

Series: Expert Electronics' products external integration capabilities and APIs

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#### Document Control

Version	Comment	Date
1.9	<p>New Commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AUDIO_STREAM_SAMPLE_TYPE</li><li>• AUDIO_STREAM_CHANNELS</li><li>• AUDIO_STREAM_SAMPLES</li></ul> <p>Other changes:</p> <p>Several important updates in the "Working with audio streams via TCI" section 3.4.</p>	05 July 2022

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## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Document Scope

TCI (Transceiver Control Interface) is a network interface for control, data transfer and synchronization between transceiver/receiver, contest loggers, digital mode software, skimmers and other software, as well as external power amplifiers, bandpass filter units, antenna switches, radio controllers and other devices.

This document is a living document and will be updated and validated every time when TCI protocol is updated.

### 2.2 Document Purpose

This document describes the TCI protocol, what it's for and how to use it.

### 2.3 Document Audience

The target audience of this document is programmers who implement TCI protocol in their programs and devices.

### 2.4 Context

TCI was created as a modern alternative to the outdated COM port and audio cable interfaces, it uses a full duplex web socket protocol that runs on top of a TCP connection and serves for server-client communications, providing cross-platform connectivity. Transceiver works as a server, all other software and devices as clients. The server and clients can be inside the same computer (program-server, hardware log, etc.-clients) and/or in separate physical devices connected through the local network (classical transceiver, power amplifier, antenna switch, FFT unit, etc.).

The TCI interface contains basic transceiver control commands (similar to CAT system), receives CW macros from clients and broadcasts them, outputs transceiver IQ stream to clients, receives spots from skimmers and Internet clusters, receives/outputs audio signal to work in digital modes.

The TCI uses an extensible architecture and can be supplemented with new functions and commands, while keeping the old ones operational. Thus, the TCI interface can be extended and supplemented to meet the specific needs of any software manufacturer and/or device manufacturer (receivers, transceivers, power amplifiers, switches, etc.). The presence of a device identifier allows the manufacturers of transceivers and receivers to switch to the TCI interface while maintaining the device model designation. The extensibility of the TCI interface allows you to create an individual set of commands and functions for each device model, while maintaining the basic command set inherent to all transceivers.

Expert Electronics advocates universal unification of data exchange between devices and software by creating the TCI interface for this purpose. Modern transceivers and software must communicate using one protocol - the TCI protocol.

## 3 Updates and Changes in this version

### 3.1 Updated commands

- None

### 3.2 New Commands

- AUDIO\_STREAM\_SAMPLE\_TYPE
- AUDIO\_STREAM\_CHANNELS
- AUDIO\_STREAM\_SAMPLES

For the Commands details see section 4.5 of this document.

### 3.3 Other changes

Several important updates in the "Working with audio streams via TCI" section 3.4.

## 4 General Overview

### 4.1 Interface Description

Any command represents an ASCII string that contains a command name and a list of arguments corresponding to this command. There are reserved characters that cannot be included in the command name and command arguments.

List of reserved characters: «:», «,», «;».

Command structure:

1. Name of the command;
2. Separating character between command name and arguments «:»;
3. Separating character between arguments «,»;
4. End of the command character «;».

If a command has no arguments, an end of command symbol is placed after the command name. If the command is invalid, it is ignored. The case of letters does not matter.

The ExpertSDR3 program acts as a server, which can have several client connections at the same time, they will be synchronized with each other by the server. When connecting to the ExpertSDR3, the client receives the current status of the ExpertSDR3, first sending initialization commands, then parameters to set the status, such as frequency, modulation, etc.

When a parameter change occurs in the ExpertSDR3 (server) program, the server notifies all connected clients, i.e., clients do not need to poll the server constantly, any change of state will be sent in time to all clients. If the client sends a new state, the server will set it to itself, as well as send it to all clients, that is, the server acts as a synchronizer. All clients connected to the server will be automatically synchronized. This way of work allows to minimize network load, reducing traffic.

The TCI protocol implements the transmission of receiver IQ stream to clients, which is necessary for the work of special skimmer software, they automatically find the station and decode it throughout the band, and it also allows you to record radio signals in the file.

TCI is also used to transmit audio signals of the receiver to clients and to receive audio signals from clients, i.e., the client can transmit audio signals to ExpertSDR3 for radio transmission. The audio stream exchange is designed to work with digital modes, where encoding and decoding is performed by third-party software, as well as in voice modes, where audio macros can be broadcasted, which is very much in demand in contest loggers.

When working in contests, it is important to record all on the air operation, for this purpose the audio stream from the line-output is sent to all clients. The resulting audio stream can be recorded to a file or played back with a PC sound card.

### 4.2 Working in CW mode

Through the TCI protocol CW can be generated from string commands. The commands are divided into two types:

1. CW Macros;
2. CW Message.

#### 4.2.1 CW macro

A CW macro is a set of characters that has no rules, but still can include commands to change the CW speed and or to send CW abbreviations. CW macros can be used in CW terminal mode.

The command to send a macro has the form: `cw_macros:arg1,arg2;`

`arg1` - is the periodic number of the software transceiver;

`arg2` - text message.

Example: `cw_macros:0,TU RA6LH 599;`

To put a CW abbreviation into the text (to combine several letters together), you should put the characters between the vertical brackets, for example:

TEXT `|SK|` TEXT.

To change the CW speed within a text, "<" decreases the speed, and ">" increases the speed respectively. The speed step is 5 wpm, for example:

`ANY TEXT > TEXT+5WPM >>TEXT+15WPM`

To pass the string «+5wpmTU -5wpmRA6LH +10wpm599 004 SK» the command would have the form:

`cw_macros:0,>TU >599 004 |SK|;`

As text commands may contain characters which are reserved by the protocol, they are replaced by other characters and converted back in the TCI server:

1. The character «:» is replaced with «^»;
2. The character «,» is replaced with «~»;
3. The character «;» is replaced with «\*».

When transmitting macros, it is possible to operate in terminal mode, i.e. the transceiver remains in transmission after the macro transmission is completed until terminal mode is disabled. The following command enables/disables the terminal mode:

- `cw_terminal:true;` - enable;
- `cw_terminal:false;` - disable.

In terminal mode, a command is sent to the client as soon as the last letter in the queue start to be transmitted: `cw_macros_empty`;

If the terminal mode is disabled during macro playback, the transceiver will automatically switch to receive mode when the macro is finished.

#### 4.2.2 CW message

A CW message is a special command that has a more complex structure and consists of three parts:

1. The prefix is the text before the callsign;
2. The callsign;
3. The suffix is the text after the callsign.

The command sends a CW message and offers the possibility of repeating the callsign:

`cw_msg:arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4`;

- `arg1` - is the number of the software transceiver
- `arg2` - prefix
- `arg3` - callsign
- `arg4` - suffix

To pass the string «`TU RA6LH 599 004`» the command would have the form:

`cw_msg:0,TU,RA6LH,599 004`;

If the callsign is to be repeated twice «`TU RA6LH RA6LH 599 004`», the command will have the form:

`cw_msg:0,TU,RA6LH$2,599 004`;

When a CW message is already sent to TCI but the callsign is not sent yet, the callsign can be corrected using the command:

`cw_msg:arg1`;

An example of a callsign correction sequence:

1. `cw_msg:0,_,RA6$2,599 004`;
2. `cw_msg:RA6L`;
3. `cw_msg:RA6LH`;

If editing of the callsign was performed after the callsign transmission was completed, the callsign correction command is ignored. The process of editing the callsign is performed for characters that have not yet been transmitted. After the transmission of



the callsign is completed, a command is sent by the TCI server to the client, containing the final version of the callsign transmitted:

```
callsign_send:RA6LH;
```

The transmission of CW macros or messages can be immediately stopped with the command:

```
cw_macros_stop;
```

### 4.3 Types of TCI commands

Several types of commands are provided in the protocol:

- Initialization commands;
- Bi-directional control commands;
- Unidirectional control commands;
- Notification Commands.

Initialization commands are sent to the client upon connection, they inform the client of the basic device parameters such as operating frequency range, supported modes, etc.

Bi-directional control commands are needed to control the basic parameters of the device and ExpertSDR3. Since the commands are bidirectional, the server will synchronize the parameters of all connected clients.

Unidirectional control commands are used to control parameters unique to each client, such as enabling audio streaming, sending spots to be displayed on an ExpertSDR3 panorama, etc.

Notification commands are sent to clients at some intervals, these can be readings from various sensors and signal meters.

### 4.4 Working with audio streams via TC

Thanks to the [WebSocket](#) protocol, commands and audio streams are separated, commands are transmitted as strings and audio streams are transmitted as byte streams. Audio streams are transmitted in blocks of bytes, a block has a header and a data field.

Structure of a block in C language:

```
struct Stream
{
    uint32_t receiver; // receiver number
    uint32_t sample_rate; // sampling rate
    uint32_t format; // always equal to 4 (float 32 bit)
    uint32_t codec; // compression algorithm (not implemented), always 0
    uint32_t crc; // checksum (not implemented), always 0
    uint32_t length; // number of samples
    uint32_t type; // stream type
    uint32_t channels; // number of channels
    uint32_t reserv[8]; // reserved
```

```
uint8_t data[16384]; // samples
};
```

The flow type is defined by an enumeration:

```
enum StreamType
{
    IQ_STREAM = 0, // Receiver IQ signal stream
    RX_AUDIO_STREAM = 1, // Receiver audio stream
    TX_AUDIO_STREAM = 2, // Audio stream for transmitter
    TX_CHRONO = 3, // Time marker flow for audio signal transmission
    LINEOUT_STREAM = 4 // Linear audio output audio stream
}

enum SampleType
{
    INT16 = 0, // 16-bit integral character type
    INT24 = 1, // 24-bit integral character type
    INT32 = 2, // 32-bit integral character type
    FLOAT32 = 3, // 32-bit type with a floating point
}
```

After connection, the client can enable receiving the IQ stream with the `IQ_START` command, after sending this command ExpertSDR3 starts sending the IQ stream. In the `Stream.length` field specified the number of real samples indicated in the `uint8_t data[]` field, since these are complex samples, so the number of complex samples should be calculated as `Stream.length/Stream.channels`.

The receiver audio stream completely duplicates the IQ stream, but the difference is that you can control certain parameters, such as:

- Channels number
- Samples format
- Number of samples sent in a single packet

When `DIGL/DIGU` modes are selected, a complex signal will be transmitted if the number of channels is 2, but if the number of channels is 1 then it's going to be a real signal. Audio stream of the Line Out duplicates the regular audio stream, but you cannot change its parameters.

Sending an audio stream to a transmitter has certain peculiarities: ExpertSDR3 sends a `TX_CHRONO` timestamp that notifies the client to send an audio signal marked as `TX_AUDIO_STREAM` with the specified number of samples in the `Stream.length`. Timestamps are sent without waiting for a response from the client. If the signal is not ready to be sent to ExpertSDR3, the client may not send a response or may send a signal with zero counts, which corresponds to no signal - this option is preferable.

## 4.5 Particularities of TCI server operation in ExpertSDR3

Server syncs all the clients connected to it – this is a difficult task, that is why there are certain particularities in TCI server operation, which you need to consider developing your client software.

There are a lot of commands and the list grows with each new ExpertSDR3 version, but it doesn't prevent effective sync process between clients. The correct hierarchy is the basics, which definitely defines master and slave software. If several clients will try to change the same parameter at the same time, the priority is behind the first one, but the highest priority is behind the ExpertSDR3. Even if a certain client controls some parameter, ExpertSDR3 operator will always be able to take control of this.

It's important to know, that in ExpertSDR3 we've implemented saving of certain parameters by band and mode. When a band has been changed all clients get new parameters in a certain sequence. For example, if a client sets frequency, which is different from the current band, ExpertSDR3 will set this frequency and change the band, then ExpertSDR3 will reinstate the settings saved for this band and send them to connected clients. When ExpertSDR3 initiates a change of any parameter, it monopolizes it for 200 ms and clients can't change it for this time period. The same rule is applied if one of the clients controls a parameter. At this moment other clients can only get notified about the change, but cannot control it until 200 ms will pass after the moment the first client stopped changing this parameter.

CW macros operation also has its own peculiarities, since it was designed especially for contests, but of course you can use them in your everyday operation. There are two commands for sending a text message via CW in TCI. The first and simplest is the [CW\\_MACROS](#) command, it just sends a text on the air. During the transmission of the CW macros, you can add more macros in line so all of them will be transmitted on the air in their turn. The second command is [CW\\_MSG](#), it has a more complicated structure, prefix, callsign and suffix. Until the callsign is fully transmitted on the air it can be edited, but if during the transmission of such message you'll send another [CW\\_MSG](#) with prefix, callsign and suffix, then the current transmission will stop and the new one will start immediately. If during the transmission of the [CW\\_MSG](#) you'll send [CW\\_MACROS](#) it will be added in line after the active transmission. If during the transmission of the [CW\\_MACROS](#) you'll send [CW\\_MSG](#), it immediately stops the transmission of CW macros and starts transmission of message, because message has a higher priority.

## 4.6 Conclusion

The TCI protocol is constantly evolving. With the release of each new version of ExpertSDR3, the number of commands expands to increase the functionality of the programs and devices connected to ExpertSDR3.

The development team always listens to the opinion of ExpertSDR3 users. We try to make our product user-friendly both for software developers, allowing them to spend less time on integration of their programs and devices, and for common users, who are interested not in technical aspects but in convenience and ease of use.

Each of you can contribute to the development of the program. Your suggestions, wishes and comments will help us to make ExpertSDR3 better.

## 5 TCI Commands List

### 5.1 Initialization Commands

VFO_LIMITS	Device operating frequency range.	
Reply	VFO_LIMITS:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — lower frequency limit, Hz.
Type	Initialization	arg2 — top frequency limit, Hz.
Example	VFO_LIMITS:10000,300000000;	

IF_LIMITS	Frequency limit values of the IF filter (for VFOA only).	
Reply	IF_LIMITS:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — lower frequency limit, Hz.  arg2 — top frequency limit, Hz.
Type	Initialization	
Example	IF_LIMITS:-48000,48000;	
Note	Sent when you connect a device or change the sample rate.	

TRX_COUNT	Number of receivers (transceivers) in the radio.	
Reply	TRX_COUNT:arg1;	arg1 — number of receivers/transceivers (physical or software).
Type	Initialization	
Example	TRX_COUNT:2;	

CHANNEL_COUNT	Number of receiving channels in one receiver (A/B/C).	
Reply	CHANNEL_COUNT:arg1;	arg1 — number of receive channels.
Type	Initialization	
Example	CHANNEL_COUNT:2;	

DEVICE	Device Name.	
Reply	DEVICE:arg1;	arg1 — device name.
Type	Initialization	
Example	DEVICE:SunSDR2DX;	

RECEIVE_ONLY	Identifies the device as a receiver or transceiver.	
Reply	RECEIVE_ONLY:arg1;	arg1 — receiver only (true), transceiver (false).
Type	Initialization	
Example	RECEIVE_ONLY:true;	

MODULATIONS_LIST	List of supported modulations.	
Reply	MODULATIONS_LIST:arg1,arg2, ... ,argN;	The modulation is conveyed by the name.
Type	Initialization	
Example	MODULATIONS_LIST:AM,LSB,USB,FM;	

PROTOCOL	TCI protocol version.	
Reply	PROTOCOL:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — program name.  arg2 — version of the protocol.
Type	Initialization	
Example	PROTOCOL:ExpertSDR3,1.7;	

READY	Sent after the initialization commands.	
Reply	READY;	
Type	Initialization	

## 5.2 Bidirectional Control Commands

START	Device start.	
Set	START;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	START;	

STOP	Device stop.	
Set	STOP;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	STOP;	

DDS	Receiver center frequency control.	
Set	DDS:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number; arg2 — tuning frequency, Hz.
Read	DDS:arg1;	
Reply	DDS:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	DDS:0; DDS:0,7100000;	

IF	Frequency control of the IF tuning filter within a panorama.	
Set	IF:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — receiver periodic number; arg2 — channel number (A / B); arg3 — tuning frequency, Hz.
Read	IF:arg1,arg2;	
Reply	IF:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	IF:0,1; IF:0,1,12500; IF:0,1,-17550;	

VFO	Receiver frequency control.	
Set	VFO:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — receiver periodic number; arg2 — channel number (A/B); arg3 — tuning frequency, Hz.
Read	VFO:arg1,arg2;	
Reply	VFO:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	VFO:0,1,7100000; VFO:1,0,14250000; VFO:0,1;	

MODULATION	Switching modes.	
Set	MODULATION:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number; arg2 — mode (string).
Read	MODULATION:arg1;	
Reply	MODULATION:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	

Example	MODULATION:0,LSB; MODULATION:1; MODULATION:1,NFM;	
Note	A list of supported modes is sent to the client when connecting to ExpertSDR3.	

TRX	Switching RX/TX modes.	
Set	TRX:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).  arg3 — signal source (optional) (TCI - take signal from TCI audio stream). If an argument is absent, the signal is taken from the microphone.
Read	TRX:arg1;	
Reply	TRX:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	TRX:0,true; TRX:0,true,tc1; TRX:0,false; TRX:1;	
Note	The signal for transmitting is always taken from the microphone selected in the ExpertSDR3. If a third-party software connected via TCI wants to transmit its audio signal, you must specify the third argument - TCI. This works if the TCI audio stream is enabled, otherwise the microphone signal is taken.	

TUNE	Switching between receive and Tune modes.	
Set	TUNE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	TUNE:arg1;	
Reply	TUNE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	TUNE:0,true;	



	TUNE:0,false; TUNE:1;	
--	--------------------------	--

DRIVE	Output power control.	
Set	DRIVE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — output power value from 0 to 100.
Read	DRIVE:arg1;	
Reply	DRIVE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	DRIVE:0,30; DRIVE:0,75; DRIVE:1;	

TUNE_DRIVE	Output power control in Tune mode.	
Set	TUNE_DRIVE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — output power value from 0 to 100.
Read	TUNE_DRIVE:arg1;	
Reply	TUNE_DRIVE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	TUNE_DRIVE:0,30; TUNE_DRIVE:0,75; TUNE_DRIVE:1;	

RIT_ENABLE	Enable RIT.	
Set	RIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number;  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RIT_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	

Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RIT_ENABLE:O,true; RIT_ENABLE:I;	

XIT_ENABLE	Enable XIT.	
Set	XIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	XIT_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	XIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	XIT_ENABLE:O,true; XIT_ENABLE:I;	

SPLIT_ENABLE	Enable Split operation	
Set	SPLIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	SPLIT_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	SPLIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	SPLIT_ENABLE:O,true; SPLIT_ENABLE:I;	

RIT_OFFSET	Adjust RIT offset.	
Set	RIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number;  arg2 — offset frequency, Hz.
Read	RIT_OFFSET:arg1;	
Reply	RIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;	

Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RIT_OFFSET:0,500; RIT_OFFSET:1;	

XIT_OFFSET	Adjust XIT offset.	
Set	XIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — offset frequency, Hz.
Read	XIT_OFFSET:arg1;	
Reply	XIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	XIT_OFFSET:0,-350; XIT_OFFSET:1;	

RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE	Enable additional receive channel (VFO B).	
Set	RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — receiver periodic number;  arg2 — channel periodic number.  arg3 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Reply	RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:0,1,true; RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:0,1;	
Note	Channel (VFO) A is always on, only channel (VFO) B can be controlled.	

RX_FILTER_BAND	Adjust RX filter width.	
Set	RX_FILTER_BAND:arg1,arg2,arg3; ;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — lower frequency limit, Hz.  arg3 — top frequency limit, Hz.
Read	RX_FILTER_BAND:arg1;	
Reply	RX_FILTER_BAND:arg1,arg2,arg3; ;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_FILTER_BAND:0,30,2700; RX_FILTER_BAND:1,-2900,-70; RX_FILTER_BAND:0;	

CW_MACROS_SPEED	Control CW macros speed (WPM).	
Set	CW_MACROS_SPEED:arg1;	arg1 — CW speed, WPM.
Read	CW_MACROS_SPEED;	
Reply	CW_MACROS_SPEED:arg1;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	CW_MACROS_SPEED:42; CW_MACROS_SPEED;	

CW_MACROS_DELAY	CW macros TX delay	
Set	CW_MACROS_DELAY:arg1;	arg1 — delay before the start of CW transmission, ms.
Read	CW_MACROS_DELAY;	
Reply	CW_MACROS_DELAY:arg1;	

Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	CW_MACROS_DELAY:100; CW_MACROS_DELAY;	
Note	Adjust the delay between the moment you've initiated TXing and when you actually TX.	

CW_KEYER_SPEED	Control CW keyer speed (WPM).	
Set	CW_KEYER_SPEED:arg1;	arg1 — CW speed, WPM.
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	CW_KEYER_SPEED:35; CW_KEYER_SPEED:42;	
Note	Sent only by TCI client.	

VOLUME	Main volume control.	
Set	VOLUME:arg1;	arg1 — volume value, dB.  The range of values is from -60 to 0 dB, at a value of -60 dB there is no sound.
Read	VOLUME;	
Reply	VOLUME:arg1;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	VOLUME:-12; VOLUME;	

MUTE	Mute – disable/enable main volume.	
Set	MUTE:arg1;	arg1 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	MUTE;	

Reply	MUTE:arg1;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	MUTE:true; MUTE:false; MUTE;	

RX_MUTE	Mute a certain receiver.	
Set	RX_MUTE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_MUTE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_MUTE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_MUTE:0,true; RX_MUTE:1,false; RX_MUTE:0;	

RX_VOLUME	Volume control for each channel (VFO) in a software receiver.	
Set	RX_VOLUME:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — channel periodic number.  arg3 — volume level, dB.  The range of values is from -60 to 0 dB, at a value of -60 dB there is no sound.
Read	RX_VOLUME:arg1,arg2;	
Reply	RX_VOLUME:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_VOLUME:0,1,-6; RX_VOLUME:0,0;	

RX_BALANCE	Volume balance for each channel (VFO) in a software receiver.	
Set	RX_BALANCE:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — receiver periodic number. arg2 — channel periodic number. arg3 — volume level, dB.  Volume level, dB (-40...40). Negative values decrease volume in left channel, but the right channel stays the same. Positive values do the opposite.
Read	RX_BALANCE:arg1,arg2;	
Reply	RX_BALANCE:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_BALANCE:0,1,-6; RX_BALANCE:0,0,12; RX_BALANCE:0,1;	

MON_VOLUME	Control monitor volume in TX mode.	
Set	MON_VOLUME:arg1;	arg1 — volume value, dB.  The range of values is from -60 to 0 dB, at a value of -60 dB there is no sound.
Read	MON_VOLUME;	
Reply	MON_VOLUME:arg1;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	MON_VOLUME:-12; MON_VOLUME;	

MON_ENABLE	Enable/disable monitoring in TX mode.	
Set	MON_ENABLE:arg1;	arg1 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	MON_ENABLE;	
Reply	MON_ENABLE:arg1;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	MON_ENABLE:true;	

	MON_ENABLE:false; MON_ENABLE;	
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AGC_MODE	Control receiver AGC mode.	
Set	AGC_MODE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — operation mode.  List of supported modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• normal;</li> <li>• fast;</li> <li>• off.</li> </ul>
Read	AGC_MODE:arg1;	
Reply	AGC_MODE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	AGC_MODE:0,normal; AGC_MODE:1;	

AGC_GAIN	Control receiver AGC gain.	
Set	AGC_GAIN:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — gain value, dB.  The range of values is from -20 to 120 dB.
Read	AGC_GAIN:arg1;	
Reply	AGC_GAIN:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	AGC_GAIN:0,87; AGC_GAIN:1;	

RX_NB_ENABLE	Enable/disable receiver Noise Blanker (NB) which removes impulse interferences.	
Set	RX_NB_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_NB_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_NB_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	



Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_NB_ENABLE:0,true; RX_NB_ENABLE:1;	

RX_NB_PARAM	Adjust Noise Blanker (NB) parameters.	
Set	RX_NB_PARAM:arg1,arg2,arg3;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 - triggering threshold, value range: 1 ... 100.  arg3 - pulse duration, value range: 1 ... 300.
Read	RX_NB_PARAM:arg1;	
Reply	RX_NB_PARAM:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_NB_PARAM:0,70,25; RX_NB_PARAM:1;	

RX_BIN_ENABLE	Enable/disable pseudo stereo (binaural - BIN).	
Set	RX_BIN_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_BIN_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_BIN_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_BIN_ENABLE:0,true; RX_BIN_ENABLE:1;	

RX_NR_ENABLE	Enable/disable Noise Reduction (NR) filter which removes constant noise from audio signal.	
Set	RX_NR_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_NR_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_NR_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	

Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_NR_ENABLE:0,true; RX_NR_ENABLE:1;	

RX_ANC_ENABLE	Enable/disable Adaptive Noise Cancellation (ANC) processor which emphasizes voice signal over noise of the receiver.	
Set	RX_ANC_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_ANC_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_ANC_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_ANC_ENABLE:0,true; RX_ANC_ENABLE:1;	

RX_ANF_ENABLE	Enable/disable Automatic Notch Filter which removes tone signals from audio signal.	
Set	RX_ANF_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_ANF_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_ANF_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_ANF_ENABLE:0,true; RX_ANF_ENABLE:1;	

RX_APF_ENABLE	Enable/disable Analog Peak Filter which changes AFC that voice sounds more prominent over noises.	
Set	RX_APF_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.

Read	RX_APF_ENABLE:arg1;	arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Reply	RX_APF_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_APF_ENABLE:0,true; RX_APF_ENABLE:1;	

RX_DSE_ENABLE	Enable/disable Digital Surround Effect for CW signals, it provides space orientation of the CW signals in the filter bandwidth, depending on their position in the filter.	
Set	RX_DSE_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_DSE_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_DSE_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_DSE_ENABLE:0,true; RX_DSE_ENABLE:1;	

RX_NF_ENABLE	Enable/disable Notch Filters (NF) module.	
Set	RX_NF_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	RX_NF_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	RX_NF_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	RX_NF_ENABLE:0,true; RX_NF_ENABLE:1;	

LOCK	Tuning frequency lock.	
Set	LOCK:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	LOCK:arg1;	
Reply	LOCK:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	LOCK:0,true; LOCK:1;	

SQL_ENABLE	Enable/disable squelch.	
Set	SQL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	SQL_ENABLE:arg1;	
Reply	SQL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	SQL_ENABLE:0,true; SQL_ENABLE:1;	

SQL_LEVEL	Adjust squelch threshold.	
Set	SQL_LEVEL:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — triggering threshold, dB.  The range of values is from -140 to 0 dB.
Read	SQL_LEVEL:arg1;	
Reply	SQL_LEVEL:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Bidirectional control	
Example	SQL_LEVEL:0,-83; SQL_LEVEL:1;	

### 5.3 Unidirectional Control Commands

TX_ENABLE	Informs clients that TX is enabled or disabled for current transceiver	
Reply	TX_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number;  arg2 — transmission allowed (true) / transmission denied (false).
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	TX_ENABLE:0,true;	
Note	Sent to the client when connected and when the band is changed, in case transmitter permission was changed.	

CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP	CW macros speed increase (WPM).	
Set	CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP:arg1;	arg1 — the number of WPM by which to increase the CW speed.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP:7; CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP:2;	
Type	Sent only by the TCI client.	

CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN	CW macros speed decrease (WPM).	
Set	CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN:arg1;	arg1 — the number of WPM by which to decrease the CW speed.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN:7; CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN:2;	
Type	Sent only by the TCI client.	

SPOT	Spot transfer for display on panorama.	
Set	SPOT:arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4,arg5;	arg1 - callsign. arg2 - mode type. arg3 - frequency, Hz. arg4 - ARGB color. arg5 - additional text.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	SPOT:RN6LHF,CW,7100000,16711680,ANY_TEXT;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

SPOT_DELETE	Delete spot.	
Set	SPOT_DELETE:arg1;	arg1 — callsign.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	SPOT_DELETE:RN6LHF;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

IQ_SAMPLERATE	IQ stream sample rate	
Set	IQ_SAMPLERATE:arg1;	arg1 — sample rate, (Hz).  Supported Sample rates: 48/96/192/384 kHz
Reply	IQ_SAMPLERATE:arg1;	
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	IQ_SAMPLERATE:48000;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

AUDIO_SAMPLERATE	LF audio stream sample rate.	
Set	AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:arg1;	arg1 — sample rate, (Hz).  Supported Sample rates: 8/12/24/48 kHz
Reply	AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:arg1;	
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:12000;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

IQ_START	Start IQ stream.	
Set	IQ_START:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	IQ_START:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

IQ_STOP	Stop IQ stream.	
Set	IQ_STOP:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	IQ_STOP:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

AUDIO_START	Start LF audio stream.	
Set	AUDIO_START:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	AUDIO_START:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

AUDIO_STOP	Stop LF audio stream.	
Set	AUDIO_STOP:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	AUDIO_STOP:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

LINE_OUT_START	Start audio stream from Line Out.	
Set	LINE_OUT_START:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	LINE_OUT_START:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

LINE_OUT_STOP	Stop audio stream from Line Out.	
Set	LINE_OUT_STOP:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	LINE_OUT_STOP:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	



LINE_OUT_RECORDER_START	Start recording of the audio stream from Line Out.	
Set	LINE_OUT_RECORDER_START:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — maximum recording time (not more than 300 sec).
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	LINE_OUT_RECORDER_START:0,250;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.  When the set recording time expires the recording is deleted, to save the recording into a file, send the LINE_OUT_RECORDER_SAVE command.	

LINE_OUT_RECORDER_SAVE	Save audio stream recording from Line Out into a file.	
Set	LINE_OUT_RECORDER_SAVE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — full name of the file.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	LINE_OUT_RECORDER_SAVE:0,home/user_name/record_dir/file_name.wav;  LINE_OUT_RECORDER_SAVE:0,home/user_name/record_dir/file_name.mp3;  LINE_OUT_RECORDER_SAVE:0,D:\record_dir\file_name.mp3;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.  Supported recording formats: WAVE and MP3.  For Windows OS the path contains the forbidden character ":", it is replaced by " ", also you can use forward and backslash in the path to the file.	

LINE_OUT_RECORDER_BREAK	Stop audio stream recording from Line Out and delete the recording.	
Set	LINE_OUT_RECORDER_BREAK:arg1;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	LINE_OUT_RECORDER_BREAK:0;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

SPOT_CLEAR	Delete all spots from panorama.	
Set	SPOT_CLEAR;	
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	SPOT_CLEAR;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

## 5.4 Notification Commands

CLICKED_ON_SPOT	Informs about click on the spot on the ExpertSDR3 panorama. (Legacy command)	
Set	CLICKED_ON_SPOT:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — callsign.  arg2 — frequency, Hz.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	CLICKED_ON_SPOT:RN6LHF,7147500;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI server.	

RX_CLICKED_ON_SPOT	Informs about click on the spot on the ExpertSDR3 panorama.	
Set	RX_CLICKED_ON_SPOT:arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4;	arg1 — receiver periodic number.  arg2 — channel periodic number (A/B).  arg3 — callsign.  arg4 — frequency, Hz.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	RX_CLICKED_ON_SPOT:0,1,RN6LHF,7147500;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI server.	

TX_FOOTSWITCH	Informs about PTT footswitch state.	
Set	TX_FOOTCWATCH:arg1,arg2;	arg1 — transceiver periodic number.  arg2 — footswitch state (pressed - true, not pressed - false)
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	TX_FOOTCWATCH:0,true;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI server.	

TX_FREQUENCY	Informs about current transmitter frequency.	
Set	TX_FREQUENCY:arg1;	arg1 — transmission frequency, Hz.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	TX_FREQUENCY:7140000;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI server.	

APP_FOCUS	Informs about the state of the ExpertSDR3 window (in focus or not).	
Set	APP_FOCUS:arg1;	arg1 — focus state. (in focus - true, out of focus - false)
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	APP_FOCUS:true;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI server.	

SET_IN_FOCUS	Make the main ExpertSDR3 window active (in focus).	
Set	SET_IN_FOCUS;	
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	APP_FOCUS:true;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

KEYER	Informs about CW Key state (not automatic).	
Install	KEYER:arg1,arg2;	arg1 – transceiver periodic number.  arg2 – CW key state (pressed -true, not pressed – false).
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	KEYER:0,true;	
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

RX_SENSORS_ENABLE	Enable informing about signal level in RX filter bandwidth	
Install	RX_SENSORS_ENABLE:arg1,arg 2;	arg1 – status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Type	Unidirectional control	

Example	RX_SENSORS_ENABLE:true; RX_SENSORS_ENABLE:true,200;	arg2 – sending interval, ms (30-1000 ms, optional)
Note	Sent only by the TCI client.	

TX_SENSORS_ENABLE	Enable informing about TX signal parameters	
Install	TX_SENSORS_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	arg1 – status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).  arg2 – sending interval, ms (30-1000 ms, optional)
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	TX_SENSORS_ENABLE:true; TX_SENSORS_ENABLE:true,200;	
Addendum	Sent only by the TCI client.	

RX_SENSORS	Inform about signal level in RX filter bandwidth	
Install	RX_SENSORS:arg1,arg2;	arg1 – receiver periodic number.  arg2 – signal level, dBm
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	RX_SENSORS:0, -71.5; RX_SENSORS:1,-112.7;	
Addendum	Sent only by the TCI client.	

TX_SENSORS	Inform about TX signal parameters	
Install	TX_SENSORS:arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4,arg5;	arg1 - transceiver periodic number arg2 - microphone signal level, dBm arg3 - signal power at the transmitter output, W (RMS) arg4 - peak signal power at the transmitter output, W arg5 - SWR
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	TX_SENSORS:0, -27.2,47.4,67.5,1.7;	

Addendum	Sent only by the TCI server.
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## 5.5 New Commands in this version

AUDIO_STREAM_SAMPLE_TYPE	Set sample format for audio stream.	
Install	AUDIO_SAMPLE_TYPE:arg1;	arg1 — sample format identifier  Supported formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• int16</li><li>• int24</li><li>• int32</li><li>• float32</li></ul>
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	AUDIO_SAMPLE_TYPE:int24; AUDIO_SAMPLE_TYPE:float32;	
Addendum	Being sent only by the client.  By default, sample format is float32.	

AUDIO_STREAM_CHANNELS	Set the number of channels for an audio stream.	
Install	AUDIO_STREAM_CHANNELS:arg1;	arg1 — channels number  Supported 1 or 2 channels.
Type	Unidirectional control	
Example	AUDIO_STREAM_CHANNELS:1; AUDIO_STREAM_CHANNELS:2;	
Addendum	Being sent only by the client.  By default, the number of channels equals 2.	

AUDIO_STREAM_SAMPLES	Set the amount of samples sent in a single packet.	
Install	AUDIO_STREAM_CHANNELS:arg1;	arg1 — sample amount indicated in a <i>Stream.length</i> field.
Type	Unidirectional control	

Example	AUDIO_STREAM_SAMPLES:200; AUDIO_STREAM_SAMPLES:512;	The value can vary from 100 up to 2048 samples.
Addendum	<p>Being sent only by the client.</p> <p>For every sample rate value there is a default sample amount (indicated in <i>Stream.length</i>):</p> <p>Sample rate 48 kHz - 2048 samples          Sample rate 24 kHz - 1024 samples          Sample rate 12 kHz - 512 samples          Sample rate 8 kHz - 256 samples</p> <p>After you set the sample amount this value will be applied to every sample rate.</p> <p>It is recommended to set the sample amount so that the length of playback duration is not less than 10 ms, otherwise the signal which is going to be transmitted may be corrupted.</p> <p>Recommended minimal sample amount:</p> <p>48 kHz - 512 samples          24 kHz - 256 samples          12 kHz - 128 samples          8 kHz - 100 samples</p>	

## Appendix A. Glossary of Technical Terms

Terminology	Description