



PIRA32 RDS Encoder

Technical Manual

Version 1.6

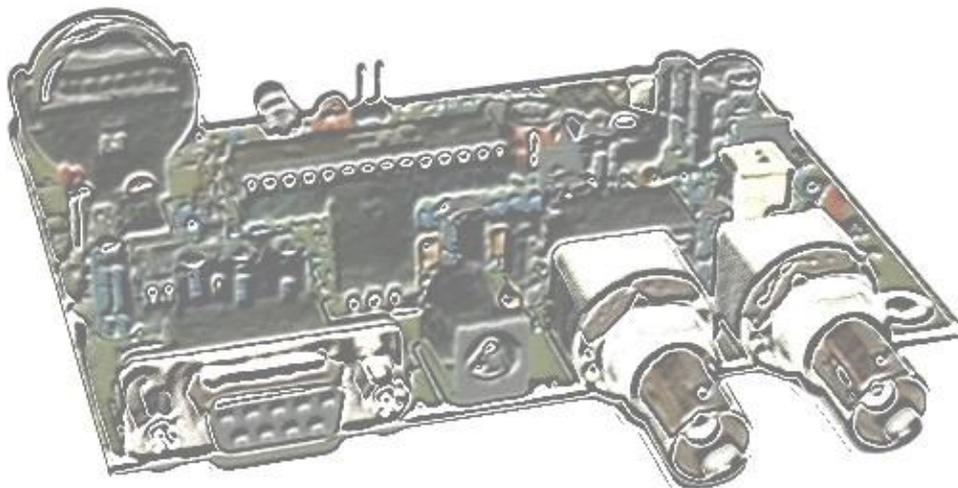


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1 Introduction

The PIRA32 RDS encoder is a result of more than 10 years experience collecting and meets requirements of most regional, local, RSL, LPFM and other medium- and small-coverage radio stations. It's also highly suitable for service and development purposes.

Fully digital concept and uniquely effective design ensures high reliability, excellent signal characteristics and gives the user many advanced features while maintaining low acquisition costs.

1.1 Main Highlights

- Fully dynamic stand-alone RDS encoder
- RS-232 control interface supports ASCII commands, UECF protocol and "No-Header" mode
- Control software includes powerful Windows GUI application
- Amazing text features, 25 kB of memory reserved for text (equivalent to more than 3200 PS strings)
- Excellent compatibility with broadcast automation systems
- Built-in advanced weekly scheduling
- Easy and fast set-up

1.2 Other Features

- Excellent spectral purity, direct digital RDS signal synthesis; compliant with EN 50067 / EN 62106
- Firmware updates are free
- Addressing feature - individual or common control of the encoders in a network
- Two switchable program sets (with optional DSN and PSN setting)
- External TA and Program set switch
- Bypass relay, high reliability
- Switchable MPX loopthrough mode (Loop/Side)
- Internal real-time clock incl. backup battery, showing real-time also as PS
- No special 19 kHz input needed - pilot tone internally recovered from MPX signal
- Digital 57 kHz phase locked loop - rock stable RDS subcarrier in all cases



CE conformance notice:

This device complies with the requirements of the EEC Council CE marking and EMC directives.
Harmonized standards applied: EN 55022 (B ITE class), EN 55024.

Please read this entire manual and familiarize yourself with the controls before attempting to use this equipment.

Where not otherwise indicated, any information mentioned in relation to the **RDS** (Radio Data System) applies in full also to the **RBDS** (Radio Broadcast Data System).

The equipment has been thoroughly tested and found to be in proper operating condition when shipped. The manufacturer is not liable for any damages, including but not limited to, lost profits, lost savings, or other incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of this product.

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We welcome your feedback.

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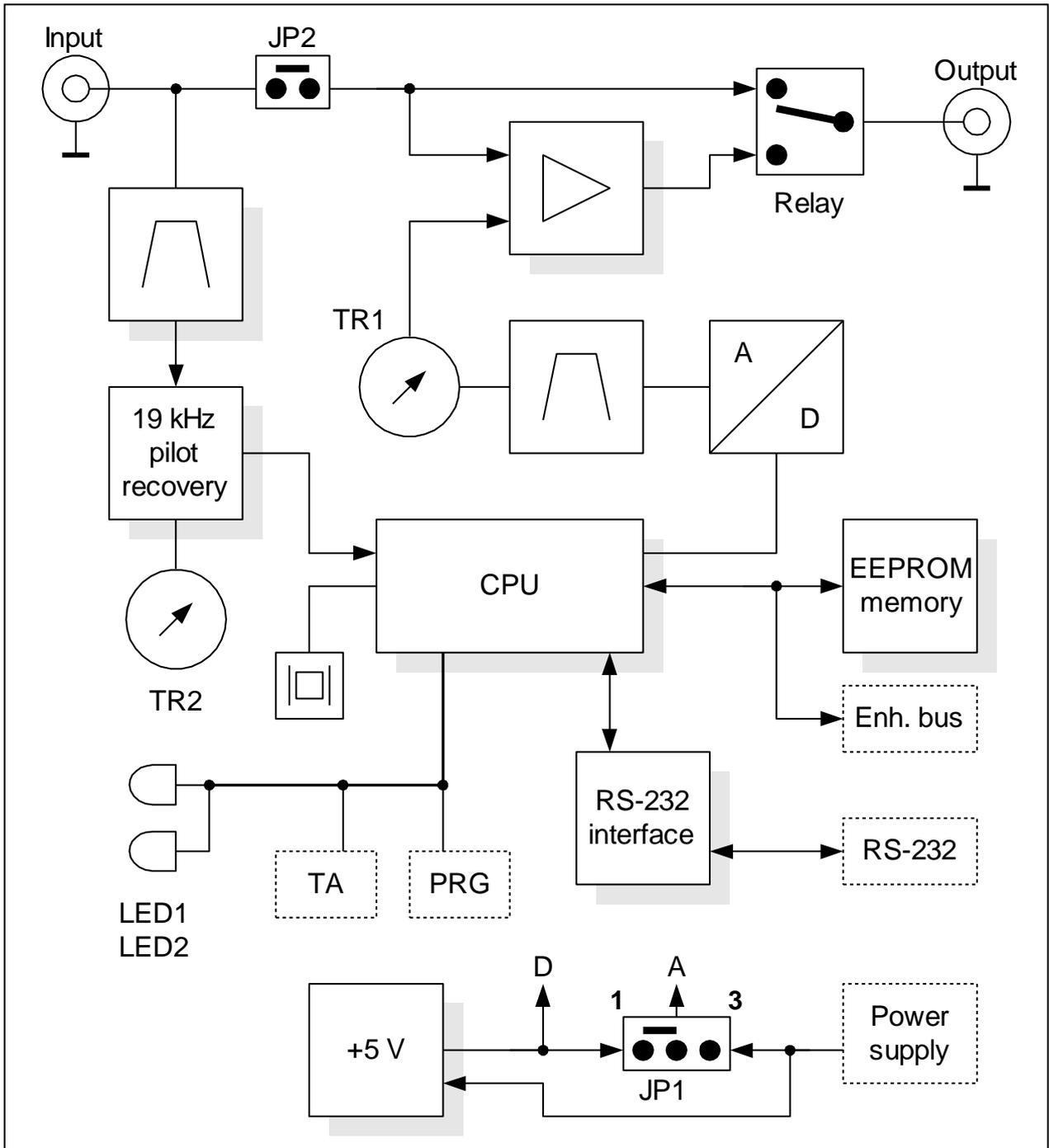


2 Technical Specifications

Parameter	Condition	Value
General		
Supply voltage	JP1: 1-2	8 - 15 V DC
	JP1: 2-3	8 - 15 V DC stabilized
Supply current	12 V	60 mA (100 mA with LCD module)
Signal connectors		unbalanced BNC
Data connector		RS-232 female (DCE, 9 pins), bi-directional
Communication speed		software switchable 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200 bps
Communication mode		1 stop bit, 8 data bits, no parity, (no flow control), ASCII or UECP (SPB 490)
TA switching		software or external switch
TA/EON1TA input		TTL with 10 k Ω pull-up, level or falling edge activated
Program sets		2
Program set switching		ASCII command, UECP command or external switch
Program switch input		TTL with 10 k Ω pull-up, level controlled
Expansion bus type		IIC, 400 kHz
RDS Services directly supported		PI, PS, PTY, TP, AF, TA, DI, M/S, PIN, RT, RT+ TMC, EON, PTYN, ECC, LIC, TDC, IH, CT, ODA
RDS signal		
Subcarrier frequency		57 kHz
Bandwidth		\pm 2.4 kHz (50 dBc)
Output level adjust		0 - 1.4 V p-p (0 - 2.8 V p-p with Boost jumper connected)
Phase shift adjust	stereo transmission	Full range, in 9.5 deg. steps
Audio/MPX/Pilot input		
Recommended load impedance	mono	< 10 k Ω
	stereo MPX	< 2 k Ω
Recommended MPX voltage	JP1: 1-2	1.3 - 3.3 V p-p
	JP1: 2-3, 12 V	1.3 - 8.0 V p-p
Passthrough voltage gain	2 Hz - 100 kHz	1 (0 dB)
Pilot tone level		min. 120 mV p-p
- recommended FM deviation		6.8 kHz
Pilot PLL capture range		8 Hz
Stereo encoder pilot frequency required	stereo transmission	19000 Hz \pm 2 Hz
Output		
Output impedance		100 Ω
Recommended load impedance		> 70 Ω , < 1 nF, no DC offset
Max. output voltage (RDS + MPX)	JP1: 1-2	3.6 V p-p
	JP1: 2-3, 12 V	9.0 V p-p
Recommended RDS level		3 - 11 % of MPX

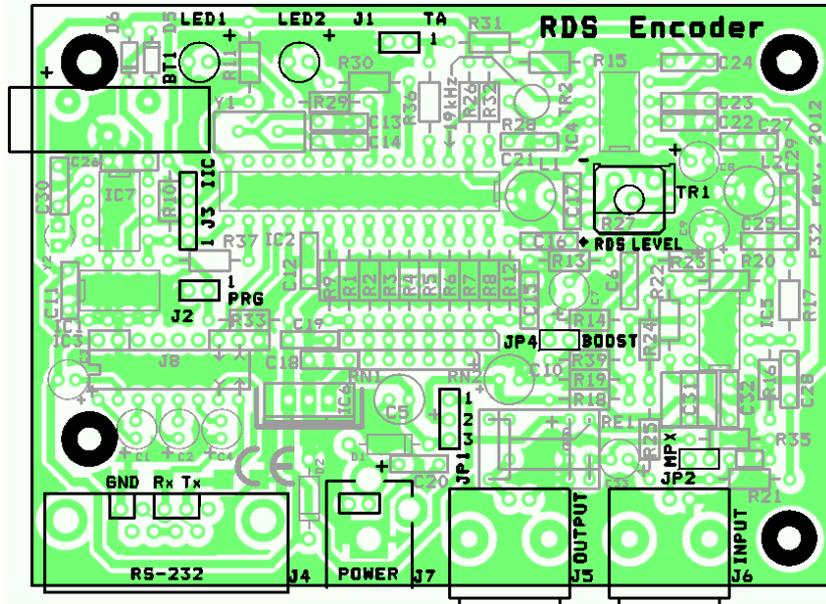
Notes: *p-p - peak-to-peak value*
The unit can operate with mono transmitter as well.

3 Block Diagram



4 Physical Description

4.1 Board Layout



4.2 Connectors

J1 - External TA/EON1TA switch
 1: TTL input with 10k pull-up
 2: Ground

J2 - External Program set switch
 1: TTL input with 10k pull-up
 2: Ground

J3 - Expansion IIC bus
 1: SDA (Serial Data)
 2: SCL (Serial Clock)
 3: Ground
 4: +5 V

J4 - RS-232 Interface
 9pin D-SUB female (DCE) connector:
 1: Not used
 2: Transmit Data (RDS encoder)
 3: Receive Data (RDS encoder)
 4: Connected to pin 6
 5: Ground
 6: Connected to pin 4
 7: Connected to pin 8
 8: Connected to pin 7
 9: Not used

J7 - Power supply connector (2.1 mm)
 Central pin is positive (+)

BT - Lithium battery 3 V for real time backup
 Estimated endurance is 10 years. Replace by CR2032 type.
Note: EEPROM memory that is used for RDS data storage does not require any voltage to hold the data.

J5 - Output

J6 - Pilot or MPX input

4.3 Adjustable Elements

JP1 - Analogue part power supply jumper
 1-2: +5 V internally stabilized (default)
 2-3: Full power supply voltage

JP2 - MPX loopthrough jumper
 short: enabled (loopthrough), open: disabled (side-chain)

JP3 - +5 V power supply for external device on pin 1 of the RS-232 connector (*not available on some models*)
 short: enabled, open: disabled

JP4 - RDS level boost (*not available on some models*)
 short: enabled, open: disabled
Note: If RDS level boost is enabled, the MPX loopthrough must be disabled.

TR1 - Output RDS signal level adjust

TR2 - 19 kHz free running oscillator adjust (section 5.4.3)
Note: The TR2 is not to be adjustable by the user.

4.4 LED Indicators

LED1 - Operation / Receive data / Error

LED2 - Pilot tone indication / Firmware update

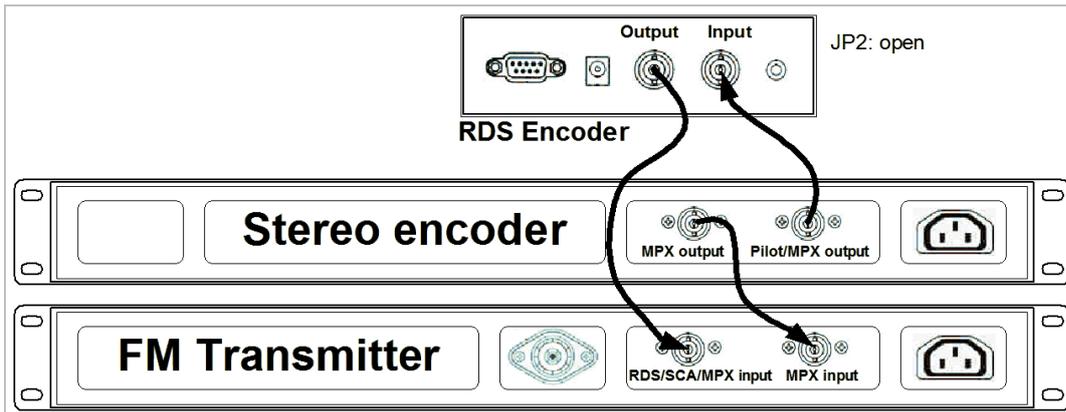
5 Installation and Setting-up

5.1 Connection

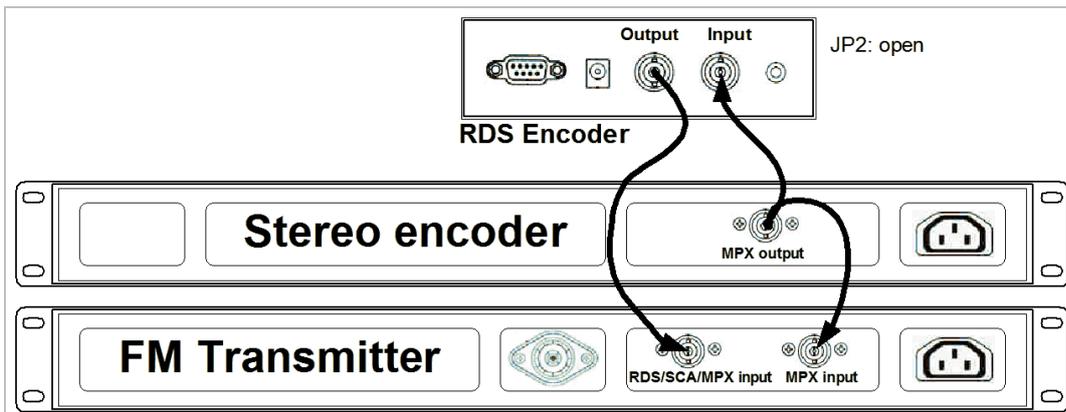
Basic rules:

- The RDS signal must be fed into modulation signal (added to MPX signal if stereo encoder is used).
- If stereo encoder is used, one of its outputs (MPX or pilot tone) must be fed into the RDS encoder input to meet the synchronization requirement.

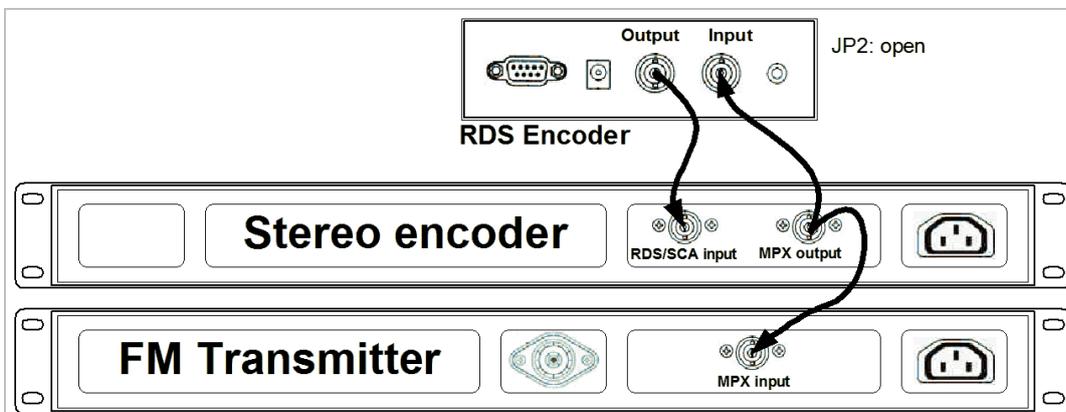
Following figures show various situations and corresponding methods of connection:



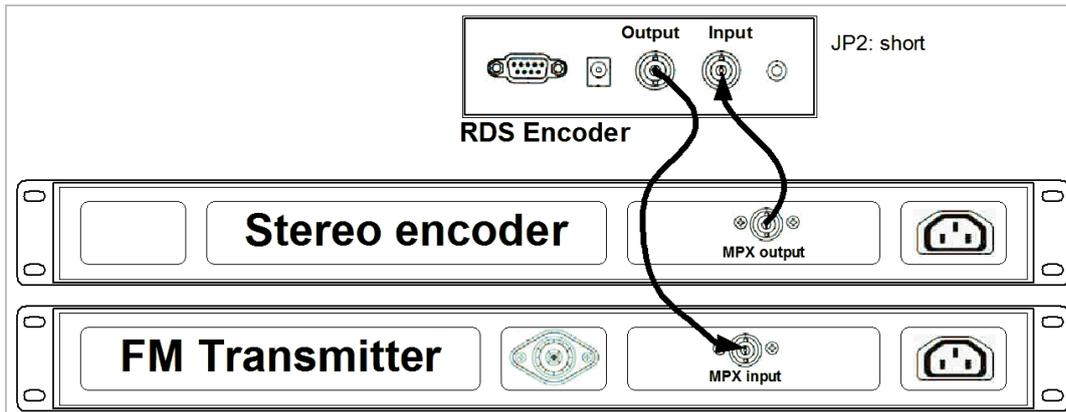
Separate stereo encoder - default connection.



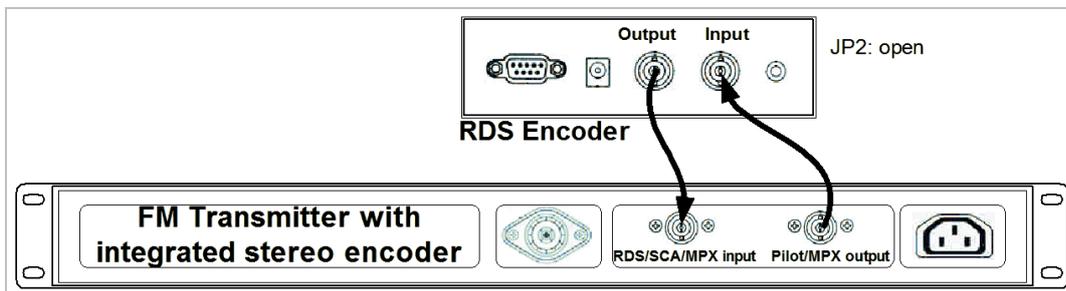
Stereo encoder with only one MPX output provided.



FM transmitter with only one MPX input provided.



Both stereo encoder and FM transmitter with only one MPX connector provided - loopthrough mode. It is recommended not to use this mode if any of the other connections are possible.



FM transmitter with integrated stereo encoder.

In case of **mono** transmission (no stereo encoder used) the RDS encoder input may be left unconnected (since there is no need of external synchronization) or it may be used for the audio signal injection in the case that the FM transmitter has only one input connector.

5.2 Jumper Settings

5.2.1 JP1 - Analogue part power supply

The jumper position depends on characteristics of the signal that is fed in the RDS encoder input. **Do not change the jumper position if the unit is powered! Disconnect the power supply first!**

RDS Encoder Input	Conditions	JP1 position
Not used	-	1-2
Pilot tone	-	1-2
MPX signal	Signal level ≤ 3.3 Vpp	1-2
	Signal level > 3.3 Vpp	2-3

5.2.2 JP2 - MPX loopthrough

Connect (short) the jumper only if you want to pass the input signal to the output of the RDS encoder (loopthrough mode). **In all other cases the JP2 must be open (turned off, no jumper present)!**

5.3 Power Supply

The RDS encoder can be supplied from any power supply, which delivers a voltage between 8 and 15 V DC and a current of at least 200 mA. The RDS encoder has polarity protection and own voltage stabilizer. The central conductor of the power supply connector is positive (+).

The JP1 jumper affects the analogue part supply voltage. The higher supply voltage the higher MPX signal level can be processed. Stabilized power supply and is required if the JP1 is set to 2-3.

*Note: After first power-up the RDS encoder will start to generate the RDS signal with factory default values (PS: * RDS *, PI: FFFF). There is no need to configure anything to turn on the RDS subcarrier.*

When attempting to set-up a unit that was already placed in operation before, the user should apply the initialization first (chapter 12.2 or Windows control software help).

5.4 Level and Phase Adjustment

5.4.1 RDS signal output level

Note: There is no universal setting for the RDS level. Due to different input sensitivity of different FM broadcast equipment it's preferred always to check and adjust the RDS level.

The right level should be between 2 and 11 % of the audio multiplex signal, measured in peak-to-peak values. Recommended value is about 4 to 5 %, which results in 3.4 kHz deviation of the FM carrier. Don't forget that the maximum total FM carrier deviation with RDS and MPX signal is 75 kHz.

Adjusting higher RDS level results in better RDS reception in areas covered with weak signal. This is especially important if using scrolling PS or sending a lot of text information. However consider following aspects before adjusting higher RDS level:

- the MPX (audio) level must be decreased a little to meet the overall FM deviation limit,
- automatic tuning using alternative frequencies (AF) will appear slower – the receiver will rate the signal reception as good although there may be a reason to tune to another frequency.

<p>The deviation range of the FM carrier caused by RDS/RBDS is 1.0 to 7.5 kHz. The deviation range of the FM carrier caused by stereo pilot tone is 6.0 to 7.5 kHz. The overall peak frequency deviation shall not exceed 75 kHz.</p>

5.4.2 Phase adjustment for stereo transmission

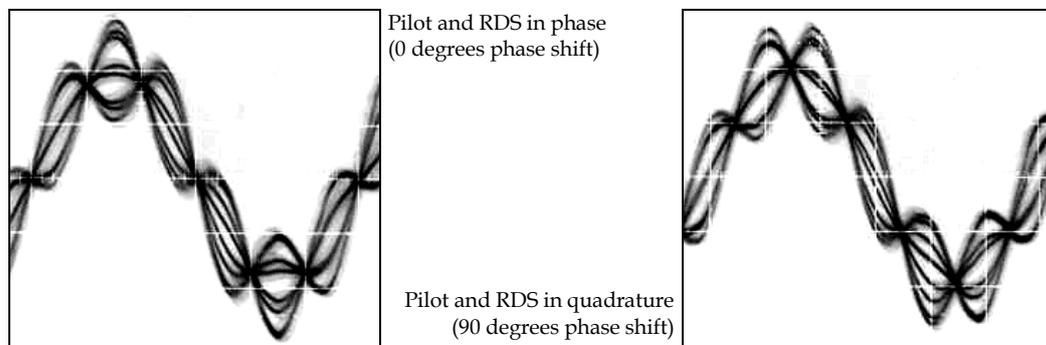
The phase adjustment is made using the Windows control software or using the `PHASE=` command. Make sure the external synchronization is enabled (check the command `EXTSYNC` or the item Clock source on the System card in the Windows control software which must be set to Auto).

1. Fetch pilot or MPX signal to the RDS encoder. The LED2 will indicate that the pilot tone is present.
2. Adjust right phase shift (0 or 90 degrees phase shift between 19 kHz pilot tone and 57 kHz RDS subcarrier, measured on transmitter input, see the oscillograms). The phase adjustment would be difficult without an oscilloscope or specialized measuring instrument. Never mind if you don't have this equipment. It's also possible to set very low RDS level (when the signal strength is near error limit) and set the minimal error rate by adjusting the phase.

Some experiments performed in the field show that the conditions of RDS reception are not too much affected by the phase criterion. However, similar experiments have shown that right phase shift adjust offers a better behaviour of audio receivers, and notably the residues of audio intermodulation which can sometimes be observed, but with the aid of professional instruments only.

Conclusion: *The phase adjustment is only optional and you may skip this step. Make sure the pilot tone is indicated on the RDS encoder by the LED2.*

Oscillograms



Measuring conditions: Two-channel analogue oscilloscope, CH1: pilot (or MPX without audio), CH2: RDS output, trigger source: CH1, vertical function: CH1+CH2, horizontal: 5 μ s/div.

5.4.3 TR2 trimmer adjustment

Note: *When you receive the RDS encoder, the TR2 trimmer is set to the correct position. The user is not allowed to touch the TR2. This trimmer affects the sensitivity to the pilot tone only. It does not affect any other function!*

Preferred way: Disconnect pilot/MPX signal and set 19 kHz on marked pin on the PCB without the pilot tone present (tolerance is ± 100 Hz, exact value has no effect on right functioning).

Alternative way: Connect pilot/MPX signal and set the TR2 trimmer to the position where the LED2 is lighting.

5.5 Setting Basic RDS Data

Before getting on-air with the RDS signal, you will need to decide on the settings to be used. The following RDS services must be set as the first. Use the Windows control software and its GUI. For more experienced users or those without a Windows PC, any terminal programme can be used (see chapter 11).

5.5.1 PI (Program Identification)

This is very important information that enables the receiver to distinguish between countries, areas in which the same program is transmitted, and the identification of the program itself. The code is not intended for direct display and is assigned to each individual radio program, to enable it to be distinguished from all other programs. The PI code consists of four characters (hexadecimal numbers).

The first character identifies country:

0	<i>Cannot be assigned.</i>	8	PS, BG, LV, PT
1	DE, GR, MA, IE, MD	9	AL, DK, LI, LB, SI
2	DZ, CY, CZ, TR, EE	A	AT, GI, IS
3	AD, SM, PL, MK	B	HU, IQ, MC, HR
4	IL, CH, VA	C	MT, GB, LT
5	IT, JO, SK	D	DE, LY, YU
6	BE, FI, SY, UA	E	RO, ES, SE
7	RU, LU, TN, NL	F	EG, FR, NO, BY, BA

The second character identifies program type in terms of area coverage:

0	Local	Local program transmitted via a single transmitter only during the whole transmitting time.
1	International	The same program is also transmitted in other countries.
2	National	The same program is transmitted throughout the country.
3	Supra-regional	The same program is transmitted throughout a large part of the country.
4 to F	Regional	The program is available only in one location or region over one or more frequencies, and there exists no definition of its frontiers.

The third and fourth characters are used to clearly identify different stations within the area of coverage.

Important note: Meaning of some PI digits may be different for US RBDS.

Important note: If the station has only one transmitter, second PI digit must be zero (x0xx).

Important note: Factory default PI value is FFFF and it's needed to change it as soon as possible to avoid the situation that two different stations with common area of coverage have the same PI. For each station in the same location the unique PI must be assigned. Stations that carry different program must be unambiguously identified by the last two PI digits. In other case they are recognized as one station by car radios, regardless of any other service settings. If the broadcaster hasn't received the 4-digit PI from regulatory office, he must choose such number that is not in conflict with other stations in the location.

Tip: The Magic RDS control software includes a wizard that calculates the PI automatically.

5.5.2 PS (Program Service name)

The PS name is max. 8 character long radio station name that will be shown most of the time on the radio display. Advanced use of the PS (Dynamic/Scrolling PS) is discussed later.

5.5.3 PTY (Program Type)

The PTY code defines the type of the programme broadcast within 31 possibilities. See chapter 12.2 for a complete list. This code could be used for search tuning.

Important note: PTY number 1 (News) should never be left on all the time. Use PTY number 3 (Info) for this purpose.

5.5.4 TP (Traffic Program)

This is a flag to indicate that the tuned program carries traffic announcements. The TP flag should only be set on programs which dynamically switch on the TA identification during traffic announcements. The flag shall be taken into account during automatic search tuning.

5.5.5 MS (Music/Speech)

This is a two-state signal to provide information on whether music or speech is being broadcast. The signal would permit receivers to be equipped with two separate volume controls, one for music and one for speech, so that the listener could adjust the balance between them to suit his individual listening habits.

5.5.6 AF (Alternative Frequencies)

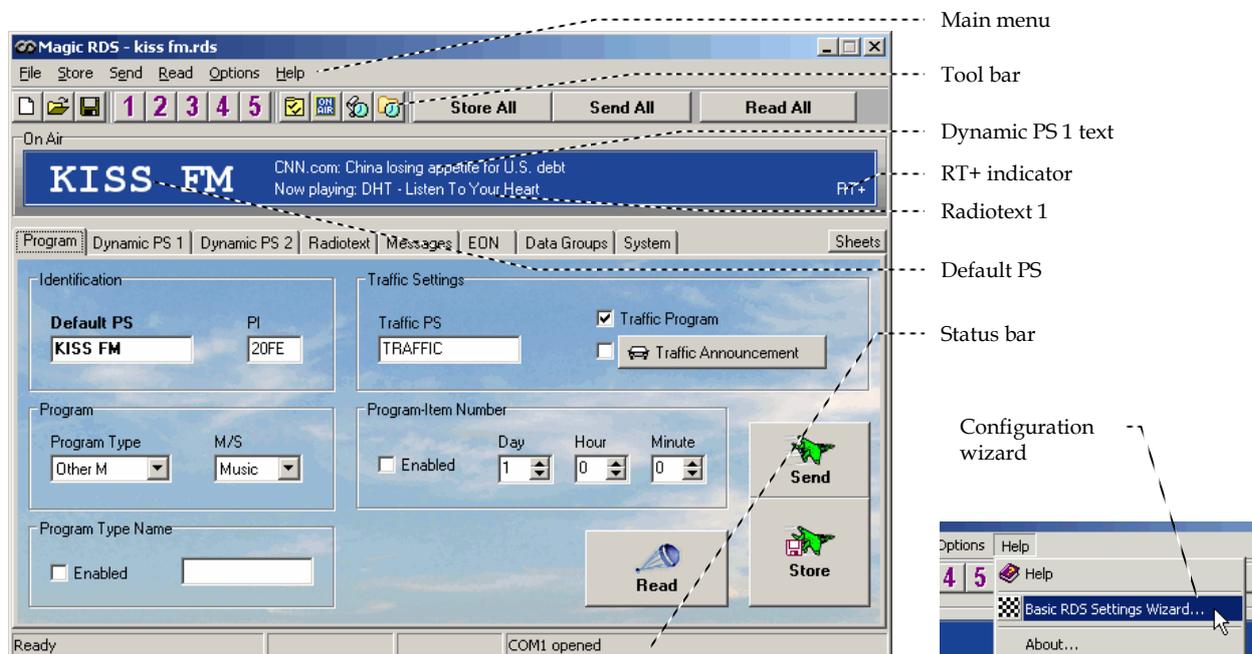
The Alternative Frequencies are used to tell receivers what frequencies they can receive the radio station on. This facility is particularly useful in the case of car and portable radios. For this to work, each transmitter must have RDS with the same PI code.

Important note: If second PI digit is set to zero (x0xx), this indicates that the station has only one transmitter and the AF list is ignored on most receivers.

For complete RDS service description visit the website, section Support.

5.5.7 Windows control software - First steps

1. In the case of USB connection install the USB driver first. Pure RS232 connection requires no driver.
2. Make sure the RDS encoder is connected and powered, all connectors are seated completely and where possible, use screws to fix the connection.
3. Open the Preferences (Options - Preferences) and set up the connection parameters. If the RDS encoder is connected via USB and was recognized correctly in Windows, you may find/change the COM port number in Windows Control Panels - System - Hardware - Device Manager.
4. Close the Preferences. You should see "Connected" or "Opened" in the status bar. Now you are ready. The settings are saved automatically.
5. Configure the basic RDS settings mentioned above. You will find them on cards Program and System. Then click Store. **For beginners there's a very useful configuration wizard under menu item Help.**
6. The status bar at the bottom of the window shows whether the data was sent successfully. If Communication Error! is shown, check the connection to the RDS encoder, its power supply and that the correct COM port is selected in the Preferences dialogue box.
7. Follow the instructions in the application Help.



Magic RDS 3 - default Windows control software.

Note: The RDS encoder contains two types of memory. These are marked as RAM and EEPROM. Like any other computing system the RAM holds all operational data which are also used for transmission whilst the EEPROM is used for the data storage during power-off. By default the button Send will fill the RAM only. The button Store will fill the RAM and also stores the data into EEPROM. The Store button behavior can be changed in Options - Preferences - Buttons.

If the user forgets to store the data into EEPROM, the settings will be lost when the power is disconnected.

6 Dynamic PS Text

Standard RDS enabled receiver disposes of 8-character LCD display but we usually need to show pile of information and commercials. So small display on the one hand and so much demands on the other hand. The PIRA32 solves it by unique system of text messages showing. Although Radiotext service is defined in the RDS standard, this service is not present some receivers (especially older car radios) and has some other limitations. According to the broadcasters needs, the PS service - one of the basic RDS services supported by all receivers - can be usually used to give sequential information. This has become known as 'Dynamic PS' or 'Scrolling PS'.

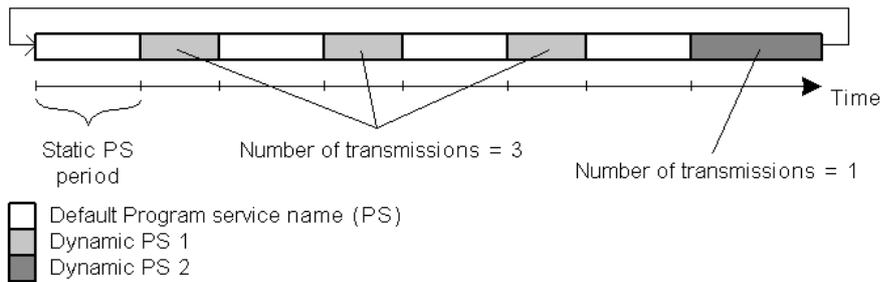
Note: Using the dynamic PS is restricted in some countries and it's fully prohibited by the RDS standard! The manufacturer is not responsible for incompetent use of this feature. Some receivers may not display the dynamic PS properly for reasons that lie entirely on their side. Never provide traffic information inside the Dynamic PS text!

The PIRA32 RDS encoder offers advanced implementation of the Dynamic PS service. Basic text message length is up to 255 characters (mode independent). Two varieties of the Dynamic PS are present: Dynamic PS 1 (DPS1) and Dynamic PS 2 (DPS2). Both varieties are configurable independently from each other.

Basic configurable parameters are:

- Text content/text source
- Display mode
- Label period or scrolling speed
- Number of transmissions

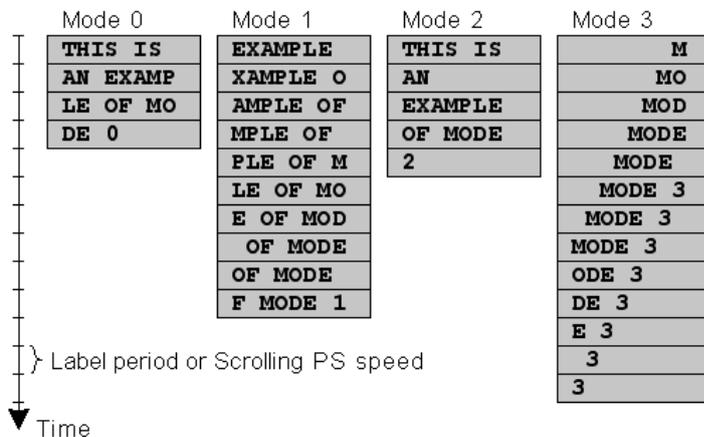
Example of full dynamic PS use:



The number of transmissions is specified for each Dynamic PS text. The Static PS period (delay between text loops) specifies the time between two repeats of the Dynamic PS text loops. Default PS is displayed during this time.

Four display modes are provided. The mode is switchable 'on the fly', without need to re-enter the text message.

- Mode 0 - Scrolling by 8 characters
- Mode 1 - Scrolling by 1 character
- Mode 2 - Word alignment scrolling
- Mode 3 - Scrolling by 1 character, text separated by spaces at begin and end



Additional differences exist between Dynamic PS 1 and Dynamic PS 2 (see sections 12.2 and 12.9). In general the DPS1 should be used if on-line connection is available between your studio and the RDS encoder while the DPS2 should be used if the RDS encoder is placed on a site without on-line connection providing set of fixed messages.

7 Alternative Frequencies

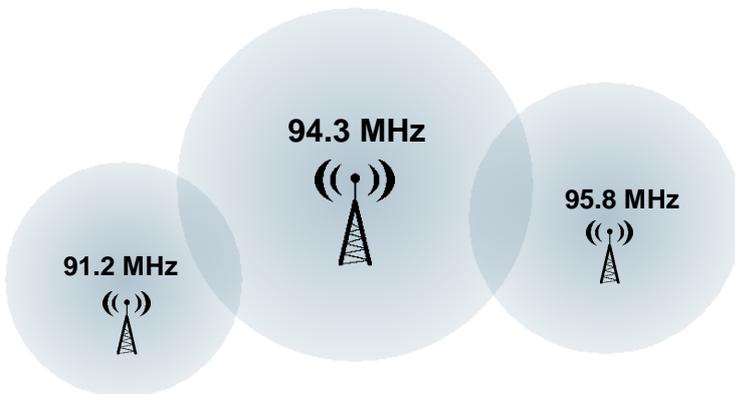
The list of alternative frequencies gives information on the various transmitters broadcasting the same program in the same or adjacent reception areas. It allows switching to another frequency of the same station when leaving the actual frequency coverage. This facility is particularly useful in the case of car and portable radios.

Important note: If second PI digit is set to zero (x0xx), this indicates that the station has only one transmitter and the AF list is ignored on most receivers.

Ideally the AF list should only comprise frequencies of neighboring transmitters or repeaters. Entire AF set should be as tiny as possible to allow the receiver to find the strongest frequency quickly. This will improve the listener's experience. Thus there should be more RDS encoders using individual AF sets within larger networks.

Two methods of AF transmitting are possible:

- AF method A is used for stations carrying the same program on all their transmitters. The list may contain up to 25 frequencies.
- AF method B is used for larger lists or when splitting areas or different programs are broadcast.



7.1 Method A

This is a default method recommended for most of stations.

To establish a common list of AF-A using a terminal:

Note: Requires only one RDS encoder for entire network (common STL or one main transmitter and two repeaters). The list must contain all frequencies on which the signal from the RDS encoder is carried.

AF=94.3, 95.8, 91.2	Enter the list
*AF	Store the list

To establish a separate list of AF-A for each transmitter:

Note: Requires separate RDS encoder for each transmitter.

Note: All RDS encoders must be using the same PI (Program Identification).

91.2 MHz:

AF=94.3	Enter the list
*AF	Store the list

94.3 MHz:

AF=95.8, 91.2	Enter the list
*AF	Store the list

95.8 MHz:

AF=94.3	Enter the list
*AF	Store the list

7.2 Method B

Total capacity: up to 8 lists, up to 12 AF pairs each

Method B AF coding is a more complex method that is used where the number of AFs used by a transmitter and its associated repeater stations exceed 25, or where it is required to indicate frequencies which belong to different regions which at times carry different programs.

More than one transmitter or associated repeaters of the station broadcast the same set of different AF lists in sequence. Total number of AF lists used within entire network is in general identical to the number of transmitters and repeater stations in the network so as to provide a unique list for each transmitting station. In this method the alternative frequencies are individually addressed by transmitting the tuning frequency paired with one alternative frequency. Each list starts with the tuning frequency for which the list is valid, e.g. 94 . 3. All remaining pairs (up to 12) give the tuning frequency together with a valid AF.

For the transmission of the frequency pairs within one block the following convention is used. They are generally transmitted in ascending order ($F1 < F2$), e.g. 94 . 3, 95 . 8 or 91 . 2, 94 . 3. In special cases they are transmitted in descending order, if they belong to different regions, or carry from time to time different programs. If you use the Windows control software, this assures right order automatically.

To establish a common set of AF-B lists using a terminal:

Note: For illustration purpose only. If the network contains only a few frequencies like in this example, the method A is more effective.

AF=A	Switch to method A to allow editing of the AF lists
AF=94 . 3, 94 . 3, 95 . 8, 91 . 2, 94 . 3	Enter the first list for 94.3 MHz
*AF=1	Store the list
AF=95 . 8, 94 . 3, 95 . 8	Enter the second list for 95.8 MHz
*AF=2	Store the list
AF=91 . 2, 91 . 2, 94 . 3	Enter the third list for 91.2 MHz
*AF=3	Store the list
AF=	Terminate the set of AF lists
*AF=4	Store the termination
AF=B	Switch back to method B - start cycling through the lists
*AF	Store the method setting

To read the set of AF-B lists:

AF	Read the AF method being used (A/B)
AF=A	Switch to method A to allow reading of the AF lists
AF=1	Load the first list
AF	Read the list
AF=2	Load the second list
AF	Read the list
AF=3	Load the third list
AF	Read the list
AF=4	Load the fourth list
AF	Read the list, no AF here, terminating
AF=B	Switch back to method B

Notes:

If the number of AFs of a station is larger than 12, the list must be split into two or more lists. These lists are transmitted directly one after the other.

Broadcasters using splitting of a network during certain hours of the day should use AF method B, and not AF method A. The lists should be static, i.e. the AFs included in the list, carrying a different program during certain hours of the day, shall be signaled by transmitting in the descending order ($F1 > F2$). Their PI shall differ in the second digit of the code (using regional variant 4 to F) and may also be static. Switching the second digit of the PI to 1, 2 or 3 informs the receiver that now even AFs transmitted in descending order carry the same program and the receiver may use them for switching.

8 Enhanced Other Networks information (EON) control

The EON feature is used to update the information stored in a receiver about program services other than the one received. Alternative frequencies, the PS name, Traffic Program and Traffic Announcement identification as well as Program Type and Program Item Number information can be transmitted for each other service. The relation to the corresponding program is established by means of the relevant Program Identification (PI).

The EON is especially useful for linking two or more stations of the same owner. Most of EON featured receivers gives priority to stations linked by EON when seek function is activated. Since the PIRA32 can store four EON links, up to 5 stations can be linked together.

Station that doesn't carry traffic announcements can refer to a station that does. This situation is described below. For more information see appropriate section in the List of Commands or in the Magic RDS control software help.

8.1.1 Traffic Program and Traffic Announcement codes

The coding to be used is as follows:

Traffic Program (TP)	Traffic Announcement (TA)	Applications
0	0	This program does not carry traffic announcements nor does it refer, via EON, to a program that does.
0	1	This program carries EON information about another program that gives traffic information.
1	0	This program carries traffic announcements but none are being broadcast at present and may also carry EON information about other traffic announcements.
1	1	A traffic announcement is being broadcast on this program at present.

Station which uses the code TP=0, TA=1 must refer to at least one program service which carries traffic information, and has the flag TP=1. When a particular program service begins a traffic announcement, the station that cross-references this service via the EON feature will broadcast a switch signal by setting the appropriate EON TA flag to 1. The EON TA flags can be controlled by software for all four EON links in the PIRA32. The first EON link TA flag can be also controlled by external TA/EON1TA switch.

The situation described is illustrated on the example below:

8.1.2 Example

Kiss FM is a small station that doesn't carry traffic announcements but refers via EON to City Radio, which is regional station of the same owner that carries the traffic announcements. If the Kiss FM listener has activated the EON feature on his receiver, he will be automatically tuned to City Radio for the duration of traffic announcements.

Station 1: Kiss FM

PI=20F1
PS=KISS FM
TP=0, TA=1
Frequency: 90.2 MHz

Station 1 EON Data:

EON1PI=2501
EON1PS=CITY
EON1TA=(controlled by external switch)
EON1AF=93.7

Station 2: City Radio

PI=2501
PS=CITY
TP=1, TA=(controlled by external switch)
Frequencies: 93.7 and 106.2 MHz
(only 93.7 can be received in the area covered by Kiss FM)

Both TA/EON1TA switch connectors can be wired together and controlled by only one switch or device if the transmitters of 90.2 and 93.7 MHz are placed on the same site.

9 Weekly Scheduling

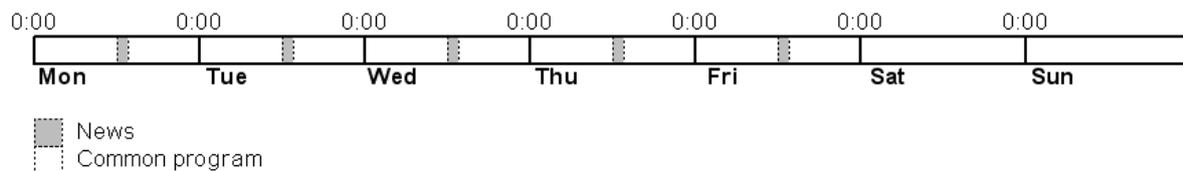
This feature allows scheduling of text messages, program type names and any other commands in hourly, daily and weekly program. The scheduling is provided directly by the PIRA32 unit. Once set, it works with no more support from PC or control application. This is especially useful when the RDS encoder is placed on remote site or where reliability is important.

9.1.1 Key features

- The scheduling feature is fully implemented in the PIRA32 unit and works independently
- Almost any RDS service or control command can be scheduled
- Up to 48 scheduling items
- Each item may contain any combination of days in week, up to 12 times (a wildcard is supported on the hour place), program type (PTY) information and any from more than 60 commands

9.1.2 First steps

Let's say that our radio station called 'PRO 88' broadcasts news from Monday to Friday at midday. The news duration is 40 minutes. During the news the PS is set to 'HOT NEWS' and the PTY is set to 1 (News). In common program the PTY is set to 3 (Info).



Scheduling item 01:

Days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

Times: 12:00

PTY: 1 (News)

Command: PS=HOT NEWS

Scheduling item 02:

Days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

Times: 12:40

PTY: 3 (Info)

Command: PS=PRO 88

9.1.3 Text messages scheduling

Although it's possible to change directly the Dynamic PS and Radiotext (using an appropriate command, for example `RT2=The best music in the city`), the maximum text length is limited since maximum command length in each Scheduling item is 35 characters. For longer texts you may use indirect method based on the bank of Messages:

1. Store the text as a Message, for example Message 01.
2. In the Scheduling call the message number, for example `RT2MSG=1` or `DPS2MSG=1`.

The Windows control application provides easy GUI for this case.

9.1.4 Troubleshooting

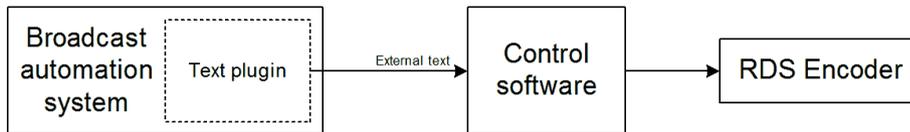
If the scheduling doesn't work as expected, check the following points:

- Scheduling enabled?
- Date and Time actual?
- Commands typed right?

10 Broadcast Automation System Link-up

To send dynamic data via the RDS it's very useful to link the RDS encoder with your broadcast automation system. This usually results in a possibility of sending commercials, actual song information, program announcements and more. Almost any broadcast system can be linked with the PIRA32. The link may be either indirect or direct.

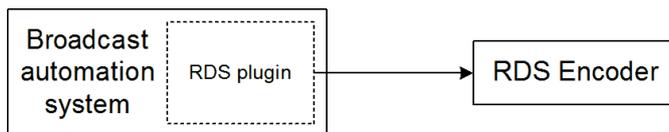
10.1 Indirect Link



Default Windows control software for the PIRA32 RDS encoder is the **Magic RDS 3**. This application including documentation and examples of use can be downloaded from the Website, section Software.

Since probably hundreds of automation systems are used around the world and new versions are released often, information in this manual cannot be full-scale. For more information about how to configure the broadcast automation system text output read its documentation or contact the vendor.

10.2 Direct Link



10.2.1 Recommended procedure step-by-step

1. For the present turn off the RDS encoder support in the broadcast automation system.
2. Connect the RDS encoder and configure all basic parameters like PI, default PS, text setup, individual text features enable settings etc. using the Windows control software or terminal application and command line. **Store** all setting into EEPROM. Exit the Windows control software or the terminal.
3. Find out the baudrate (speed) that is used by the broadcast automation system for communicating with the RDS encoder. If this parameter is not clear from the documentation and no baudrate control is provided in the broadcast automation system, configure the RDS encoder for the default value (2400 bps).
4. Turn on the RDS encoder support in the broadcast automation system.

Important note: By default only one software application can access one communication port at the same time!

For more information about how to control the RDS encoder contact the broadcast automation system vendor.

10.2.2 Compatibility commands

To reach the best possible compatibility with broadcast automation systems, the PIRA32 includes a special set of compatibility commands. In the systems where the PIRA32 is not directly supported (or the system is older version) the user may try to select another RDS encoder model to send text messages. Where possible, set the communication as unidirectional. The most frequent communication speed in this case is 9600 bps.

Command	Translated to
TEXT=	RT1=
DPS=	DPS1=
PS_SCROLL=	DPS1ENQ=

Moreover the RDS encoder includes UECP support (see chapter 14).

10.2.3 Radiotext Plus (RT+)

The RT+ feature is designed to let the listener take additional benefit from the Radiotext service by enabling receivers to offer direct access to specific elements of Radiotext. Typically the RT+ feature supports song artist and song title elements. These elements anyway carried in the Radiotext, are identified by their class type, length and location within the Radiotext. The receiver must be equipped with the RT+ function (also called "tagging") to take advantage of this feature.

The RDS encoder includes full support for the RT+ and its handling is highly automated. For direct use your broadcast automation system must support the RT+ function either by means of user defined groups or by the command RTP= (see section 12.7 for more details). In other cases the Windows control software used in the indirect link configuration can provide the RT+ service as well. Always make sure that the RT Type is set to 'Toggle automatically'.

10.2.4 No header communication

By default, entering a text into the RDS encoder requires appropriate command header, for example:

RT1=Now playing: Junior Jack - My Feeling

Some broadcast automation systems provide direct serial text output (song info, commercials) without ability to add the RT1= or DPS1= prefix (typically satellite-streamed text feeds). For this case the RDS encoder provides special no header communication option enabling direct connection. When this option is active, any text incoming through the serial interface (including any control commands!) and followed by <Enter> will be automatically parsed and will appear as Radiotext 1, Dynamic PS 1 or both. Control of other RDS services is not allowed until deactivating the no header option.

To activate the no header communication:

1. Configure all RDS services as desired.
2. Enter the command *NOHDR=1.
3. The no header communication is indicated by front panel LED or LCD (see chapter 13).

To deactivate the no header communication, press the keyboard <Escape> key three times and then press <Enter>. The RDS encoder will respond by '+' indicating that it is back in standard communication mode.

Configuration	Text appears in
EQTEXT1=0 DPS1EN=1	Dynamic PS
EQTEXT1=1 RT1EN=1 DPS1EN=0	Radiotext
EQTEXT1=1 RT1EN=1 DPS1EN=1	Both Radiotext and Dynamic PS

Notes:

1. The ESC key scan code is 27 (0x1B).
2. It is not allowed to enter the no header communication if the RDS encoder addressing feature is in use. Before enabling the no header mode, the user should ensure that the RDS encoder's address is set to 0 or 255.
3. If the no header communication is active, the unit does not accept UECP commands although the UECP is enabled.
4. If the no header communication is active, the unit does not confirm the text entered.

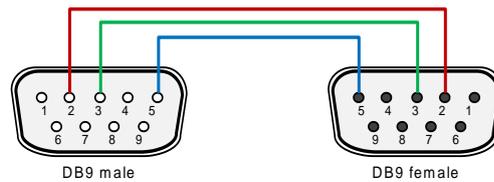
11 COM Port Communication

11.1 Connecting the RDS Encoder to a PC

For configuration and control requirements a PC is connected to the RDS encoder via standard RS-232 interface provided by D-SUB9 female connector (DCE) on the RDS encoder side. On the PC side locate an unused COM port. If the free port exists in the form of a 25-pin connector, use a standard D-SUB9 (male) to D-SUB25 (female) adapter. For USB or Ethernet connection use any commercially available cable/adaptor.

Following table represents the full connection diagram for the case of RS-232 connection. In most cases (no flow control) the three highlighted wires are enough for the connection.

RDS Encoder	PC
2 (TxD)	2 (RxD)
3 (RxD)	3 (TxD)
4 (DTR)	6 (DSR)
5 (GND)	5 (GND)
6 (DSR)	4 (DTR)
7 (RTS)	8 (CTS)
8 (CTS)	7 (RTS)



11.2 Working with a Terminal Application

On the PC, run an application or program emulating or possessing an ASCII terminal. For example Windows HyperTerminal presents all the characteristics to easily communicate in ASCII mode with the RDS encoder. If you desire a higher level interface, user-friendly applications are available. The PIRA32 basic control is also implemented in familiar broadcast automation systems. Please refer to the web site for more information.

Note: Latest Windows versions unfortunately no longer contain terminal application. That needs to be installed additionally from public resources. Suitable replacement for the Windows HyperTerminal is the PuTTY client that is available for free download at <http://www.putty.org>.

If you wish to continue with the terminal application, configure the communication parameters as follows:

Transmission speed	2400 bps (default, see note)
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1
Flow control	None

Note: If the RDS encoder was previously in use, there may be remaining any speed from 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 or 19200 bps. If the encoder is equipped with LCD, actual speed is showed on the LCD.

Once configured, the terminal can be used. To check if the hardware and logic configuration work as planned, type for example `HELP` and press <Enter> to display the list of all commands. If no or unknown characters are displayed on the screen, try again a second time, otherwise, check the following points:

- RDS encoder turned on?
- Cable used (does the LED1 indicate incoming characters?)
- Configuration of the terminal application

To display the commands entered at the keyboard on the screen, type the command `ECHO=1` followed by <Enter>. If all characters written are displayed twice, type `ECHO=0` and press <Enter>.

To store this parameter into EEPROM memory, type `*ECHO` and press <Enter>.

To display actual parameter value, type `ECHO` and press <Enter>.

Now you made first steps with the RDS encoder command interpreter. Take a note that entirely all functions and settings of this RDS encoder can be controlled via the terminal making this device fully independent on the operating system or computing platform.

11.3 Command Interpreter

The RDS encoder command interpreter meets the following rules:

Any instruction sent to the RDS encoder must be **validated** by <Enter>. Before validating you may correct the characters by pressing <Backspace>.

There are several methods of use for the commands:

- Query or command without argument, ex. HELP
Shows the parameter value or performs the operation.
- Command with argument, ex. ECHO=1
Assigns the value to the parameter.
- Memory store command, ex. *ALL
Stores the parameter value(s) into the non-volatile EEPROM memory.
- Memory store command with argument, ex. *MSG01=
Assigns the value to the parameter and stores it immediately into the non-volatile EEPROM memory.

Not all methods are available for all commands, see Command Summary section.

Depending on the command processing success, several characters (followed by two pairs of carriage return and line feed characters) can be returned by the RDS encoder:

+	Command processed successfully
!	Unknown command
-	Invalid argument
/	Command processed partially

The command interpreter is not case sensitive. But it's recommended to write all commands in UPPER CASE to maintain backward compatibility with older firmware versions.

If you wish to retain change of any parameter value during power off, don't forget to store it into EEPROM memory!

```

PIRA32 - Hyperterminal
Soubor Úpravy Zobrazit Zavolat Přenos Nápověda

Firmware v. 1.4a - (C) 2008 Jan Kolar - Pira CZ

PS=PRO 88
+
PS
PRO 88
+
*PS
+
PTY=15
+
DPS1=The Best Music in the City
+
DPS1MOD=3
+
-

0:03:57 připojen Autodetekce 2400 8-N-1 SCRL ABC 123 Zachytávání Odezva tisku

```

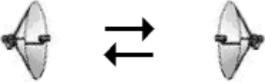
Windows Hyperterminal control.

11.4 Additional Information

This additional information provides all details required for implementation of the PIRA32 protocol into your application (broadcast automation system, messaging system, TMC data source etc.). Please see also the Annex 1 - Communication Protocol Implementation Flowcharts. Some source code examples are provided on the website.

11.4.1 Unidirectional or bidirectional - What is the difference?

The PIRA32 supports both unidirectional and bidirectional communication modes. Nothing is required to be set, the mode of operation results only from the method of communication.

<p>Unidirectional (backward channel from the RDS encoder is not present or the data from this channel is ignored)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Very simple to implement ✓ Low cost data link × No direct feedback from the unit
<p>Bidirectional (both channels are used)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reliable remote control × Backward channel may be hard to realize in some cases × Unsuitable for larger networks

11.4.2 Command synchronization

Unidirectional communication:

If sending more commands in sequence, the execution times must be taken into consideration. In other case some commands may be discarded after internal buffer filling (the RX buffer length is 48 bytes).

Command	Execution time
PS=, TPS=, DPSx=	up to 400 ms
G=	up to 200 ms
*ALL	200 ms
*EON, *DPSx, *MSGxx=	50 ms
Other store commands, SEN=	10 ms
All other commands	0 ms (typ.)

The times result from the EEPROM write cycle duration or from the requirement of internal synchronization with RDS data group order. Most of commands require no perceptible delay due to internal RX line buffering.

TX	P | S | = | P | R | O | _ | 8 | 8 | ←	(execution time)	(next command may follow)
----	---------------------------------------	------------------	---------------------------

Legend:

TX - data sent to the RDS encoder, ← - CR (char. 13, <Enter>)

12 List of Commands

12.1 Command Summary

Basic:

AF	AF=	*AF	*AF=	Alternative Frequencies
AFCH	AFCH=	*AFCH		Alternative Frequency Channels
DI	DI=	*DI		Decoder Identification
DPS1	DPS1=	*DPS1		Dynamic PS 1
	DPS1ENQ=			Dynamic PS 1 Enqueue
DPS2	DPS2=	*DPS2		Dynamic PS 2
DPS1EN	DPS1EN=	*DPS1EN		Dynamic PS 1 Enable
DPS2EN	DPS2EN=	*DPS2EN		Dynamic PS 2 Enable
DPS1MOD	DPS1MOD=	*DPS1MOD		Dynamic PS 1 Mode
DPS2MOD	DPS2MOD=	*DPS2MOD		Dynamic PS 2 Mode
DPS1REP	DPS1REP=	*DPS1REP		Dynamic PS 1 Number of Repeating
DPS2REP	DPS2REP=	*DPS2REP		Dynamic PS 2 Number of Repeating
DTTMOUT	DTTMOUT=	*DTTMOUT		Default Text Timeout
EQTEXT1	EQTEXT1=	*EQTEXT1		Equal Text 1
LABPER	LABPER=	*LABPER		Label Period
MS	MS=	*MS		Music/Speech
PI	PI=	*PI		Program Identification
PS	PS=	*PS		Program Service name
PTY	PTY=	*PTY		Program Type number
PTYN	PTYN=	*PTYN		Program Type Name
PTYNEN	PTYNEN=	*PTYNEN		PTYN Enable
RT1	RT1=	*RT1		Radiotext 1
RT1EN	RT1EN=	*RT1EN		RT1 Enable
RT2	RT2=	*RT2		Radiotext 2
RT2EN	RT2EN=	*RT2EN		RT2 Enable
RTPER	RTPER=	*RTPER		Radiotext Switching Period
RTTYPE	RTTYPE=	*RTTYPE		Radiotext Type
RSTDPS	RSTDPS=	*RSTDPS		Restart Dynamic PS
SCRLSPD	SCRLSPD=	*SCRLSPD		Scrolling PS Speed
SPSPER	SPSPER=	*SPSPER		Static PS Period
TA	TA=	*TA		Traffic Announcement
TATMOUT	TATMOUT=	*TATMOUT		TA Timeout
TP	TP=	*TP		Traffic Program
TPS	TPS=	*TPS		Traffic PS
INIT				Initialization
		*ALL		Store All
HELP				Help

EON:

EONxAF	EONxAF=		EON x Frequencies
EONxAFCH	EONxAFCH=		EON x Frequency channels
EONxEN	EONxEN=		EON x Enable
EONxPI	EONxPI=		EON x Program Identification
EONxPIN	EONxPIN=		EON x Program Item Number
EONxPS	EONxPS=		EON x Program Service name
EONxPTY	EONxPTY=		EON x Program Type number
EONxTA	EONxTA=		EON x Traffic Announcement
EONxTP	EONxTP=		EON x Traffic Program
		*EON	Store all EON data into EEPROM

x is in range 1-4

Note: Almost all commands have their equivalent in the Windows control software, accessible through its GUI.

Messages:

MSGxx		*MSGxx=	Text Message
MSGxxD		*MSGxxD=	Message Destination
MSGLIST			List of Messages
DPS2MSG	DPS2MSG=	*DPS2MSG	Dynamic PS 2 Message Number
RT2MSG	RT2MSG=	*RT2MSG	Radiotext 2 Message Number

xx is in decimal range 01-99

Scheduling:

SLIST			List of Scheduling Items
SxxC		*SxxC=	Scheduling Item Command
SxxD		*SxxD=	Scheduling Item Days
SxxP		*SxxP=	Scheduling Item PTY
SxxT		*SxxT=	Scheduling Item Times
SEN	SEN=	*SEN	Scheduling Enable

xx is in decimal range 01-48

System:

COMSPD	COMSPD=	*COMSPD	COM Port Speed
CT	CT=	*CT	Clock Time and Date
DATE	DATE=	*DATE	Date
ECHO	ECHO=	*ECHO	Terminal Echo
EXTSYNC	EXTSYNC=	*EXTSYNC	External Pilot Synchronization
LEVEL	LEVEL=	*LEVEL	RDS Signal Level
LTO	LTO=	*LTO	Local Time Offset
MJD	MJD=	*MDJ	Modified Julian Day
PHASE	PHASE=	*PHASE	RDS Signal Phase
PILOT			Pilot Tone Present
RDSGEN	RDSGEN=	*RDSGEN	RDS Generator
RESET			Reset
SPEED	SPEED=	*SPEED	COM Port Speed
STATUS			RDS Encoder Status
TIME	TIME=	*TIME	Time
VER			Firmware Version

Advanced:

ADR		*ADR=	Encoder Address List
CC		*CC=	Conditional Command
DSNx		*DSNx=	Program 1/2 Data Set Number
ECC	ECC=	*ECC	Extended Country Code
ECCEN	ECCEN=	*ECCEN	ECC and LIC Enable
	G=		Group
GRPSEQ	GRPSEQ=	*GRPSEQ	Group Sequence
LIC	LIC=	*LIC	Language Identification Code
NOHDR		*NOHDR=	No Header Communication
PIN	PIN=	*PIN	Program Item Number
PINEN	PINEN=	*PINEN	PIN Enable
PROGRAM	PROGRAM=	*PROGRAM	Program Set Selection
PSNx		*PSNx=	Program 1/2 Service Number
PSW			PS Window
RTP	RTP=		Radiotext Plus Tagging Data
RTPRUN	RTPRUN=		Radiotext Plus Running Bit
	SEL=		Select Encoder
SHORTRT	SHORTRT=	*SHORTRT	Short Radiotext
SITE		*SITE=	Site Address List
UDG1	UDG1=	*UDG1	User Defined Groups 1
UDG2	UDG2=	*UDG2	User Defined Groups 2
UECP	UECP=	*UECP	UECP Enable

x is in range 1-2

12.2 Basic Commands

AF	Alternative Frequencies	(87.6-107.9), A, B, (1-8)
Actual list of alternative frequencies in MHz representation in range of 87.6-107.9 MHz. Up to 25 items are allowed in the list.		
In addition this command switches between AF method A and B and allows working with different AF lists for the method B.		
For more details about the method B follow the section 7. From factory the AF method is set to A.		
AF=103.5, 98.0	Sets the alternative frequencies to 103.5 and 98.0 MHz (method A)	
AF	Shows actual AF list. Returns "B" if method B is active.	
*AF	Stores the AF list into EEPROM (default space for method A)	
*AF=1	Stores the AF list into EEPROM (to a space used by method B)	
AF=87.5	Not allowed (87.5 MHz not defined in RDS standard)	
AF=108.0	Not allowed (108.0 MHz not defined in RDS standard)	
AFCH	Alternative Frequency Channels	H (01-CC)
Actual list of alternative frequency channels in hexadecimal representation in range of 01-CC (87.6-107.9 MHz). Up to 25 items are allowed in the list.		
AFCH=01, 3B	Sets the alternative frequencies to 87.6 and 93.4 MHz	
AFCH=00	Not allowed (87.5 MHz not defined by RDS standard)	
AFCH=CD	Not allowed (108.0 MHz not defined by RDS standard)	
DI	Decoder Identification	(0-15)
Identification of the decoder to be used by the receiver.		
DI=1	Standard transmission - stereo.	
DI=0	Standard transmission - automatic stereo/mono set depending on pilot tone presence.	
DPS1	Dynamic PS 1	
Up to 255 characters long text message to be displayed on receiver instead of static PS name. Primarily used for song titles streaming etc.		
DPS1>Hello World	Sets the DPS1 text	
DPS1=	Clears the DPS1	
DPS1EN	Dynamic PS 1 Enable	(0, 1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) the Dynamic PS 1 text.		
DPS1EN=1	Enables the DPS1 text.	
DPS2EN	Dynamic PS 2 Enable	(0, 1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) the Dynamic PS 2 text.		
DPS1ENQ	Dynamic PS 1 Enqueue	
Advanced version of the DPS1 command. Places the text to a one level deep queue. New text will not be displayed on the receiver until old text reaches its end. Applies only to text length <128 characters.		
DPS1ENQ>Hello World	Sets the following DPS1 text	
DPS2	Dynamic PS 2	
Up to 255 characters long text message to be displayed on receiver instead of static PS name. Alternatively used in conjunction with <i>Messages Commands</i> .		
DPS2>Hello World	Sets the DPS2 text	
DPS2=	Clears the DPS2	
DPS1MOD	Dynamic PS 1 Mode	(0-3)
Display mode for the DPS1 text.		
0 - Scrolling by 8 characters		
1 - Scrolling by 1 character		
2 - Word alignment scrolling		
3 - Scrolling by 1 character, text separated by spaces at begin and end		
Note: In mode 3 the maximum text length is limited to 240 characters.		
DPS1MOD=3		

DPS2MOD	Dynamic PS 2 Mode	(0-3)
Display mode for the DPS2 text.		
0 - Scrolling by 8 characters		
1 - Scrolling by 1 character		
2 - Word alignment scrolling		
3 - Scrolling by 1 character, text separated by spaces at begin and end		
<i>Note: In mode 3 the maximum text length is limited to 240 characters.</i>		
DPS2MOD=3		
DPS1REP	Dynamic PS 1 Number of Repeating	(0-127)[CLR]
Specifies number of repeating for the DPS1 text message. Optionally the DPS1 text is then cleared.		
Without the optional CLR parameter specified the command has effect only if DPS2 is enabled.		
Number of repeating = number of transmissions - 1.		
DPS1REP=1		
DPS1REP=2, CLR		
DPS2REP	Dynamic PS 2 Number of Repeating	(0-255)
Specifies number of repeating for the DPS2 text message. Has effect only if DPS1 is enabled or if DPS2MSG value is AUTO.		
Number of repeating = number of transmissions - 1.		
DPS2REP=0		
DTTMOUT	Default Text Timeout	(0-254)
Specifies a timeout in minutes for Radiotext 1. If no RT1 has been received during the period, the RT1 text is replaced by default text. If RT+ service is active, the RT+ running bit is cleared.		
Default text means the RT1 text that is stored in EEPROM memory using *RT1.		
1-254 - Timeout in minutes.		
0 - Function disabled.		
DTTMOUT=10		
EQTEXT1	Equal Text 1	(0, 1)
If set to 1, any update of Radiotext 1 via RS232 updates also Dynamic PS1 and vice versa. Applies also to UECF control.		
EQTEXT1=1		
RT1=Hello World		
DPS1		
LABPER	Label Period	(0-255)
Label Period used in DPS Mode 0 and 2. Increasing the value by 1 increases the period by approx. 0.54 seconds (exact value depends on Group Sequence).		
LABPER=4 Each label is displayed for about 2 seconds.		
MS	Music/Speech	(0, 1)
Music/Speech switch.		
MS=0 Speech program		
MS=1 Music program		
PI	Program Identification	H (1000-FFFF)
Identification code of the radio station. Always contains four hexadecimal digits.		
PI=20FE OK		
PI=0F55 Not allowed (0 as first digit)		
PS	Program Service name	
Static name of radio station that is displayed on receiver. Max. 8 characters long.		
The PS= command requires additional processing time of up to 400 ms for internal synchronization with RDS group order.		
PS=KISS FM		

PTY	Program Type number	(0-31)
------------	----------------------------	---------------

An identification number to be transmitted with each program item, intended to specify the current Program Type within 31 possibilities.

Program type codes (Europe):

0 - (none)	16 - Weather
1 - News	17 - Finance
2 - Affairs	18 - Children
3 - Info	19 - Social Affairs
4 - Sport	20 - Religion
5 - Education	21 - Phone In
6 - Drama	22 - Travel
7 - Cultures	23 - Leisure
8 - Science	24 - Jazz Music
9 - Varied Speech	25 - Country Music
10 - Pop Music	26 - National Music
11 - Rock Music	27 - Oldies Music
12 - Easy Music	28 - Folk Music
13 - Light Classics Music	29 - Documentary
14 - Serious Classics	30 - Alarm Test
15 - Other Music	31 - Alarm

Program type codes (US RBDS):

0 - (none)	16 - Rhythm and Blues
1 - News	17 - Soft Rhythm and Blues
2 - Information	18 - Foreign Language
3 - Sports	19 - Religious Music
4 - Talk	20 - Religious Talk
5 - Rock	21 - Personality
6 - Classic Rock	22 - Public
7 - Adult Hits	23 - Leisure
8 - Soft Rock	24 - College
9 - Top 40	25 - (unassigned)
10 - Country	26 - (unassigned)
11 - Oldies	27 - (unassigned)
12 - Soft	28 - (unassigned)
13 - Nostalgia	29 - Weather
14 - Jazz	30 - Emergency Test
15 - Classical	31 - Emergency

PTY=10 Sets the Pop Music Program Type (EU)

PTYN	Program Type Name
-------------	--------------------------

Allows further description of the current Program Type, for example, when using the PTY code 4: SPORT, a PTYN of "Football" may be indicated to give more detail about that program.

PTYN=Football

PTYNEN	PTYN Enable	(0, 1)
---------------	--------------------	---------------

Enables (1) or disables (0) the PTYN service.

PTYNEN=1 Enables the PTYN service

RT1	Radiotext 1
------------	--------------------

Up to 64 characters long text message to be displayed on receiver in Radiotext format. Primarily used for song titles streaming etc. Car radios usually don't support this service, Dynamic PS can be used instead.

RT1=Hello World

RT1EN	RT1 Enable	(0, 1)
--------------	-------------------	---------------

Enables (1) or disables (0) the Radiotext 1.

RT1EN=1 Enables the RT1

RT2	Radiotext 2	
Up to 64 characters long text message to be displayed on receiver in Radiotext format. Alternatively used in conjunction with <i>Messages Commands</i> . Car radios usually don't support this service, Dynamic PS can be used instead.		
RT2=Hello World		
RT2EN	RT2 Enable	(0, 1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) the Radiotext 2.		
RT2EN=1	Enables the RT2	
RT2TYPE	Radiotext 2 Type (obsolete, use RTTYPE instead)	(A, B)
This command is obsolete and its support is no longer guaranteed.		
RTPER	Radiotext Switching Period	(0-255)
Specifies the time in minutes between two switching of the Radiotext. The switching can occur between RT1 and RT2 or between <i>messages</i> specified for RT2 (command RT2MSG=AUTO).		
RTPER=10	Sets the period to 10 min.	
RTPER=0	Sets the period to 0.5 min.	
RTTYPE	Radiotext Type	(0-2)
Specifies Radiotext type for RT1 and RT2		
0 - A/A. Any Radiotext is always the same type.		
1 - A/B. RT1 is always type A, RT2 is always type B.		
2 - Toggle automatically. Any change/update of the Radiotext causes the A/B flag to toggle. Default option. Required for proper RT+ function.		
If the receiver detects a change in the A/B flag, then the whole Radiotext display is usually cleared and the newly received Radiotext message segments are written into the display. If the receiver detects no change in the A/B flag, then the received text segments or characters are written into the existing displayed message. Some receivers have two memory spaces for the Radiotext, one for type A and one for type B. Then they display both messages consecutively in the loop.		
RTTYPE=2		
RSTDPS	Restart Dynamic PS	(0, 1)
1 - When the Dynamic PS text is changed and no Dynamic PS is running, it will start immediately.		
0 - The SPSPER command drives the Dynamic PS start regardless of the fact that the Dynamic PS text was changed.		
<i>Changing a Dynamic PS text (1 or 2) that is actually running will always cause its restart. This rule does not apply to the DPS1ENQ command.</i>		
RSTDPS=1		
SCRLSPD	Scrolling PS Speed	(0, 1)
Sets high (1) or low (0) speed of scrolling PS transmission. Although setting high speed gives the result looking better, remember that on some receivers or under bad reception conditions the text may be unreadable. The reason is absolutely outside the RDS encoder and comes out from the fact that scrolling PS has never been included in RDS standard. Due to this the high speed is not recommended.		
SCRLSPD=1		
SPSPER	Static PS Period	(0-255)
Specifies the time between two repeats of the Dynamic PS text. Static PS (PS/TPS) is displayed during this time. Increasing the value by 1 increases the period by approx. 2.7 seconds (exact value depends on Group Sequence).		
If value 255 is set, the Dynamic PS will be displayed only once if changed. RSTDPS parameter must be set to 1 in this case.		
<i>If both DPS1 and DPS2 are enabled, the SPSPER cannot be zero (0).</i>		
SPSPER=4	Sets the period duration to about 11 seconds.	

INIT	Initialization
------	----------------

Sets most parameters and services in actually selected Program to their default values. Does not clear *Messages* and *Scheduling* items.

Apply for example if new blank EEPROM is placed on the board or if the RDS encoder was previously used for another station.

INIT	Initialize the program set that is actually selected.
*CC= PROGRAM=2 INIT *ALL PROGRAM=1 INIT *ALL TIME=HH:MM DATE=DD.MM.YY	Complete initialization procedure. Replace the HH:MM with actual time and the DD.MM.YY with actual date. <i>Note: This initialization sequence must always be applied if new blank EEPROM is placed on the board in production process. Alternatively use the Windows control software: Options - Special - Initialize.</i>

ALL	Store All
-----	-----------

Stores all settings into the non-volatile EEPROM memory.

*ALL

HELP	Help
------	------

Shows all commands available.

HELP

12.3 EON Commands

EONxAF	EON x Frequencies	(87.6-107.9)
List of Other Network frequencies that can be received in the area covered by linking station. Each item is in MHz representation in range of 87.6-107.9 MHz. Up to 25 items allowed.		
EON1AF=98.0, 99.3 Sets 98.0 and 99.3 MHz frequencies for Other Network 1		
EONxAFCH	EON x Frequency channels	H (01-CC)
List of Other Network frequency channels that can be received in the area covered by linking station. Each item is in hexadecimal representation in range of 01-CC (87.6-107.9 MHz). Up to 25 items allowed.		
EON1AFCH=01, 3B Sets 87.6 and 93.4 MHz frequencies for Other Network 1		
EONxEN	EON x Enable	(0, 1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) the link to the Other Network.		
EON1EN=1		
EONxPI	EON x Program Identification	H (0000-FFFF)
Identification code of the Other Network. Always contains four hexadecimal digits.		
EON1PI=24F1		
EONxPIN	EON x Program Item Number	
The code in DD,HH,MM format should enable receivers and recorders designed to make use of this feature to respond to the particular program item(s) that the user has preselected.		
EON1PIN=12, 16, 40		
EONxPS	EON x Program Service name	
Program Service name of the Other Network.		
EON1PIN=12, 16, 40		
EONxPTY	EON x Program Type number	(0-31)
Program type number of the Other Network.		
EON1PTY=3		
EONxTA	EON x Traffic Announcement	(0, 1)
If set to 1, switches the receiver to corresponding Other Network for duration of the traffic announcement.		
Can't be set to 1 if:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ corresponding Other Network has TP=0 ▪ corresponding Other Network is not enabled 		
The EON1TA flag can be also controlled by external TA/EON1TA switch.		
Note: Setting any EON TA to is also signaled to the receiver by a series of group type 14B.		
EON1TA=1		
EONxTP	EON x Traffic Program	(0, 1)
Traffic Program flag of the Other Network.		
EON1TP=1		
*EON	Store all EON data into EEPROM	
Stores all EON data into EEPROM. TA flags are not stored.		
*EON		

x is in range 1-4

12.4 Messages Commands

These commands are provided for working with the bank of fixed text messages that is useful especially for offline operation of the RDS encoder or in conjunction with the scheduling feature. Using these commands you may enter the text messages and assign them to radiotext or dynamic PS.

MSGxx	Text Message	
Specifies the message text. Since there is a place for 99 messages in the memory, the number xx must be in range 01-99.		
*MSG01=Hello World		
MSGxxD	Message Destination	(0-3)
Specifies the destination of the message used for automatic message switching. The number xx must be in range 01-99.		
0 - Message not used for automatic switching		
1 - DPS2		
2 - RT2		
3 - DPS2 and RT2		
*MSG01D=1		
MSGLIST	List of Messages	
Shows all messages present in the memory and its destination.		
MSGLIST		
DPS2MSG	Dynamic PS 2 Message Number	(0-99, AUTO)
0 - Default DPS2 text specified by DPS2 command or last DPS2MSG command is selected.		
1-99 - The message of the number is selected for the DPS2.		
AUTO - Messages are selected automatically in ascending order. Only messages chosen by the MSGxxD command are selected.		
DPS2MSG=AUTO		
RT2MSG	Radiotext 2 Message Number	(0-99, AUTO)
0 - Default RT2 text specified by RT2 command or last RT2MSG command is selected.		
1-99 - The message of the number is selected for the RT2.		
AUTO - Messages are selected automatically in ascending order. Only messages chosen by the MSGxxD command are selected.		
RT2MSG=1		

xx is in decimal range 01-99

12.5 Scheduling Commands

SLIST	List of Scheduling Items	
Shows all scheduling items. Items with no day specified are not showed.		
Each item is represented by the following order: Item No., Days, Times, Command, PTY.		
SLIST		
SEN	Scheduling Enable	(0, 1)
Enables (1)/disables (0) the scheduling feature.		
SEN=1 Enables the scheduling feature.		
SxxC	Scheduling Item Command	
Specifies the command to execute.		
Max. command length is 35 characters. Only commands from the second column of the Command Summary are allowed.		
*S01C=RDSGEN=0		
*S03C=RT2MSG=12		
*S04C= Clears (disables) the command for the item 04.		
SxxD	Scheduling Item Days	(1-7)
Specifies the days for which the item is valid.		
Monday = 1.		
*S03D=12367		
SxxP	Scheduling Item PTY	(0-31)
Allows including optional Program Type information so that the Command may be used for another RDS service change.		
*S03P=15 Sets the PTY to 15 (Other M)		
*S04P= Clears (disables) the PTY option for the item 04.		
SxxT	Scheduling Item Times	
Specifies the times in 24-hours HH:MM format at which the item command is executed.		
Wildcard XX can be used instead of hour number meaning that the item will be executed each hour in specified minute.		
If more items are scheduled for the same time, all these items are executed in ascending order.		
Up to 12 times allowed for each item.		
*S03T=XX:30,12:00		

xx is in decimal range 01-48

12.6 System Commands

COMSPD	COM Port Speed	(0-4)
Specifies the COM port speed. If changed, any valid command must be sent to the RDS encoder on the new speed otherwise the speed will be set back to its previous value during following minute. This prevents setting an incorrect speed not supported by the communication channel that can result in connection lost.		
0 - 1200 bps		
1 - 2400 bps (default)		
2 - 4800 bps		
3 - 9600 bps		
4 - 19200 bps		
This command has the same effect as <i>SPEED</i> but the format of input is different.		
COMSPD=1		
CT	Clock Time and Date	(0, 1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) time and date transmission in CT format.		
CT=1		
DATE	Date	
Specifies the actual date in DD.MM.YY format.		
The time value stored into EEPROM memory is used on next power up if no battery backup circuit is connected to the IIC bus.		
DATE=30.11.05	30 th of November 2005	
DATE	Not implemented, use MJD instead.	
ECHO	Terminal Echo	(0, 1)
Determines if the RDS encoder sends an echo (1) of each character or not (0), that it receives via COM port.		
ECHO=1		
EXTSYNC	External Pilot Synchronization	(0, 1)
0 - Forced internal clock source (for mono transmission)		
1 - Automatic external synchronization if pilot tone is present		
EXTSYNC=1		
LEVEL	RDS Signal Level	(0-255)
Sets the RDS signal level, directly affects the injection of the RDS signal into the FM transmitter.		
0 = minimum level, 255=maximum level.		
<i>Note: This command will apply only if appropriate hardware is integrated on the RDS encoder board. In other cases use the on-board trimmer for adjust the RDS signal level.</i>		
LEVEL=120		
LTO	Local Time Offset	±(0-24)
Specifies the offset between the local time and the universal time (UTC). Expressed in multiples of half-hours.		
LTO=+2		
PHASE	RDS Signal Phase	(0-18)
Fixes the relative phase shift between the pilot tone and the RDS signal.		
Changing the value by one results in 9.5 degrees phase shift change.		
The value serves only as a scale, it may not provide real phase shift value.		
PHASE=8		

MJD	Modified Julian Day	H (000000-FFFFFF)
Day, Month and Year coded as Modified Julian Day.		
To find D, M and Y from MJD:		
$Y' = \text{int} [(MJD - 15\,078,2) / 365,25]$		
$M' = \text{int} \{ [MJD - 14\,956,1 - \text{int} (Y' \times 365,25)] / 30,6001 \}$		
$D = MJD - 14\,956 - \text{int} (Y' \times 365,25) - \text{int} (M' \times 30,6001)$		
If $M' = 14$ or $M' = 15$, then $K = 1$; else $K = 0$		
$Y = Y' + K$		
$M = M' - 1 - K \times 12$		
To find MJD from D, M and Y:		
If $M = 1$ or $M = 2$, then $L = 1$; else $L = 0$		
$MJD = 14\,956 + D + \text{int} [(Y - L) \times 365,25] + \text{int} [(M + 1 + L \times 12) \times 30,6001]$		
Y', M', K, L - intermediate variables.		
MJD=00D7CD	18 th of February 2010	
PILOT	Pilot Tone Present	
Indicates if pilot tone is present (1) or not (0).		
PILOT		
RDSGEN	RDS Generator	(0, 1)
Disables (0) or enables (1) the RDS subcarrier generator. Does not affect any other functions.		
RDSGEN=0		
RESET	Reset	
Provokes a hardware reset of the RDS encoder and is equivalent to an "off-on" cycle of the RDS encoder.		
RESET		
SPEED	COM Port Speed	(1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200)
Specifies the COM port speed. If changed, any valid command must be sent to the RDS encoder on the new speed otherwise the speed will be set back to its previous value during following minute. This prevents setting an incorrect speed not supported by the communication channel that can result in connection lost.		
This command has the same effect as COMSPD but the format of input is different.		
SPEED=2400		
STATUS	RDS Encoder Status	
Shows the most important operating values of the RDS encoder. You may also type ??.		
STATUS		
??		
TIME	Time	(00:00-23:59, 00:00:00-23:59:59)
Specifies the actual time in HH:MM format (sets the second counter to 00) or in HH:MM:SS format. The time value specified is a local time valid in the area of coverage.		
The time value stored into EEPROM memory is used on next power up if no battery backup circuit is connected to the IIC bus.		
TIME=16:40		
TIME=09:24:10		
VER	Firmware Version	
Returns the firmware version that is actually present in the RDS encoder.		
VER		

12.7 Advanced Commands

ADR	Encoder Address List	(0-255[,0-255])
<p>Assigns one or two encoder addresses. Allows establishing a network of more RDS encoders connected to the same communication channel, and controlling them independently. Up to 255 (ASCII control) or 63 (UECP control) unique addresses exists. For large networks the number of unique addresses can be expanded using the site address (command SITE).</p> <p><i>Note to ASCII control (does not apply to UECP): An encoder with first address in range 0-63 or 255 (default) is automatically active after reset for unlimited time, i.e. after power-up the addressing feature is suspended for that encoder. Encoder with address in range 64 to 254 is not active after reset and can be controlled only if it's explicitly selected by the SEL command.</i></p> <p>See chapter 13.6 and 14 for more details.</p>		
*ADR=0	Sets the encoder address to 0 (effectively disables the addressing feature).	
*ADR=3	Sets the encoder address to 3 (effectively enables addressing for UECP).	
*ADR=36, 61	Sets the encoder addresses to 33 and 61.	
ADR	Returns (shows) the encoder address(es).	

CC	Conditional Command
<p>Executes specified command when specified condition occurs. Optional ELSE command supported.</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>*CC=[aa]bcc:ddddddd</pre> <pre>*CC=ELSE:eeeeeee</pre> <p>where is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aa - memory address pointer (00-FF) b - condition operator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < - lower than > - greater than = - equal ! - not equal B - bit cc of [aa] is set (numbered from LSB to MSB) cc - value to compare (00-FF) or bit number (00-07) ddddddd - the command executed if the condition is fulfilled eeeeeee - the command executed if the condition is not fulfilled (optional) 	

Max. command length is 31 characters. Once the command is executed, next execution is stopped until the condition fulfilment changes. In other words, the command is executed only at the condition fulfilment change. Both numbers aa and cc are in hexadecimal representation. Only one CC item is allowed. Only commands from the second column of the Command Summary are allowed.

List of some applicable memory addresses:

- 13: PTY number (0-31)
- 15: number of DPS2 characters
- 28: Message counter (RT2)
- 29: Message counter (DPS2)
- 34: number of DPS1 characters
- 68: timer 0-8A, reset every minute
- 6A: one of the status bytes (bit 02 - DPS2 is running; bit 03 - DPS1 is running, bit 06 - external program switch)
- 71: Dynamic PS counter (points to the character that is actually transmitted on the first PS position)
- 76: static PS counter (0-SPSPER)
- 78: DPS number of repeats counter
- 8B: Group Sequence counter
- BE: COM port timeout counter in minutes
- C3: selection (SEL) counter
- C6: Scheduling item number waiting (0, 1-48)
- CC: timer 0-FF, increased on each end of PS transmission (approx. once per 0.5 sec. by default)
- E4: local hour (0-23)
- E5: local minute (0-59)
- E9: COM port speed (0-4)

To check visually what value is on each address, type MEM xx where xx is the address desired.

Important note: The CC is a very "strong" command. Due to a theoretical possibility of bad setting that may cause the unit stop responding (please don't ask for an example) the Conditional Command is not active after power-up for up to 30 seconds. This gives the user a time to type *CC= to disable the Conditional Command before it becomes active.

Note: the Conditional Command execution is temporarily stopped when typing any command via the RS232.

*CC=[BE]<08:GRPSEQ=0220XY	Switches off the user defined groups transmission when there are no data on COM port for last 8 minutes. Useful to avoid transmitting of out-of-date information if the data link crashes for any reason.
*CC=ELSE:GRPSEQ=022	
*CC=[CC]B03:PS=RADIO	Periodically switches the PS between 'RADIO' and 'PRO 88'.
*CC=ELSE:PS=PRO 88	
*CC=[6A]B06:DPS2MSG=01	If PROGRAM is set to 1 or 2, the external program switch will select a text Message for the Dynamic PS 2. (If PROGRAM is set to 0, the status bit is always 0.)
*CC=ELSE:DPS2MSG=02	
PTYN=Football	Sets PTYN name to 'Football'. When PTY code 'Sport' is on-air, additional PTYN name is included.
*CC=[13]=04:PTYNEN=1	
*CC=ELSE:PTYNEN=0	
*CC=[4E]B06:RT2EN=1	Enables RT2 for the duration of traffic announcement (TA)
*CC=ELSE:RT2EN=0	
*CC=[E9]!01:COMSPD=1	Does not allow to set COM port speed other than 2400 bps.
*CC=[E4]>0B:DPS2=Good afternoon	Different DPS2 text for hours in range 0-11 and 12-23. Scheduling feature can be used as well.
*CC=ELSE:DPS2=Good morning	
*CC=[C3]>05:SEL=254	If address of the unit is different from 254: Decreases the selection timeout from default 20 minutes to 5 minutes. If address of the unit is equal to 254: Disables the selection timeout.
*CC=[71]<20:DPS1MOD=1	Shows first part of DPS1 in mode 1, then switches to mode 2 for the rest of the text.
*CC=ELSE:DPS1MOD=2	
CC	Shows actual CC settings.
*CC=ELSE:	Disables the ELSE command.
*CC=	Completely disables the Conditional Command feature.

DSNx	Program 1/2 Data Set Number	(1-255)
------	-----------------------------	---------

Specifies optional DSN (Data Set Number) for program set 1 or 2. Allows switching between two program sets using appropriate UECF command.

If only one program has to be on-air all the time, fill 255 as a DSN for both programs. This effectively disables the switching via UECF.

Note: This command has effect for UECF control only. Selectable DSN for each program set allows easier integration of the RDS encoder into existing networks.

*DSN1=12	Assigns DSN 12 to the program set 1
*DSN2=14	and DSN 14 to the program set 2.

ECC	Extended Country Code	H (00-FF)
-----	-----------------------	-----------

Uniquely determines the country in conjunction with the first digit of PI.

ECC=00	Unknown/not used/not applicable.
ECC=E2	

ECCEN	ECC and LIC Enable	(0, 1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) the ECC and LIC features.		
ECCEN=1		

G	Group	H (000000000000-FFFFFFFFFFFF)
Orders the RDS encoder to send directly RDS groups whose contents are free. The Group content is in BBBBCCCCDDDD format where BBBB, CCCC and DDDD represent the contents of the block 2, block 3 and block 4 in hexadecimal expression. The RDS encoder calculates the CRC automatically.		
The block 1 has not been specified as it is always the PI code programmed with the PI command.		
For more details about the group coding see section 15.2.		
Using this command, the RDS transmission can then be partially or fully controlled by an external application.		
For full RDS stream control, 9600 bps or higher com. speed should be used. Next Group can follow after previous command success characters (+).		
G=380215D1A531 Group 3B containing 02 15D1 A531		

GRPSEQ	Group Sequence
Defines the RDS group sequence. Allows the user to control the group order and adjust repetition rate of individual RDS services. Max. 24 items are allowed. The services and groups are represented by following symbols:	
0 - Four groups 0A (MS, TA, DI, AF, one complete PS)	
1 - Group 1A (ECC, LIC, PIN)	
2 - Group 2A (RT)	
A - Group 10A (PTYN)	
E - Group 14A and 14B (EON)	
X - Group from UDG1	
Y - Group from UDG2	
R - Group 3A/11A (RT+)	
Services, which are not placed in the sequence, are disabled regardless of their individual settings.	
Services, which are placed in the sequence and are disabled by their individual settings, are ignored (skipped).	
Inserting a nonsense string will result in the same effect as inserting a single 0.	
Inserting an unknown symbol will cause ignoring the rest of the string.	
It's a good practice to assure that at least one 0 is present in each consecutive 6 symbols. It is recommended not to place more than 4 same symbols consecutively.	
Take into consideration that RDS does not know anything like empty groups or delays between groups. There must be still some groups sent to the output.	
The GRPSEQ command does not affect: group 4A (CT), user groups inserted using the G command or UECP.	
GRPSEQ=02222	Four groups 0A followed by four groups 2A (very high Radiotext transmission rate), other services are disabled.
GRPSEQ=	Sets the groups sequence to default (022E1022EA022XYR).
GRPSEQ=022E10XXXX	High transmission rate of UDG2. PTYN and RT+ is disabled.
GRPSEQ=X	The RDS content is fully controlled via UDG1 (and possibly G command).

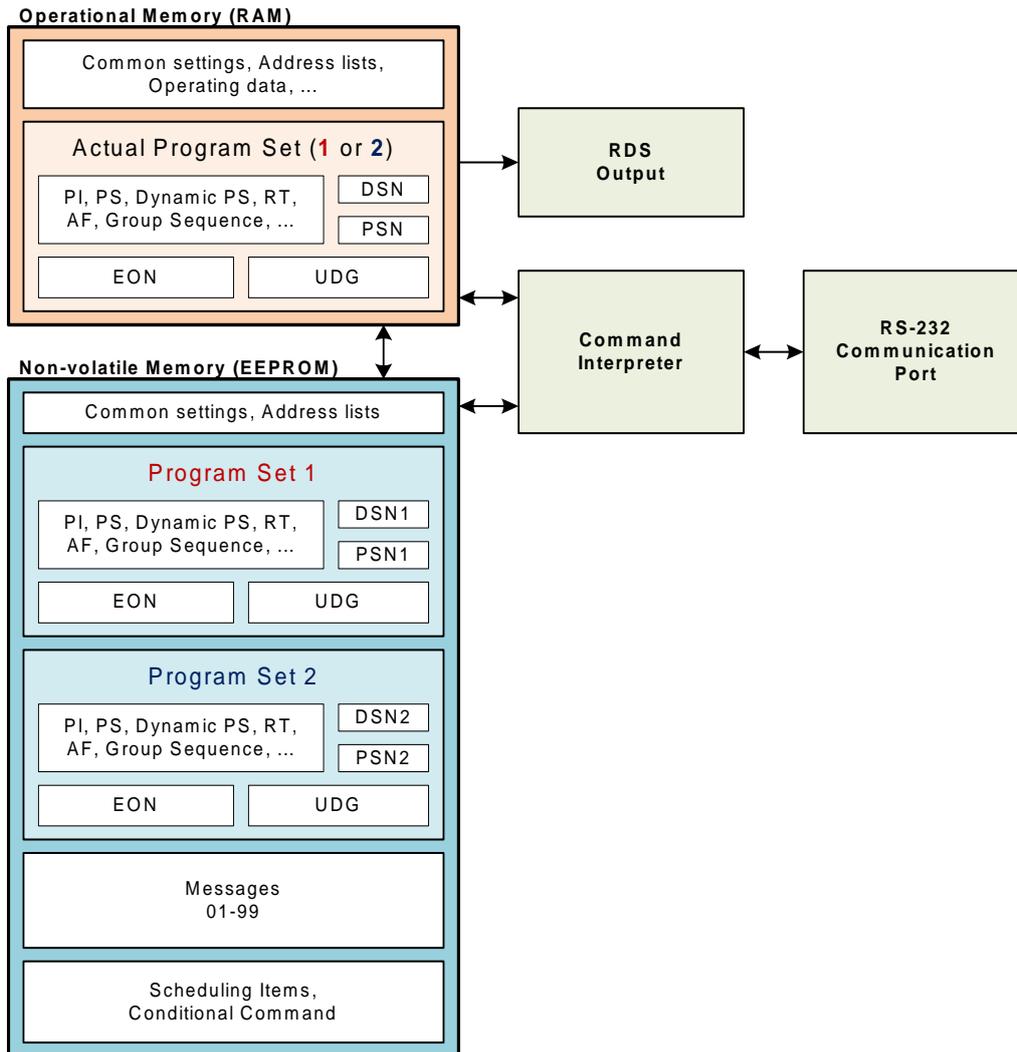
LIC	Language Identification Code	H (00-FF)
Enables a broadcaster to indicate the spoken language he is currently transmitting.		
LIC=00	Unknown/not applicable	
LIC=09	English	

NOHDR	No Header Communication	(1)
If activated, any text incoming through the serial interface and followed by <Enter> will be automatically parsed and will appear as Radiotext 1, Dynamic PS 1 or both. Control of other RDS services is not allowed until deactivating the no header option.		
To deactivate the no header communication, press the keyboard <Escape> key three times and then press <Enter>. This sequence is equivalent to *NOHDR=0, which - of course - cannot be directly inserted.		
See chapter 10 for more details.		
*NOHDR=1		

PIN	Program Item Number	
The code in DD,HH,MM format should enable receivers and recorders designed to make use of this feature to respond to the particular program item(s) that the user has preselected. Use is made of the scheduled program time, to which is added the day of the month in order to avoid ambiguity.		
PIN=12,16,40		
PINEN	PIN Enable	(0,1)
Enables (1) or disables (0) the PIN service.		
PINEN=1		
PROGRAM	Program Set Selection	(0-2)
Selects the program set - copies the program data from EEPROM memory to operational memory. RDS services in selected program set are transmitted by the RDS encoder and can be modified and stored back into EEPROM memory.		
1 - Program set 1 is selected (default)		
2 - Program set 2 is selected		
0 - External switch selects the program		
<i>Note: If PROGRAM is set to zero (0), most of store operations are not allowed to protect the data (since the destination in EEPROM is undefined in general).</i>		
PROGRAM=1		
PSNx	Program 1/2 Service Number	(1-255)
Specifies optional PSN (Program Service Number) for program set 1 or 2.		
<i>Note: This command has effect for UECP control only. Selectable PSN for each program set allows easier integration of the RDS encoder into existing networks.</i>		
* PSN1=5 Assigns PSN 5 to the program set 1		
* PSN2=7 and PSN 7 to the program set 2.		
PSW	PS Window	
Returns actual Program Service name that is being sent by the RDS encoder. The value returned is an output of internal real-time RDS decoder so it's affected also by Dynamic PS and user defined groups.		
PSW		
RTP	Radiotext Plus Tagging Data	(00-31; 00-31; 00-31; 00-31; 00-31; 00-15)
Six 2-digit decimal numbers of RT+ tagging data in this order: Tag 1 type, tag 1 start, tag 1 length, tag 2 type, tag 2 start, tag 2 length. Start marker 00 means the first character in the Radiotext. Length marker gives the number of characters following the first character at the start position. The tagging data must be associated with actual Radiotext 1. The tagging data are transmitted as groups 3A (RT+ ODA AID) and 11A (RT+ Tagging Data). On each enter of the tagging data internal Toggle bit automatically changes its state from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0. First entering of the tagging data automatically enables the internal RT+ feature until power off or reset. The RT+ is active only if symbol 'R' is present in the Group sequence. If both tag 1 type and tag 2 type are set to 00, internal RT+ running bit is temporarily hold low until at least one valid tag type is entered.		
RT1=Now playing: Novaspace - Time After Time		
RTP=04,13,08,01,25,14		
RTPRUN	Radiotext Plus Running Bit	(0,1,2)
0 - Bit set low (RT1 no longer contains RT+ data), automatically set to 1 on next RTP= entry.		
1 - Bit set high (actual RT1 contains RT+ data)		
2 - Disable internal RT+ feature		
This command is not required for common use since the running bit is set automatically.		
RTPRUN=1		
SHORTRT	Short Radiotext	(0,1)
If enabled (1), all new inserted Radiotexts shorter than 60 characters will be followed by Carriage Return and the remaining spaces will be cut. Default value is 0.		
SHORTRT=1		

SEL	Select Encoder	(0-255[,0-1023]), ALL
<p>Selects encoder(s) with specified encoder address and optional site address. Only selected (active) encoders can accept ASCII commands. Other encoders listening on the same channel are unselected immediately. <i>Note: Encoder addresses 0-63 and 255 are special case. Encoder with first address in range 0-63 or 255 (default) is automatically active after reset for unlimited time, i.e. the addressing feature is effectively suspended for that encoder and thus no selection is required.</i> For encoder address range 64 to 254 the unit is selected for 20 minutes (selection timeout) or until another encoder is selected. If the optional site address is not specified, it is expected to be 0. Address 0 is a "global" address, i.e. selecting an address 0 works as a 'wild card' and it selects encoders with any address. See chapter 13.6 for more details. <i>Note: This command has no effect on UECP reception which uses common address list but individual method of selection included in each UECP frame.</i></p>		
SEL=0, 0	Selects all encoders that are listening on the communication channel (or also an encoder with unknown address).	
SEL=0		
SEL=ALL	<i>Notes: These three entries are equivalent, all use a 'wild card'. Due to safety reasons user is not allowed to change encoder address or site address if the encoder has been selected using the wild card.</i>	
SEL=3	Selects encoders with address 3 on all sites	
SEL=3, 0	Selects encoders with address 3 on all sites (the same as above)	
SEL=3, 25	Selects encoder with address 3 on site 25	
SEL=0, 25	Selects all encoders on site 25	
SEL=ALL	Using a wild card for encoder selection...	
*ADR=4	Forbidden! You cannot change the encoder address if a wild card has been used.	
SEL=3, 25	Using exact address values...	
*ADR=4	OK, encoder address changed from 3 to 4.	
SITE	Site Address List	(0-1023[,0-1023])
<p>Assigns one or two site addresses to the RDS encoder. Useful for large networks. <i>Note: A site address of 0 means that the encoder will accept the ASCII communication only if site address is 0 (or not specified) in the selection (command SEL).</i> See chapter 13.6 and 14 for more details.</p>		
*SITE=25		
*SITE=8, 1022		
UDG1	User Defined Groups 1	
<p>Specifies up to 8 groups in BBBBCCCCDDDD format, which are repeatedly transmitted in sequence by the RDS encoder. BBBB, CCCC and DDDD represent the contents of the block 2, block 3 and block 4 in hexadecimal expression. For more details about the group coding see section 15.2. When entering new group(s), previous groups are removed from the UDG1 buffer.</p>		
UDG1=80001A961C97	Sets TMC group 8A containing 00 1A96 1C97	
UDG1=	Clears the UDG1 groups	
UDG2	User Defined Groups 2	
<p>Specifies up to 8 groups in BBBBCCCCDDDD format, which are repeatedly transmitted in sequence by the RDS encoder. BBBB, CCCC and DDDD represent the contents of the block 2, block 3 and block 4 in hexadecimal expression. For more details about the group coding see section 15.2. When entering new group(s), previous groups are removed from the UDG2 buffer.</p>		
UDG2=380215D1A531, 38058DB3B61E	Sets two UDG2 groups	
UDG2=	Clears the UDG2 groups	
UECP	UECP Enable	(0, 1)
<p>Enables (1) or disables (0) the UECP support. ASCII commands are accepted regardless of this value. Disabled by default.</p>		
UECP=1		

12.8 Memory Organization



12.9 Dynamic PS 1 and Dynamic PS 2 Summary

	Dynamic PS 1	Dynamic PS 2
Real time showing capability	yes, in mode 0 and 2	yes, in mode 0 and 2
Display modes available	4	4
Text queue available	yes	no
Max. text length	255	255
Max. queued text length	127	N/A
Removing redundant spaces from the text end	yes, in mode 2 and 3	no
Allows transmission of Messages	no	yes
Typically used for	Commercials, news and "on-air" texts	Fixed texts from the <i>Messages</i> bank

13 Further Features

13.1 Bypass Relay

The RDS encoder board includes a bypass relay providing an alternative way for the MPX signal on power supply failure (applies to loopthrough connection mode only).

13.2 LED Indication

Two LED diodes are used to indicate operating status of the RDS encoder:

	LED 1	LED 2	Status
Start-up	off	on	Initialization
	on	off	Firmware update in progress
Operation	· · · · · (1 sec.)		Normal operation, unit selected
	· · · (2 sec.)		Normal operation, unit unselected or no header communication is active
	- - - - - (1 sec.)		An error occurred, unit selected
	- - - (2 sec.)		An error occurred, unit unselected
	on		Receiving data from RS-232
		on	External pilot synchronization is active
		off	Internal clock source is selected
		- - - - -	Stereo encoder error - pilot tone present but does not meet the specification required (chapter 2). Switch the RDS encoder to internal clock source.

13.3 External Program Set Switch

External program switch input allows selecting one of two program sets by an external device. This device can be a simple switch or a device with digital output. The `PROGRAM` parameter must be set to 0 to enable this feature. The program input is level controlled, the switch shut-off or logical 1 selects the Program set 1, the switch closure or logical 0 selects the Program set 2.

Alternatively the switch input can be used for selecting a text message or for control of other RDS service or setting. For more details see chapter 12.7 - Conditional Command.

13.4 External TA/EON1TA Switch

External TA/EON1TA switch input allows you to control the Traffic Announcement parameter by an external device. This device can be a simple switch or a device with digital output. The TA input is level or edge activated, as specified by the `TATMOUT` command.

- If level controlled, the switch closure or logic 0 activates the TA (sets to 1). The switch shut-off or logic 1 deactivates the TA (sets to 0).
- If edge activated, a falling edge (logic 1 to logic 0 transition) activates the TA. Then the TA is deactivated after the duration specified by the `TATMOUT` command. Optionally a rising edge may deactivate the TA if occurs first.

The `TATMOUT` command doesn't affect the EON1TA switching. If EON1TA is controlled using the external switch, the control is always based on the level.

The switch function table:

TP (local)	EON1 Enabled	Switch function
1	don't care	TA
0	1	EON1TA
0	0	Switch disabled

13.5 Showing Real Time in Dynamic PS

It's possible to show real time in Dynamic PS in mode 0 and 2. To show the time, the text must contain %HH-MM%% string and this string must exactly fill the 8-character window. Then on each string occurrence place the real time will be displayed. The separator between hours and minutes is user selectable.

13.6 Addressing

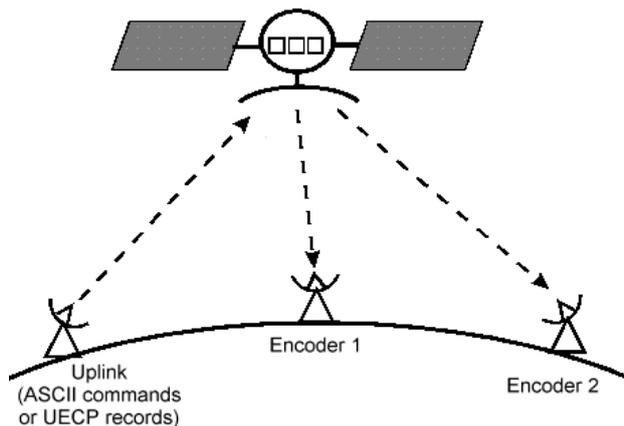
13.6.1 Why use addressing?

If only one RDS encoder unit is connected to the RS-232, USB or Ethernet port, there is no need to use the addressing feature and you may simply ignore it.

If more encoders are connected to one communication channel and the user needs to control the encoders independently, then the addressing feature is very useful. You can communicate only with selected encoder(s). A good example of this application is a remote control via satellite when one satellite uplink is used to distribute RDS control commands to many transmitter sites and each transmitter may then carry different RDS data.

13.6.2 Establishing a simple network of RDS encoders

Let's assume the simplest network possible with only two encoders. For addressing in that network we can use the encoder address only and leave the site address set to 0.



1. Set the encoder's addresses before final installation:
 - Encoder 1: *ADR=1 and *SITE=0
 - Encoder 2: *ADR=2 and *SITE=0
2. Install the encoders on the remote site.
3. The uplink communication may look like this (setting common PI but different PS):

ASCII control:

```
SEL=0
PI=26F8
SEL=1
PS=ENCODER1
SEL=2
PS=ENCODER2
```

UECP control:

```
FE 00 00 00 05 01 00 00 26 F8 CC 8A FF
FE 00 01 00 0B 02 00 00 45 4E 43 4F 44 45 52 31 E9 2D FF
FE 00 02 00 0B 02 00 00 45 4E 43 4F 44 45 52 32 54 ED FF
```

13.7 Expansion IIC Bus

The expansion IIC bus provided on connector J3 allows connection of varied devices respecting the customer needs. For example LCD display, digital potentiometer etc.

13.8 Real-Time Backup

A battery-powered RTC circuit provides real-time backup for case of mains power supply interruption or switch off. Use TIME and DATE commands to set the time and date information or simply use the Windows control software.

13.9 Firmware Upgrade

The RDS encoder has a firmware upgrade capability. This allows easily implementing of new features in future. When a new firmware version is released, special simple Windows application provides the firmware upgrade. The firmware upgrades are provided at no costs. Please refer to the website for more information.

13.10 On-line Support

Not sure how to set-up the unit? Some RDS related feature is missing? Feel free to contact us via the email!

Important note: Before sending an email please make sure you have read entire content of this manual (incl. section 15.4), control software help file and also forum, F.A.Q. and tips on the website. Your question may be already answered in this extensive knowledge base.

14 Universal Encoder Communication Protocol (UECP)

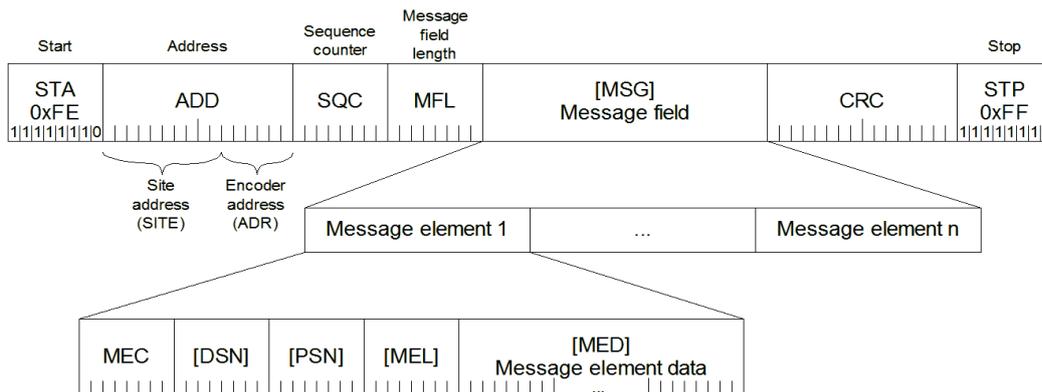
The UECP protocol (SPB 490) is an industrial standard for RDS encoder control to facilitate the inter-working of various RDS systems components regardless of the supplier. Due to the fact that it cannot handle specific functions and characteristics of a particular model, it must be considered as a complementary method of the RDS encoder control. It provides a possibility of frequent RDS services control for the UECP based systems whereas other services have been set in advance using the way described on previous pages.

The UECP implementation in the PIRA32 is only partial. Especially the overall architecture proposed by the UECP specification is largely replaced by an alternative solution which better suits to typical areas of use. UECP commands and functions that do not comply with the PIRA32 concept, are rarely used or potentially insecure, are not implemented.

14.1.1 To turn-on the UECP support

1. Configure all RDS services and settings as required.
2. Where required, configure the RDS Encoder address and Site address using the commands `*ADR=` and `*SITE=` or using the Windows control software (Options - Device Setup).
3. Find out and set the right baudrate (speed) of the port. For example `SPEED=9600` and `*SPEED`.
4. The UECP support is disabled by default. Type `UECP=1` and `*UECP` or use the Windows control software to turn-on the UECP support.

14.1.2 General UECP frame (record) format



Note: Read more information about the UECP in the document "SPB 490 Universal Encoder Communication Protocol" (published by RDS Forum).

14.1.3 UECP addressing

The address field of each UECP record comprises of two elements. These are:

- Site address, 0-1023 (most significant 10 bits)
- Encoder address, 0-63 (least significant 6 bits)

The RDS encoder incorporates two address lists; one of acceptable Site addresses (SITE) and the other of acceptable Encoder addresses (ADR). A UECP record is acceptable to a particular encoder only if the site address is contained within its site address list and the encoder address is contained within its encoder address list.

It is expected that many UECP commands will be sent to all encoders. For this reason a "global" address of 0 is defined for both the site and encoder addresses. Thus the address lists always consist of addresses defined by user and the "global" address of 0. Messages bearing the site address of 0 are deemed to be acceptable at all sites in the system. Messages bearing the encoder address of 0 are deemed to be acceptable by all encoders at sites specified by the accompanying site address.

Note: The UECP addressing works independently of the ASCII commands addressing, i.e. it's not important for the UECP record processing if the RDS encoder is selected or not (by command SEL).

14.1.4 The UECP implementation in the PIRA32, its characteristics and restrictions

List of UECP commands accepted:

MEC	Meaning	Notes
01	PI	
02	PS	
03	TA/TP	
04	DI/PTYI	
05	MS	
07	PTY	
0A	RT	1
0D	Real time clock	
1C	Data set select	
24	Free-format group	3, 4
30	TMC	3, 5
40	ODA configuration and short message command	3, 6
42	ODA free-format group	3, 7

Special fields in the UECP frame:

Field	Handling
ADD	Site address 0-1023, Encoder address 0-63, note 2.
SQC	Sequence counter – if consecutive UECP records have the same SQC value, only the first correctly received record is applied. Except exists for records with SQC of 0x00 which are always accepted.
MFL	Message field length – In order to maintain overall robustness, the MFL value must be exact, otherwise the UECP frame is considered as corrupted and it's discarded!
DSN	DSN must be 0 or 255 or equal to the DSN of actual program set. Otherwise the command is discarded.
PSN	PSN must be 0 or equal to the PSN of actual program set, otherwise the command is discarded. Note 9.
CRC	If CRC does not match, the UECP frame is considered as corrupted and it's discarded.

Notes:

- Supports RT buffering for up to two radiotexts – edits either the Radiotext 1 or Radiotext 2.
If using only one radiotext (most frequent case), at least the RT1 must be enabled (RT1EN=1). Beyond the UECP specification, the radiotext may be optionally showed as Dynamic PS 1 (see the command EQTEXT1), in that case the RT1 may be disabled.
If using two radiotext, both RT1 and RT2 must be enabled (RT1EN=1, RT2EN=1).
Control bits handling:
Bit 7 Ignored.
Bit 6 0: destination is RT1; 1: destination is RT2.
Bit 5 Ignored.
Bits 4..1 Ignored. The RDS encoder switches between two radiotexts using real-time base (see the command RTPER) rather than using a number of transmissions for each radiotext.
Bit 0 0: do not toggle A/B flag; 1: toggle A/B flag.
- The RDS encoder address list can contain up to three items for the Site address and up to three items for the Encoder address. One of these items is always fixed to 0, the remaining two items can be changed using the commands *SITE= and *ADR=.

- 3) Buffer size 4 groups (FIFO type), shared by all ODA, TMC and free-format Message elements. Number of repeats is assigned to each group in the FIFO buffer so one group occupies one position in the buffer regardless of number of repeats. See section 14.1.5.
Important: If using any of the MEC 24, 30, 40 or 42, the space for ASCII command UDG2 is automatically limited to max. 3 groups.
- 4) Buffer configuration bit 5 ignored. Buffer configuration bit 6 meaning: 0 – no repeat, 1 – repeat the group one time, then clear.
- 5) Full support except the priority and buffer configuration. The encoder automatically assures at least 3-group long gap between any TMC groups in the data transmitted.
- 6) Timeout and buffer configuration ignored. Always inserts one group through the FIFO buffer.
- 7) Priority, mode and buffer configuration ignored. Always inserts one group through the FIFO buffer.
- 8) MEC's not included in the list above are ignored, incl. all possible Message elements that may follow within the same Message field. Due to mistake in the UECP specification (unknown Message element length in general) it may be impossible to detect following Message element within the same Message field. It's strongly recommended for the UECP data providers not to insert more than one Message element inside each Message field to maintain general compatibility and to keep the UECP really 'universal'.
- 9) No PSN is assigned to EON services. EON settings are not permitted to change via UECP.

When the UECP is enabled, the RDS encoder accepts any mixture of ASCII commands and UECP records on the same communication port. The UECP communication is always unidirectional. There are no responses sent to the UECP records.

Any characters which follow the UECP start byte (0xFE) will be ignored by the ASCII command interpreter until one of the following conditions occurs:

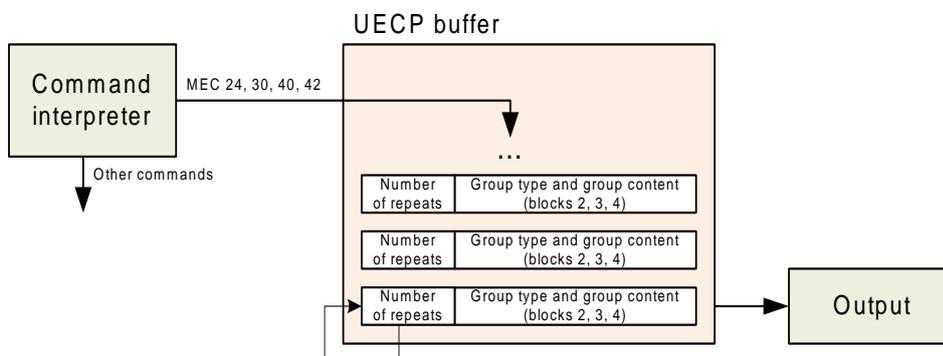
- reception of the UECP stop byte (0xFF)
- reception of up to 260 characters
- COM port timeout (2 minutes)

For this reason take care not to send the UECP start byte within an ASCII command when the UECP is enabled.

14.1.5 UECP buffer for user-defined RDS groups

In order to simplify the RDS encoder's control and fit it to current applications, the device incorporates one global UECP buffer for all groups inserted via MEC 24, 30, 40 and 42. This buffer is a FIFO type and its capacity is 4 groups. The UECP buffer is flushed into output stream as soon as possible, taking higher priority above any other group (excluding time groups 4A generated by the RDS encoder).

The UECP buffer scheme is as follows:



Note: The UECP buffer applies only to user-defined RDS groups inserted via UECP protocol. The UECP buffer has no meaning for other than those UECP MECs: 24, 30, 40 and 42.

14.2 Traffic Message Channel (TMC) Application Notes

14.2.1 Basic requirements

The TMC service can work only if there is an application that we can call 'TMC data provider'. The TMC data provider collects all related information and translates it into RDS groups 8A type. The output of the TMC data provider must be either by means of ASCII command G= or (more often) coded as UECP command with MEC 30. We will deal with the second case in following text.

Nowadays the TMC service is coded as an ODA application. Thus there must be ODA AID groups 3A transmitted in addition to the 8A groups. This can be done for example using the UECP MEC 24. The 3A groups typically carry fixed content so in some cases they can be inserted into the RDS encoder also one-time using the command UDG1= or UDG2=.

The Address and Site fields are optional. When the TMC data provider drives one RDS encoder only, these fields are usually set to zero. However there can be more RDS encoders connected with various Address and Site values. Each encoder will accept only the UECP records that match the Address and Site criteria. This configuration has been tested successfully simulating a network of more than 60 encoders (equivalent to full load of one 9600 bps channel).

14.2.2 Preparing for the TMC transmission

1. Configure all static parameters of the RDS encoder (PI, PS, CT etc.). Enable the UECP (UECP=1↓ *UECP↓).
2. Where required, store the fixed 3A groups using the commands UDG1= or UDG2= (for example: UDG1=30100646CD46, 30104080CD46↓ *UDG1↓).
In this case make sure the UDG groups are included in the Group sequence (symbols X or Y).
3. Decide for the communication baudrate. Configure the RDS encoder and TMC data provider baudrate.
4. Configure the Site and Address values.

14.2.3 Application example

This application example shows TMC data and ODA AID information inserted by UECP commands 30 and 24.

Time	Group	UECP command	Comment
...			
9:27:58	3A: 8A 0646 CD46	FE 00 00 D0 07 24 06 10 06 46 CD 46 B9 68 FF	ODA AID variant 0
9:27:58	8A: 07 C801 4689	FE 00 00 D1 08 30 06 06 07 C8 01 46 89 94 54 FF	TMC 8A, two repeats
9:27:59	8A: 07 4984 6000	FE 00 00 D2 08 30 06 06 07 49 84 60 00 F2 5C FF	TMC 8A, two repeats
9:27:59	3A: 8A 4080 CD46	FE 00 00 D3 07 24 06 10 40 80 CD 46 49 7E FF	ODA AID variant 1
9:28:00	-	FE 00 00 D4 09 0D 0A 0C 10 09 1C 00 00 02 60 F3 FF	Encoder time adjust
9:28:00	8A: 01 883D 1A74	FE 00 00 D5 08 30 06 06 01 88 3D 1A 74 5F DC FF	TMC 8A, two repeats
9:28:00	3A: 8A 0646 CD46	FE 00 00 D6 07 24 06 10 06 46 CD 46 E3 E0 FF	ODA AID variant 0
9:28:01	8A: 02 8F50 15DD	FE 00 00 D7 08 30 06 06 02 8F 50 15 DD D3 6E FF	TMC 8A, two repeats
9:28:01	8A: 02 5404 ABD4	FE 00 00 D8 08 30 06 06 02 54 04 AB D4 1D E6 FF	TMC 8A, two repeats
9:28:01	3A: 8A 4080 CD46	FE 00 00 D9 07 24 06 10 40 80 CD 46 A6 E6 FF	ODA AID variant 1
9:28:02	8A: 05 497C 8000	FE 00 00 DA 08 30 06 06 05 49 7C 80 00 A6 D5 FF	TMC 8A, two repeats
...			

Notes:

- 1) Any group inserted using the UECP elements 24, 30, 40 or 42 is not affected by the Group sequence. Instead of this the group is put in the UECP FIFO buffer and transmitted as soon as possible. Thus the TMC data providing application has full control over the TMC transmission.

15 Annexes

15.1 Character set and code-table conversions

The RDS system does not support Unicode character set. Standard character set (G0) used within the RDS system is limited to the characters provided in following EBU Latin code-table.

0x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	0	@	P	`	p	á	â	ª	º	Á	Â	Ã	ã	
1	!	1	A	Q	a	q	à	ä	α	¹	À	Ä	Å	å
2	"	2	B	R	b	r	é	ê	©	²	É	Ê	Æ	æ
3	#	3	C	S	c	s	è	ë	‰	³	È	Ë	Œ	œ
4	◊	4	D	T	d	t	í	î	Ǧ	±	Í	Î	ÿ	ŵ
5	%	5	E	U	e	u	ì	ï	ě	İ	Ì	Ï	Ý	ý
6	&	6	F	V	f	v	ó	ô	ñ	´	Ó	Ô	Õ	õ
7	'	7	G	W	g	w	ò	ö	ö	ú	Ò	Ö	Ø	ø
8	(	8	H	X	h	x	ú	û	π	μ	Ú	Û	Ð	þ
9	)	9	I	Y	i	y	ù	ü	€	ı	Ù	Ü	Ɔ	ƞ
A	*	:	J	Z	j	z	Ñ	ñ	£	÷	Ř	ř	Ř	ř
B	+	;	K	[	k	{	Ç	ç	\$	°	Č	č	Ć	ć
C	,	<	L	\	l	|	Ş	ş	←	¼	Š	š	Ś	ś
D	-	=	M	]	m	}	β/Β	ğ	↑	½	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
E	.	>	N	^	n	~	ı	ı	→	¾	Đ	đ	Ʀ	Ʀ
F	/	?	O	_	o		IJ	ij	↓	§	Ł	ł	ð	

Basic set
Extended set

Example of use:

Character 'é' can be found in the table on coordinates 8, 2. Thus it converts to ASCII character 0x82 (HEX) or 130 (decimal) that must be sent to the RDS encoder.

A conversion is required for all characters outside the basic set region. If you use MagicRDS control software, the characters are converted automatically between Windows ANSI coding and RDS character set. Setting for that feature can be made in Preferences - Local settings.

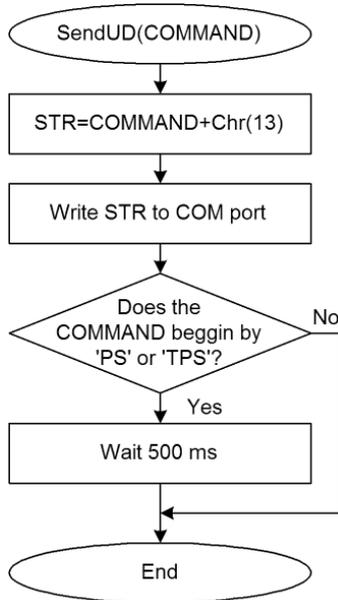
Notes:

- Many commercially available receivers use 14-segment LCD displays. These receivers are able to display only a limited part of the basic character set (green framed) and do not support the extended set at all. All lower-case characters are showed as upper-case.
- The EBU Latin basic set is compatible with most of other systems so conversion is not required for this region.
- Since many receivers contain no support for the extended character set, it is recommended to keep all characters in all text messages in the basic set region.
- Auxiliary code-tables (G1, G2) are not discussed in this manual as they are not intended for common use due to lack of support on most receivers and incorrect interpretation of repertoire control characters on such receivers.

15.2 Communication Protocol Implementation Flowcharts

Following flowcharts allow the developer to implement the PIRA32 ASCII protocol to any application easily.

15.2.1 Unidirectional Communication



Send command basic flowchart (unidirectional communication).

15.2.2 Bidirectional Communication

Confirm sequences definition:

```

CS1=Chr(13)+Chr(10)+' '+Chr(13)+Chr(10)+Chr(13)+Chr(10)
CS2=Chr(13)+Chr(10)+'!' +Chr(13)+Chr(10)+Chr(13)+Chr(10)
CS3=Chr(13)+Chr(10)+'-' +Chr(13)+Chr(10)+Chr(13)+Chr(10)
CS4=Chr(13)+Chr(10)+'/' +Chr(13)+Chr(10)+Chr(13)+Chr(10)
  
```

Variables used:

```

STR, REC, CS, COMMAND: string
ACCEPTED, ERROR: integer/boolean
TIME: time/float
  
```

Other values:

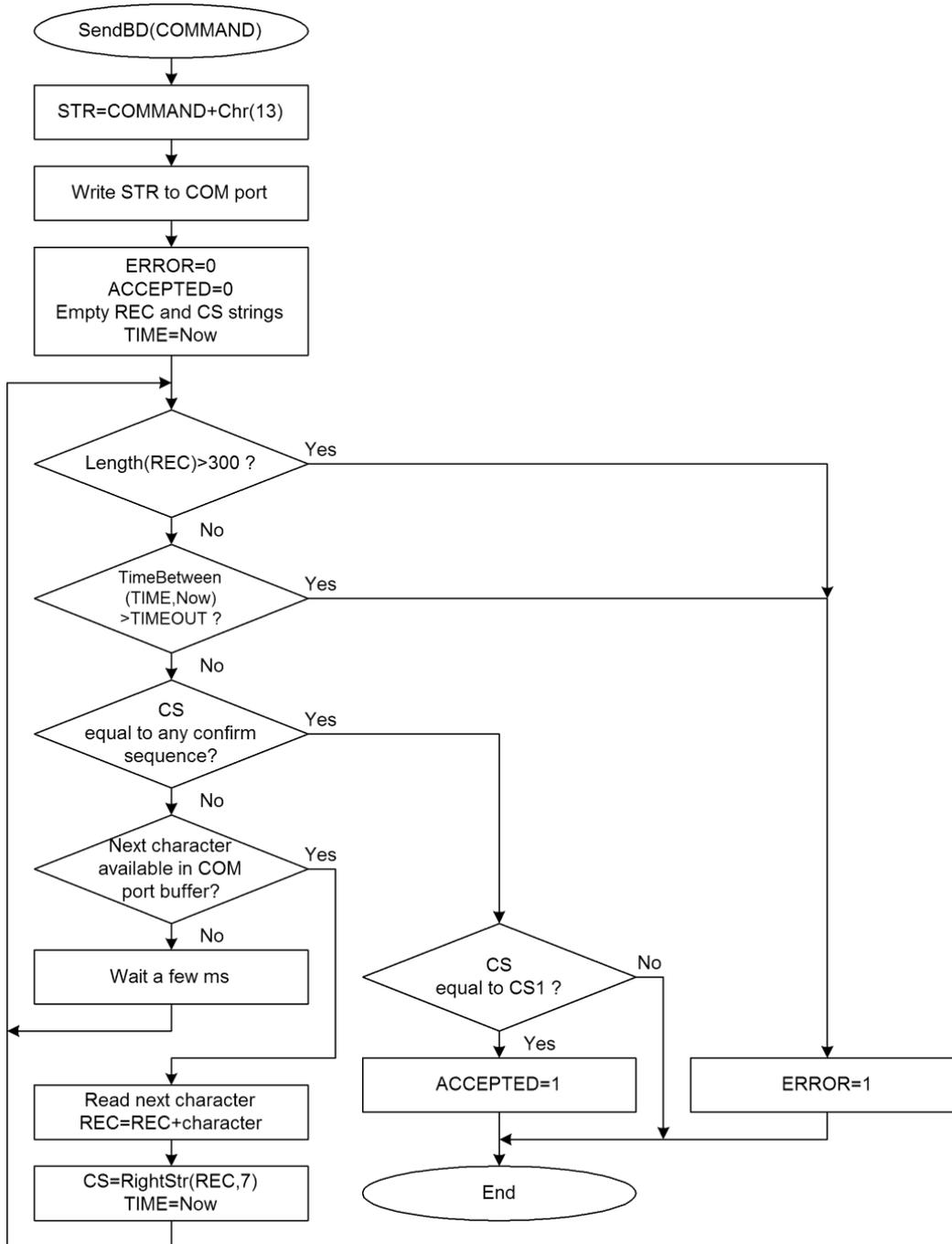
TIMEOUT: COM port timeout, usually ≥ 400 milliseconds

Calling examples:

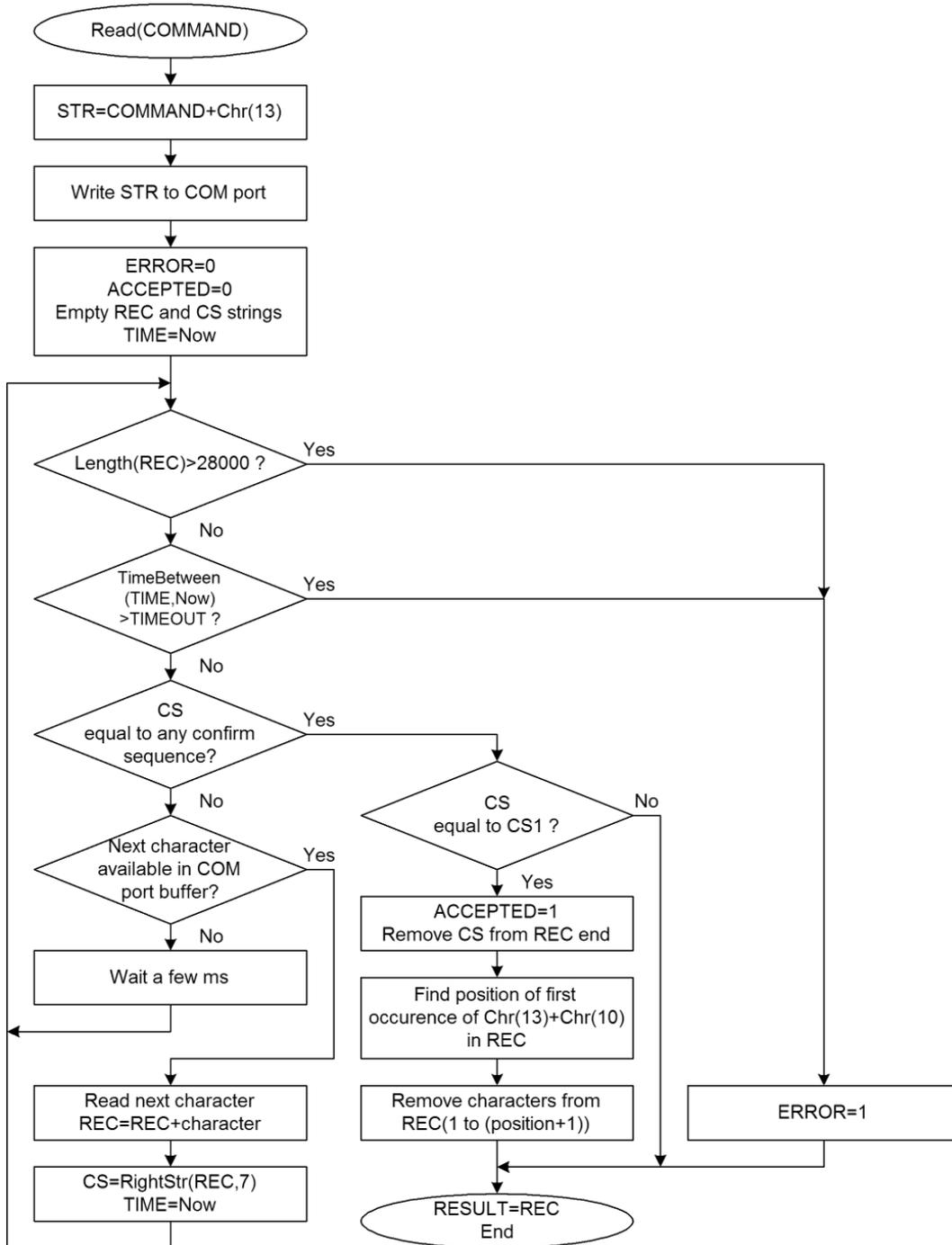
```

SendBD('PS=PRO 88')
if ERROR or not ACCEPTED then write('Error')
S=Read('PS')
if ERROR or not ACCEPTED then S=""
  
```

Note: The flowcharts are valid for any ECHO value.



Send command flowchart (bidirectional communication).



Read value flowchart.

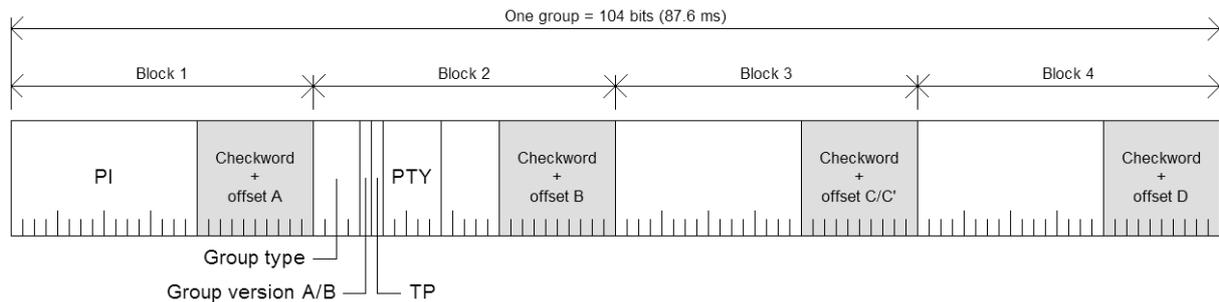
15.3 RDS Group Format

Following information is provided for better understanding to the RDS principles and the user defined group coding.

The largest element in the RDS coding structure is called a "group" of 104 bits each. Each group comprises 4 blocks of 26 bits each. Each block comprises an information word and a checkword. Each information word comprises 16 bits. Each checkword comprises 10 bits.

All information words, checkwords, binary numbers or binary address values have their most significant bit (MSB) transmitted first.

The data transmission is fully synchronous and there are no gaps between the groups or blocks. The basic data-rate of the system is 1187.5 bit/s. Thus transmission of one group takes about 87.6 ms and about 11.4 groups are transmitted per one second.



General RDS group format.

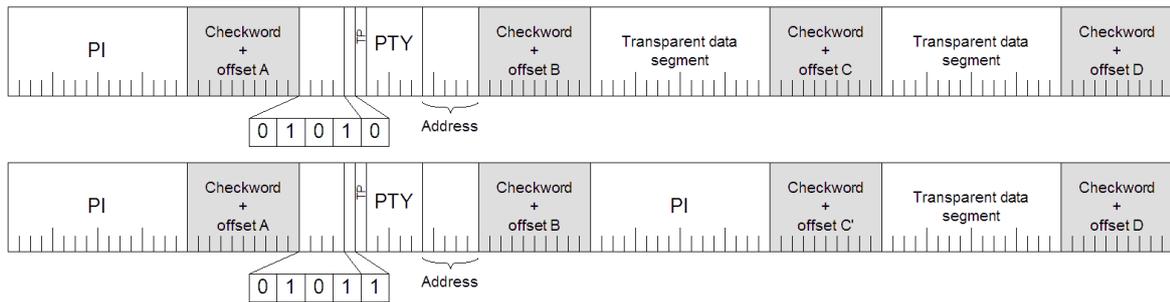
15.3.1 Basic principles and rules

- The services which are to be repeated most frequently, and for which a short acquisition time is required (PI, TP, PTY), in general occupy the same fixed positions within every group.
- There is no fixed rhythm of repetition of the various types of group, i.e. there is ample flexibility to interleave the various kinds of message to suit the needs of the users at any given time.
- The first four bits of the second block of every group are allocated to a four-bit code which specifies the application of the group - group type. Groups are referred to as types 0 to 15.
- For each type (0 to 15) two "versions" can be defined. The "version" is specified by the fifth bit of block 2: 0 = version A, 1 = version B.
- For all groups of version B the PI is inserted also in block 3 so this block cannot carry any other information when version B of the group is used.

15.3.2 Remarks

- One complete PS label consists of 4 groups. So one PS takes 350 ms of the transmission time. It may be found from experience that any RDS text should be transmitted at least twice to improve reception reliability. With regard to other services included in the RDS the repetition rate of dynamic/scrolling PS usually cannot be lower than one second.
- Checkwords and offsets are always computed and inserted automatically by the RDS encoder.
- PI is always inserted automatically by the RDS encoder in block 1, and also in block 3 for version B of the group. Due to this the block 1 is never specified when inserting any user defined group.
- TP and PTY are always inserted automatically by the RDS encoder using OR method (logical sum) on the appropriate bit positions.

15.3.3 TDC group coding (5A, 5B)

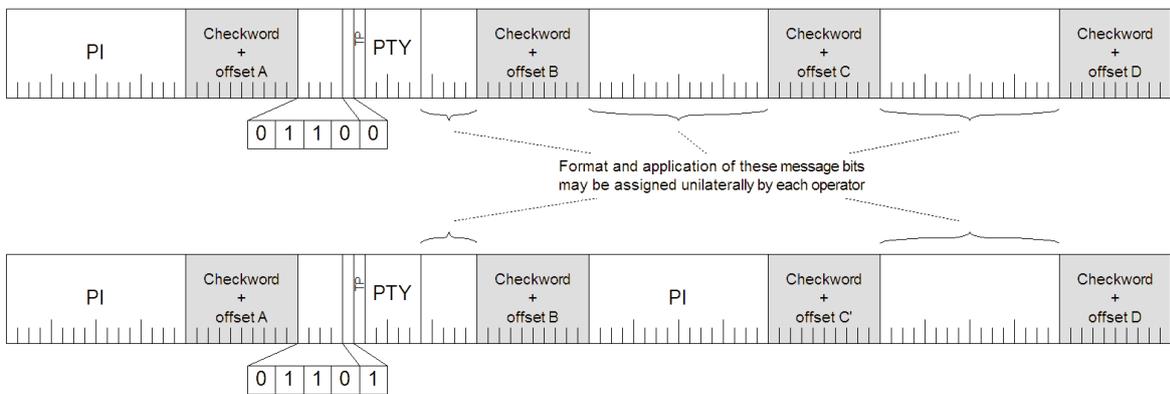


Group format in hexadecimal representation (version A): 50BBCCCCDDDD,

group format in hexadecimal representation (version B): 58BB0000DDDD,

where BB, CCCC and DDDD represent the contents of the block 2 (bits 4 to 0), block 3 and block 4.

15.3.4 IH group coding (6A, 6B)

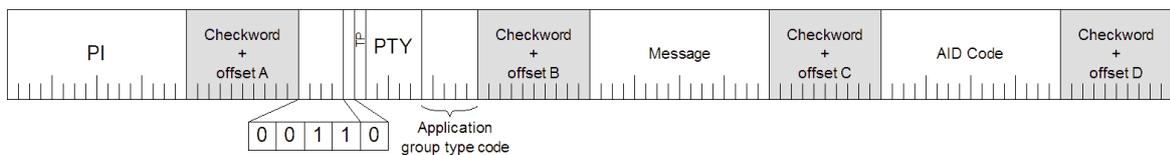


Group format in hexadecimal representation (version A): 60BBCCCCDDDD,

group format in hexadecimal representation (version B): 68BB0000DDDD,

where BB, CCCC and DDDD represent the contents of the block 2 (bits 4 to 0), block 3 and block 4.

15.3.5 AID for ODA group coding (3A)



Group format in hexadecimal representation: 30BBCCCCDDDD,

where BB, CCCC and DDDD represent the contents of the block 2 (bits 4 to 0), block 3 and block 4.

These groups are used to identify the Open Data Application in use, on an RDS transmission. The type 3A group conveys, to a receiver, information about which Open Data Applications are carried on a particular transmission (AID Code) and in which groups they will be found (Application group type code).

The Application group type code and the AID Code are obligatory, while the Message field is optional and should be set to zeros if not used.

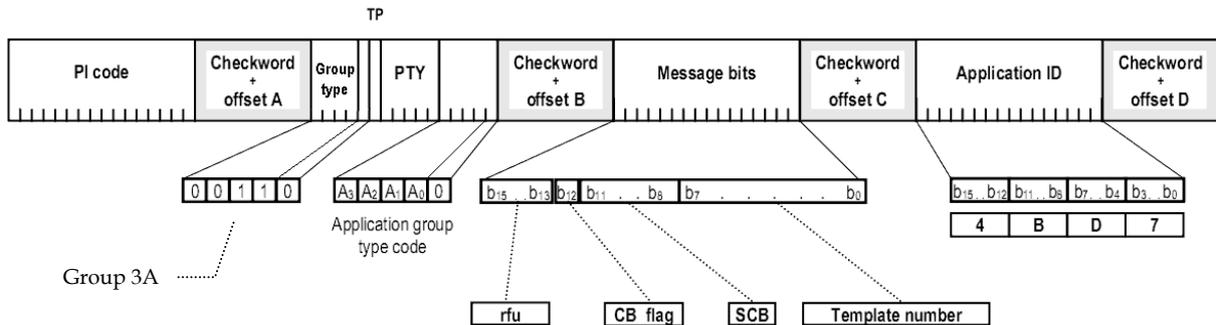
Since the 3A groups usually carry fixed static content, they may be inserted using either the UDG1= or UDG2= command for automatic cyclic transmission while the ODA application groups may be inserted by any command or method (G=, UDG1=, UDG2= or UECP MEC 24 or 42).

15.3.6 Example of ODA user defined group coding (Radiotext Plus)

Let's show the group coding example on the popular RT+ service. We need to insert group type 3A (Application identification for ODA) to the RDS stream pointing to the RT+ service which is - in this example - carried in group 11A.

Let's assume following RT content: Enigma - The Eyes of Truth

Appropriate 3A and 11A groups have following structure and coding:



Let's assume following variable values:

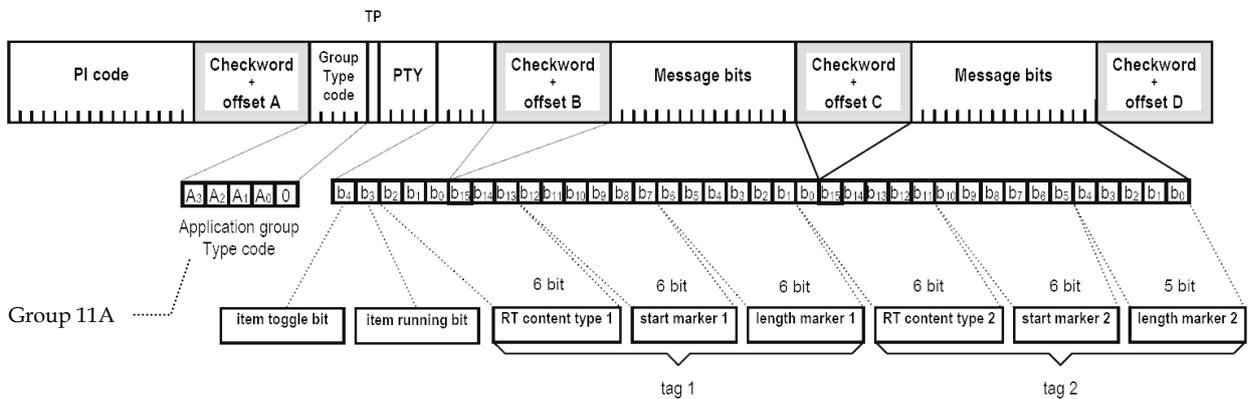
AGT: group type 11, version A (0), rfu: reserved, set as zeros, CB flag: 0, SC flag: 0, TN: N/A, set as zeros, AID code is 4BD7 for the RT+ service.

Blocks 2 to 4 in binary representation:

0011 0000 0001 0110 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 | 0100 1011 1101 0111

Blocks 2 to 4 in hexadecimal representation:

3016 | 0000 | 4BD7



Let's assume following variable values:

AGT: group type 11, version A (0), ITG: 0, IRB: 1, RTCT1: 1 (Title), SM1: 9 (10th RT character), LM1: 16 (17 characters long), RTCT2: 4 (Artist), SM2: 0 (first RT character), LM2: 5 (6 characters long).

Blocks 2 to 4 in binary representation:

1011 0000 0000 1000 | 0010 0100 1010 0000 | 0010 0000 0000 0101

Blocks 2 to 4 in hexadecimal representation:

B008 | 24A0 | 2005

Inserting the RT+ groups using the UDG1 command:

UDG1=301600004BD7,B00824A02005

Note:

This example is for illustration only. The RT+ feature is directly supported by the RDS encoder (see section 12.7).

15.4 Troubleshooting

The RDS encoder has been designed to make its use as easy and painless as possible. However, success depends upon a number of settings and things working together correctly. While correcting problems is usually quite simple, the difficulty lays in knowing where to look.

Factory default settings assure right operation after first power-on. This section of the manual is designed to assist you in determining the cause of problems that may occur so they can be fixed quickly.

Problem	Section related	Solution / Check	
		Windows control software	Terminal
No RDS output, no LED indication.	5.3	Power supply problem.	
No RDS output, LED indicates operation.	5.1 5.4.1 13.2	RDS output connected to right input of the transmitter? Adjust higher RDS level or higher input sensitivity on the transmitter. RDS generator switched on?	
		Options - Special - Switch on RDS	RDSDGEN=1
The unit does not communicate with PC and the LED does not indicate data receive. *)	5.5.7 11.1 13.2	Make sure all connectors are seated completely and where possible, use screws to fix the connection. Make sure you have selected right COM port.	
		Options - Preferences - List...	
		Try the unit with different cable and different PC.	
The unit does not communicate with PC but the LED indicates that data are received. *) <i>* Try after disabling the bidirectional mode in Preferences and clicking on any Send button or using Hyperterminal and typing a series of <Enter>.</i>	10.2.4 11.2 12.6 12.7 13.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baudrate differs from the unit configuration. • Addressing is enabled and the unit is unselected. • No header communication is active. 	
		Enable Bidirectional and Autodetect port speed options (Options - Preferences) Options - Device Setup - Set Defaults - Store Options - Special - No Header mode - Switch off	Try on each baudrate: SEL=ALL <ESC><ESC><ESC><Enter>
Radiotext stopped working although I'm sure that it's enabled and entered correctly.	12.7	The RT service is not included in the Group sequence. This may occur also after firmware update from version 1.5a or older. The Group sequence is a new feature that needs to be initialized.	
		Options - Special - Group sequence - Default, Store.	GRPSEQ=
Pilot tone is fed to the unit but it is not indicated.	5.1 5.4.3	System sheet - Clock Source: Auto, Store	EXTSYN=1
The unit loses time and date after power off.	4.1 4.2	Replace the on-board battery.	
The audio is distorted. There is a whistling in the audio.	5.1 5.2 5.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit is connected in loopthrough mode and the MPX level exceeds 3.3 V pp but the JP1 is set to 1-2 instead of 2-3. • The unit is not connected in loopthrough mode but JP2 was forgotten on the board. Remove the jumper. • The RDS level considerably exceeds maximum value allowed. Adjust lower RDS level. Use an FM analyzer for the best result. • Applied input of the transmitter is not suitable for RDS. Follow the transmitter's documentation. 	
No audio on air	5.1 5.2	The unit is connected in loopthrough mode but JP2 is left open (not present). Place the jumper on the JP2 position.	