

# Universal transceiver control interface – TCI

Version 1.4

## Introduction

This document describes TCI interface, what can you do with it and how can you do that. This document may be of interest to programmers, who will implement this interface in their software and devices.

TCI – Transceiver Control Interface is the network interface for control, data transfer and synchronization between a transceiver/receiver, logger, digital software, skimmer, other software and external power amplifier, band filters, antenna switch, radio station controller and other devices.

TCI was created as an advanced alternative to old-fashioned COM-port interface and audio cables. It utilizes full duplex web-socket protocol, which works above TCP connection providing data exchange between server and client, and cross-platform capabilities. Transceiver works as a server, all other software and devices as clients. Server and clients may work inside the same PC (SDR-software-server, logger etc. – clients) and/or in separate physical devices, connected via local network (classical transceiver, power amplifier, antenna switch, BPF-filters etc.).

TCI interface has main commands to control a transceiver (CAT-system analogue), receives CW macroses from clients and transmits them on the air, passes transceiver's IQ stream to clients, receives spots from skimmers and Internet clusters, receives/transmits audio signal for digital mode operation\*.

\* Will be added in the new TCI release.

TCI uses an extensible architecture; thus, it can be enriched with new functionality, preserving efficiency of old functions. You can add a certain functionality to the TCI interface, which corresponds to specific needs of any software developer or hardware manufacturer (of receivers, transceivers, power amplifiers, antenna switches etc.). TCI has a server/client identifier; thus, clients can detect an assigned name for a transceiver/receiver (server), this function will help other manufacturers to preserve names of their devices in implemented TCI.

We created TCI interface to unify data exchange between different devices and various software. Modern transceivers and software should be connected via the unified interface – TCI.

## **MIT license to use demo-software of the TCI client**

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## Description

Any command is the ASCII line, which contains name of the command and list of arguments corresponding to this command. There are some reserved characters, which cannot be part of the command name and its 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 there are no arguments in the command, then after the name of the command should go end of the command character «;». If the command is incorrect, it is ignored. Letter case (capitalization) is irrelevant.

ExpertSDR2 software works as a server, which can have several clients connected simultaneously, they will be synced between each other via server. When client is connected to the ExpertSDR2, it receives ExpertSDR2 status: firstly, it receives *Read only* commands, then different parameters like frequency, modulations, etc.

When any parameter is changed in the ExpertSDR2 (server), it informs each connected client, so clients do not have to send continuous requests to a server, any change will be reported to every client. If a client will change its state, server will set it for itself and send it to every other client, so server works as a synchronizer. All clients connected to a server will be automatically synced. This way of operation allows to minimize network load, by lessening the traffic.

TCI protocol offers CW operation with line commands.

There are two types of commands:

1. Macros;
2. Message.

Macros – this is a list of characters, which has no rules, but abides to “change of speed” and “abbreviation transfer” commands.

Message – special command, which consists of three parts:

1. Text before callsign;
2. Callsign;
3. Text after callsign.

When transmitting the message, you can transmit the rest of your callsign after transmitting the message with only part of callsign, also you can change transmitting speed in the middle of the message and use abbreviations.

If you need to insert some abbreviation inside the text, it will look like:

ANY TEXT |SK| OTHER TEXT

All characters, which are put between vertical brackets, will be transmitted together.

If you need to decrease transmitting speed, use this character «<», to increase speed use «>». Speed change step 5 wpm, e.g.

ANY TEXT>TEXT+5WPM<TEXT-5WPM>>>TEXT+15WPM

Text commands may contain reserved characters, that is why they should be replaced with the other characters, which will be converted back on the server end:

1. Character «:» should be replaced with «^»;
2. Character «,» should be replaced with «~»;
3. Character «;» should be replaced with «\*».

Command to send macros looks like:

`cw_macros:arg1,arg2;`

`arg1` – periodic number of the software transceiver;

`arg2` – text to be sent before the callsign;

To send this line «+5wpmTU -5wpmRA6LH +10wpm599 004 SK» the command will be:

`cw_macros:0,>TU <RA6LH >>599 004 |SK|;`

Command to send CW message with opportunity to send callsign twice or to enter full callsign in the middle of transmission:

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

`arg1` - periodic number of the software transceiver;

`arg2` - text before callsign;

`arg3` - callsign;

`arg4` - text after callsign;

Example:

To transmit «TU RA6LH 599 004» command will be:

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

If you need to repeat the callsign «TU RA6LH RA6LH 599 004», command will be:

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

If there is no text before callsign «RA6LH RA6LH 599 004», instead of text use special character “\_”:

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

If while sending the message you don't know full callsign and you'll need to edit it or change, probably not once, the command will be: `cw_msg:arg1;`

Example:

```
cw_msg:0,_,RA6$2,599 004;
```

```
cw_msg:RA6L;
```

```
cw_msg:RA6LH;
```

If callsign editing was late, it came through after callsign transmission was finished, then this command is ignored. Editing process can be done only for “not yet sent” symbols. After the fact that callsign is transmitted, client receives the command with the final callsign sent on the air.

Example:

```
callsign_send:RA6LH;
```

If while transmitting the CW macros you need to stop transmission, use this command:

Example:

```
cw_macros_stop;
```

Also, TCI supports order of transmitted CW messages, if you'll enter several `cw_msg` commands one-by-one, they will be transmitted one-by-one, in this case callsign addition will be applied to currently sent callsign.

Commands is divided on three types:

- Read only;
- Read/Write;
- Write only.

List of commands added in the **1.3 revision** of the document:

TUNE

DRIVE

TUNE\_DRIVE

CW\_MACROS\_SPEED\_UP

CW\_MACROS\_SPEED\_DOWN

MUTE

RX\_MUTE

List of commands:

VFO_LIMITS	Receiver's frequency tuning limits	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – bottom frequency limit, Hz.  <i>arg2</i> – top frequency limit, Hz.
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>VFO_LIMITS:arg1,arg2;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>VFO_LIMITS:10000,30000000;</i>	

IF_LIMITS	IF filter frequency limits (in ESDR2 only for VFOA)	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – bottom frequency limit, Hz.  <i>arg2</i> – top frequency limit, Hz.
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>IF_LIMITS:arg1,arg2;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>IF_LIMITS:-48000,48000;</i> <i>IF_LIMITS:-96000,96000;</i>	

TRX_COUNT	Number of receivers (transceivers) in the radio	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – number of receivers/transceivers (physical or software).
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>TRX_COUNT:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>TRX_COUNT:2;</i> <i>TRX_COUNT:8;</i>	

<b>CHANNEL_COUNT</b>	Number of additional receiver channels (slices) in one receiver (A/B/C)	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – number of receiver channels (slices).
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>CHANNEL_COUNT:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>CHANNEL_COUNT:2;</i>  <i>CHANNEL_COUNT:3;</i>	

<b>DEVICE</b>	Name of the device	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – name of the device.
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>DEVICE:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>DEVICE:SunSDR2;</i>  <i>DEVICE:ColibriDDC;</i>	

<b>RECEIVE_ONLY</b>	Determine device as a receiver or transceiver	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – number of receive channels.
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>RECEIVE_ONLY:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>RECEIVE_ONLY:true;</i>  <i>RECEIVE_ONLY:false;</i>	

<b>MODULATIONS_LIST</b>	List of supported mode types	
Set		Arguments:  Mode type to be sent as a name.
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>MODULATIONS_LIST:arg1, arg2, ... ,argN;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>MODULATIONS_LIST:AM,LSB,USB,FM;</i>  <i>RECEIVE_ONLY:AM,SAM,LSB,USB,CW,NFM,WFM;</i>	

<b>TX_ENABLE</b>	Permission to use transmitter	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – periodic number of receiver/transmitter.  <i>arg2</i> – transmission permitted (true)/transmission prohibited (false).
Read	<i>To be sent while operating device</i>	
Answer	<i>TX_ENABLE:arg1, arg2;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>TX_ENABLE:0,true;</i>	

<b>READY</b>	To be sent after initialization commands while connecting	
Set		
Read	<i>To be sent after connection;</i>	
Answer	<i>READY;</i>	
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example		

<b>TX_FOOTSWITCH</b>	PTT footswitch signal	
Set	<i>TX_FOOTSCWITCH:arg1,arg2;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – periodic number of receiver.  <i>arg2</i> – footswitch state (pressed (true), not pressed (false))
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>TX_FOOTCWITCH:0,true;</i>	
	<i>TX_FOOTCWITCH:0,false;</i>	

<b>START</b>	Start ExpertSDR2	
Set	<i>START;</i>	Arguments:
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>START;</i>	

<b>STOP</b>	Stop ExpertSDR2	
Set	<i>STOP;</i>	Arguments:
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>STOP;</i>	



<b>DDS</b>	Tuning of the RX's center frequency (center of the panorama)	
Set	DDS:arg1,arg2;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2, arg5 – tuning frequency, Hz.
Read	DDS:arg1;	
Answer	DDS:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	DDS:0,7200050;  DDS:1;	

<b>IF</b>	IF filter tuning in panorama bandwidth	
Set	IF:arg1,arg2,arg3;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 – channel's periodic number (A / B).  Arg3 – new tuned frequency in respect to DDS (center of the panorama), Hz.
Read	IF:arg1,arg2;	
Answer	IF:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	IF:0,0,-12000;  IF:0,0,23000;  IF:1,0;	

<b>RIT_ENABLE</b>	Enable RIT	
Set	RIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 – status indicator.
Read	RIT_ENABLE:arg1;	
Answer	RIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	RIT_ENABLE:0,true;  RIT_ENABLE:0,false;  RIT_ENABLE:1;	

<b>MODULATION</b>	Set mode type	
Set	<code>MODULATION:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – mode type (line).  List of supported mode types:  AM / SAM / DSB / LSB / USB / CW / NFM / WFM / SPEC / DIGL / DIGU / DRM
Read	<code>MODULATION:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>MODULATION:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>MODULATION:0,LSB;</code> <code>MODULATION:0,CW;</code> <code>MODULATION:1;</code>	

After switching the frequency band, the ExpertSDR2 restores saved settings for the newly selected band, which includes mode and RX filter bandwidth etc. That is why when you change the band, it's required to wait until you (client software) receive **MODULATION** and **RX\_FILTER\_BAND** commands from ExpertSDR2, in case they were changed, if your client software hadn't received these commands while the protection interval 200 ms then send **MODULATION** and **RX\_FILTER\_BAND** commands. If mode and RX filter bandwidth haven't changed in the ExpertSDR2, it will not send **MODULATION** and **RX\_FILTER\_BAND** commands.

<b>RX_ENABLE</b>	Enable software receivers	
Set	<code>RX_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – status indicator.
Read	<code>RX_ENABLE:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>RX_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>RX_ENABLE:1,true;</code> <code>RX_ENABLE:2,false;</code> <code>RX_ENABLE:1;</code>	

<b>XIT_ENABLE</b>	Enable XIT	
Set	<code>XIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – status indicator.
Read	<code>XIT_ENABLE:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>XIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>XIT_ENABLE:0,true;</code> <code>XIT_ENABLE:0,false;</code> <code>XIT_ENABLE:1;</code>	

<b>SPLIT_ENABLE</b>	Enable SPLIT mode	
Set	<code>SPLIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – status indicator.
Read	<code>SPLIT_ENABLE:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>SPLIT_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>SPLIT_ENABLE:0,true;</code>  <code>SPLIT_ENABLE:0,false;</code>  <code>SPLIT_ENABLE:1;</code>	

<b>RIT_OFFSET</b>	Tune RIT offset	
Set	<code>RIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – offset frequency, Hz.
Read	<code>RIT_OFFSET:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>RIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>RIT_OFFSET:0,500;</code>  <code>RIT_OFFSET:0,-200;</code>  <code>RIT_OFFSET:1;</code>	

<b>XIT_OFFSET</b>	Tune XIT offset	
Set	<code>XIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – offset frequency, Hz.
Read	<code>XIT_OFFSET:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>XIT_OFFSET:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>XIT_OFFSET:0,500;</code>  <code>XIT_OFFSET:0,-200;</code>  <code>XIT_OFFSET:1;</code>	

<b>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE</b>	Enable additional receive channels	
Set	<code>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2,arg3;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – channel's periodic number.  <code>arg3</code> – status indicator.
Read	<code>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Answer	<code>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2,arg3;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:0,1,true;</code>  <code>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:0,1,false;</code>  <code>RX_CHANNEL_ENABLE:1, 1;</code>	

<b>RX_FILTER_BAND</b>	Adjust IF filter width	
Set	<code>RX_FILTER_BAND:arg1,arg2,arg3;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – receiver's periodic number.  <i>arg1</i> – bottom frequency limit, Hz.  <i>arg2</i> – top frequency limit, Hz.
Read	<code>RX_FILTER_BAND:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Answer	<code>RX_FILTER_BAND:arg1,arg2,arg3;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>RX_FILTER_BAND:0,30,2700;</code>  <code>RX_FILTER_BAND:0,-2900,-70;</code>  <code>RX_FILTER_BAND:1;</code>	

After switching the frequency band, the ExpertSDR2 restores saved settings for the newly selected band, which includes mode and RX filter bandwidth etc. That is why when you change the band, it's required to wait until you (client software) receive **MODULATION** and **RX\_FILTER\_BAND** commands from ExpertSDR2, in case they were changed, if your client software hadn't received these commands while the protection interval 200 ms then send **MODULATION** and **RX\_FILTER\_BAND** commands. If mode and RX filter bandwidth haven't changed in the ExpertSDR2, it will not send **MODULATION** and **RX\_FILTER\_BAND** commands.

<b>RX_SMETER</b>	Signal level (S-Meter) in filter bandwidth	
Set	<code>RX_SMETER:arg1,arg2,arg3;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – receiver's periodic number.  <i>arg2</i> – channel's periodic number.  <i>arg3</i> – signal level.
Read	<code>RX_SMETER:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Answer	<code>RX_SMETER:arg1,arg2,arg3;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>RX_SMETER:0,0,-72;</code>  <code>RX_SMETER:0,1,-63;</code>  <code>RX_SMETER:1,0;</code>	

<b>CW_MACROS_SPEED</b>	Set CW speed for macros	
Set	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – CW speed, WPM.
Read	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED;</code>	
Answer	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED:arg1;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED:30;</code>  <code>CW_MACROS_SPEED:42;</code>  <code>CW_MACROS_SPEED;</code>	

<b>CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP</b>	Increase CW speed for macroses.	
Set	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – the amount of WPM you want to increase the CW speed on.
Type	<code>Write</code>	
Example	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP:3;</code> <code>CW_MACROS_SPEED_UP:5;</code>	

<b>CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN</b>	Decrease CW speed for macroses.	
Set	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – the amount of WPM you want to decrease the CW speed on.
Type	<code>Write</code>	
Example	<code>CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN:3;</code> <code>CW_MACROS_SPEED_DOWN:5;</code>	

<b>CW_MACROS_DELAY</b>	Set delay between “turn to TX” and “start of macros transmission”	
Set	<code>CW_MACROS_DELAY:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – delay before start of transmission, ms.
Read	<code>CW_MACROS_DELAY;</code>	
Answer	<code>CW_MACROS_DELAY:arg1;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>CW_MACROS_DELAY:100;</code> <code>CW_MACROS_DELAY:150;</code> <code>CW_MACROS_DELAY;</code>	

<b>TRX</b>	Switch between RX/TX modes	
Set	<code>TRX:arg1,arg2, arg3;</code>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – receiver’s periodic number.  <i>arg2</i> – status indicator.  <i>arg3</i> – source of the signal (unnecessary) (mic – mic signal, vac – signal from VAC)
Read	<code>TRX:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>TRX:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>TRX:0,true;</code> <code>TRX:0,true,mic;</code> <code>TRX:0,true,vac;</code> <code>TRX:0,false;</code> <code>TRX:1;</code>	

For common use, the TRX command might have two arguments, in this case server will automatically determine the source of the input signal for transmission. When you select DIGL/DIGU modes the transceiver will automatically enable VAC and use the signal from it. In all other cases will be used signal from the mic. If you need to manually determine the source of the signal, you should use the third argument: mic – mic signal, vac – signal from VAC.

<b>TUNE</b>	Switching RX and TUNE modes.	
Set	<i>TUNE:arg1,arg2;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – receiver's periodic number.  <i>arg2</i> – status indicator.
Read	<i>TUNE:arg1;</i>	
Answer	<i>TUNE:arg1,arg2;</i>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>TUNE:0,true;</i>  <i>TUNE:0,false;</i>  <i>TUNE:1;</i>	

<b>DRIVE</b>	Control transmitter power output.	
Set	<i>DRIVE:arg1;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – power output value from 0 up to 100.
Read	<i>DRIVE;</i>	
Answer	<i>DRIVE:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>DRIVE:50;</i>  <i>DRIVE:100;</i>  <i>DRIVE:0;</i>	

<b>TUNE_DRIVE</b>	Control transmitter power output in TUNE mode.	
Set	<i>TUNE_DRIVE:arg1;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – power output value from 0 up to 100.
Read	<i>TUNE_DRIVE;</i>	
Answer	<i>TUNE_DRIVE:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>TUNE_DRIVE:50;</i>  <i>TUNE_DRIVE:100;</i>  <i>TUNE_DRIVE:0;</i>	

<b>IQ_START</b>	Start IQ signal output	
Set	<i>IQ_START:arg1;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – receiver's periodic number.
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>IQ_START:0;</i>	

<b>IQ_STOP</b>	Stop IQ signal output	
Set	<code>IQ_STOP:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>IQ_STOP:0;</code>	

<b>IQ_SAMPLERATE</b>	Set IQ signal sample rate	
Set	<code>IQ_SAMPLERATE:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – sample rate, Hz.  Supported sample rates:  <code>48 / 96 / 192</code> kHz
Read		
Answer		
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>IQ_SAMPLERATE:48000;</code> <code>IQ_SAMPLERATE:96000;</code> <code>IQ_SAMPLERATE:192000;</code>	

<b>AUDIO_START</b>	Start audio stream	
Set	<code>AUDIO_START:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>AUDIO_START:0;</code>	

<b>AUDIO_STOP</b>	Stop audio stream	
Set	<code>AUDIO_STOP:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>AUDIO_STOP:0;</code>	

<b>AUDIO_SAMPLERATE</b>	Set audio stream sample rate	
Set	<code>AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – sample rate, Hz.  Supported sample rates:  <code>8 / 12 / 24 / 48</code> kHz
Read		
Answer		
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:8000;</code> <code>AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:24000;</code> <code>AUDIO_SAMPLERATE:48000;</code>	

SPOT	Send spot to ExpertSDR2 to display	
Set	SPOT:arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4;arg5	Arguments:  arg1 – callsign.  Arg2 – mode.  Arg3 – frequency, Hz.  Arg4 – color ARGB.  Arg5 – additional text.
Read		
Answer		
Type	Write only	
Example	SPOT:RN6LHF,CW,7100000,16711680,ANY_TEXT;	
Color is coded with 32-bit characterless number 0x00FF0000 -> 16711680		

<b>SPOT_DELETE</b>	Delete spot	
Set	<i>SPOT:arg1;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – callsign.
Read		
Answer		
Type	<i>Write only</i>	
Example	<i>SPOT_DELETE:IT8TY;</i>	

<b>SPOT_CLEAR</b>	Clear all spots	
Set	<i>SPOT_CLEAR;</i>	Arguments:
Type	<i>Write only</i>	
Example	<i>SPOT_CLEAR;</i>	

PROTOCOL	Information about TCI protocol version	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – software name.  <i>arg2</i> – protocol version.
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>PROTOCOL:ESDR,1.2;</i>	
This command is being sent upon client connection to the ExpertSDR2.		



<b>TX_POWER</b>	Show output power level, W	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – Output power level, W.
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>TX_POWER:13.5;</i>	

<b>TX_SWR</b>	Transmitter SWR value	
Set		Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – SWR value.
Type	<i>Read only</i>	
Example	<i>TX_SWR:2.4;</i>	

<b>VOLUME</b>	Control of the main software Volume.	
Set	<i>VOLUME:arg1;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – volume value, dB.
Read	<i>VOLUME;</i>	
Answer	<i>VOLUME:arg1;</i>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	Volume value range from -60 up to 0 дБ, when value -60 dB audio is muted.
Example	<i>VOLUME:-9;</i> <i>VOLUME;</i>	

<b>SQL_ENABLE</b>	ON/OFF squelch.	
Set	<i>SQL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</i>	Arguments:  <i>arg1</i> – receiver's periodic number.  <i>arg2</i> – true/false (enable/disable).
Read	<i>SQL_ENABLE:arg1;</i>	
Answer	<i>SQL_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</i>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<i>SQL_ENABLE:0,true;</i> <i>SQL_ENABLE:1,false;</i> <i>SQL_ENABLE:0;</i>	

SQL_LEVEL	Set squelch threshold.	
Set	SQL_LEVEL:arg1,arg2;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 – threshold, dB.  Threshold value range from -140 dB up to 0 dB.
Read	SQL_LEVEL:arg1;	
Answer	SQL_LEVEL:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	SQL_LEVEL:0,-78;  SQL_LEVEL:1,-56;  SQL_LEVEL:0;	

VFO	Set receiver's tuning frequency.	
Set	VFO:arg1,arg2,arg3;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 – channel number (VFO A/B).  arg3 – tuning frequency, Hz.
Read	VFO: arg1,arg2;	
Answer	VFO:arg1,arg2,arg3;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	VFO:0,1,7100000;  VFO:1,0,14250000;  VFO:0,1;	

APP_FOCUS	Status of the main ExpertSDR2 window (in focus or not)	
Type	Read only	Arguments:  arg1 – true/false.
Example	APP_FOCUS:true;  APP_FOCUS:false;	

SET_IN_FOCUS	Set the main ExpertSDR2 window in focus	
Set	SET_IN_FOCUS	
Type	Write only	
Example	SET_IN_FOCUS;	

<b>MUTE</b>	Mute –disable/enable overall volume	
Set	<code>MUTE:arg1;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	<code>MUTE;</code>	
Answer	<code>MUTE:arg1;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>MUTE:true;</code> <code>MUTE:false;</code> <code>MUTE;</code>	

<b>RX_MUTE</b>	Mute certain receiver.	
Set	<code>RX_MUTE:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	<code>RX_MUTE:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>RX_MUTE:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>RX_MUTE:0,true;</code> <code>RX_MUTE:1,false;</code> <code>RX_MUTE:1;</code>	

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### Commands added in TCI 1.4

<b>CTCSS_ENABLE</b>	Enable/disable CTCSS tones	
Set	<code>CTCSS_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – receiver's periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – status indicator (enable – true, disable – false).
Read	<code>CTCSS_ENABLE:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>CTCSS_ENABLE:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<code>Read / Write</code>	
Example	<code>CTCSS_ENABLE:0,false;</code> <code>CTCSS_ENABLE:1,true;</code> <code>CTCSS_ENABLE:1;</code>	

CTCSS_MODE	Switching CTCSS tone modes	
Set	CTCSS_MODE:arg1,arg2;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 –CTCSS tone mode.
Read	CTCSS_MODE:arg1;	
Answer	CTCSS_MODE:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	CTCSS_MODE:0,0;  CTCSS_MODE:1,1;  CTCSS_MODE:1,2;	
0 – tones are active during RX and TX		
1 – tones are active only in RX		
2 – tones are active only in TX		

CTCSS_RX_TONE			Set CTCSS tone for a receiver		
Set	CTCSS_RX_TONE:arg1,arg2;		Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 – tone number.		
Read	CTCSS_RX_TONE:arg1;				
Answer	CTCSS_RX_TONE:arg1,arg2;				
Type	Read / Write				
Example	CTCSS_RX_TONE:0,18;  CTCSS_RX_TONE:1,7;  CTCSS_RX_TONE:1;				
Set tone number in a range from 0 up to 41					

CTCSS_TX_TONE			Set CTCSS tone for a transmitter		
Set	CTCSS_TX_TONE:arg1,arg2;		Arguments:		
Read	CTCSS_TX_TONE:arg1;				
Answer	CTCSS_TX_TONE:arg1,arg2;				
Type	Read / Write				
Example	CTCSS_TX_TONE:0,15;			arg1 – receiver's periodic number.	
	CTCSS_TX_TONE:1,41;		arg2 – tone number.		
	CTCSS_TX_TONE:1;				
Set tone number in a range from 0 up to 41					

CTCSS_LEVEL	Control CTCSS tone level in NFM mode	
Set	CTCSS_LEVEL:arg1,arg2;	Arguments:  arg1 – receiver's periodic number.  arg2 – CTCSS tone level in percent.
Read	CTCSS_LEVEL:arg1;	
Answer	CTCSS_LEVEL:arg1,arg2;	
Type	Read / Write	
Example	CTCSS_LEVEL:0,15;  CTCSS_LEVEL:1,50;  CTCSS_LEVEL:1,2;	
Value is set in percent from 10% up to 100% in relation to the amplitude of the audio signal applied to the modulator input		

<b>ECODER_SWITCH_RX</b>	Switch control over active RX (RX1 / RX2) with E-Coder panel	
Set	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_RX:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – E-Coder periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – periodic number of the receiver assigned to a certain E-Coder panel.
Read	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_RX:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_RX:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_RX:0,1;</code>  <code>ECODER_SWITCH_RX:1,0;</code>	

<b>ECODER_SWITCH_CHANNEL</b>	Switch control over active receiver channel (VFOA / VFOB) with E-Coder panel	
Set	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_CHANNEL:arg1,arg2;</code>	Arguments:  <code>arg1</code> – E-Coder periodic number.  <code>arg2</code> – receiver channel number (0 – VFO A; 1 – VFO B) assigned to a certain E-Coder panel.
Read	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_CHANNEL:arg1;</code>	
Answer	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_CHANNEL:arg1,arg2;</code>	
Type	<i>Read / Write</i>	
Example	<code>ECODER_SWITCH_CHANNEL:0,1;</code>  <code>ECODER_SWITCH_CHANNEL:1,0;</code>	

Receiving of IQ signal and receiving and transmitting of audio stream happens via binary websocket connection, packet structure looks like this:

```
typedef struct
{
    quint32 receiver;    //!< receiver's periodic number
    quint32 sampleRate; //!< sample rate
```

```

quint32 format;      //!< always equals 4 (float 32 bit)
quint32 codec;       //!< compression algorithm (not implemented yet), always 0
quint32 crc;         //!< check sum (not implemented yet), always 0
quint32 length;      //!< length of data field
quint32 type;        //!< type of data stream
quint32 reserv[9];   //!< reserved
float  data[4096];   //!< data field
}DataStream;

```

Type of data stream is determined with the following numeration:

```

typedef enum
{
    IqStream = 0,      //!< Receiver's IQ signal stream
    RxAudioStream,    //!< Receiver's audio stream
    TxAudioStream,     //!< Transceiver's audio stream
    TxChrono,         //!< Stream of temporary markers to transmit audio signal

}StreamType;

```

Audio stream processing.

In receive mode ExpertSDR2 sends **RxAudioStream** packet to TCI client. In transmit mode ExpertSDR2 sends **TxChrono** packet (it doesn't have a data field) to TCI client, in the packet header indicated sample rate and sample count which is required for ExpertSDR2 for transmission. When TCI client receives a **TxChrono** packet, it sends back **TxAudioStream** packet with generated signals. This signal should have parameters indicated in **TxChrono** packet header (sample rate and sample count). Audio stream supports several sample rates: 8 kHz, 12 kHz, 24 kHz, 48 kHz.

**List of software with TCI support:**

- [SDC](#)
- [LogHX](#)
- [SWISSLOG](#)
- [RUMLog](#)

- [5MContest](#)
- [MacLoggerDX](#)
- [LinuxLog](#)
- [VSELink for N1MM+/ExpertSDR2](#)
- [TCI Macro](#)
- [TunerReminder](#)
- [4 square array remote controller](#)
- [TCI \(ESP32s\) Arduino Libraries for SunSDR rigs](#)

## **Conclusion**

TCI interface will gradually develop, in time it will be added with new commands and functionality. Follow the updates of TCI interface.