

# RS232 control of T+A R-System Power Amplifiers A1220R/1230R/1260R, A1520R/1530R/1560R

R-series power amplifiers can be controlled by any control device having a RS232 serial output port (PC, CRESTRON home automation system etc.) through the T+A RS232/R-Link interface adapter.

For details about connecting and operating the adapter see the user manual of the adapter "UM\_RS232\_Adapt.doc".

| Settings for the RS232 interface of the control device are as follows: |         |  |
|--|---------|--|
|  |         |  |
| Baud rate:   | 115.200 |  |
| Data bits:   | 8       |  |
| Stop bits:   | 1       |  |
| Parity:  | none    |  |
| Flow Control:  | none    |  |

### T+A RS\_232 Protocol

The R-series devices use the standard T+A RS232 command protocol as described in detail in the documents "TA\_RS232\_protocol.doc" and "RS\_232\_Command\_Codes.doc".

The control commands for power amplifiers are sent to the R-system master device (= PreAmplifier). The PreAmp will then transfer the commands to the power amplifiers.

#### Format of the command telegrams

A command telegram to a T+A R-System device consists of 6 bytes. The complete telegram should be sent without pauses between the bytes.

| Example: SYSTEM | ON command to master device | (PreAmp) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|
|                 |                             |          |

| Byte 1        | Byte 2  | Byte 3                   | Byte 4                              | Byte 5             | Byte 6                          |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| RS232 adapter | Telegram length   | R-Link                   | R-Link command                      | <b>R-Link flag</b> | Check sum                       |
| Address       |   | Address                  | (here: SystemON = 0x57)             | byte               |                                 |
| (always 0x01) | (R-Link address + R-Link<br>command + R-Link flag<br>byte = 0x03) | (0xC8=<br>Master Device) | → see command table<br>"appendix 1" | (always 0x02)      | = sum of bytes 15<br>mod. 0x100 |
| 0x01          | 0x03  | 0xC8                     | 0x57                                | 0x02               | 0x25                            |

Byte 1, 2, 3, 5 : these bytes have the fixed values as shown in the table above for all R-System power amplifiers

| Byte 4 | : R-Link command according to the table of RCII commands |  |  |  |
|--------|--|--|--|--|
|        | (see "RS_232_Command_Codes.doc")                         |  |  |  |

Byte 6 : check sum == (byte1+byte2+byte3+byte4+byte5) modulo 0x100

#### Acknowledge (ACK) telegrams

The R-System master device will process each received command telegram and it will send an acknowledge telegram approx. 25...35 ms after receiving the command.

The ACK telegram consists of 2 bytes:

**Byte\_1** is the RS232 address of the command telegram received before (=byte 1 of the command telegram = 0x01).

Byte\_2 is the acknowledge byte. If this byte is equal to the check sum of the command telegram (byte6 of the command) then the command was received correctly.

If byte 2 has a value different from the check sum of the command, an error has occurred (see table below).

| Byte 1        | Byte 2   |   |
|---------------|--|---|
| RS232 address | ACK byte   |   |
| 0x01          | = check sum of command:<br>= check sum –1:<br>= check sum –2:  | command correctly received<br>command ignored (system busy)<br>command not executed |
|               | Note:<br>If no ACK telegram is received within 35 milli-seconds after sending a command, there is either<br>hardware problem (cable etc.) or the telegram is erroneous (wrong address, wrong check sum |   |

#### Format of the ACK telegram:

After the ACK telegram, the master device is ready for the next command.

## Appendix 1: List of Power Amplifier commands (Address \$C8)

| Command        | Command<br>Code (HEX) | toggle | Remark   |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------|--|
| ON/OFF         | 0x01                  | х      | <b>Hint</b> : better use the "discrete" System ON, OFF, STANDBY commands.  |
| System ON      | 0x57                  |        | Switch the master device ON  |
| System Standby | 0x77                  |        | Switch the system (master and source devices) to STANDBY   |
| System OFF     | 0x7A                  |        | Switch the system completely OFF   |
| Output Control |                       |        |  |
| SPKR           | 0x13                  | x      | Switches the speaker outputs in sequence ON and OFF:<br>A -> B -> A+B -> OFF -> A -><br>Hint: better use the "discrete" Speaker_A / Speaker_B ON +<br>OFF commands |
| Speaker_A ON   | 0x68                  |        | Speaker A output ON  |
| Speaker_A OFF  | 0x48                  |        | Speaker A output OFF   |
| Speaker_B ON   | 0x58                  |        | Speaker B output ON  |
| Speaker_B OFF  | 0x78                  |        | Speaker B output OFF   |
| Speaker_C ON   | 0x6C                  |        | Speaker C output control   |
| Speaker_C OFF  | 0x4C                  |        | (*) external A1230/A1530 with special firmware required  |
| Speaker_D ON   | 0x5C                  |        | Speaker D output control   |
| Speaker_D OFF  | 0x7C                  |        | (*) external A1230/A1530 with special firmware required  |

**Document History** 

Initial Document:

LoW

26.02.2014