

# IR PROTOCOLS AND GENERATION OF A/C REMOTE CONFIGURATION FILE

In electronics, a **remote control** is a component of an electronic device used to operate the device wirelessly from a distance. For example, in consumer electronics, a remote control can be used to operate devices such as a television set, DVD player, or other home appliance, from a short distance.

Technology:

The main technology used in home remote controls is infrared (IR) light. The signal between a remote control handset and the device it controls consists of pulses of infrared light, which is invisible to the human eye, but can be seen through a **digital camera**, video camera or a phone camera. The transmitter in the remote control handset sends out a stream of pulses of infrared light when the user presses a button on the handset. A transmitter is often a light emitting diode (LED) which is built into the pointing end of the remote control handset. The infrared light pulses form a pattern unique to that button. The receiver in the device recognizes the pattern and causes the device to respond accordingly.

Today, IR remote controls almost always use a pulse width modulated code, encoded and decoded by digital computer: a command from a remote control consists of a short train of pulses of carrier-present and carrier-not-present of varying widths.

## Consumer electronics infrared protocols

Different manufacturers of infrared remote controls use different protocols to transmit the infrared commands. The **RC-5 protocol** that has its origins within **Philips**, uses, for instance, a total of **14 bits** for each button press. The bit pattern is modulated onto a **carrier frequency** that, again, can be different for different manufacturers and standards, in the case of RC-5, the carrier is 36 kHz. Other consumer infrared protocols include the various versions of SIRCS used by Sony, the RC-6 from Philips, the Ruwido R-Step, and the NEC TC101 protocol. Some Electronic manufactures like Samsung ,Lg ,Daikin use their own protocols where each IR command data length varies from **16bits to 52bits**.

Since the Consumer IR protocols are for the most part not standardised, computers and **universal remotes** often memorise a bit stream, possibly with compression and possibly without determining the actual bit rate, and play it back. Similarities between remotes are often largely the accidental result of the finite selection of infrared encoder/decoder chips (though now **microcontrollers** are also used) and IR receiver modules or imitation of the older chips rather than by design. Manufacturers of consumer appliances often reuse the same protocol on many similar devices, though for each manufacturer and device type there are usually multiple protocols in use. The code listings inform about for any universal remote.

Sony use the **SIRC** protocol for remote controls. SIRC is developed in three different versions: 12 bit, 15 bit and 20 bit. After 12 bits have been received, the receiver waits to see if there are more falling edges to know if the SIRC protocol is **15 bit or 20 bit** coded.

The **RECS-80** and **RC-5** codes developed by **Philips** have been casually referred to as international standards. However, the RECS-80 protocol was prone to interference and was quickly replaced by the RC-5 protocol. Although it appears that they were proprietary protocols developed by **Philips**, they were also adopted by various other manufacturers, specifically European- and US-based ones. This allowed interoperability between the remote handsets and equipment of various brands. The RC-5 code was, and still is, used by many US- and European-based manufacturers of specialty audio/video equipment. Unfortunately, documentation of the standard commands were not widely distributed. Therefore, there are some brands of equipment that use non-standard commands, causing interference with other equipment also using the RC-5 protocol.

The rapidly expanding requirements for newer categories of electronics products since that time (e.g., DVD players, cable boxes, DVR's, et cetera) has led Philips to replace the RC-5 protocol with the newer RC-6 protocol that has both an expanded set of devices (256 versus 32) and commands per device (256 versus 64 in RC-5 and 128 in RC-5x). Again, information on the RC-6 protocol is not readily available from Philips.

In contrast, the major Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers almost universally adopted a protocol that was developed and administered by **NEC**. In the NEC protocol, each manufacturer is assigned a unique code that is contained in the transmitted command, avoiding the possibility of false triggering by other remote handsets.

# - protocol	Total waveform samples:
2-NEC	
4-SIRCS	
5-RC5	
7-JAPAN	
8-SAMSUNG	

Waveforms of IR Signals

## Daikin Protocol

The Daikin protocol, is split into three 'messages' these messages are split by a 33-34 millisecond gap. The first message, in the case of my air conditioner) doesn't change and is 8 bytes long. The second message holds the current time and is 8 bytes long. Finally the third message holds everything else and is 19 bytes long.

RECS-80 uses **pulse position modulation** and RC-5 uses **bi-phase**. Early dedicated-purpose chips were offered by Philips Semiconductors to allow for the easy use of RECS-80 and RC-5 protocols. The SAA3004, SAA3007, and SAA3008 encoder chips used RECS-80, and the SAA3006 and SAA3010 encoder chips used RC-5. The SAA3049A decoder chip decoded either type. (Note that the Philips Semiconductors division is now NXP). All of these chips have been discontinued. However, these transmission protocols are easily created and/or decoded with general-purpose 8-bit micro controllers, such as those offered by Microchip Technology and Atmel.

Transmission of the IR commands requires only a micro controller and an infrared LED, available from a wide variety of sources. Reception of the modulated commands for RC-5, RC-6, and the NEC protocols is easily accomplished with specialised IR receivers, most readily available from Sharp Corporation and Vishay Inter technology. These receivers include a photo-diode, an **automatic gain control** (AGC) circuit, and a demodulator. The demodulated signal is then decoded with a micro controller

## GENERATION REMOTE IR REMOTE CONFIGURATION FILE USING LIRC

**LIRC** is a mature and stable open source library that provides the ability to send and receive IR commands.

### Setting up LIRC on the RaspberryPi

Entire process is followed as Explained by [alexa's blog](#)

The method explained in above blog works well for TV,DVD ,Music Systems but they fail when used for Air Conditioning Systems.

This document addresses this problem on how to use LIRC for controlling AC units as per the steps below.

One thing to know is that usual remotes controls, for TV, HI-FI, ... send a signal for each key pressed (often in loops while the key is pressed). An air conditioning remote often displays information about the parameters selected. But of course parameters can be changed on the remote while the unit is out of reach, which could lead to synchronisation problems between the display and the unit in some cases if it worked like the TV remotes. This implies that when such a remote sends a signal, it sends the whole parameters set.

The A/C remote shows multiple options to transmit:

- The target temperature to achieve
- The "mode" ("cool", "heat", "dry", "auto")
- The air flow swing (5 possible positions, and one automatic mode)
- The fan speed
- A powerful or quiet option (which impacts the fan speed (and more?))
- 2 timers: one to turn off the unit after a certain amount of time, one to bring it back on

## Procedure to generate Remote configuration File for A/C

- a) **First step is to test that the system is able to receive the IR remote data.**
- b) **Second step is to generate a configuration file. Before generating a configuration file one need to verify if there already exists a configuration file in which case no need to generate.**
- c) **Third step is to use this config file to control the AC.**

## Setting up Lirc

Lirc stands for “Linux Infrared Remote Control”. It is a package that will allow us to decode and to save IR signals for later use. Three of the tools it contains will be most useful to us :

## **Mode2:**

outputs the pulse/space length of infrared signals to the console

## **irrecord :**

used in order to record IR signals for later usage with lirc.

## **Ir send :**

send IR signals from the command line. Signals can be sent once or repeatedly during two calls.

## **Install lirc steps**

Before Installing LIRC we need to update and upgrade the Raspbian OS

*sudo apt-get update*

*sudo apt-get upgrade*

- `apt-get update` updates the list of available packages and their versions, but it does not install or upgrade any packages.
- `apt-get upgrade` actually installs newer versions of the packages you have. After updating the lists, the package manager knows about available updates for the software you have installed.

## **Install LIRC**

*sudo apt-get install lirc*

Next We have to manually configure the driver, setting the GPIO pins which we use to receive and transmit the signals.

Edit /etc/modules

*sudo nano /etc/modules*

and add at the end of the file

*lirc\_dev*

*lirc\_rpi gpio\_in\_pin=23 gpio\_out\_pin=22*

Add this at the end of the file holding your system configuration parameters /boot/config.txt: .

```
dtoverlay=lirc-rpi,gpio_in_pin=23,gpio_out_pin=22
```

Next edit lirc hardware's configuration file /etc/lirc/hardware.conf

```
#####
# /etc/lirc/hardware.conf
#
# Arguments which will be used when launching lircd LIRCD_ARGS="--uinput" # Don't
# start lircmd even if there seems to be a good config file # START_LIRCMD=false

# Don't start irexec, even if a good config file seems to exist. # START_IRExec=false

# Try to load appropriate kernel modules LOAD_MODULES=true # Run "lircd --
# driver=help" for a list of supported drivers. DRIVER="default"
# usually /dev/lirc0 is the correct setting for systems using udev DEVICE="/dev/lirc0"
MODULES="lirc_rpi" # Default configuration files for your hardware if any
LIRCD_CONF=""
LIRCMD_CONF=""
```

## Reboot your Raspberry Pi

Registering new IR signals

We are going to make sure that our circuit and lirc are working properly by using mode2 to output the characteristics of an IR signal. Start by stopping lirc and launching mode2.

```
sudo /etc/init.d/lirc stop
```

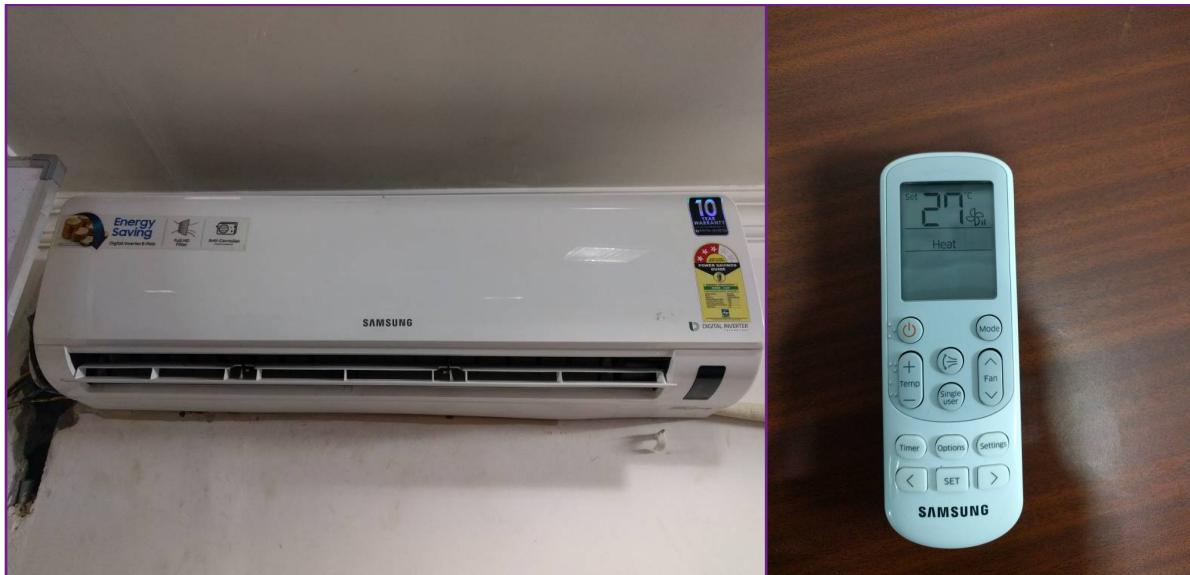
```
mode2 -d /dev/lirc0
```

pi is now listening to IR inputs. Point a remote to the receiver and press any button. The program should output something similar to this, indicating that the reception side of things is all set.

```
space 4734
pulse 274
space 884
pulse 403
space 532
pulse 635
space 649
pulse 440
```

# Procedure for Generating Configuration file for a remote using Samsung as test case

## Generating a configuration File for Samsung A/C

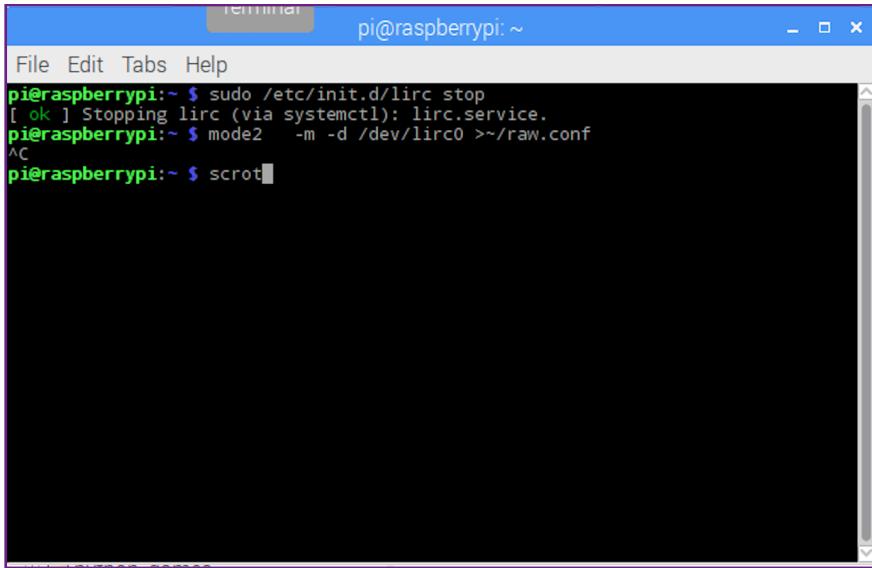


To generate a remote configuration file, first stop lirc so that /dev/lirc0 is available for irrecord to use

```
sudo /etc/init.d/lirc/stop
```

To register a new remote control using mode2 tool, press any button facing the IR Receiver, the raw data from the the remote will be saved in decimal format in raw.conf file. Launch the command below and press any button in remote and stop recording by pressing CTRL + C .

```
mode2 -m -d /dev/lirc0 >> ~/raw.conf  
CTRL^C
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo /etc/init.d/lirc stop
[ ok ] Stopping lirc (via systemctl): lirc.service.
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ mode2 -m -d /dev/lirc0 >~/raw.conf
^C
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ scrot
```

The raw.conf file generated for power on is

```
1667402
4380 4389 469 1702 470 623
469 1712 464 1703 469 595
496 596 496 1676 496 597
518 576 495 1686 491 596
499 592 496 1675 497 1676
496 597 494 1683 518 1661
495 596 495 1680 496 1678
494 1677 495 1676 496 1676
496 1677 520 575 496 1676
495 596 496 595 496 597
495 596 495 596 496 598
517 576 496 596 495 596
497 1676 496 595 498 593
496 596 496 598 517 1661
495 1677 495 1677 495 595
497 1658 517 1678 495 1677
494 1677 549 5215 4410 4353
495 1681 491 596 495 1682
495 1676 496 596 495 596
496 1676 498 596 518 575
496 1680 496 595 497 595
496 1677 495 1677 495 596
496 1682 518 1660 496 596
495 1681 495 1676 496 1676
496 1676 497 1675 496 1678
498 596 497 1675 495 595
497 595 496 595 496 596
496 595 496 602 514 575
496 596 496 596 495 1677
495 595 497 595 496 596
495 598 520 1659 495 1702
470 1676 496 594 497 1707
473 1698 470 1702 479 1697
469
```

In order to get the data into to correct format, remove the first row in the raw.conf file you just created, which is just the 'space' between when the recording started and you started to press the button.

After this insert the above raw.conf file into Original lircd file template which is as shown below

```

# Please make this file available to others
# by sending it to <lirc@bartelmus.de>
# this config file was automatically generated
# using lirc-0.9.0-pre1(default) on Tue Dec  3 09:00:19 2013
# contributed by
# brand:          /home/pi/lircd.conf
# model no. of remote control:
# devices being controlled by this remote:

begin remote

name REMOTE_NAME
flags RAW_CODES
eps      30
aeps     100

begin raw_codes
name KEY_POWER
<<copy decimal values from raw.conf file to here>>
name KEY_1
<<copy decimal values from raw.conf file to here>>

end raw_codes
end remote

```

Follow the above steps to record any number of keys.

The Final configuration file is

```

# Please make this file available to others
# by sending it to <lirc@bartelmus.de>
# this config file was automatically generated
# using lirc-0.9.0-pre1(default) on Thu Jun  8 11:27:14 2017
# contributed by
# brand:          /home/pi/lircd.conf
# model no. of remote control:
# devices being controlled by this remote:

```

#

*begin remote*

*name SAMSUNG*

*bits 58*

*flags RAW\_CODES*

*eps 30*

*aeps 100*

*gap 8970*

*begin raw\_codes*

*name KEY\_POWER*

569	17895	3029	8954	481	517	485	1507	515	482	513	483
517	480	513	483	513	483	513	483	488	508	514	1480
492	512	488	509	1509	452	1537	457	539	458	1535	485
514	1479	491	1501	499	1494	491	509	485	508	495	502
509	513	487	510	509	491	505	456	541	455	547	451
481	515	484	513	511	483	516	482	513	483	513	482
505	514	482	513	484	513	482	514	483	488	510	487
509	510	486	510	456	541	460	536	457	538	482	516
514	488	508	513	483	514	483	514	482	487	1506	517
514	2986	2993	8964	487	1507	511	514	484	508	456	541
540	457	539	480	517	484	512	486	510	514	1479	522
508	483	513	1480	513	484	513	1480	486	1508	511	1511
1506	457	1535	481	1512	485	511	514	482	514	483	514
509	483	512	484	513	484	511	484	513	484	512	485
485	511	488	509	509	487	514	453	539	457	541	456
482	514	485	511	513	484	512	484	512	484	514	483
487	510	482	513	483	495	503	512	484	513	485	511
509	509	487	509	456	541	456	540	457	539	483	513
2965	3015	8964	513	1479	513	484	513	483	513	483	514
513	484	503	493	513	484	512	485	511	1506	456	545
541	456	540	478	519	483	513	512	484	513	1480	514
512	1484	510	1479	513	483	512	1483	510	486	512	1505
1541	452	540	458	539	481	515	512	1480	513	1480	514
512	482	514	483	513	484	513	484	512	484	513	1482
509	486	510	457	1540	452	1537	482	514	511	1482	511
513	484	513	487	509	483	512	485	512	484	513	483
484	513	486	510	487	510	487	510	456	1541	452	1536

*name KEY\_1*

564	17957	3006	8965	519	505	461	1530	487	510	485	511	486	485	510	461	564	457	512	515	508	434	1563	428	563	457	540								
458	1534	486	511	485	485	486	1507	486	1534	483	1507	486	1509	472	549	489	507	432	564	440	557	433	564	457	513	484	537	461	536	485				
511	486	511	485	510	486	512	483	512	491	506	486	509	462	535	484	508	433	563	434	537	459	563	463	534	459	537	486	511						
483	486	487	536	460	535	487	511	484	512	485	511	485	1512	481	1508	485	1508	466	1552	486	2992	2986	8970	478	1537	458	537	485	508	464	535	486		
510	487	511	485	511	486	510	485	511	486	1506	485	462	534	461	516	488	556	489	508	432	1560	433	1758	459	538	484	1483	486	1530	487	1515	477	513	
467	1524	486	510	487	1506	462	1569	447	539	456	553	418	566	438	1554	456	1535	486	1482	486	536	485	512	485	510	485	511	492	506	485	1507	485		
511	485	1506	487	1534	454	1537	440	1553	457	540	457	1509	487	1533	460	536	485	486	485	536	490	506	485	511	487	510	486	509	487	1506	487	1533		
491	1476	464	1529	485																														

*name KEY\_2*

539	17975	2998	9010	459	544	452	1535	459	538	486	510	486	510	486	510	486	510	487	509	487	1512	455	536	461	534	461	1559							
459	536	434	563	434	1559	457	1536	459	1533	486	1505	487	1506	487	488	509	486	515	481	510	462	535	460	535	461	537	458	537	433	564				
433	563	434	563	457	543	454	537	486	512	485	510	487	510	485	485	511	486	510	486	509	462	535	461	541	455	536	486	511	485	538	458	538	433	
563	457	538	458	539	458	539	459	537	486	1511	482	1506	487	1504	488	1506	486	3018	2960	8989	486	1507	487	537	458	538	492	505	431	565	432	564		
433	563	457	539	459	537	486	1507	486	510	485	511	493	1499	487	509	461	1532	460	1532	460	564	437	1555	456	1536	458	1541	452	538	458	1534	487		
510	486	1506	486	1507	486	509	486	511	486	510	460	1533	460	1559	458	1535	432	563	456	540	458	546	451	537	460	512	486	536	485	511	486	1506		
486	1507	487	1510	481	1506	474	521	484	1537	459	1533	433	564	434	562	457	546	451	539	458	538	485	511	486	510	486	1506	487	1510	455				
1532	461																																	

*name KEY\_3*

543	17981	2992	8951	484	536	484	1507	485	512	487	508	487	510	485	491	505	539	432	563	493	509	429	1559	457	539	459	537							
460	1531	486	511	460	510	487	1543	476	1507	493	1499	485	1505	462	1562	432	535	492	519	476	539	429	562	458	538	457	538	460	536	460	536	464		
536	459	534	485	484	488	539	458	534	469	527	486	511	487	487	494	506	487	544	434	557	493	505	455	513	456	569	452	539	457	539	461	535	486	511
459	536	487	483	488	538	463	530	486	510	486	514	483	1505	487	1488	505	1505	488	1507	493	3008	2989	8969	480	1507	488	535	482	515	460	537	485		
511	464	532	460	536	485	511	486	510	487	1505	486	513	484	538	458	538	459	1534	433	1532	486	537	485	1508	486	1507	471	1525	457	535				
460	1531	487	510	487	1507	486	1532	434	563	496	474	483	539	457	1536	458	1534	487	1480	488	536	464	533	464	531	471	526	461	535	486	510	487		
1505	488	1485	507	1505	524	1470	486	1533	461	536	486	1505	487	1480	488	536	464	505	488	535	461	535	486	510	461	534	463	463	1559	433	1559			
494	1498	460	1533	486																														

*name KEY\_4*

*name KEY\_5*

*end raw\_codes*

*end remote*

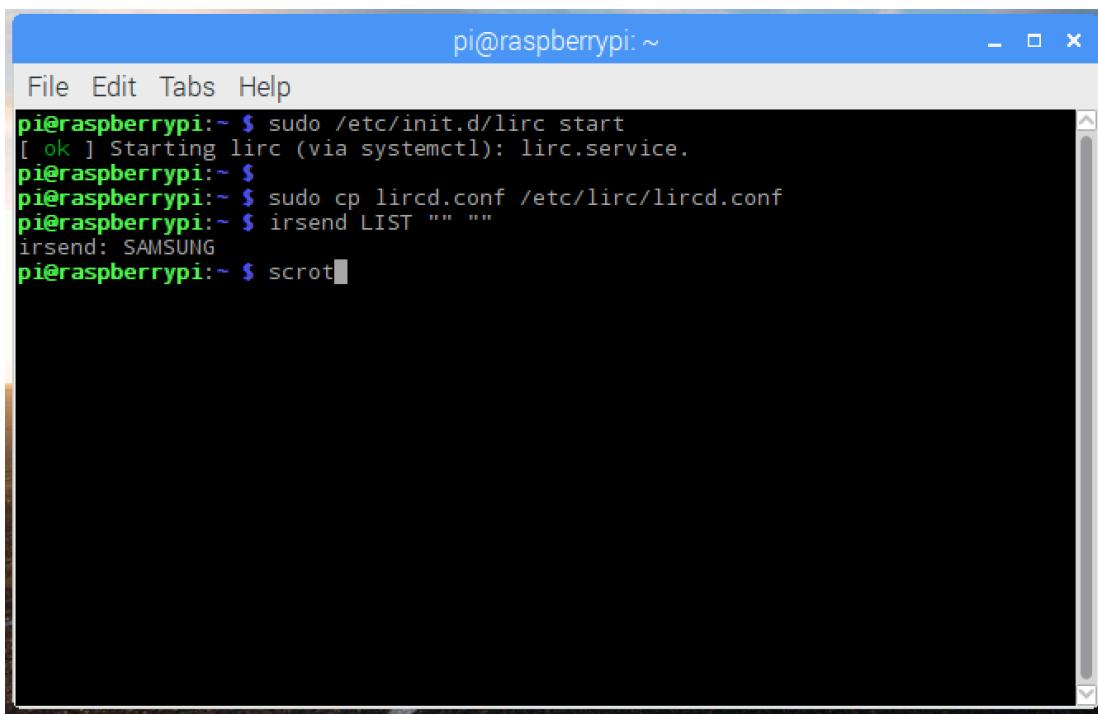
# Testing the Generated Configuration File

Start lirc to send the signal to the ac from the IR LED

*sudo /etc/init.d/lirc start*

Copy the generated file the to lirc conf file

```
sudo cp lircd.conf /etc.lirc/lircd.conf
```



By using irsend list command displays all available remotes

*irsend LIST " " "*

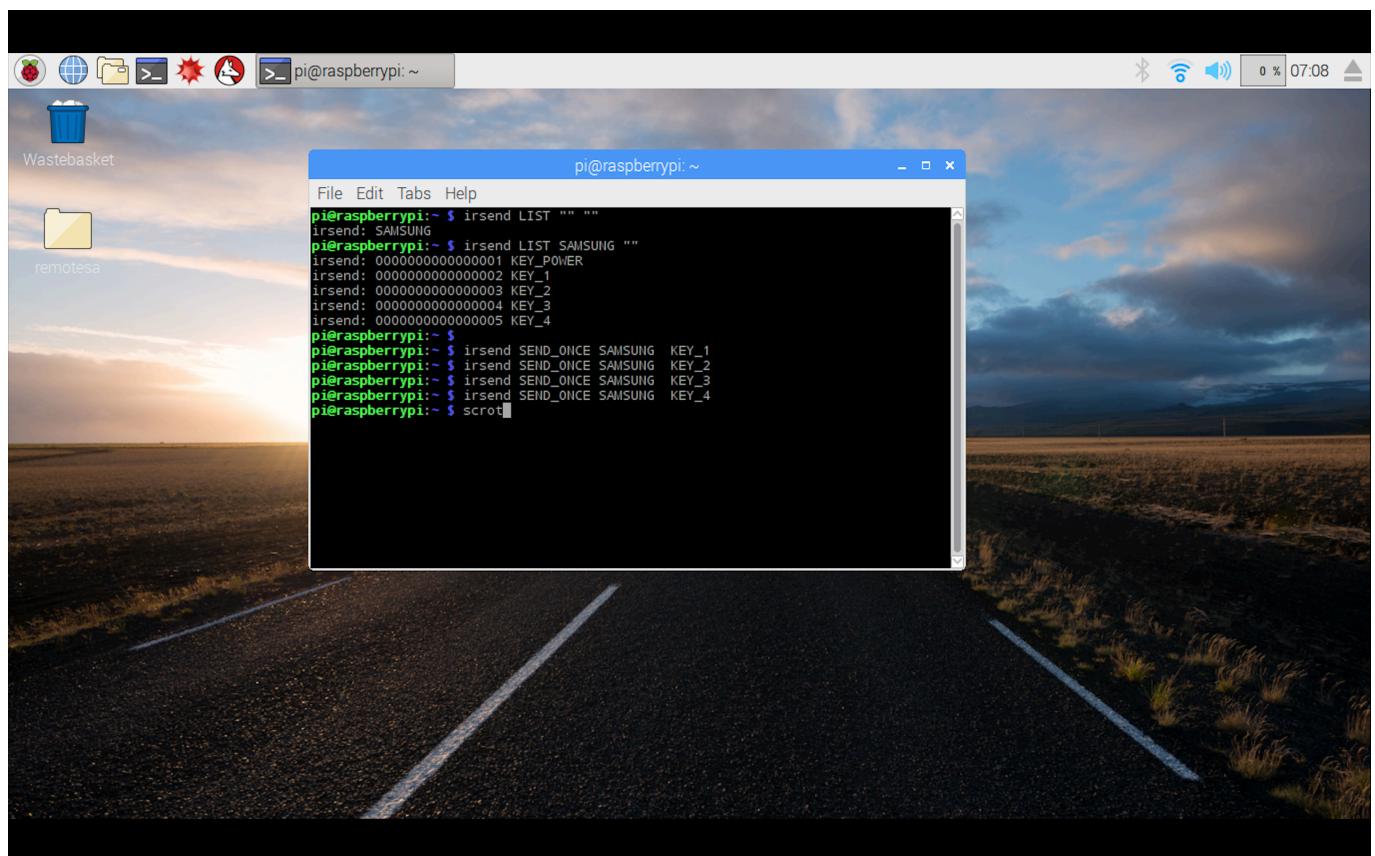
By using irsend list remote name displays all available commands for the remote

*irsend LIST REMOTE\_NAME “”*

## SENDING SIGNAL TO THE AC

IRSEND tool is used to send the IR signals to the AC

*irsend SEND\_ONCE REMOTE\_NAME KEY\_NAME*



## **POSSIBLE ERRORS:**

### **UNKNOWN REMOTE:**

- This is caused when a wrong configuration file is generated or if there are any mistakes
- Wrong remote name
- wrong configuration file is copied to etc/lirc/lircd.conf path .Check the copied config file using editor sudo nano /etc/lirc/lircd.conf
- Try reloading lirc and again copying the config file to lirc folder

### **UNABLE TO CONNECT TO SOCKET:**

- LIRC is stopped try starting it by using sudo /etc/init.d/lirc start
- Reload LIRC by using sudo /etc/init.d/lirc start

## **References:**

- [lirc.org](http://lirc.org)
- [Reverse Engineering Air Conditioner IR remote protocols](#)
- [Setting up LIRC on Raspberry pi by Alex](#)
- [Popular IR protocols](#)
- [Waveforms of IR samples](#)

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