Tearn CW on a Dime

## Electronic CW IAMBIC KeyerW/ Arduino Board \& 9 parts

- Parts List

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~-Arduino board (any variety) $8
\(1-\) small \(\quad\) hm speaker w/ leads \(\$ 2\)
\(1-5-9\) volt battery source
\(1-\) pin header
\(3-\mathrm{m} 2 \mathrm{f}\) header iumper \(\$ 1\)
\(1-1 " \times 1\) " piece of proto board
\(2-\) spade connector
\(>2-470 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) resistor
\(>1-\) LED (optional)
```


## UNO Board w/ Connections



## Touch Key Pads



## Arduino Code

/* Iambic keyer for arduino by Dimitris Sapountzakis (01/12/2011) */
\#define DIT_PIN 8
\#defme DAli-PH 10
*define EXC_PIN 9
\#define LED 13


## Standards for Word Length

- The typical word thus determines the dot length. We will assume that a word is 5 characters long. There are two common typical words: "PARIS" and "CODEX". PARIS mimics a word rate that is typical of hatural language words and reflects the benefits of Morse code's shorter code dutations for common characters such as "e" and "t". CODEX offers a word rate that is typical of 5-letter code groups (sequences of random letters). Using the word PARIS as a standard, the number of dot units is 50 and the dot length at 20 words per minute is 60 milliseconds. Using the word CODEX with 60 dot units, the dot length at 20 words per minute is 50 milliseconds. ( $\sim 20 \%$ difference) (60s / (\#) dot units *baud length) = wpm rate)


## Setting Up for Desired Word Rate

- Dit length = 1 baud

Dehtenth $=3$ baud
$\rightarrow$ Inter dot/dashgap = 1 baud Inter letter gap $=3$ baud
Interword gap (medium)= 7 baud

1 baud $=60$ milliseconds yields a rate of 20 wpm .
At 80 milliseconds the rate is 15 wpm

