Lance's Space

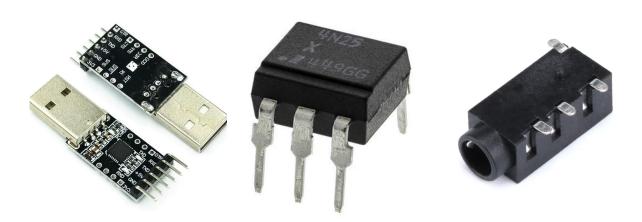
Sharing the love



Building a USB PTT Interface

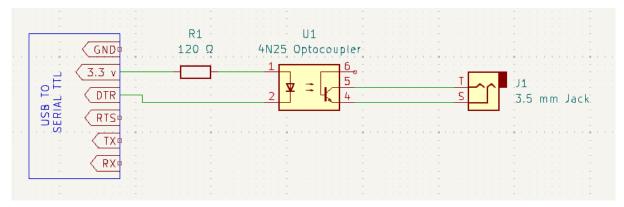
The Components

- CP2102 USB to TTL UART Module. Really any module will do, but these are as common as chips, and only cost a couple of dollars each.
- 4n25 optocoupler. Again, pretty much any optocoupler will do.
- 3.5 mm headphone socket. You will of course use whichever connector matches your radio interface cable.
- 120 Ω resistor



The Circuit

DTR and RTS lines are supported by most software packages. In my circuit I'm using DTR as my signal line. If preferred, RTS could be used instead.

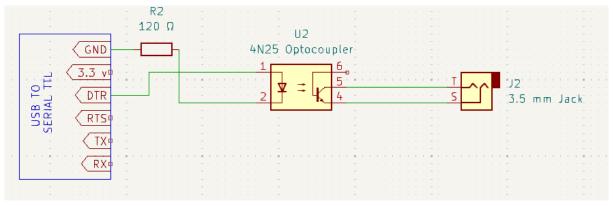


Inverting DTR input

A *gotcha* if you're new to Serial TTL flow control; most Serial TTL converters; DTR and RTS are **Active LOW**. This means when software sets the pin Active, it will have 0 V, and when Inactive, it will have 3.3 v. For our purpose, we want the optocoupler to energise when Active. We can invert the state by using the 3.3 v line for our positive, and the DTR pin to vary our negative voltage. To clarify, consider the truth table below:

DTR State	3.3 V	DTR V	Voltage between 3.3 and DTR
Active	3.3	0 V	3.3 V
Inactive	3.3	3.3 V	0 V

If you somehow ended up with a USB to TTL which exhibits **Active HIGH**, there is no need to invert, and you can wire it up with GND and DTR.



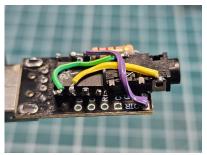
Non-inverting DTR input

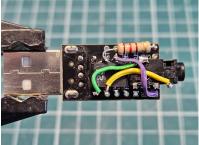
Construction

When working with ICs I like to build small components like this dead-bug style; glueing the ICs upside down and soldering directly to their feet. There are no heat dissipation issues, and it creates a nice compact package.

Mine may look a little different as my last 4n25 optocoupler had issues, so replaced it with a 6n138s.

Finishing it off with shrink-wrap offers sufficient protection, as it won't be handled much at all.







With it all done, the final step was to label it with which signal to tell the software to use, otherwise I would be sure to forget which I used in a couple of weeks.



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