## Altair 8800 simulator

HPSK/(standard/simulated AltairZ80 hard disk with 8'192 kB capacity) 8 MByte HD Format:

t#eAsimaleRollersumes & disnalated hard disks with a capacity of 8MB (HDSKO to HDSK7). Currently onlys kelent samports two restricts as devices I: and J:.

seclen 128 tracks 2048

## Bedienung

blocksize 4096
maxdir 1024
Stagkewagz80.exe <conf>
boottrk 6
z.B.ogltajrz80.exe cpm22
end
Ende:

## Image file format

The file format is that of SimH: a file image is just a stream of blocks.

d tracks[0-7] 254

The 88-DISK controller The MITS 88-DISK is a simple programmed I/O interface to the MITS 8-inch floppy drive, which was basically a Pertec FD-400 with a power supply and buffer board built-in. The controller supports neither interrupts nor DMA, so floppy access required the sustained attention of the CPU. The standard I/O addresses were 8, 9, and 0A (hex), and we follow the standard. Details on controlling this hardware are in the altairz80\_dsk.c source file. The only difference is that the simulated disks may be larger than the original ones: The original disk had 77 tracks while the simulated disks support up to 254 tracks (only relevant for CP/M). You can change the number of tracks per disk by setting the appropriate value in TRACKS[..]. For example "D TRACKS[0] 77" sets the number of tracks for disk 0 to the original number of 77. The command "D TRACKS[0-7] 77" changes the highest track number for all disks to 77.

The 88\_DISK is a 8-inch floppy controller which can control up to 16 daisy-chained Pertec FD-400 hard-sectored floppy drives. Each diskette has physically 77 tracks of 32 137-byte sectors each.

CPM 3 Byte + 128 Byte Daten + 7 Byte

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