

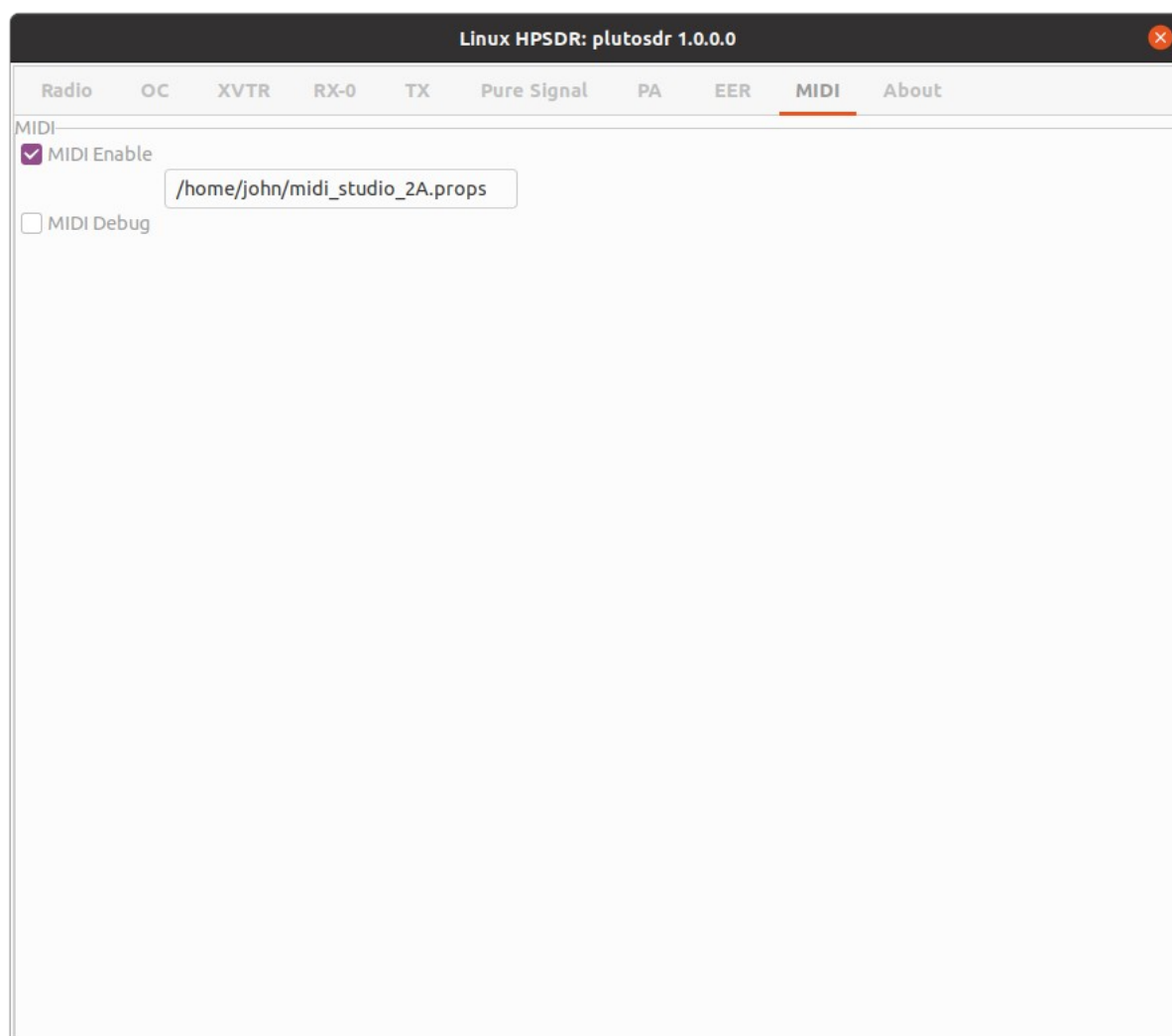
## MIDI support in linHPSDR Manual for Users

To use MIDI devices in linHPSDR, you must provide a text file defining which type of MIDI console to use and which MIDI keys/knobs are assigned to which radio functions.

Three examples of such MIDI description file for some low-cost MIDI consoles (Behringer CMD PL1, Behringer Studio 2a, Hercules DJcompact) are provided in Appendix A–C.

### Loading a MIDI description file

Open the Configure dialog box and select the MIDI tab (Shortcut – click on the MIDI button in the receiver window). Enter the MIDI configuration file name and then check the MIDI enable checkbox.



## The MIDI description file

The MIDI description file is a plain text file you can create with your favourite text editor (nano, vi, etc.) The basic rules for the MIDI description file are

- the file is line-oriented. Each line contains a directive
- in each line, a "#" sign denotes a comment, that is: a line beginning with a "#" is skipped completely, and in all other lines, the "#" and all following characters are skipped.
- There must be at least one line starting with "DEVICE=". Everything following the "=" is treated as the device name (without trailing blanks). Only MIDI devices are accepted whose name starts with the given device name. for example, both a line reading "DEVICE=CMD" and "DEVICE=CMD PL-1" will accept the "CMD PL-1" MIDI controller.
- Lines not specifying a device must contain one (and only one) of the strings "KEY=", "CTRL=", or "PITCH".
- The lines then can contain additional key words which are as follows

ONOFF	(only effective in "KEY=" lines)
WHEEL	(only effective in "CTRL=" lines)
CHAN=<chan>	
ACTION=<action>	
THR=<thresholds>	(only effective in "CTRL=" lines which contain "WHEEL")
DELAY=<delay>	(only effective in "CTRL=" lines which contain "WHEEL")

where <chan> is a MIDI channel number (1–16), <action> is a key word which tells which action should be triggered (see below), <delay> is a possible delay (in milli seconds) which may be applied to WHEELs and <thresholds> is a list of **twelve** integer values which are used to translate the low-level values reported by a wheel into one of the six cases left/right combined with normal/fast/very fast. All these key words are optional, the default values are

```
<chan>=0
<action>=NONE
<thr>=128 -1 128 -1 128 -1 128 -1 128 -1 128 -1
<delay>=0
```

The default channel value (zero) specifies that MIDI events from any channel (1–16) are accepted, the default action keyword ("NONE") specifies that no radio function should be performed, the default delay value (zero) specifies that no delays are enforced, and the default values for the "wheel speed" thresholds are such that no action is ever triggered. Below, a detailed explanation is given.

### MIDI channels

If the CHAN keyword is not there, or a value for <chan> is given that is smaller than 1 or larger than 16, then a MIDI message from any channel triggers the event specified. If the line contains, say, "CHAN=5", then only MIDI messages from channel 5

trigger the event specified in the line. The CHAN key word is normally not used, but may become useful if more than one MIDI controller is attached.

### KEY events: MIDI push buttons

MIDI "keys" generate NoteOn/NoteOff messages. They are usually generated by push-buttons on the MIDI controller. Normally the action will only be executed when pressing the key, but if the additional key word ONOFF is given, an action will be executed both when pressing and releasing the key.

**Example.** If the TUNE keyword (toggle TUNE state) is associated with a push-button, then in the normal case, the radio will start tuning when pressing the button, and stop tuning when pressing it again at a later time (in between, you may go to your antenna coupler and adjust it). However, when the ONOFF key word is given, the radio will start tuning when pressing (and holding) the button, and stop tuning when releasing the button.

### CTRL events: MIDI controllers (knobs and wheels)

For music instruments, MIDI controllers are expression pedals etc., they send values in the range 0–127. We distinguish between "knobs" and "wheels". Knobs can be turned left or right until one meets an end point, and send values from 0 to 127 indicating where we are between the left and right extreme. Knobs can typically be used for adjusting AF and microphone level, the TX drive level, etc. So, the line

```
CTRL=20 ACTION=RFPOWER
```

will use the MIDI controller with id=20 (0x14) to adjust the TX drive level, which is minimal when the knob is turned fully counter-clockwise and maximal if the knob is turned fully clockwise.

A wheel is a special type of MIDI controller sending only increments. It has no fully (counter-) clockwise position, but instead can be turned either left or right without ever stopping. While being rotated, it constantly sends MIDI messages encoding the sense (left/right) and possibly the speed of rotation. Wheels can also be used, say, to set the AF volume. The software automatically takes care that if the minimum (maximum) value is reached, further rotation has no effect. Wheels need the additional keyword THR to translate controller values into one of the six cases

- very fast left
- fast left
- left
- right
- fast right
- very fast right

If  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{11}, t_{12}$  are the twelve integer values following "THR=", then the algorithm for converting MIDI controller values into one of the six cases is as follows:

$t_1 \leq \text{value} \leq t_2$	$\implies$ very fast left
$t_3 < \text{value} \leq t_4$	$\implies$ fast left
$t_5 < \text{value} \leq t_6$	$\implies$ left

$t7 \leq \text{value} \leq t8$	$\implies$ right
$t9 \leq \text{value} \leq t10$	$\implies$ fast right
$t11 \leq \text{value} \leq t12$	$\implies$ very fast right

From this it follows that if, for example, the "very fast left" case should never be triggered, choose thresholds such that  $t2 > t1$ . Such "dummy" threshold values have to be specified if e.g. the wheel is not speed sensitive such that only the "left" and "right" cases can be triggered. This also means that using the default thresholds for a "wheel" an action will never be triggered.

Wheels can be used e.g. to change VFO frequencies, but they can also be used in all cases where knobs can be used. It may happen that when turning a wheel, the MIDI messages are generated at such a fast rate that it is difficult, e.g., to adjust the TX drive level to a desired value. Here the DELAY keyword helps. It specifies a delay (in milli seconds) during which further MIDI controller messages are ignored. Specifying, for example DELAY=100 for a wheel where ACTION=RFPOWER, this implies that the TX drive level (which is between 0 and 100) changes at most by 10 units per second if the corresponding wheel is turned.

## PITCH events: MIDI PITCH bends

Some MIDI controllers have a pitch controller. There can at most be one pitch controller per MIDI channel, and the MIDI protocol specifies that it can encode values from 0 to 16383. To give an example, the line

PITCH ACTION=AFGAIN

indicates that the AF volume level should be controlled with the pitch controller. Functionally, a pitch controller is fully equivalent to a knob, since it has a minimum and a maximum value.

## List of Actions

The following table documents which MIDI actions are available (in alphabetical order of the corresponding key word). Some actions require a special case of MIDI event: it makes no sense to control the VFO frequency using a push-button. We will designate by "knob" either a MIDI controller without the "WHEEL" key word or a MIDI pitch controller, by "wheel" a MIDI controller with the "WHEEL" key word and by "key" a MIDI key.

In order not to overload the user interface, we have no action "go to 20m band". Instead, we implement a "band up" and "band down" action. With a push-button, you may cycle through the bands 160m - 80m - 60m etc, while with another push-button you may cycle in the other direction. It is also possible to assign both "band-up" and "band-down" to a wheel, then turning the wheel in either direction will cycle through the bands in either direction. This is also possible for filter sizes (FILTERUP/FILTERDOWN), modes (MODEUP/MODEDOWN), and changing the VFO step size (VFOSTEPUP/VFOSTEPDOWN).

Sometimes the same keyword may have a different meaning if combined with a key or with a knob: for example, the ATT key word combined with a key cycles through the ALEX attenuator settings (0 dB, 10 dB, 20 dB, 30 dB), while ATT combined with a knob or with a wheel changes the value of the step-attenuator (0–31 dB in 1 dB steps).

Action key word	Valid controls	Description
<b>A2B</b>	key	copy frequency from VFO A to VFO B
<b>AFGAIN</b>	knob, wheel	set AF volume level
<b>AGCATTACK</b>	key	cycle through AGC attack (fast/med/slow)
<b>AGCVAL</b>	knob, wheel	change AGC value
<b>ANF</b>	key	toggle ANF on/off (automatic notch filter)
<b>ATT</b>	key	cycle through ALEX attenuator settings
<b>ATT</b>	wheel, knob	set value of step attenuator
<b>B2A</b>	key	copy frequency from VFO B to VFO A
<b>BANDDOWN</b>	key, wheel, knob	cycle through bands downwards
<b>BANDUP</b>	key, wheel, knob	cycle through bands upwards
<b>COMPRESS</b>	wheel, knob	set TX compression value
<b>CTUN</b>	key	toggle CTUN mode
<b>CURRVFO</b>	wheel	change frequency of current VFO
<b>CWL</b>	key	press/release left CW paddle <sup>c)</sup>
<b>CWR</b>	key	press/release right CW paddle <sup>c)</sup>
<b>CWSPEED</b>	wheel, knob	change speed of CW keyer
<b>DIVCOARSEGAIN</b>	wheel, knob	change DIVERSITY gain value <sup>d)</sup>
<b>DIVCOARSEPHASE</b>	wheel, knob	change DIVERSITY phase value <sup>d)</sup>
<b>DIVFINEGAIN</b>	wheel, knob	change DIVERSITY gain value <sup>d)</sup>
<b>DIVFINEPHASE</b>	wheel, knob	change DIVERSITY phase value <sup>d)</sup>
<b>DIVGAIN</b>	wheel, knob	change DIVERSITY gain value <sup>d)</sup>
<b>DIVPHASE</b>	wheel, knob	change DIVERSITY phase value <sup>d)</sup>
<b>DIVTOGGLE</b>	key	toggle DIVERSITY on/off
<b>DUP</b>	key	toggle DUP (duplex) on/off
<b>FILTERDOWN</b>	key, wheel, knob	cycle through filters downwards
<b>FILTERUP</b>	key, wheel, knob	cycle through filters upwards
<b>LOCK</b>	key	toggle LOCK on/off
<b>MICGAIN</b>	knob, wheel	change microphone gain
<b>MODEDOWN</b>	key, wheel, knob	cycle through modes downwards
<b>MODEUP</b>	key, wheel, knob	cycle through modes upwards
<b>MOX</b>	key	toggle MOX state
<b>MUTE</b>	key	mute / "unmute" active receiver (toggle)
<b>NOISEBLANKER</b>	key	cycle through NB settings
<b>NOISEREDUCTION</b>	key	cycle through NR settings
<b>NONE</b>	key, wheel, knob	no action

<b>PANHIGH</b>	wheel, knob	change "high" value of current panadapter
<b>PANLOW</b>	wheel, knob	change "low" value of current panadapter
<b>PREAMP</b>	key	toggle preamp on/off <sup>a)</sup>
<b>PURESIGNAL</b>	key	toggle PURESIGNAL enable/disable
<b>RFGAIN</b>	knob, wheel	change RF gain (for current receiver)
<b>RFPOWER</b>	knob, wheel	change TX drive level
<b>RITCLEAR</b>	key	clear (zero) RIT/XIT value
<b>RITSTEP</b>	key, wheel	change RIT/XIT increment
<b>RITTOGGLE</b>	key	toggle RIT on/off
<b>RITVAL</b>	wheel, knob	change RIT value <sup>b)</sup>
<b>SAT</b>	key	cycle through SAT modes (none/SAT/RSAT)
<b>SNB</b>	key	toggle SNB on/off (spectral noise blanker)
<b>SPLIT</b>	key	toggle SPLIT enable/disable
<b>SWAPRX</b>	key	toggle between RX0 and RX1
<b>SWAPVFO</b>	key	swap VFOs A and B
<b>TUNE</b>	key	toggle TUNE state
<b>VFOA</b>	wheel	change frequency of VFO A
<b>VFOB</b>	wheel	change frequency of VFO B
<b>VFOSTEPDOWN</b>	key, wheel	decrease VFO step size
<b>VFOSTEPUP</b>	key, wheel	increase VFO step size
<b>VOX</b>	key	toggle VOX enable/disable
<b>VOXLEVEL</b>	wheel, knob	Change VOX threshold
<b>XITCLEAR</b>	key	clear XIT value
<b>XITVAL</b>	wheel, knob	change XIT value <sup>b)</sup>

- a) for CHARLY25 filter board: cycle through preamp settings 0/18/36 dB
- b) if resulting value is zero, disable RIT/XIT, otherwise enable RIT/XIT
- c) use ONOFF keyword in this line to have both "key down" and "key up" actions
- d) **DIVGAIN, DIVPHASE** change this value with intermediate speed, while **DIVCOARSEGAIN, DIVCOARSEPHASE** have large speed and **DIVFINEGAIN, DIVFINEPHASE** have slow speed. If you can spare four knobs/wheels for DIVERSITY control use both coarse and fine. If you can spare only two knobs/wheels, use the "normal" functions.

Some functions come in pairs, such as **BANDUP** and **BANDDOWN**. They can be mapped to separate keys, but when using a wheel or a knob, it is only necessary to assign one of these two functions. For example, if you assign (only) **BANDUP** to a wheel, turning the wheel clock- or counter-clockwise cycles through the bands in up or down direction. The same applies to **FILTERUP/FILTERDOWN**, **MODEUP/MODEDOWN**, **VFOSTEPUP/VFOSTEPDOWN**.

#### Note on the CW functions (CWL, CWR)

These functions in principle allow you to generate Morse code by pressing the buttons. In order to generate a message both upon "key down" and "key up", the ONOFF keyword **must** be used with both CWL and CWR. Either you assign the buttons

and use one to generate dahs and the other one to generate dits, or you use the "straight" mode of the keyer. However, this is not very practical and thus seems to make little sense.

However, it is fairly easy to open the MIDI console and solder three wires to the PCB as to "shorten" two buttons with either arm of the CW paddle (or "shorten" one button, if you want to attach a straight key). Then you can hook up your paddle (or straight key) to the MIDI console and quite smoothly do CW.

## Appendix A.

### Sample midi.inp file for a Behringer CMD PL-1 controller

The file is given in a small font to avoid line breaks. Use copy+paste to get this onto you computer.

```
#
# Sample midi.inp file, suitable for a Behringer CMD PL-1 MIDI controller
#
# Note that the Attenuator is implemented twice, as a key and as a wheel
# The key is suitable for radios with a step (ALEX) attenuator, the wheel
# fits best for radios with a programmable attenuator (0-31 dB).
#
DEVICE=CMD PL-1
#
# Big Wheel: main VFO knob
# Note that there is a "KEY" event (id=31) triggered by pushing the VFO wheel.
# Ignore this, because this happens unintentionally most of the time you
# use the wheel.
#
CTRL=31 WHEEL THR=0 59 60 61 62 63 65 66 67 68 69 127 ACTION=CURRVFO
KEY=31 ACTION=NONE
#
# Big slider (pitch-bend controller): AF volume
#
PITCH ACTION=AFGAIN
#
# 8 Knobs (top left). These are "wheels" assigned to
#
# id=0: top row, leftmost: StepAttenuator
# id=1: top row, 2nd from left: TX compression
# id=2: top row, 2nd from right: RIT value
# id=3: top row, rightmost: Panadapter low
# id=4: bottom row, leftmost: AGC value
# id=5: bottom row, 2nd from left: MIC gain
# id=6: bottom row, 2nd from right: TX drive
# id=7: bottom row, rightmost: cycle through filters
#
CTRL=0 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=ATT
CTRL=1 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=COMPRESS
CTRL=2 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=RITVAL
CTRL=3 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=PANLOW
CTRL=4 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=AGCVAL
CTRL=5 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=MICGAIN
CTRL=6 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=RFPOWER
CTRL=7 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 65 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=FILTERUP
#
# Push actions on these knobs generate KEY events are are not assigned
#
KEY=0 ACTION=NONE
KEY=1 ACTION=NONE
KEY=2 ACTION=NONE
KEY=3 ACTION=NONE
KEY=4 ACTION=NONE
KEY=5 ACTION=NONE
KEY=6 ACTION=NONE
KEY=7 ACTION=NONE
#
# 8 Keys (below the 8 Knobs)
#
# id=16 label="1": top row, leftmost: not assigned
# id=17 label="2": top row, 2nd from left: cycle through Alex ATT settings
# id=18 label="3": top row, 2nd from right: toggle RIT on/off
# id=19 label="4": top row, rightmost: toggle CTUN
# id=20 label="5": bottom row, leftmost: cycle through noise blanker settings
# id=21 label="6": bottom row, 2nd from left: cycle through noise reduction settings
# id=22 label="7": bottom row, 2nd from right: toggle VOX
# id=23 label="8": bottom row, rightmost: cycle through AGC fast/medium/slow
#
KEY=16 ACTION=NONE
KEY=17 ACTION=ATT
KEY=18 ACTION=RITTOGGLE
KEY=19 ACTION=CTUN
```



```
KEY=20 ACTION=NOISEBLANKER
KEY=21 ACTION=NOISEREDUCTION
KEY=22 ACTION=VOX
KEY=23 ACTION=AGCATTACK
#
# "other" keys
# Note that the "DECK" key switches the MIDI channel of the device.
#
KEY=24 ACTION=TUNE          # LOAD  button: TUNE on/off
KEY=25 ACTION=LOCK          # LOCK  button: Lock VFO(s)
KEY=26 ACTION=PURESIGNAL    # DECK  button: toggle PURSIGNAL
KEY=27 ACTION=SWAPRX        # SCRATCH button: Swap active/inactive RX
KEY=32 ACTION=A2B           # SYNC  button: Frequency VFO A -> VFO B
KEY=33 ACTION=B2A           # TAP   button: Frequency VFO B -> VFO A
KEY=34 ACTION=MOX           # CUE   button: MOX on/off
KEY=35 ACTION=SPLIT         # >||   button: toggle Split
KEY=36 ACTION=MODEDOWN      # <<    button: Mode down
KEY=37 ACTION=MODEUP        # >>    button: Mode up
KEY=38 ACTION=BANDDOWN      # -     button: Band down
KEY=39 ACTION=BANDUP        # +     button: Band up
```

## Appendix B.

### Sample midi.inp file for a Behringer CMD Studio2a controller

```
#
# Sample midi.inp file, suitable for a Behringer CMD Studio2a MIDI controller
#
DEVICE=Studio 2A
#
# Left Big Wheel: VFO knob for active receiver
#
CTRL=3 WHEEL THR=0 59 60 61 62 63 65 66 67 68 69 127 ACTION=CURRVFO
#
# Left big vertical slider: AF Gain
#
CTRL=24 ACTION=AFGAIN
#
KEY=1 ACTION=MOX
KEY=2 ACTION=SPLIT
KEY=2 ACTION=LOCK
KEY=6 ACTION=BANDDOWN
KEY=7 ACTION=BANDUP
KEY=8 ACTION=VFOSTEPUP
KEY=9 ACTION=VFOSTEPDOWN
KEY=10 ACTION=MODEUP
KEY=11 ACTION=MODEDOWN
KEY=12 ACTION=FILTERUP
KEY=13 ACTION=FILTERDOWN
KEY=14 ACTION=A2B
KEY=15 ACTION=B2A
KEY=17 ACTION=SWAPVFO
KEY=18 ACTION=FILTERDOWN

# Key Cue
# Key >||
# Key Sync
# Key -
# Key +
# Key A
# Key B
# Key 1
# Key 2
# Key 3
# Key 4
# Key 1
# Key 2
# Key 3
# Key 4
```

## Appendix C.

### Sample midi.inp file for a Hercules DJ compact controller

```
# Hercules DJControl Compact HerculesDJ-midi.inp file.
# This file contains Control and key numbers specific
# to the Hercules DJContoller Compact device

# THE # Character indicates following text is a comment, not actionable instructions.
# Actions not commented out (No # letter at start of line) must be assigned.

DEVICE=DJControl Compact

# DJControl includes 2 large wheels which are assigned to VFO's
# Left wheel, VFOA increasing freq when rotated to right
CTRL=48 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 64 127 1 63 -1 -1 -1 -1 ACTION=VFOA

# Reverse VFO frequency rotation example:
# Left wheel, VFOA decreasing frequency when rotated to right.
# CTRL=48 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 1 63 64 127 128 128 128 128 ACTION=VFOA

# Right wheel, VFOB increasing frequency when rotated to right
CTRL=49 WHEEL THR=-1 -1 -1 -1 64 127 1 63 -1 -1 -1 -1 ACTION=VFOB

#Knobs or sliders
CTRL=54 ACTION=AFGAIN           # Slider, bottom center, Selected RX AF gain
CTRL=57 ACTION=RFPOWER          # Left volume : RF Drive,
CTRL=59 ACTION=MICGAIN          # Left Medium : Mic Gain
CTRL=60 ACTION=AGCVAL           # Left Bass : Selected Receiver AGC gain
CTRL=61 ACTION=ATT              # Right Volume : Step attenuator
CTRL=63 ACTION=BANDUP           # Right Medium : Band Up
CTRL=64 ACTION=COMPRESS         # Right Bass : Tx Compression

# Buttons
# There are 2 4 button pads bottom center left and right.
# Additional 4 button pads can be virtually
# selected by holding down the MODE button and pressing 1,2,3 or 4 on the left or right pads.
# The selected pad is indicated by illuminating the Loop, FX, Sample or Cue light
# above the pad.

# Left Cue (Press Mode,4 (lower right button) to access pad button 1-4
KEY=1 ACTION=SPLIT              # Cue P1 button : Toggle VFO Split operation
KEY=2 ACTION=SAT                # Cue P2 button : Sync VFOA and VFOB
KEY=3 ACTION=MOX                # Cue P3 button : MOX on/off
KEY=4 ACTION=TUNE               # Cue P4 button : TUNE on/off

# Right Cue (Press Mode,4 (lower right button) to access pad button 1-4
KEY=49 ACTION=MODEUP            # Cue P1 button : Modulation mode up
KEY=50 ACTION=MODEDOWN          # Cue P2 button : Modulation mode down
KEY=51 ACTION=FILTERUP          # Cue P3 button : RX Filter up
KEY=52 ACTION=FILTERDOWN        # Cue P4 button : RX Filter down

# Left Sample (Press Mode,3 (lower left button) to access pad button 1-4
KEY=17 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P1 button:
KEY=18 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P2 button:
KEY=19 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P3 button:
KEY=20 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P4 button:

# Right Sample (Press Mode,3 (lower left button) to access pad button 1-4
KEY=65 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P1 button:
KEY=66 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P2 button:
KEY=67 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P3 button:
KEY=68 ACTION=NONE              # Sample P4 button:

# Left FX (Press Mode,2 (Upper right button) to access pad button 1-4
#KEY=9 ACTION=NONE              # FX P1 button:
#KEY=10 ACTION=NONE             # FX P2 button:
#KEY=11 ACTION=NONE             # FX P3 button:
#KEY=12 ACTION=NONE             # FX P4 button:

# Right FX (Press Mode,2 (Upper right button) to access pad button 1-4
KEY=57 ACTION=NONE              # FX P1 button:
```

KEY=58 ACTION=NONE  
KEY=59 ACTION=NONE  
KEY=60 ACTION=NONE

# FX P2 button:  
# FX P3 button:  
# FX P4 button:

# Left Loop (Press Mode,1 (Upper left button) to access pad button 1-4

KEY=25 ACTION=VFOSTEPUP  
KEY=26 ACTION=VFOSTEPDOWN  
KEY=27 ACTION=NONE  
KEY=28 ACTION=NONE

# Loop P1 button:  
# Loop P2 button:  
# Loop P3 button:  
# Loop P4 button:

# Right Loop (Press Mode,1 (Upper left button) to access pad button 1-4

KEY=73 ACTION=NONE  
KEY=74 ACTION=NONE  
KEY=75 ACTION=NONE  
KEY=76 ACTION=NONE

# Loop P1 button:  
# Loop P2 button:  
# Loop P3 button:  
# Loop P4 button:

# Buttons under left wheel

KEY=33 ACTION=SWAPRX  
KEY=34 ACTION=A2B  
KEY=35 ACTION=VFOSTEPUP

# Left -> play btn : SYNCVFO VFO A & VFO B  
# left Cue btn : Copy VFO B to VFO A  
# Left Sync btn : VFO Step up

# Buttons under right wheel

KEY=81 ACTION=SWAPVFO  
KEY=82 ACTION=B2A  
KEY=83 ACTION=VFOSTEPDOWN

# Right -> play btn : Swap VFO a & B  
# Right Cue Btn : Copy VFO A to VFO B  
# Sync btn : VFO STEP DOWN.

# Buttons above pads

KEY=43 ACTION=NOISEREDUCTION  
KEY=45 ACTION=NOISEBLANKER  
KEY=47 ACTION=SWAPRX

# Rec btn. : Toggle NR, NR1, NR2  
# Scratch/AutoMix btn : Toggle NB, NB1  
# Shift key. : Swap active receivers.