRY	4
04E8	ED42	0177	SBC	HL,BC	;HL = B(M,K) * (1-2**10)	15
04EA	19	0178	ADD	HL,DE	;HL = u*B(M,K) + v*E(M)*F(M-K)	11
04EB	E5	0179	PUSH	HL	;UPDATE MEMORY VALUE	11
04EC	E1	0180	POP	HL	;POINT TO NEXT WEIGHT	10
04ED	DD23	0181	INC	IX	;POINT TO NEXT WEIGHT	10
04EF	DD23	0182	INC	IX	;POINT TO NEXT WEIGHT	10
04F1	D9	0183	EXX		;RECOVER COUNTER	4
04F2	10A8	0184	DJNZ	WTCBG	;REPEAT UNTIL DONE	8/13
		0185 ;				
		0186 ;				
		0187 ;				
		0188 ;				
			FORM ERROR			6811
04F4	2A0807	0189	LD	HL,(EM16)	;	16
04F7	EB	0190	EX	DE,HL	;	4
04F8	2A2807	0191	LD	HL,(EM)	;	16
04FB	AF	0192	XOR	A	;CLEAR CARRY	4
04FC	ED52	0193	SBC	HL,DE	;	15
04FE	EB	0194	EX	DE,HL	;	15
04FF	2A0407	0195	LD	HL,(QM)	;	16
0502	19	0196	ADD	HL,DE	;	15
0503	220407	0197	LD	(QM),HL	;	16
0506	FD36036C	0198	LD	(IY+3),01101100B	;SETUP MDU'S	19
050A	7C	0199	LD	A,H	;LOAD OPERANDS TO MDU	4
050B	320010	0200	LD	(MDU),A	;	13
050E	7D	0201	LD	A,L	;	4
050F	320010	0202	LD	(MDU),A	;	13
0512	7C	0203	LD	A,H	;SECOND OPERAND	4
0513	320110	0204	LD	(MDU+1),A	;	13
0516	7D	0205	LD	A,L	;	4
0517	320110	0206	LD	(MDU+1),A	;	13

051A	FD360369	0207		LD	(IY+3),69H	;START MULTIPLY	19	
051E	010000	0208	MULT3	LD	BC,0000H	;INITIALIZE FUDGE REGISTER	10	
0521	CB7C	0209		BIT	7,H	;TEST FOR NEGATIVE	8	
0523	2805	0210		JR	Z,NOADJ2		12/7	
0525	44	0211		LD	B,H		4	
0526	4D	0212		LD	C,L		4	
0527	09	0213		ADD	HL,BC		11	
0528	44	0214		LD	B,H		4	
0529	4D	0215		LD	C,L		4	
052A	AF	0216	NOADJ2	XOR	A	;CLEAR Carry	4	
052B	3A0210	0217		LD	A,(MDU+2)	;GET RESULT	13	
052E	67	0218		LD	H,A	;PLACE IN HL PAIR	4	
052F	3A0210	0219		LD	A,(MDU+2)		13	
0532	6F	0220		LD	L,A		4	
0533	ED42	0221		SBC	HL,BC	;CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY	11	
0535	7C	0222		LD	A,H	;SCALE Q(M)**2	4	
0536	CB25	0223		SLA	L		8	
0538	17	0224		RLA			4	
0539	CB25	0225		SLA	L		8	
053B	17	0226		RLA			4	
053C	CB25	0227		SLA	L		8	
053E	17	0228		RLA			4	
053F	CB25	0229		SLA	L		8	
0541	17	0230		RLA			4	
0542	320014	0231		LD	(DAC),A	;OUTPUT RESULT TO DAC	13	
		0232 ;						
		0233 ;					389	
		0234 ;						
		0235 ;						
				ROTATE THE CIRCULAR BUFFERS				
0545	110807	0236		LD	DE,EM16		10	
0548	210A07	0237		LD	HL,EM16+2		10	
054B	014400	0238		LD	BC,EM16-EM16		10	
054E	EDB0	0239		LDIR			16/21	
0550	C31204	0240		JP	START		10	
		0241 ;						
		0242 ;					1463	
		0243 ;						
		0244 ;						
		0245		END				

Symbol Table

ADC	1402	BM1	076A	BM16	074C	CLEAR	040E
DAC	1400	EM	0728	EM16	0708	FM	074A
FM16	072A	GHIGH	0702	GLOW	0700	HALFS	0020
HALFS2	0042	IOFSET	0062	MDU	1000	MULT1	0457
MULT2	04BE	MULT3	051E	NOAD11	0460	NOAD12	04C7
NOAD21	0467	NOAD22	04CE	NOADJ2	052A	OVERB	04E7
QM	0704	SOFSET	0040	START	0412	SUM1	0433
TBLTOP	076C	VSTARE	0706	WTCHG	049C		

CROSS REFERENCE LISTING

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>STMT</u>	<u>STATEMENT</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
ADC	1402		0036	0057	0054
BM1	076A		0027	0028	
BM16	074C		0026	0238	0035 0033 0027
CLEAR	040E		0048	0050	
DAC	1400		0037	0231	
EM	0728		0023	0191	0128 0024
EM16	0708		0022	0238	0237 0236 0189 0023
FM	074A		0025	0115	0062 0026
FM16	072A		0024	0066	0065 0035 0033 0025
GHIGH	0702		0019	0106	0104 0064 0020
GLOW	0700		0018	0045	0019
HALFS	0020		0034	0141	0140 0035
HALFS2	0042		0035		
IOFSET	0062		0033	0075	0073
MDU	1000		0038	0219	0217 0206 0204 0202 0200 0165 0163
-				0150	0148 0146 0144 0101 0099 0086 0084
-				0082	0080 0043
MULT1	0457		0088		
MULT2	04BE		0152		
MULT3	051E		0208		
NOAD11	0460		0093	0090	
NOAD12	04C7		0157	0154	
NOAD21	0467		0098	0094	
NOAD22	04CE		0162	0158	
NOADJ2	052A		0216	0210	
OVERB	04E7		0176	0174	
QM	0704		0020	0197	0195 0021
SOFSET	0040		0032	0065	0034 0033
START	0412		0054	0240	
SUM1	0433		0072	0108	
TBLTOP	076C		0028	0047	0045
VSTARE	0706		0021	0139	0129 0022
WTCHG	049C		0138	0184	
ERRORS=0000					

Program Object Listing

/WIDROW05005B

:20040000FD210010FD360320066CAF216B07772B10FC3A0214EE7F673A0114EEF0CB2C1F8F
:200420006F224A07210000220207DD21EA06312A070610D9DD6E62DD23DD6662D1DD23FD2F
:2004400036036C7A3200107B3200107C3201107D320110FD360369010000CB7C2802424B61
:20046000CB7A280309444DAF3A0210673A02106FED42ED4B020709220207D910B6D9EB2A24
:200480004A07AFED527DCB2C1FCB2C1FCB2C1FCB2C1F6F222807220607E10610D92A060752
:2004A000DD5E20DD5621FD36036C7A3200107B3200107C3201107D320110FD360369010053
:2004C00000CB7C2802424BCB7A280309444DAF3A0210673A02106FED42D1EB06004CCB29C6
:2004E000CB29F2E70406FFAFED4219E5E1DD23DD23D910A82A0807EB2A2807AFED52EB2A58
:20050000040719220407FD36036C7C3200107D3200107C3201107D320110FD36036901004C
:2005200000CB7C2805444D09444DAF3A0210673A02106FED427CCB2517CB2517CB2517CB74
:130540002517320014110807210A07014400EDB0C3120419
:00040001FB

This program is provided as a means of emulating the NSC800 monitor on the NorthStar Horizon. The user is allowed to utilize the NorthStar Horizon as a software debugging tool for programs to be implemented on the NSC800 board. A working knowledge of CP/M and the NSC800 monitor is assumed.

Most of the features of the NSC800 monitor are available on this emulation. Exceptions include the MDUs, ADC and DAC. The MDUs may be emulated by appropriate software patched onto the user program as a subroutine. The ADC may be implemented by a software routine which sequentially accesses a data file which may be LINKed* to the user program. The only substitute which the author has utilized for the DAC is a block of sequential memory to which the program may sequentially write. This, too, may be implemented in a subroutine patched onto the end of the user program.

The first step in system utilization is the powering-up of all of the equipment. CP/M will respond with the appropriate wake-up banner to indicate that the system is responsive. More information on power-up may be obtained from the appropriate manuals[7,8,10].

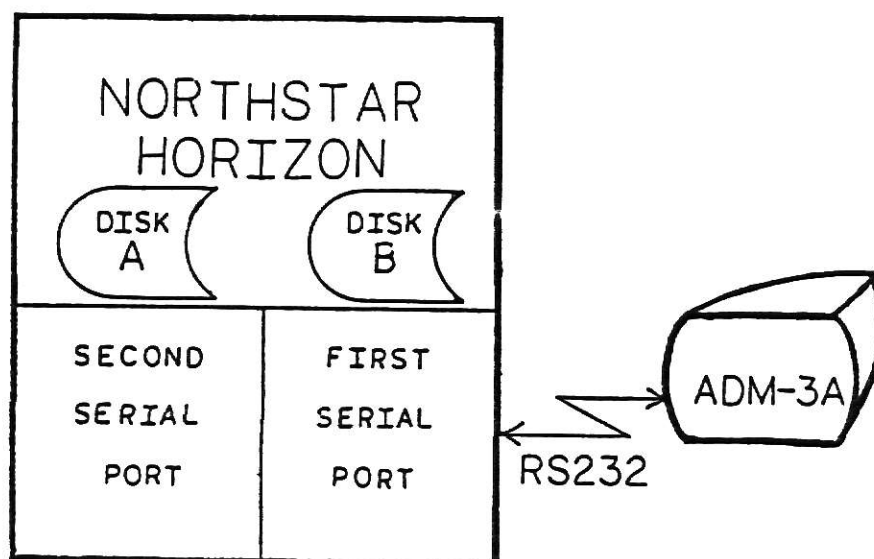
It is assumed that the user wishes to use this program as a software development tool. Under this assumption the appropriate file of type "OBJ" must be created. {Author's note: The emulator will execute properly without a user program patched onto the emulator program.} This file must be created with the use of the ZASM assembly of a Z80 source file.

Each time that a different source file is to be tested a new

* LINK is a CP/M utility for ZASM use.

file of type "COM" must be created. To do this it is necessary to utilize the LINK utility. For more information see the appropriate manual[9]. The user program must not be loaded over the emulator program. This means that in order to transfer the user program listing to a listing which may be run on the NSC800 board it is necessary to change the ORG statement in the user program. {Author's note: It was much easier to make the user program origin at 1400H. This means that all addresses utilized in the emulation were exactly 1000H greater than those accepted by the NSC800.} All restrictions imposed by the LINK program are in effect at this time.

Complete documentation for the NSC800 monitor may be found in Appendix B of this report. To exit the NSC800 monitor emulator it is necessary to implement a Go to location 0000H. This causes a warm start of the CP/M operating system.

Hardware Block DiagramFigure E-1.

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
------	------	------	--------	-----------

		0001	NAME	NSMTR
		0002	PSECT	ABS
		0004	;#####	
		0005	;#NSC800 <=> ADM-3A SYSTEM MONITOR #	
		0006	;#PROGRAMMER: DWIGHT W. GORDON	3-18-82 #
		0007	;#KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	Rev. 6-21-82 #
		0008	;#DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING #	
		0009	;#SEATON HALL #	
		0010	;#MANHATTAN, KANSAS 66506 #	
		0011	;#####	
		0012	;# THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN DESIGNED AS A MINIMAL MONITOR#	
		0013	;# FOR THE NEWLY DEVELOPED NSC800 uP. #	
		0014	;# THIS PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN MINIMIZED OR OPTIMIZED. #	
		0015	;# USE IT AT YOUR OWN RISK. NORTHSTAR TEST #	
		0016	;#####	
>1C00		0017	PORT2 EQU 1C00H	;INPUT/OUTPUT PORT
>0400		0018	RAMST EQU 0400H	;STARTING LOCATION OF SYSTEM RAM
>0800		0019	RAMEND EQU 0800H	;END OF SYSTEM RAM + 1
>07FD		0020	SCRATCH EQU RAMEND-3	;AREA FOR ASYNC COMM'ICATION CONST
>07FB		0021	BREAKA EQU SCRATCH-2	;BREAKPOINT ADDRESS
>07FA		0022	CODE EQU BREAKA-1	;BREAKPOINT CODE ADDRESS
>07F8		0023	FIX EQU CODE-2	;SCRATCHPAD MEMORY FOR MONITOR
>07F7		0024	STACK EQU FIX-1	;MONITOR BOTTOM OF STACK
>003E		0025	CURSOR EQU 3EH	; ">"
>0008		0026	CMDLEN EQU 08H	;NUMBER OF COMMANDS ACCEPTED
>000A		0027	LF EQU 0AH	;LINE FEED
>000D		0028	CR EQU 0DH	;CARRIAGE RETURN
>0007		0029	BELL EQU 07H	;BELL
>0020		0030	SPACE EQU 20H	;ASCII SPACE
>008D		0031	CREND EQU CR+80H	;END OF OUTPUT CR DELIMITER
>00BE		0032	CUREND EQU CURSOR+80H	;END OF OUTPUT CURSOR DELIMITER
>0087		0033	BELEND EQU BELL+80H	;END OF OUTPUT BELL DELIMITER
>008A		0034	LFEND EQU LF+80H	;END OF OUTPUT LF DELIMITER
>00A0		0035	SPCEND EQU SPACE+80H	;END OF OUTPUT SPACE DELIMITER
		0036	;#####	
		0037	;#####	
>0100		0038	ORG 0100H	
0100 31F707		0039	LD SP,STACK	;INITIALIZE MONITOR STACK
0103 FB		0040	EI	;ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0104 3EC3		0041	LD A,0C3H	;JUMP COMMAND#####
0106 323800		0042	LD (0038H),A	;SWI VECTOR INIT#####
0109 21CF01		0043	LD HL,RESET	;JUMP LOCATION#####
010C 223900		0044	LD (0039H),HL	;SWI#####
010F C3C101		0045	JP MAIN	;BEGIN EXECUTION OF MAIN PROGRAM
		0046	;	
		0047	;#####	
		0048	; ERROR MESSAGE	
		0049	;	
0112 3F3F3F		0050	ERRMES DEFM '???'	
0115 87		0051	DEFB BELEND	
		0052	;	

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0053	;#####
		0054	; MESSAGE USED BY COPY ROUTINE
		0055	;
0116	544F3F	0056	TO DEFM 'TO?'
0119	A0	0057	DEFB SPCEND
		0058	;
		0059	;#####
		0060	; NEWLINE DATA WITH CURSOR PROMPT
		0061	;
011A	0A0DBE	0062	LFCRCU DEFB LF,CR,CUREND
		0063	;
		0064	;#####
		0065	;# ASCII <=> BINARY LOOKUP TABLE #
		0066	;#####
>0140		0067	ORG 0140H
0140	30313233 34353637 38394142 43444546	0068	ASCII DEFM '0123456789ABCDEF'
		0069	;
		0070	;::
		0071	; DATA TRANSFER ERROR MESSAGE
		0072	;::
0150	3130	0073	ERRTEN DEFM '10'
0152	2D53544F 50204249 54204558 50454354 4544	0074	ERRTIN DEFM '-STOP BIT EXPECTED'
0164	87	0075	DEFB BELEND
		0076	;
		0077	;#####
		0078	; MORE DATA FOR COPY ROUTINE
		0079	;
0165	0A0D	0080	FROM DEFB LF,CR
0167	46524F4D 3F	0081	DEFM 'FROM?'
016C	A0	0082	DEFB SPCEND
016D	4C454E47 54483F	0083	LENGTH DEFM 'LENGTH?'
0174	A0	0084	DEFB SPCEND
		0085	;
		0086	;#####
		0087	;# COMMAND DECODING AND LOOKUP ADDRESS TABLE #
		0088	;#####
0175	4D	0089	CMDTEL DEFM 'M' ;view and alter Memory
0176	9303	0090	DEFW MEMCHG
0178	47	0091	DEFM 'G' ;Go a user defined program
0179	3202	0092	DEFW GOPROG
017B	56	0093	DEFM 'V' ;View a block of memory
017C	FB02	0094	DEFW MEMVUE
017E	52	0095	DEFM 'R' ;view existing Register values

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
017F	8B02	0096	DEFW REGLOK
0181	43	0097	DEFM 'C' ;Copy a block of data
0182	B302	0098	DEFW COPY
0184	4E	0099	DEFM 'N' ;Next command from software intrpt
0185	EC02	0100	DEFW RESTAR
0187	42	0101	DEFM 'B' ;SET A SINGLE BREAKPOINT
0188	E503	0102	DEFW BRKPT ;
018A	0D	0103	DEFB CR ;CR AS TERMINAL
		0104	;
		0105	;#####WAKEUP BANNER MESSAGE#####
018B	4E534338	0106	BANNER DEFM 'NSC800 MONITOR VERSION 1.91'
	3030204D		
	4F4E4954		
	4F522056		
	45525349		
	4F4E2031		
	2E3931		
01A6	0A0D	0107	DEFB LF,CR
01A8	4B414E53	0108	DEFM 'KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY'
	41532053		
	54415445		
	20554E49		
	56455253		
	495459		
01BF	0A8D	0109	NEWLIN DEFB LF,CREND
		0110	;
		0111	;#####
		0112	;#####
		0113	;## BEGINNING OF THE MAIN PROGRAM ##
		0114	;#####
		0115	;#####
		0116	;# WARNING: Routines invoked from the main program are
		0117	;# NOT subroutines and may NOT be used as such by the
		0118	;# user. There are, however, many subroutines which
		0119	;# may be called by the user. Care should be taken
		0120	;# to insure that registers disturbed by a called
		0121	;# subroutine, which contain information prior to the
		0122	;# call, are pushed in the user main program prior to
		0123	;# calling the desired subroutine.
		0124	;#
01C1	3EFF	0125	MAIN LD A,0FFH ;INITIALIZE I/O PORT LINES
01C3	47	0126	LD B,A ;ALLOW TIME FOR LINES TO SETTLE
01C4	10FE	0127	WAKEUP DJNZ WAKEUP
01C6	CDD503	0128	CALL REMOVE ;REMOVE PENDING BREAKPOINTS
01C9	218B01	0129	LD HL,BANNER ;OUTPUT BANNER MESSAGE
01CC	CD0A02	0130	CALL OUTPUT
01CF	E3	0131	RESET EX (SP),HL ;CLEAN UP BREAKPOINT POINTER
01D0	2B	0132	DEC HL ;
01D1	E3	0133	EX (SP),HL ;
01D2	FDE5	0134	PUSH IY ;PUSH MAIN REGISTER SET
01D4	DDE5	0135	PUSH IX
01D6	E5	0136	PUSH HL

ADDR	CODE	SIMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
01D7	D5	0137		PUSH DE
01D8	C5	0138		PUSH BC
01D9	F5	0139		PUSH AF
01DA	08	0140		EX AF,AF' ;GET ALTERNATE REGISTER SET
01DB	D9	0141		EXX ; AND PUSH SAME
01DC	E5	0142		PUSH HL
01DD	D5	0143		PUSH DE
01DE	C5	0144		PUSH BC
01DF	F5	0145		PUSH AF
01E0	CDD503	0146		CALL REMOVE ;CLEAN UP BREAKPOINT
01E3	211A01	0147	OK	LD HL,LFCRCU ;OUTPUT CURSOR
01E6	CD0A02	0148		CALL OUTPUT
01E9	CD2302	0149		CALL RECEIV ;GET COMMAND
01EC	217301	0150		LD HL,CMDTBL-2 ;GET POINTER TO CMD TABLE-2
01EF	010800	0151		LD BC,CMDLEN ;GET LENGTH OF SAME
01F2	23	0152	NXTCMD	INC HL ;POINT TO COMMAND NAME
01F3	23	0153		INC HL
01F4	EDAl	0154		CPI ;COMPARE ENTERED-TABLE COMMANDS
01F6	E20002	0155		JP PO,LASTCD ;LAST CMD? +=> CR & -> LASTCD
01F9	20F7	0156		JR NZ,NXTCMD ;MATCH? ==> NeXTCoMmanD
01FB	5E	0157		LD E,(HL) ;ELSE: POINT TO LOCATION OF GO
01FC	23	0158		INC HL ; AND START EXECUTION OF SAME
01FD	56	0159		LD D,(HL)
01FE	EB	0160		EX DE,HL
01FF	E9	0161		JP (HL)
0200	28El	0162	LASTCD	JR Z,OK ;IF A CR => GO TO OK
		0163		;*****
		0164		; EXECUTION OF THE FOLLOWING MODULE WILL ONLY OCCUR
		0165		; UPON DETECTION OF AN INVALID COMMAND
		0166		;*****
0202	211201	0167	NOCMD	LD HL,ERRMES ;START OF ERROR MESSAGE
0205	CD0A02	0168		CALL OUTPUT
0208	18D9	0169		JR OK ;RETURN TO INPUT MODE
		0170		;
		0171		;*****
		0172		; OUTPUT WILL TAKE THE ASCII DATA STARTING AT THE
		0173		; INPUTTED VALUE OF THE HL REGISTER AND OUTPUT THIS DATA
		0174		; TO THE TERMINAL. TERMINATION WILL OCCUR WHEN THE
		0175		; INDEXED DATA CONTAINS THE MOST SIG BIT (D7) SET.
		0176		;*****
020A	7E	0177	OUTPUT	LD A,(HL)
020B	F5	0178		PUSH AF
020C	CD1502	0179		CALL XMITER
020F	F1	0180		POP AF
0210	17	0181		RLA
0211	D8	0182		RET C
0212	23	0183		INC HL
0213	18F5	0184		JR OUTPUT
		0185		;
		0186		;*****
		0187		; XMITER WILL OUTPUT A SINGLE ASCII CHARACTER LOCATED
		0188		; IN ACC-A UPON ENTRY.

ADDR	CODE	SMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0189	#####
0215	D9	0190	XMITER EXX
0216	47	0191	LD B,A
0217	DB03	0192	HERE1 IN A,(3)
0219	2F	0193	CPL
021A	E601	0194	AND 01
021C	20F9	0195	JR NZ,HERE1
021E	78	0196	LD A,B
021F	D302	0197	OUT (2),A
0221	D9	0198	EXX
0222	C9	0199	RET
		0200	#####
		0201	; RECEIV INPUTS ONE ASCII CHARACTER INTO ACC-A AND
		0202	; ECHOS BACK THE DATA TO THE ADM-3A
		0203	#####
0223	DB03	0204	RECEIV IN A,(3)
0225	2F	0205	CPL
0226	E602	0206	AND 02
0228	20F9	0207	JR NZ,RECEIV
022A	DB02	0208	IN A,(2)
022C	E67F	0209	AND 7FH
022E	CD1502	0210	CALL XMITER
0231	C9	0211	RET
		0212	#####
		0213	; THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WILL INPUT A FOUR NIBBLE
		0214	; ADDRESS AND START PROGRAM EXECUTION AT SAID ADDRESS
		0215	; UPON DETECTION OF A CR.
		0216	#####
0232	CD5E03	0217	GOPROG CALL HILOW4 ;GET ADDRESS
0235	DA0202	0218	JP C,NOCMD ;ERROR => NOCMD
0238	3EC3	0219	LD A,0C3H ;Z80 JUMP COMMAND
023A	32F707	0220	LD (FIX-1),A ;SET UP JUMP COMMAND TO SPECIFIED
		0221	; ADDRESS
023D	F1	0222	POP AF ;POP ALT REG SET
023E	C1	0223	POP BC
023F	D1	0224	POP DE
0240	E1	0225	POP HL
0241	08	0226	EX AF,AF' ;GET MAIN REG SET
0242	D9	0227	EXX
0243	F1	0228	POP AF ;POP SAME
0244	C1	0229	POP BC
0245	D1	0230	POP DE
0246	E1	0231	POP HL
0247	DDE1	0232	POP IX
0249	FDE1	0233	POP IY
024B	C3F707	0234	JP FIX-1 ;AFFECTS A JUMP TO THE LOCATION
		0235	; SPECIFIED BY FIX AND FIX+1.
		0236	;
		0237	#####
		0238	; REGLOK WILL DISPLAY THE PUSHED REGISTER SET
		0239	#####
		0240	;

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0241 ;	DATA FOR THE ROUTINE
		0242 ;	
024E	0A0D	0243	REGHED DEFB LF,CR ;LF,CR
0250	53502020	0244	DEFM 'SP A'F' B'C' D'E' H'L' '
	20412746		
	27204227		
	43272044		
	27452720		
	48274C27		
	20		
0269	41204620	0245	DEFM 'A F B C D E H L'
	20422043		
	20204420		
	45202048		
	204C		
027B	20204958	0246	DEFM ' IX IY PC'
	20202049		
	59202020		
	5043		
0289	0A8D	0247	DEFB LF,CREND ;LF, CR, DELIMITER
		0248 ;	////////////////////////////////////
028B	ED73F807	0249	REGLOK LD (FIX),SP ;SP TO TEMP STORAGE
028F	214E02	0250	LD HL,REGHED ;START OF REGISTER HEADER
0292	CD0A02	0251	CALL OUTPUT ;OUTPUT HEADER
0295	2AF807	0252	LD HL,(FIX) ;INITIALIZE POINTER TO PUSHED REGs
0298	060C	0253	LD B,0CH ;NUMBER OF REGISTERS
029A	C5	0254	REGAGN PUSH BC ;SAVE COUNTER
029B	CD4403	0255	CALL OUT4A ;OUTPUT FOUR NIBBLES
029E	3E20	0256	LD A,SPACE ;SPACE
02A0	CD1502	0257	CALL XMITER
02A3	7E	0258	LD A,(HL) ;MOVE DOUBLE WORD TO FIX
02A4	32F807	0259	LD (FIX),A
02A7	23	0260	INC HL
02A8	7E	0261	LD A,(HL)
02A9	32F907	0262	LD (FIX+1),A
02AC	23	0263	INC HL ;POINT TO NEXT REG PAIR
02AD	C1	0264	POP BC ;RECOVER COUNTER
02AE	10EA	0265	DJNZ REGAGN ;MORE => REGAGN
02B0	C3E301	0266	JP OK ;ELSE RETURN
		0267 ;	
		0268 ;	#####
		0269 ;	BLOCK COPY SUBPROGRAM COPIES A BLOCK OF CODE
		0270 ;	FROM THE 'FROM' ADDRESS TO THE 'TO' ADDRESS FOR A
		0271 ;	TOTAL OF 'LENGTH' (HEX) BYTES OF DATA. NO VERIFICATION
		0272 ;	IS DONE.
		0273 ;	#####
02B3	216501	0274	COPY LD HL,FROM
02B6	CD0A02	0275	CALL OUTPUT ;OUTPUT ROUTINE 'FROM'
02B9	CD5E03	0276	CALL HILOW4 ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
02BC	382B	0277	JR C,NOCMD0 ;ERROR => NOCMD0
02BE	2AF807	0278	LD HL,(FIX) ;GET AND SAVE DATA ON STACK
02C1	E5	0279	PUSH HL

ADDR	CODE	SMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
02C2	211601	0280	LD HL,TO
02C5	CD0A02	0281	CALL OUTPUT ;OUTPUT ROUTINE 'TO'
02C8	CD5E03	0282	CALL HILOW4 ;GET DESTINATION ADDRESS .
02CB	381B	0283	JR C,NOCMD1 ;ERROR => NOCMD1
02CD	2AF807	0284	LD HL,(FIX) ;GET AND SAVE DEST. ON STACK
02D0	E5	0285	PUSH HL
02D1	216D01	0286	LD HL,LENGTH
02D4	CD0A02	0287	CALL OUTPUT ;OUTPUT ROUTINE 'LENGTH'
02D7	CD5E03	0288	CALL HILOW4 ;GET LENGTH
02DA	380B	0289	JR C,NOCMD2 ;ERROR => NOCMD2
02DC	ED4BF807	0290	LD BC,(FIX) ;GET LENGTH
02E0	D1	0291	POP DE ;DESTINATION
02E1	E1	0292	POP HL ;START
02E2	EDB0	0293	LDIR ;MOVE
02E4	C3E301	0294	JP OK ;RETURN TO MAIN ROUTINE
		0295	;!!
		0296	; ERROR HANDLING ROUTINE TO AVOID CREAPING STACK
		0297	;
02E7	E1	0298	NOCMD2 POP HL ;POP STACK TO ADJUST STACK PTR
02E8	E1	0299	NOCMD1 POP HL ; AND JUMP TO NOC(O)M(MAN)D
02E9	C30202	0300	NOCMD0 JP NOCMD
		0301	;
		0302	;!!
		0303	; SOFTWARE INTERRUPT RESTART ROUTINE PULLS ALL #
		0304	;# REGISTERS FROM STACK (INCLUDING PROGRAM COUNTER). #
		0305	;!!
02EC	F1	0306	RESTAR POP AF
02ED	C1	0307	POP BC
02EE	D1	0308	POP DE
02EF	E1	0309	POP HL
02F0	08	0310	EX AF,AF'
02F1	D9	0311	EXX
02F2	F1	0312	POP AF
02F3	C1	0313	POP BC
02F4	D1	0314	POP DE
02F5	E1	0315	POP HL
02F6	DDE1	0316	POP IX
02F8	FDE1	0317	POP IY
02FA	C9	0318	RET
		0319	;
		0320	;!!
		0321	; MEMVUE WILL CAUSE A STARTING ADDRESS TO BE INPUT,
		0322	; FOLLOWED BY A COMMA (','), AND CONCLUDED BY AN ENDING
		0323	; ADDRESS. THE ROUTINE WILL OUTPUT THE CONTENTS OF MEMORY
		0324	; IN BYTE FORM FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE BLOCK TO THE END
		0325	; OF THE BLOCK.
		0326	;!!
02FB	210000	0327	MEMVUE LD HL,0000H ;INITIALIZE DEFAULT STARTING ADDRS
02FE	22F807	0328	LD (FIX),HL ;
0301	CD5E03	0329	CALL HILOW4 ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
0304	FE2C	0330	CP ',' ;HAS A COMMA BEEN SENT
0306	C20202	0331	JP NZ,NOCMD ; - => ERROR

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
0309	2AF807	0332	LD HL, (FIX)	;SAVE STARTING ADDRESS
030C	CD5E03	0333	CALL HILOW4	;GET ENDING ADDRESS
030F	DA0202	0334	JP C, NOCMD	;ERROR? + => NOCMD
0312	ED5BF807	0335	LD DE, (FIX)	;GET ENDING ADDRESS
0316	13	0336	INC DE	;POINT TO END+1
0317	E5	0337	I0 PUSH HL	;SAVE CURRENT ADDRESS
0318	21BF01	0338	LD HL, NEWLIN	;OUTPUT A NEW LINE
031B	CD0A02	0339	CALL OUTPUT	
031E	E1	0340	POP HL	;RECOVER CURRENT LINE
031F	CD4103	0341	CALL OUT4	;OUTPUT ADDRESS
0322	3E20	0342	I1 LD A, ' '	;OUTPUT A SPACE
0324	CD1502	0343	CALL XMITER	
0327	7E	0344	LD A, (HL)	;GET DATA
0328	32F907	0345	LD (FIX+1), A	;STORE IN BUFFER
032B	0602	0346	LD B, 02H	;INITIALIZE COUNTER
032D	CD4603	0347	CALL OUT2	;OUTPUT BYTE
0330	23	0348	INC HL	;POINT TO NEXT CHAR
0331	7D	0349	LD A, L	;LOW BYTE TO ACC
0332	BB	0350	CP E	;16 BIT COMPARE
0333	2005	0351	JR NZ, NEXTDT	;NOT SAME => CONTINUE
0335	7C	0352	LD A, H	
0336	BA	0353	CP D	
0337	CAE301	0354	JP Z, OK	;SAME => RETURN TO MAIN PROG.
033A	7D	0355	NEXTDT LD A, L	;LAST INPUT FOR LINE?
033B	E60F	0356	AND 0FH	;LAST PER LINE? + => Z SET
033D	28D8	0357	JR Z, I0	; Z => I0
033F	18E1	0358	JR I1	;ELSE NEXT
		0359	;	
		0360	;	#####
		0361	;	THIS ROUTINE, IF ENTERED FROM THE FIRST STATEMENT
		0362	;	WILL CAUSE THE FOUR NIBBLES LOCATED IN THE HL REGISTER
		0363	;	TO BE ENCODED TO ASCII AND DISPLAYED AT THE TERMINAL.
		0364	;	IF THE ROUTINE IS ENTERED AT THE SECOND+ STATEMENT,
		0365	;	THEN THE VALUE OF ACC-B (B=<4) IS USED TO DETERMINE
		0366	;	THE NUMBER OF OUTPUTTED NIBBLES AND THE DATA IS TAKEN
		0367	;	DIRECTLY FROM LOCATION FIX+1.
		0368	;	ENTERING AT OUT4A IMPLIES THAT DATA IS IN (FIX) AS
		0369	;	OPPOSED TO HL UPON ENTRY.
		0370	;	#####
0341	22F807	0371	OUT4 LD (FIX), HL	;DATA TO FIX
0344	0604	0372	OUT4A LD B, 04H	;NUMBER OF NIBBLES
0346	E5	0373	OUT2 PUSH HL	;SAVE MEMORY POINTER
0347	21F807	0374	OUTCHR LD HL, FIX	;LOW DATA BYTE TO HL
034A	3E30	0375	LD A, 30H	;ASCII ZERO
034C	ED6F	0376	RLD	;NIBBLE ROTATE LOW BYTE
034E	23	0377	INC HL	;POINT TO HIGH BYTE
034F	ED6F	0378	RLD	;NIBBLE ROTATE HIGH BYTE
0351	FE3A	0379	CP 3AH	;IS NUMBER GREATER THAN "9?"
0353	3802	0380	JR C, OUTDTA	;NO => ADD NO CORRECTION
0355	C607	0381	ADD A, 07H	;ELSE ADD A CORRECTION TERM
0357	CD1502	0382	OUTDTA CALL XMITER	;OUT DATA
035A	10EB	0383	DJNZ OUTCHR	;MORE? + => OUTCHR

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
035C	E1	0384	POP HL	;RESTORE MEMORY POINTER
035D	C9	0385	RET	
		0386	;	
		0387	;	#####
		0388	;	THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WILL OBTAIN A FOUR NIBBLE
		0389	;	ADDRESS FROM DATA INPUT FROM THE TERMINAL (IF ENTERED
		0390	;	FROM THE FIRST STATEMENT). IF THE ROUTINE IS ENTERED
		0391	;	FROM THE SECOND STATEMENT WITH AN 'E' VALUE OF 02H,
		0392	;	THEN THE ROUTINE WILL COMPUTE ONLY A TWO NIBBLE HEX
		0393	;	VALUE.
		0394	;	#####
035E	1E00	0395	HILOW4 LD E,00H	;INITIALIZE FOR 4 NIBBLES
0360	E5	0396	HILOW2 PUSH HL	;SAVE MEMORY POINTER
0361	CD2302	0397	HILORP CALL RECEIV	;GET NIBBLE
0364	FE0D	0398	CP CR	;END?
0366	281C	0399	JR Z,ENDHGH	; + => ENHGH
0368	214001	0400	LD HL,ASCII	;START OF ASCII LOOKUP
036B	011000	0401	LD BC,10H	;LENGTH OF SAME
036E	EDA1	0402	NXTHGH CPI	;LAST VALUE THAT OF TABLE?
0370	E27503	0403	JP PO,OUTAHX	;LAST ENTRY => OUTAHX
0373	20F9	0404	JR NZ,NXTHGH	;VALUE? - => NXTHGH
		0405	;	EXECUTION OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OCCURS IF EITHER
		0406	;	A MATCH IS FOUND (IN WHICH CASE THE JUMP IS REDUNDANTLY
		0407	;	FALSE), OR IF END OF THE TABLE IS FOUND (IN WHICH CASE
		0408	;	THE JUMP TESTS TO SEE IF THE INPUTTED CHARACTER IS A "F"
		0409	;	OR IF IT IS NOT IN THE TABLE---OUTHER).
0375	2019	0410	OUTAHX JR NZ,OUTHER	;IS THIS THE VALUE? - => OUTHER
0377	2D	0411	DEC L	;ADJUST POINTER
0378	7D	0412	LD A,L	;COMPUTE LOOKUP ADDRESS
0379	21F807	0413	LD HL,FIX	;POINTER TO LOW NIBBLE
037C	ED6F	0414	RLD	;ROTATE IN NIBBLE
037E	23	0415	INC HL	;POINT TO HIGH BYTE
037F	ED6F	0416	RLD	;ROTATE IN NIBBLE
0381	1C	0417	INC E	;ADJUST COUNTER
0382	18DD	0418	JR HILORP	;CONTINUE INPUT
0384	21BF01	0419	ENDHGH LD HL,NEWLIN	;OUTPUT LF,CR
0387	CD0A02	0420	CALL OUTPUT	
038A	3EFC	0421	LD A,0FCH	;2'S COMP OF 0004H
038C	83	0422	ADD A,E	;SEE IF ENOUGH NIBBLES INPUT
038D	3F	0423	CCF	;ADJUST CARRY TO ERROR STATE
038E	E1	0424	POP HL	;RECOVER MEMORY POINTER
038F	C9	0425	RET	
0390	37	0426	OUTHER SCF	;SET CARRY FOR ERROR
0391	E1	0427	POP HL	;RECOVER MEMORY POINTER
0392	C9	0428	RET	
		0429	;	
		0430	;	#####
		0431	;	MEMCHG ALLOWS THE USER TO VIEW A BLOCK OF MEMORY
		0432	;	AND ALTER ITS CONTENTS. DETECTION OF A "S" TERMINATES
		0433	;	THE ROUTINE. DETECTION OF A LF CAUSES THE POINTER TO
		0434	;	ADVANCE TO THE NEXT MEMORY LOCATION WITHOUT DISTURBING
		0435	;	THE CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTLY INDEXED LOCATION.

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
		0436	;	#####
0393	CD5E03	0437	MEMCHG	CALL HILOW4 ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
0396	DA0202	0438	JP	C,NOCMD ;ERROR => NOCMD
0399	2AF807	0439	LD	HL,(FIX) ;GET STARTING ADDRESS
039C	CD4103	0440	NXTMEM	CALL OUT4 ;DISPLAY ADDRESS
039F	3E3E	0441	LD	A,CURSOR ;OUT CURSOR
03A1	CD1502	0442	CALL	XMITER
03A4	7E	0443	LD	A,(HL) ;GET MEMORY CONTENTS
03A5	32F907	0444	LD	(FIX+1),A ;PLACE IN STORAGE
03A8	0602	0445	LD	B,02H ;TWO NIBBLES OUTPUTTED
03AA	CD4603	0446	CALL	OUT2
03AD	3E20	0447	LD	A,SPACE ;SPACE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW VALUES
03AF	CD1502	0448	CALL	XMITER
03B2	1E02	0449	LD	E,02H ;TWO NIBBLES TO BE INPUT
03B4	CD6003	0450	CALL	HILOW2 ;GET TWO NIBBLES
03B7	300C	0451	JR	NC,PNOCMD ;NO ERROR => PNOCMD
03B9	FE53	0452	CP	53H ;ON DETECTION OF AN "S" => STOP
03BB	CAE301	0453	JP	Z,OK
03BE	FE0A	0454	CP	LF ;ON DETECTION OF A LF => CONT.
03C0	280B	0455	JR	Z,LFINPT
03C2	C30202	0456	JP	NOCMD ; ELSE ERROR
03C5	3AF807	0457	PNOCMD	LD A,(FIX) ;GET DATA
03C8	77	0458	LD	(HL),A ;STORE
03C9	BE	0459	CP	(HL) ;CHECK
03CA	C20202	0460	JP	NZ,NOCMD ;NOCHECK => ERROR
03CD	23	0461	LFINPT	INC HL ;POINT TO NEXT
03CE	3E0D	0462	LD	A,CR ;OUTPUT CR
03D0	CD1502	0463	CALL	XMITER
03D3	18C7	0464	JR	NXTMEM ;CONTINUE
		0465	;	#####
		0466	;	REMOVE A BREAKPOINT
		0467	;	#####
03D5	2AFB07	0468	REMOVE	LD HL,(BREAKA) ;CLEAR ANY PENDING BREAKPOINT
03D8	3AFA07	0469	LD	A,(CODE) ;
03DB	77	0470	LD	(HL),A ;
03DC	3EFF	0471	LD	A,0FFH ;POINT BREAKPOINT TO NOTHING
03DE	32FC07	0472	LD	(BREAKA+1),A ;
03E1	32FB07	0473	LD	(BREAKA),A ;
03E4	C9	0474	RET	;
		0475	;	#####
		0476	;	SET A BREAKPOINT
		0477	;	#####
03E5	CDD503	0478	BRKPT	CALL REMOVE ;REMOVE PENDING BREAKPOINT
03E8	CD5E03	0479	CALL	HILOW4 ;GET AN ADDRESS
03EB	DA0202	0480	JP	C,NOCMD ;ERROR => NOCMD
03EE	2AF807	0481	LD	HL,(FIX) ;GET ADDRESS
03F1	7E	0482	LD	A,(HL) ;GET CODE
03F2	22FB07	0483	LD	(BREAKA),HL ;STORE ADDRESS
03F5	32FA07	0484	LD	(CODE),A ; AND CODE
03F8	3EFF	0485	LD	A,0FFH ;BREAKPOINT COMMAND
03FA	77	0486	LD	(HL),A ;SUBSTITUTE
03FB	C3E301	0487	JP	OK ;

\$NSMTR 05004F

:1D01000031F707FB3EC332380021CF01223900C3C1013F3F3F87544F3FA00A0DBEE1
:200140003031323334353637383941424344454631302D53544F50204249542045585045D8
:2001600043544544870A0D46524F4D3FA04C454E4754483FA04D930347320256FB02528B7F
:200180000243B3024EEC0242E5030D4E5343383030204D4F4E49544F522056455253494F36
:2001A0004E20312E39310A0D4B414E53415320535441544520554E49564552534954590A43
:2001C0008D3EFF4710FECDD503218B01CD0A02E32BE3FDE5DDE5E5D5C5F508D9E5D5C5F577
:2001E000CDD503211A01CD0A02CD23022173010108002323EDA1E2000220F75E2356EBE93B
:2002000028E1211201CD0A0218D97EF5CD1502F117D82318F5D947DB032FE60120F978D3F8
:2002200002D9C9DB032FE60220F9DB02E67FCD1502C9CD5E03DA02023EC332F707F1C1D15D
:20024000E108D9F1C1D1E1DDE1FDE1C3F7070A0D53502020204127462720422743272044D5
:200260002745272048274C272041204620204220432020442045202048204C20204958205F
:200280002020495920202050430A8DED73F807214E02CD0A022AF807060CC5CD44033E20D7
:2002A000CD15027E32F807237E32F90723C110EAC3E301216501CD0A02CD5E03382B2AF840
:2002C00007E5211601CD0A02CD5E03381B2AF807E5216D01CD0A02CD5E03380BED4BF80782
:2002E000D1E1EDB0C3E301E1E1C30202F1C1D1E108D9F1C1D1E1DDE1FDE1C921000022F836
:2003000007CD5E03FE2CC202022AF807CD5E03DA0202ED5BF80713E521BF01CD0A02E1CDDC
:2003200041033E20CD15027E32F9070602CD4603237DBB20057CBACAE3017DE60F28D8187B
:20034000E122F8070604E521F8073E30ED6F23ED6FFE3A3802C607CD150210EBE1C91E005D
:20036000E5CD2302FE0D281C214001011000EDA1E2750320F920192D7D21F807ED6F23ED74
:200380006F1C18DD21BF01CD0A023EFC833FE1C937E1C9CD5E03DA02022AF807CD41033E18
:2003A0003ECD15027E32F9070602CD46033E20CD15021E02CD6003300CFE53CAE301FE0A78
:2003C000280BC302023AF80777BEC20202233E0DCD150218C72AFB073AFA07773EFF32FC75
:1E03E0000732FB07C9CDD503CD5E03DA02022AF8077E22FB0732FA073EFF77C3E301F1
:00010001FE

NSC800 Board Fast 8x8 Multiplies

The following appendix documents eight by eight multiplies for the Cody NSC800 board with 1855 MDUs on board. The first section of the listing documents an unsigned eight by eight multiply. The second contains the signed eight by eight multiply. In the first a five to seven microsecond delay routine must be inserted at the indicated location in order to allow the multiply to complete. {This routine is a function of the system clock and is calculated according to this frequency.} The seven microsecond delay was determined and utilized by Cody[1] when he coded the original algorithm. The algorithms assume that the NSC800 board is the host system.

If a system with only one 1855 is utilized the routine can be simplified by loading the second operand into ACC-L (as opposed to the zeroed ACC-A) and deleting all code prior to this step. Making these modifications permits the multiply to be performed in 73T (18.25 uS at 4.0 MHz.) for the unsigned and 123T (30.75 uS at 4.0 MHz.) for the signed multiply. {Author's note: The signed multiply must not delete the XOR A because this is needed for the "Fudge" manipulation.}

ADDR	CODE	STMT	SOURCE	STATEMENT
		0001	NAME	QMULT
		0003	PSECT	REL
		0004		;
		0005		;
		0006		DWIGHT W. GORDON
		0007		DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
		0008		KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
		0009		SEATON HALL
		0010		MANHATTAN, KANSAS 66506
		0011		;
		0012		JULY 8, 1982
		0013		;
		0014		THIS PROGRAM CONTAINS FAST MULTIPLIES
		0015		FOR THE CODY NSC800 BOARD.
		0016	SCODE	EQU 0069H ;1855 START CODE FOR NSC800
>0069		0017	MDU	EQU 1000H ;LOCATION 1855'S
>1000		0018	ICODE	EQU 0020H ;INITIALIZATION CODE FOR 1855'S
>0020		0019		;
		0020		PROGRAMMING ASSUMPTIONS:
		0021		1. EIGHT BIT MULTIPLIES ON EXISTING NSC800 BOARD
		0022		2. ALL REGISTERS ARE AVAILABLE
		0023		3. IY HAS BEEN INITIALIZED TO POINT TO THE MDU'S
		0024		4. SOURCE OPERANDS IN REGISTERS "D" AND "H"
		0025		5. DESTINATION ANSWER TO REGISTER PAIR "HL"
		0026		;
		0027		*****
		0028		** VERSION 1: UNSIGNED MULTIPLY **
		0029		*****
		0030	ORG	0000H
>0000		0031	LD	(IY+3),ICODE ;SETUP & RESET SEQUENCE COUNTER 19
'0000 FD360320		0032	LD	A,D ;LOAD FIRST OPERAND 4
'0004 7A		0033	LD	(MDU),A ; 13
'0005 320010		0034	XOR	A ;CLEAR ACC-A 4
'0008 AF		0035	LD	L,A ;LOAD A ZERO IN LOW BYTE OF HL 4
'0009 6F		0036	LD	(MDU),HL ;LOAD SECOND OPERAND 16
'000A 220010		0037	LD	(IY+3),SCODE ;START MULTIPLY 19
'000D FD360369		0038		;
		0039		;
		0040		INSERT A 5 TO 7 MICROSECOND DELAY HERE
		0041	LD	A,(MDU+2) ;OBTAIN RESULT OF MULTIPLY 13
'0011 3A0210		0042	LD	H,A ; AND STORE IN REGISTER PAIR 4
'0014 67		0043	LD	A,(MDU+2) ; HL 13
'0015 3A0210		0044	LD	L,A ; 4
'0018 6F		0045		;
		0046		;
		0047		;
		0048		;
		0049		;

5(7)uS + 113T

2.5 MHz. => 50.2(52.2) uS per multiply.

4.0 MHz. => 33.25(35.25) uS per multiply.


```

0050 ;
0051 ;#####
0052 ;## VERSION 2: SIGNED MULTIPLY ##
0053 ;#####
>0000 0054 ORG 0000H
'0000 FD360320 0055 LD (IY+3),ICODE ;SETUP & RESET SEQUENCE COUNTER 19
'0004 7A 0056 LD A,D ;LOAD FIRST OPERAND 4
'0005 320010 0057 LD (MDU),A ; 13
'0008 AF 0058 XOR A ;CLEAR ACC-A 4
'0009 6F 0059 LD L,A ;LOAD A ZERO IN LOW BYTE OF HL 4
'000A 220010 0060 LD (MDU),HL ;LOAD SECOND OPERAND 16
'000D FD360369 0061 LD (IY+3),SCODE ;START MULTIPLY 19
'0011 CB7A 0062 BIT 7,D ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE 8
'0013 2801 0063 JR Z,NOADJ1 ;IF + LEAVE FUDGE ALONE 12/7
'0015 7C 0064 LD A,H ;IF NEGATIVE ALTER ONE FUDGE 4
'0016 CB7C 0065 NOADJ1 BIT 7,H ;TEST FOR NEGATIVE 8
'0018 2801 0066 JR Z,NOADJ2 ;IF + LEAVE FUDGE ALONE 12/7
'001A 82 0067 ADD A,D ;IF NEGATIVE ALTER ONE FUDGE 4
'001B 4F 0068 NOADJ2 LD C,A ;PLACE FUDGE IN SECOND FUDGE 4
'001C 3A0210 0069 LD A,(MDU+2) ;OBTAIN RESULT OF MULTIPLY, 13
'001F 91 0070 SUB C ; CORRECT FOR SIGNED MULTIPLY, 4
'0020 67 0071 LD H,A ; AND STORE IN REGISTER PAIR 4
'0021 3A0210 0072 LD A,(MDU+2) ; HL 13
'0024 6F 0073 LD L,A ; 4
0074 ;
0075 ;
0076 ; 2.5 MHz. => 55.6 uS per multiply.
0077 ; 4.0 MHz. => 39.75 uS per multiply.
0078 ;
0079 END

```

159T

NSC800 Board Power Specifications

Appendix G-1

System Clock Freq. (MHz.)	Vcc Volts	I _{VCC} mA.	I ₊₁₅ mA.	I ₋₁₅ -mA.	Total Power mW
0.5	5.00	14.9	5.20	3.25	201.3
	6.00	24.0	5.02	3.25	268.2
	6.25	27.5	4.74	3.22	291.3
	7.00	45.0	4.10	3.25	425.3
1.0	5.00	23.5	5.20	3.25	244.3
	6.00	34.0	5.02	3.25	328.3
	6.25	38.5	4.76	3.23	360.5
	7.00	57.0	4.12	3.25	509.6
1.5	5.00	31.0	5.20	3.25	281.8
	6.00	43.8	5.03	3.25	387.0
	6.25	49.1	4.78	3.23	427.0
	7.00	69.0	4.16	3.25	594.2
2.0	5.00	38.0	5.20	3.25	316.8
	6.00	52.8	5.04	3.25	441.2
	6.25	60.0	4.80	3.23	495.5
	7.00	81.0	4.17	3.25	678.3
2.5	5.00	45.5	5.20	3.25	354.3
	6.00	62.3	5.04	3.25	498.2
	6.25	70.0	4.74	3.23	558.3
	7.00	92.6	4.18	3.26	759.8
3.0	6.00	71.9	5.05	3.25	555.9
	6.25	82.3	4.85	3.23	635.6
	7.00	103.6	4.19	3.26	837.0
3.5	6.00	81.5	5.08	3.25	614.0
	6.25	92.2	4.87	3.23	697.8
	7.00	115.9	4.20	3.26	923.2
3.9	6.25	98.0	4.89	3.23	734.3
4.0	7.00	126.2	4.22	3.26	995.6

Test Conditions:

1. The Cody NSC800 board was fully populated with the exception that the status LEDs (labeled "H", "R", "L", and "T") were disconnected.
2. This author's communication interface was disconnected at J8.
3. The program WIDROW16.DWG was executing in RAM at the time of the test.
4. The ADC input was a sine wave modulated between approximately 0.2 Hertz and 100. Hertz by a sawtooth wave with a one second (approximate) period.
5. The DAC output was connected to an oscilloscope. Correct operation of the cpu was determined by examining this output. When the output failed to change, or changed erratically over a period of time (order of magnitude: seconds) the cpu was diagnosed as inoperative.
6. The cpu was able to operate for at lease four hours at any of the above conditions. {Most were such that the board would function for more than seven hours without failing.}

Total Power Consumption of the

Appendix G-3

NSC800 Board vs. Operating Frequency

(MHz.) and Sampling Frequency of

WIDROW16.DWG (sps.)

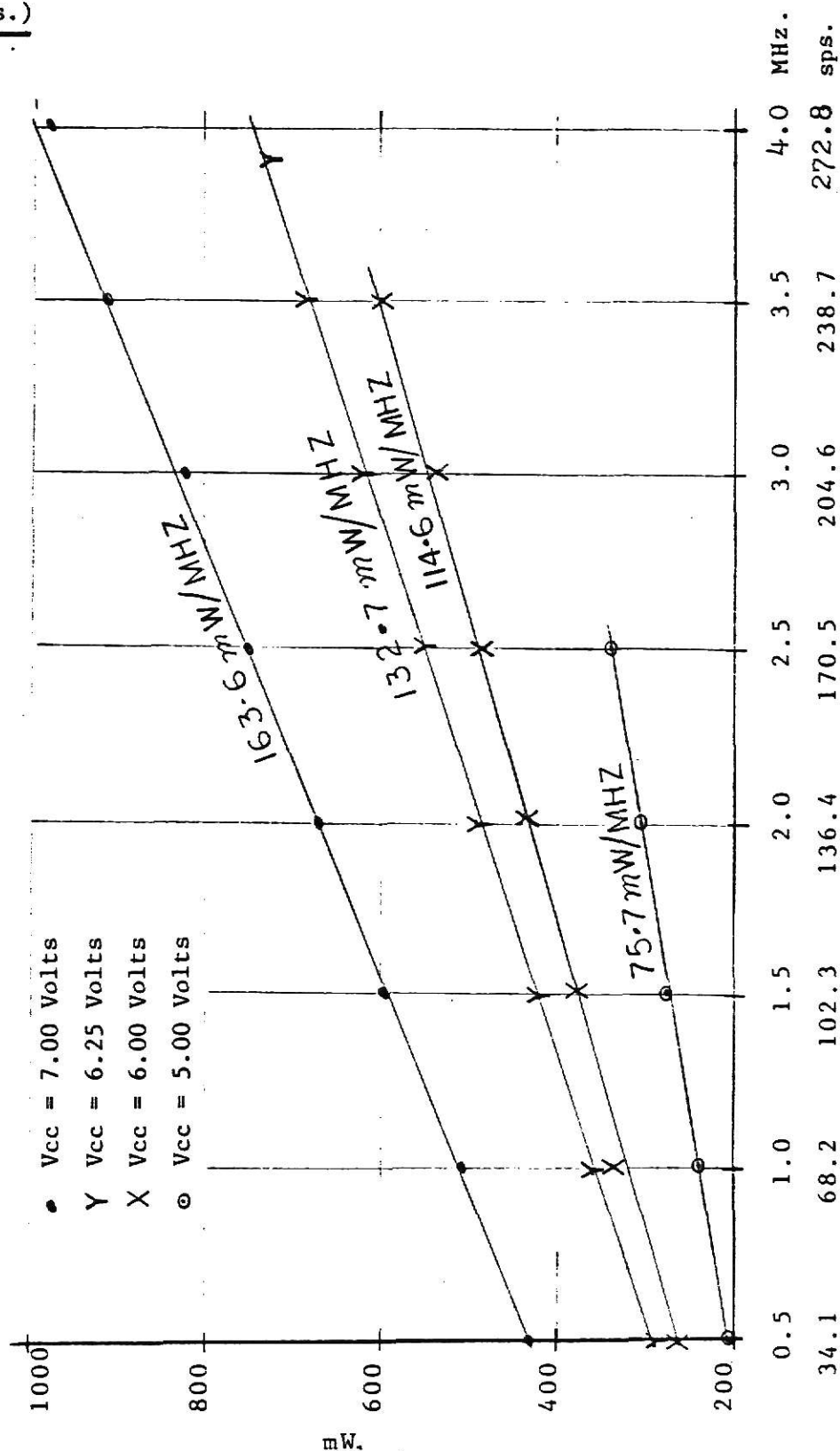


Figure G-1.

AN NSC800 DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

by

DWIGHT WALLACE GORDON

B. A., Susquehanna University, 1981

A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Electrical Engineering

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1982

ABSTRACT

This report provides complete documentation for a development system based on the NSC800 board designed by Mac Cody, Department of Electrical Engineering, Kansas State University, 1981. Included in this report is documentation for the hardware and software necessary to interface the NSC800 board to any asynchronous serial terminal with an RS232 interface and handshaking capabilities and the NorthStar Horizon. The latter interface has the capability to download object code to the NSC800. An emulation of the NSC800 monitor on the CP/M operating system of the NorthStar Horizon is provided for software development.

As an application example for the development system the author has programmed a version of the Widrow Adaptive Digital Processing algorithm to run on the NSC800 board. The original algorithm for a Z80 microprocessor was first presented by Donovan Nickel, Department of Electrical Engineering, Kansas State University, 1979, and later modified by Cody. Such an algorithm is often used for intruder detection. This use requires high speed and low power consumption. The development system was used to reduce the running time of the algorithm and determine power consumption specifications for the NSC800 board.