

**POLYCOM<sup>®</sup>**

Installed Voice Business Group

## **RS-232 Command Set:**

# Vortex EF2280 Programming Guide

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# Vortex EF2280 Programming Guide

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## 1. Introduction

This document describes the command protocol that is used to communicate with the Vortex EF2280 via its RS-232 port.

## 2. RS-232 Hardware

The communication between the Vortex and a host controller is conducted via the RS-232 port on the back panel of the Vortex. The Vortex's RS-232 port operates at the following settings:

- Bit Rate (bps): 9600 (default), 19200, or 38400
- Data Format: 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit (8N1)
- Flow Control: none (default) or hardware (RTS, CTS)

Note that although the flow control setting is user selectable to none or hardware, hardware flow control must be used when updating the firmware of the Vortex. This means that while a 3-wire RS-232 cable (RX, TX, GND) is acceptable for control of the Vortex, the minimum cable for updating firmware should contain 5 wires (RX, TX, RTS, CTS, GND).

## 3. Programming Tips

### 3.1. Initialization

During power up of the Vortex device or initialization of the host program, electrical fluctuations on the RS-232 lines may cause the Vortex to receive spurious data. After initialization, the host program should send a few carriage return characters (^M, ASCII 13) to the connected Vortex to flush out any spurious characters it may have received. Failure to do this could result in the Vortex ignoring the first command received after initialization.

As part of the host program initialization, the host will want to synchronize the status of its controls with the current status of the Vortex devices that are being controlled. The host could initialize its controls to default

values and then send commands to the Vortexes to set them to the same state. This approach has significant disadvantages since initializing the host program could undo settings made by other host programs or by the front panel controls of one of the linked Vortex devices. A better approach is to query the linked Vortex devices for their status and set the host program controls based on the return values.

## 3.2. Wildcard Characters

The use of the wildcard character, '\*', can make programming the host controller much easier. Be careful when using wildcards, however, since they can generate a lot of traffic on the digital bus.

## 3.3. Using Acknowledgements

It is a good idea for the host program or control system to make sure that all connected Vortex devices have acknowledgment mode enabled (see the [ACKMOD](#) command). When acknowledgment mode is on, a Vortex device will send an acknowledgment for each command it receives. Proper use of acknowledgments makes the host program more robust and makes supporting multiple hosts effortless. The rest of this section describes how to use acknowledgments to achieve these goals.

As a convenient example, let us imagine a host program with a graphical user interface (GUI). The user presses buttons on the GUI to enable or disable features of various linked Vortex devices. The buttons on the GUI reflect the current status of the corresponding feature.

When the user presses a button on the GUI to enable or disable a feature, the host program should send the corresponding command to the selected Vortex device. It may be tempting to update the status of the GUI button at this point, but this can cause problems if there are transmission errors or if there are multiple host controllers. The proper way to handle this is to only update the GUI controls based on acknowledgments received from the Vortex device.

To implement this, organize your code so that the functions that send commands are totally separate from the functions that receive responses from the Vortex devices. This also enables your host program to support the presence of multiple host controllers. For example, consider the following sequence of events.

1. Another host sends a command to a Vortex device.
2. The Vortex device responds with an acknowledgment that is broadcast to all of the other hosts.
3. Your host program receives the acknowledgment and updates the status of the corresponding control.

The result of this programming model is that all hosts and linked Vortex devices will always be synchronized.

For simple on/off features, your host program can make use of the toggle arguments to some commands (e.g., 'SSEN2'). By sending a toggle command when a button is pressed, and updating the button based on acknowledgments, your host program will not have to keep track of the status of the button.

In a similar fashion, many of the integer commands (such as gains) can be controlled by incrementing or decrementing them by a specific amount. For example, the command 'GAINIA>1 ' increments the input gain on channel A by 1 dB. The acknowledgment for this command will return the actual value that the gain was incremented to. Thus, to implement a volume control, your control program can send a command to increment the gain by 1 dB when the "up" button is pressed and decrement the gain by 1 dB when the "down" button is pressed. The control can update its level indicator based on the acknowledgment that is received.

## 3.4. Macros and Presets

Although macros and presets are similar, there are times when using one is better than the other. Presets store

the absolute values of all of the non-global settings of the device. This includes, but is not limited to, input and output gain settings, matrix settings, algorithm settings, parametric EQ settings, and automixer settings. See [Section 7](#) for a list showing all the commands and which are saved to presets.

Presets should be used when you really want to change all the settings in a device. One example would be when you want to have one unit be able to control different rooms. In this case, having a preset for each different room is the easiest solution.

Macros are like mini-presets. You can define them to change only the settings you are interested in. One advantage of macros over presets is that macros can make relative changes in addition to absolute changes. An absolute change is something like "set the input gain to -3 dB". A relative change is something like "raise the input gain by 3 dB". One example of using macros for a relative change is stereo volume ramping. If you have two outputs setup to have left and right program audio, then you could build a macro that contains two commands: one to increment the left channel by 1 dB and the other to increment the right channel by 1 dB. Then, by calling that macro, you can ramp the stereo outputs. A similar thing can be done with decreasing the volume.

Another thing to consider when using macros and presets is to use the [MACROQ](#) and [PRESETO](#) commands instead of the [MACROX](#) and [PRESETX](#) commands. Both the Q and X versions execute the macro or preset, but the X versions produce acknowledgements for the settings that change, while the Q versions don't. If your control system updates its status by looking at the acknowledgements that come back, then you'll probably want to use the X versions. Another option would be to use the Q versions and then manually query the values you're interested in. If your control system does not need use acknowledgements, or if you are manually querying the values you're interested in, using the Q versions is better since it doesn't generate acknowledgements and thus reduces RS-232 traffic.

## 3.5. Automixer Dependencies

The commands [AMASGN](#), [AMCHAIR](#), [AMCHNUM](#), [AMLMM](#), [AMLMN](#), and [MGATE](#) have dependencies on each other and can cause errors (ERROR#040 through ERROR#045) if an assignment attempts to break one of these dependencies. See the descriptions of the above commands and the [ERROR](#) command for more information on these dependencies.

The dependencies in these commands can cause a problem when trying to build macros. For example, your macro may use the above commands to set the automixer to a certain configuration. The problem is that although your commands would put the automixer in a valid configuration, one of the intermediate configurations might be invalid. If this happens, the invalid command(s) will not execute and the automixer will not be in the configuration that you intended.

For example, assume that we start with all inputs assigned to automixer group "none" ([AMASGN](#)), chairman mode ([AMCHAIR](#)) is disabled for both automixers, chairman mic ([AMCHNUM](#)) is set to 1 for both automixers, last mic mode ([AMLMM](#)) is set to off for both automixers, and last mic number ([AMLMN](#)) is set to 1 for both automixers. Now, suppose your macro executes the following commands in the order shown.

```
AMASGN*ââââââââ
```

(assign inputs 1-4 to automixer 1 and inputs 5-8 to automixer 2)

```
AMCHAIR11
```

```
AMCHAIR21
```

```
AMCHNUM11
```

```
AMCHNUM25
```

```
AMLMM11
```



AMLMM21

AMLMM25

In this case, the `AMCHAIR21` command and the `AMLMM21` would not get executed. They would produce `ERROR#044` and `ERROR#042`, respectively. The `AMCHAIR21` command causes an error because we try to turn on chairman mode for automixer 2, but automixer 2's chairman mic is set to 1, which belongs to automixer 1. Similarly, the `AMLMM21` command causes an error because we try to set last mic on mode to manual for automixer 2, but automixer 2's last mic number is set to 1, which belongs to automixer 1.

There are many other ways that these dependencies can cause problems. Fortunately, there is a way to avoid them. In you command sequences and macros, follow the following sequence when dealing with the automixer parameters.

- turn off chairman mode (`AMCHAIR`) for both automixers
- set last mic mode (`AMLMM`) off for both automixers
- ungate all matrix crosspoints (`MGATE`) that correspond to inputs that you will be changing
- Now, execute your automixer commands in the following order:

## 4. Command Structure

A Vortex command consists of a series of ASCII characters with the following structure.

Description	Number of Characters	Range of Values
Device Type	1	0-9, A-Z, *
Device ID	2	0-9, *
Command Name	1-7	0-9, A-Z
Command Data	0-64	ASCII characters
Command Terminator	1	^M (ASCII 13)

### 4.1. Device Type

A single alphanumeric character is used to indicate the device type. The devices in Polycom's EchoFree family have the following device types.

Device	Device Type
EF200	A
EF1210	C
EF2280	F
EF2241	B
EF2211	S
EF2210	Q
EF2201	T

Device type '\*' can be used to send a command to all device types simultaneously.



## 4.2. Device ID

Two numeric characters are used to indicate the device ID. The Vortex can be configured for device IDs from '00' to '07'. Note that even though the device ID is less than 10, the leading '0' must be included. Device ID '\*\*' can be used to send a command to all device IDs simultaneously. Some examples of using wildcard characters are given below.

- 'F\*\*' broadcasts to all EF2280 devices that are linked together.
- '\*07' broadcasts to all devices with device ID 07 (this format is not commonly used).
- '\*\*\*' broadcasts to all devices that are linked together.

## 4.3. Command Name

The command name can be from 1 to 7 characters long. Command names will be specific to device types. In other words, the EF2280 has its own command set, which is different from the EF2241's, which is different from the EF1210's, etc. There are some commands, such as 'PING', that are common among all the various command sets.

## 4.4. Command Data

The command data is a series of 0-64 characters containing payload data for the command. Obviously, the command data will be specific to the command type. Note that the maximum number of payload characters for the EF200 and EF1210 is 32, but the Vortex devices support up to 64 characters in the payload. This increase was necessary to accommodate the matrix gain and macro/preset commands.

## 4.5. Command Terminator

The command terminator is a single character indicating the end of a command. ASCII 13 (^M) was chosen as the terminator to allow manually typing commands using a simple text terminal.

## 4.6. Examples

In the following examples, Vortex commands are enclosed in single quotes, 'like this'. Also, the terminator character is not explicitly shown, but its presence is implied.

Consider the command '\*\* \*PING'. The device type and ID for this command are wildcards, thus the command will be sent to all devices. The command name in this case is 'PING', and there are no data characters (payload). Note that the 'PING' command is supported by all of the Vortex devices, thus broadcasting the command to all devices makes sense.

Consider the command 'F\*\*GAINIA10'. The device type for this command is 'F' and the device ID is a wildcard, thus the command will be broadcast to all EF2280 devices linked together. The command name in this case is 'GAINIA' and the command data (payload) is '10'. This command sets the gain on input A of all connected EF2280's to 10 dB.

Command	Effects
** *PING	Requests PONG response from all linked Vortex devices.
F**GAINIA10	Sets the gain on input A of all connected EF2280 devices to 10 dB.

## 5. Status Messages

The Vortex sends status messages via RS-232 and EF Bus any time one of its internal parameters changes. This means that the host program does not need to continually poll the Vortex in order to detect status changes. Status messages are in the same format as the commands used to set the corresponding parameter.

For example, suppose you send the command 'F\*\*GAINIA10' and there are two EF2280's linked together with device IDs 3 and 7. The EF2280's will respond with 'F03GAINIA10' and 'F07GAINIA10', respectively. Now, someone uses the front panel of the EF2280 set to ID 7 to decrease input A's gain by 1 dB. When this happens, the EF2280 will respond with 'F07GAINIA9'. This example illustrates that status messages can be sent as the result of an RS-232 command or as the result of some other change in the Vortex device such as front panel adjustments, logic inputs, etc.

Status messages can be turned off via the [ACKMOD](#) command. [ACKMOD](#) refers to acknowledgement mode since the term status message and acknowledgement are synonymous for our purposes.

## 6. Command Types

Many of the Vortex commands have similar formats. The main formats are described here in order to provide a better understanding of the command set.

### 6.1. Boolean Commands

Boolean commands take one of the three following arguments.

- '0' indicates that the parameter should be turned off.
- '1' indicates that the parameter should be turned on.
- '2' indicates that the parameter should be toggled (i.e., '0' becomes '1' and '1' becomes '0').

Parameters associated with boolean commands can be queried using the '?' character. For example, if input A is muted, and you send 'F04MUTEIA?', the EF2280 will respond with a status message of 'F04MUTEIA1'. When a status message is generated for a boolean command, the command data will either be a '0' or '1', since '2' is obviously not a valid state.

### 6.2. Integer Commands

Integer commands can take one of two types of arguments. The first argument type is absolute, meaning that the parameter will be set to the specified number. For example, 'F04GAINIA10' means that the gain on input A will be set to 10 dB. In this case, the device will respond with a status message of 'F04GAINIA10'.

The second argument type is relative, meaning that the parameter will be incremented or decremented by the specified amount. The increment character is '>' and the decrement character is '<'. For example, 'F04GAINIA>3' increments the gain on input A by 3 dB. If the input's gain was previously set to 6 dB, then it would now be set to 9 dB. In this case the device would respond with a status message of 'F04GAINIA9'.

The numeric part of both the absolute and relative arguments can contain a '+' or '-' to indicate the algebraic sign of the argument. If no sign is given, '+' is assumed.

The parameters associated with integer commands have maximum and minimum values associated with them. If you try to set a parameter above its maximum or below its minimum, the parameter will be set to its maximum

or minimum value, respectively.

Parameters associated with integer commands can be queried using the '?' character. For example, if input A's gain is set to 12, and you send 'F04GAINIA?', the device will respond with a status message of 'F04GAINIA12'.

## 6.3. Channel Commands

A command can be a channel command in addition to being one of the other types of commands (integer or boolean). A channel command means that the command applies to a specific input or output channel. The channel is specified by a single character (e.g., '1', '2', 'A', 'B', etc.) occurring before any other payload data.

An example of a boolean channel command is the [AGC](#) (Automatic Gain Control) command. 'F04AGC30' disables the AEC on input channel 3. After sending this command, the device will respond with a status message of 'F04AGC30'.

An example of an integer channel command is the [GAINI](#) command, which adjusts the gain on the input channels. 'F04GAINIA12' sets the input gain of channel A to 12 dB. After sending this command, the device will respond with a status message of 'F04GAINIA12'.

A wildcard character ('\*') can be used as the channel specifier for many of the channel commands. If this is the case, there are two options for specifying the values for the channels. The first method is to specify a single value that will be applied to all the channels.

Take the [MUTEI](#) command for example: 'F04MUTEI\*1' mutes input channels 1-8 and A-D. After sending this command, the device will respond with a status message of 'F04MUTEI\*111111111111'. In this status message, the device reports the status of all the channels. Since the MUTEI command applies to channels 1-8 and A-D the status of all 12 channels. The first (left most) value corresponds to channel 1 and the last (right most) value corresponds to channel D.

This leads us to the second method of using a wildcard character: specifying the values for each of the channels. For example, 'F04MUTEI\*101010101010' mutes channels 1, 3, 5, 7, A, C and unmutes channels 2, 4, 6, 8, B, D. In this case, the device will respond with a status message of 'F04MUTEI\*101010101010'.

As an interesting example, consider sending 'F04MUTEI\*2' after the above example. The device will respond with a status message of 'F04MUTEI\*010101010101'. Notice that all the states have been toggled.

Queries using the '?' character are straightforward. For example, 'F04MUTEI1?' might return 'F04MUTEI11', while 'F04MUTEI\*?' might return 'F04MUTEI\*111111110000'.

Using the wildcard character with integer channel commands is similar to using it with boolean commands, but there are some differences. If we sent 'F04GAINI\*10', the input gains on channels 1-8 and A-D will all be set to 10 dB. The device will respond with a status message of 'F04GAINI\*ÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄ'. Those weird characters are the main difference between using wildcards with integer channel commands versus boolean channel commands. When reporting multiple integer values, the Vortex uses a binary format with one byte per integer value. This allows for more compact commands and reduces RS-232 and bus traffic. To convert from an integer value to a byte value, we add 132 to the integer value. In the above example, where the gain is set to 10 dB, we have:  $10 + 132 = 142 = 0x8E$  (hex) = Ä (ASCII). The reason for adding 132 is to allow us to conveniently represent negative numbers as well as avoid the use of special characters that are normally used in RS-232 and EF Bus communications.

When using a wildcard character to specify separate values for each channel, you must also use the binary

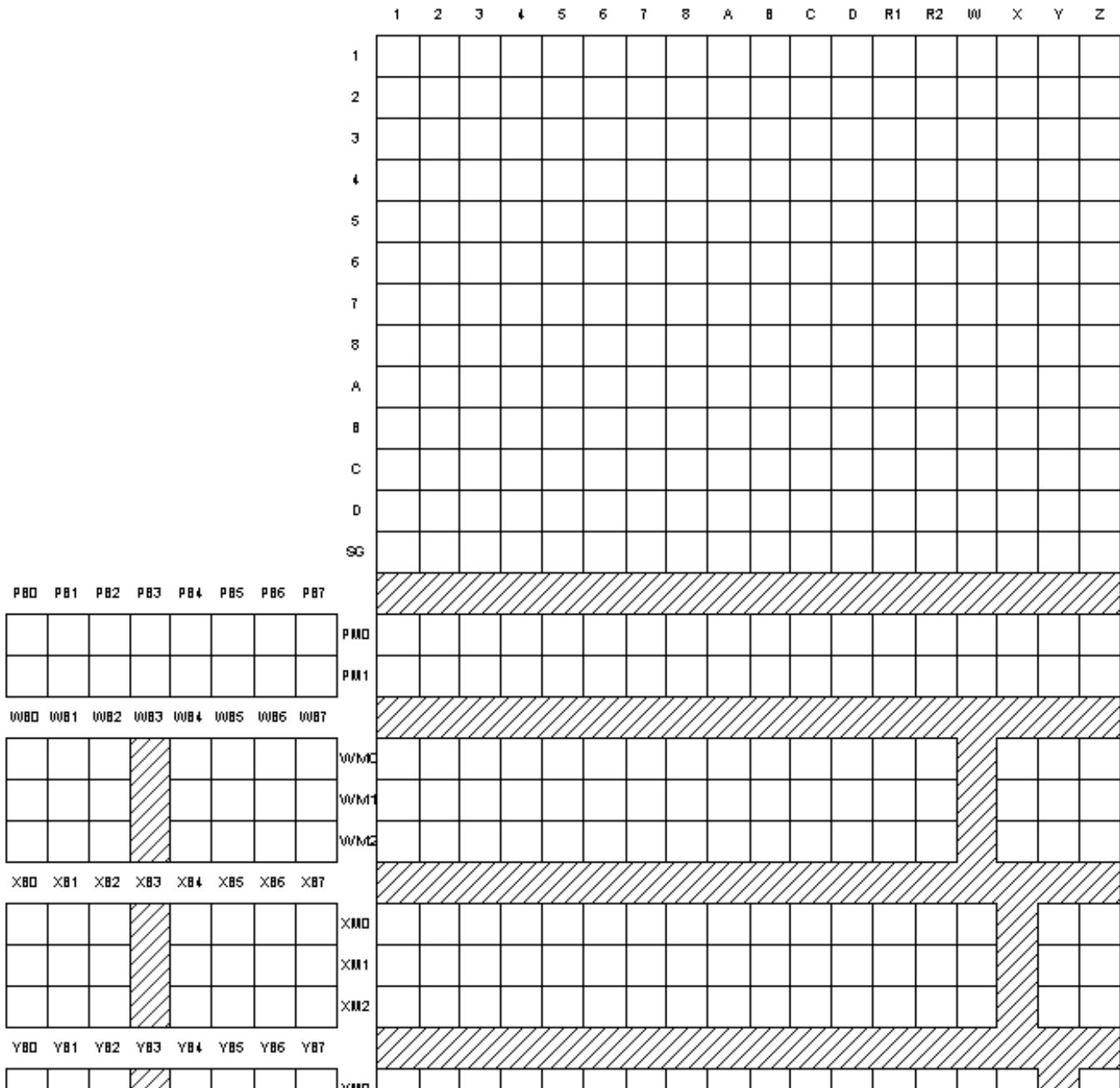
format. For example, 'F04GAINI\*ÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄääää' sets the input gain of channels 1-8 to 10 dB and the input gain of channels A-D to 0 dB. (10 + 132 = 142 = 0x8E (hex) = Ä (ASCII), 0 + 132 = 132 = 0x84 (hex) = ä (ASCII))

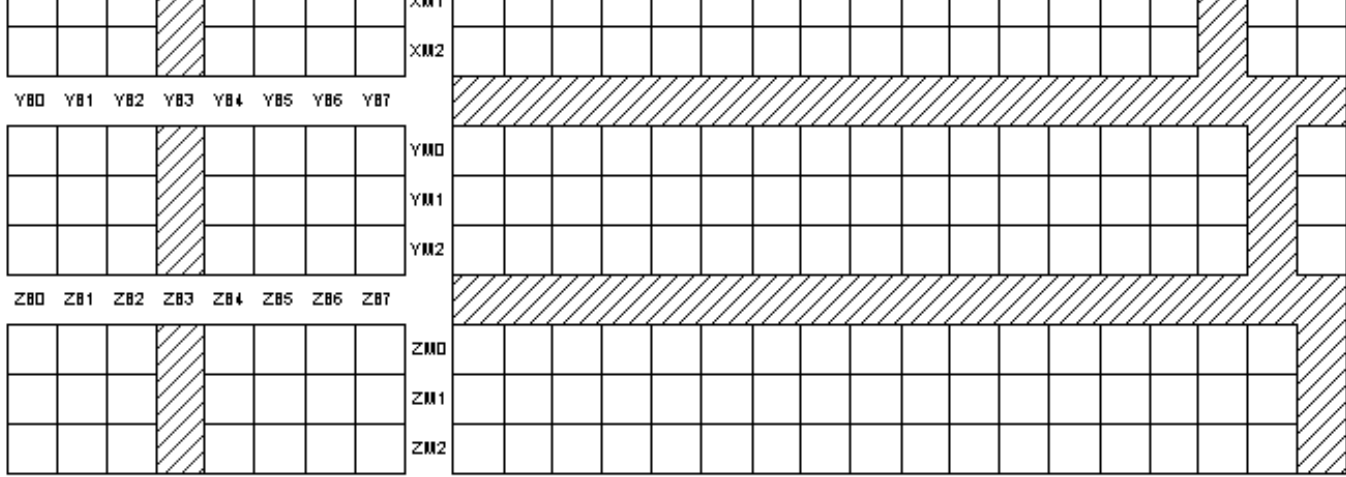
As an interesting example, consider sending 'F04GAINI\*>3' after the above example. This will result in all the input gains being incremented by 3 dB so that channels 1-8 are at 13 dB and channels A-D are at 3 dB. The Vortex will respond with a status message of 'F04GAINI\*æææææææçççç'. (13 + 132 = 145 = 0x91 (hex) = æ (ASCII), 3 + 132 = 135 = 0x87 (hex) = ç (ASCII))

Queries using the '?' character are straightforward. For example, 'F04GAINI1?' might return 'F04GAINI110', while 'F04GAINI\*?' might return 'F04GAINI\*ÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄääää'.

## 6.4. Matrix Commands

Matrix commands are used for controlling parameters that exist at the crosspoints of the mixing matrices. Typical parameters include gating (for automixed signals), gain and mute. Before describing the matrix commands, it is necessary to give a description of the matrices involved. During the following discussion, it will be helpful to refer to the figure below, which shows all the matrices with their input and output labels.





The EF2280 has twelve analog outputs labeled 1-8 and A-D. These outputs are all at line level.

The EF2280 has twelve analog inputs labeled 1-8 and A-D. Inputs 1-8 are mic/line selectable, and inputs A-D are line level only. Inputs 1-8 can also have phantom power enabled and contain channel processing, which includes the following DSP algorithms: Acoustic Echo Cancellation, Noise Cancellation, AGC, and Automatic Microphone Mixing.

Vortex devices can be linked together so that they can share control information and digital audio signals. The audio signals are shared on four digital busses labeled P, W, X, Y, and Z. All Vortex devices can receive signals from all of these busses. Only certain devices can transmit on the busses. This information is given in the following table.

Device	Transmit on P Bus	Transmit on W, X, Y, Z Busses	Receive P Bus	Receive W, X, Y, Z Busses
EF2280	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EF2241	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EF2211	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EF2210	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EF2201	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

The P bus is meant for routing telephone audio between the devices. The W, X, Y, and Z busses are meant for routing microphone and auxiliary audio between the devices. The W, X, Y, and Z busses also carry NOM (Number of Open Microphones) information from the automixer so that outputs created from these busses can be appropriately attenuated for the number of open microphones.

The digital inputs consist of all of the signals placed on the EF Bus by the other connected Vortex devices. Each P, W, X, Y, and Z bus can carry channels from up to eight other devices, so we have the following digital inputs to each Vortex device: PB0-PB7, WB0-WB7, XB0-XB7, YB0-YB7, and ZB0-ZB7. The inputs are designated by three characters: the bus letter (P, W, X, Y, or Z), a B indicating that it is a bus input, and a number between 0 and 7 indicating the channel of the bus.

There is also an internal signal generator, labeled SG, that is capable of producing white or pink noise. this signal is fed into the matrix so that it can be routed to the appropriate outputs for calibration or testing.

The mixing capabilities of the Vortex devices can be broken down into two parts: the EF Bus submatrices and the main matrix.

For each of the W, X, Y, and Z signal busses, there is a 7 x 3 matrix that allows the user to define up to three mixes of each of the four signal busses. The reason the matrix is 7 x 3 instead of 8 x 3 is that since we can transmit on the W, X, Y, and Z busses, we do not need to mix our own channels in these matrices. The inputs and outputs for the 7 x 3 matrices are as follows.

## **W Submatrix**

- Inputs: WB0-WB7 (with one invalid)
- Outputs: WM0-WM2

## **X Submatrix**

- Inputs: XB0-XB7 (with one invalid)
- Outputs: XM0-XM2

## **Y Submatrix**

- Inputs: YB0-YB7 (with one invalid)
- Outputs: YM0-YM2

## **Z Submatrix**

- Inputs: ZB0-ZB7 (with one invalid)
- Outputs: ZM0-ZM2

For the P signal bus, there is an 8 x 2 matrix that allows the user to define up to two mixes of the P signal bus. This matrix has a full 8 inputs since the EF2280 does not transmit on the P bus. The inputs and outputs for the 8 x 2 P bus matrix are as follows.

## **P Submatrix**

- Inputs: PB0-PB7
- Outputs: PM0-PM1

The crosspoint gains on all outputs are user adjustable. The "M" in the output labels of the submatrices indicates that the signals are being fed into the Main Matrix.

The main matrix consists of the following inputs: analog inputs 1-8 and A-D, the signal generator (SG), the outputs of the EF Bus submatrices PM0-PM1, WM0-WM2, XM0-XM2, YM0-YM2, and ZM0-ZM2. This is a total of 27 inputs.

The main matrix consists of the following outputs: analog outputs 1-8 and A-D, AEC reference signals R1 and R2, and the EF Bus outputs W, X, Y, and Z. There is no P output since the EF2280 does not transmit on the P bus. This is a total of 18 outputs.

The matrix commands can adjust two types of parameters: integer and boolean. We will introduce the matrix commands by using the MGAIN command as an example. This is an integer matrix command that is used to set the gain (in dB) at any of the crosspoints in the main matrix or EF Bus submatrices.

Matrix commands are similar to channel commands except that instead of specifying a single channel, it is necessary to specify a crosspoint (or range of crosspoints). In order to specify a single crosspoint, you use the input and output labels discussed in this section. The first label always specifies the input to the matrix and the second label always specifies the output of the matrix. For example, to set the gain of the crosspoint (1, A) to -3 dB, you would send 'F04MGAIN1 , A , -3 ' which sets the gain at the crosspoint to -3 dB. In this case, a status message will be generated similar to 'F04MGAIN1 , A , -3 '.

It is also possible to use the wildcard character ('\*') to specify ranges of crosspoints with the matrix commands. The only restriction is that you can only use a wildcard to specify the input or output, but not both

simultaneously. Thus you could specify all the inputs going to a specific output (one column) or the value of an input to all of the outputs (one row), but not the entire matrix. One example of using a wildcard for an integer matrix command would be 'F04MGAINSG,\*,0'. This will set all the crosspoints in the signal generator row of the main matrix to 0 dB. Thus, the signal generator will be added to all of the outputs of the main matrix with a gain of 0 dB. In this case a status message will be generated that looks like 'F04MGAINSG,\*,äääääääääääääääääää'. The binary representation used here is the same method described in [Section 6.3](#).

You can also use the wildcard character to set the crosspoints of a row or column individually. For example, 'F04MGAIN1,\*,ääääääääzzzzzzzzzzzz' sets the crosspoints of input 1 to 0 dB for outputs 1-8, -10 dB for outputs A-D, and -12 dB for outputs R1, R2, and W-Z. In this case, the EF2280 will respond with a status message of 'F04MGAINSG,\*,ääääääääzzzzzzzzzzzz'.

Queries using the '?' character work in the usual manner. For example, 'F04MGAIN3,A,?' might return 'F04MGAIN3,A,-6', while 'F04MGAIN2,\*,?' might return 'F04MGAIN2,\*,ääääääääääääääääääää'.

Boolean matrix commands work as you would expect. They use the characters '0', '1', and '2' as described in [Section 6.1](#). Here are some examples.

- 'F04MMUTE2,3,1' mutes crosspoint (2, 3) of the main matrix. In other words, the signal at input 2 will not be heard on output 3. A status message will be generated of the form 'F04MMUTE2,3,1'.
- 'F04MMUTEA,\*,111111110000000000' sets the mutes for input A of the main matrix. The signal path from input A to outputs 1-8 is muted, while the signal path from input A to outputs A-D, R1, R2, and W-Z is unmuted. The EF2280 will respond with a status message of 'F04MMUTEA,\*,111111110000000000'.
- 'F04MMUTEA,\*,2' toggles the mutes for input A of the main matrix. If this command follows after the command in the above example, the EF2280 will respond with a status message of 'F04MMUTEA,\*,000000001111111111'.
- 'F04MMUTEA,\*,?' queries the status of the mutes for input A of the main matrix. If this command follows after the commands in the above examples, the EF2280 will respond with a status message of 'F04MMUTEA,\*,000000001111111111'.

It should be noted that in EF2280 firmware versions earlier than 2.x, the P-bus was not implemented. Thus, there were two less inputs to the main matrix (PM0 and PM1) and one less output to the main matrix (P). This means that matrix commands for earlier versions of the firmware had different requirements for the number of characters in a row or column of the main matrix. To preserve backward compatibility and ease migration to the new firmware, the 2.x firmware supports both formats of matrix commands. If the P-bus entries are left out of a matrix command, the command will still execute correctly and the P-bus crosspoints will not be changed.

## 6.5. Miscellaneous Commands

Miscellaneous commands are those that don't fall under any of the other categories. See the description of a given command for specific details on how it operates.

## 7. Command List

The following table is a list of the commands recognized by the EF2280. Detailed descriptions of each command are given in the next section.

The Storage column contains one of the following values indicating when and where the parameter is stored.

- "Global"
- "Preset"



- "-" = not stored or not applicable

Globally stored parameters are not changed when a preset is executed. Only one copy of a global parameter is stored. Global parameters are written to non-volatile memory each time they are changed. Globally stored parameters retain their values when the power is cycled.

Parameters stored in presets are changed each time a new preset is restored/executed. Preset parameters are not saved in non-volatile memory until a [PRESETW](#) command is executed. Parameters stored in the power-on preset (see [PRESETP](#)) are restored when the power is cycled.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Storage</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">ACKMOD</a>	Global	Enable or Disable Acknowledgment Mode
<a href="#">AEC</a>	Preset	Enable or Disable Acoustic Echo Cancellation
<a href="#">AECMODE</a>	Preset	Set Amount of Double Talk Suppression used in the AEC.
<a href="#">AGC</a>	Preset	Enable or Disable Mic/Line Input Automatic Gain Control
<a href="#">AGCMAX</a>	Preset	Set Maximum Allowed Mic/Line Input AGC Gain
<a href="#">AGCMIN</a>	Preset	Set Minimum Allowed Mic/Line Input AGC Gain
<a href="#">AGCRATE</a>	Preset	Set Ramp Rate of Mic/Line Input AGC
<a href="#">AMASGN</a>	Preset	Assign Inputs to an Automixer
<a href="#">AMAUTO</a>	Preset	Select Automatic or Manual Gating for each Automixer Input
<a href="#">AMBUSID</a>	Preset	Set Automixer Groupings for EF Bus
<a href="#">AMCHAIR</a>	Preset	Enable Chairman Mode for Specified Automixer
<a href="#">AMCHNUM</a>	Preset	Set Chairman Mic for Specified Automixer
<a href="#">AMDECAY</a>	Preset	Set Decay Time for Automixers
<a href="#">AMGATEC</a>	Preset	Set Automixer Gating Control Mode
<a href="#">AMGATER</a>	Preset	Set Automixer Gate Ratio
<a href="#">AMGATET</a>	Preset	Set Automixer Gate Threshold
<a href="#">AMGNOM</a>	Preset	Set Global Maximum Number of Open Mics for Bus Automixer
<a href="#">AMHOLD</a>	Preset	Set Automixer Hold Time
<a href="#">AMLMM</a>	Preset	Set Last Mic On Mode for Specified Automixer
<a href="#">AMLMN</a>	Preset	Set Microphone That Will Remain On in Manual Last Mic On Mode
<a href="#">AMNOM</a>	Preset	Set Local Maximum Number of Open Mics for Automixer
<a href="#">AMNOMAT</a>	Preset	Select NOM Attenuation on Each Output
<a href="#">AMOFFAT</a>	Preset	Set Off Attenuation for the Specified Automixer
<a href="#">AMPRIOR</a>	Preset	Set Gating Priority for the Specified Mic
<a href="#">AMREFB</a>	Preset	Set Automixer Reference Bias for the Specified Automixer
<a href="#">AMREFE</a>	Preset	Enable Automixer Reference for Specified Automixer
<a href="#">BAUD</a>	Global	Set Baud Rate for RS-232 Port
<a href="#">BLAUTO</a>	Preset	Enable Automatic BLDATA Messages
<a href="#">BLDATA</a>	-	Request Level Information
<a href="#">BLINFO</a>	Preset	Select Information to be Reported in BLDATA

<a href="#">BROAD2</a>	-	Broadcast Arbitrary Command Strings to RS-232 Port
<a href="#">BROADA</a>	-	Broadcast Commands to Other Connected Devices
<a href="#">BUSREF</a>	Preset	Set Which AEC Reference is Placed on EF Bus
<a href="#">CGATE</a>	-	Query Camera Gating Status Information
<a href="#">CGATEEN</a>	Preset	Enable Automatic Camera Gating Messages
<a href="#">CGATET</a>	Preset	Set Camera Gating Hold Time
<a href="#">DELAYO</a>	Preset	Set Output Delay
<a href="#">DELAYOE</a>	Preset	Enable Output Delay
<a href="#">DSPAUTO</a>	-	Enable Automatic DSPLOAD Status Messages
<a href="#">DSPLOAD</a>	-	Query Percentage of Variable DSP Resources Used
<a href="#">ERROR</a>	Global	Enable or Disable Error Messages
<a href="#">FADERGIL</a>	Preset	Set Fader Gain of Line Inputs as a Group
<a href="#">FADERGIM</a>	Preset	Set Gain of Microphone Inputs as a Group
<a href="#">FADERI</a>	Preset	Set Input Gain Fader
<a href="#">FLOW</a>	Global	Set Flow Control Mode for RS-232 Port
<a href="#">FPLOCK</a>	Global	Lock/Unlock Front Panel
<a href="#">FPPSWD</a>	-	Change Front Panel Password
<a href="#">GAINGIL</a>	Preset	Set Gain of Line Inputs as a Group
<a href="#">GAINGIM</a>	Preset	Set Gain of Microphone Inputs as a Group
<a href="#">GAINI</a>	Preset	Set Input Gain
<a href="#">GAINO</a>	Preset	Set Output Gain
<a href="#">GATE</a>	-	Query Gating Status Information
<a href="#">GATEEN</a>	Preset	Enable Automatic Gating Messages
<a href="#">GMUTE0</a>	Preset	Mute All Outputs
<a href="#">ID</a>	Global	Set Device ID
<a href="#">LABEL</a>	Global	Set or Query one of the Device Labels
<a href="#">LAGC</a>	Preset	Enable or Disable Line Input Automatic Gain Control
<a href="#">LAGCLINKAB</a>	Preset	Enable or Disable Stereo AGC Linking on Inputs A and B
<a href="#">LAGCLINKCD</a>	Preset	Enable or Disable Stereo AGC Linking on Inputs C and D
<a href="#">LAGCMAX</a>	Preset	Set Maximum Allowed Line Input AGC Gain
<a href="#">LAGCMIN</a>	Preset	Set Minimum Allowed Line Input AGC Gain
<a href="#">LAGCRATE</a>	Preset	Set Ramp Rate of Line Input AGC
<a href="#">LI</a>	Global	Query State of Logic Inputs
<a href="#">LIA</a>	Global	Assign Action for when Logic Input is Activated
<a href="#">LID</a>	Global	Assign Action for when Logic Input is Deactivated
<a href="#">LIH</a>	Global	Assign Action for when Logic Input is Held
<a href="#">LIEN</a>	Preset	Enable Automatic Logic Input Status Messages
<a href="#">LIG</a>	Global	Configure Logic Input Pins Into a Group

<a href="#">LIK</a>	Global	Delete One or All Logic Input Pin Commands
<a href="#">LIM</a>	Preset	Mask Logic Input Pins
<a href="#">LIN</a>	Global	Assign Command to Logic Input Group
<a href="#">LIP</a>	Global	Set Polarity for Logic Inputs
<a href="#">LO</a>	-	Query or Set Status of Logic Output Pins
<a href="#">LOA</a>	Global	Define Behavior for Logic Output Activated State
<a href="#">LOD</a>	Global	Define Behavior for Logic Output Deactivated Status
<a href="#">LOEN</a>	Preset	Enable Automatic Logic Output Status Messages
<a href="#">LOK</a>	Global	Delete One or All Logic Output Pin Commands
<a href="#">LOM</a>	Preset	Mask Logic Output Pins
<a href="#">LOP</a>	Global	Set Polarity for Logic Outputs
<a href="#">MACROA</a>	-	Add Command to Current Macro
<a href="#">MACROK</a>	Global	Delete One or All Macros
<a href="#">MACROL</a>	-	List All Commands in a Macro
<a href="#">MACROQ</a>	-	Execute Macro Quietly
<a href="#">MACROS</a>	-	Start a New Macro
<a href="#">MACROW</a>	Global	Write Macro to Non-Volatile Memory
<a href="#">MACROX</a>	-	Execute Macro
<a href="#">METER</a>	Preset	Select which Signal is Displayed on the Front Panel LED Meter
<a href="#">MGAIN</a>	Preset	Set Crosspoint Gains in Main Matrix or Submatrix
<a href="#">MGATE</a>	Preset	Select Gated or Ungated Microphone Signal in Matrix
<a href="#">MIC</a>	Preset	Enable Microphone Gain Stage on Inputs 1-8
<a href="#">MINI</a>	Global	Enable Modem Initialization String
<a href="#">MINISTR</a>	Global	Set Modem Initialization String
<a href="#">MMUTE</a>	Preset	Mute Crosspoint in Main Matrix or Submatrix
<a href="#">MUTEGIL</a>	Preset	Set Mute Status of Line Inputs as a Group
<a href="#">MUTEGIM</a>	Preset	Set Mute Status of Microphone Inputs as a Group
<a href="#">MUTEI</a>	Preset	Mute One or More Inputs
<a href="#">MUTEO</a>	Preset	Mute One or More Outputs
<a href="#">NC</a>	Preset	Enable Noise Cancellation
<a href="#">NCL</a>	Preset	Set Noise Cancellation Attenuation
<a href="#">NVINIT</a>	-	Reinitialize Non-Volatile Memory
<a href="#">NVLOCK</a>	Global	Lock/Unlock Non-Volatile Memory
<a href="#">NVPSWD</a>	-	Change Non-Volatile Memory Password
<a href="#">PEQIA</a>	Preset	Set All Parameters for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage
<a href="#">PEQIB</a>	Preset	Set Bandwidth Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage
<a href="#">PEQIE</a>	Preset	Set Enabled Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage
<a href="#">PEQIF</a>	Preset	Set Frequency Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

<a href="#">PEQIG</a>	Preset	Set Gain Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage
<a href="#">PEQIS</a>	Preset	Set Slope Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage
<a href="#">PEQIT</a>	Preset	Set Type Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage
<a href="#">PEQOA</a>	Preset	Set All Parameters for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PEQOB</a>	Preset	Set Bandwidth Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PEQOE</a>	Preset	Set Enabled Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PEQOF</a>	Preset	Set Frequency Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PEQOG</a>	Preset	Set Gain Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PEQOS</a>	Preset	Set Slope Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PEQOT</a>	Preset	Set Type Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage
<a href="#">PHANTOM</a>	Preset	Enable Phantom Power on Inputs 1-8
<a href="#">PING</a>	-	See Which Devices Are Present
<a href="#">PRESETK</a>	Global	Delete One or All Presets
<a href="#">PRESETL</a>	-	List All Commands in a Preset
<a href="#">PRESETP</a>	Global	Set Which Preset Will Be Activated At Power-Up
<a href="#">PRESETO</a>	-	Execute a Preset Quietly
<a href="#">PRESETW</a>	Global	Save a Preset
<a href="#">PRESETX</a>	-	Execute a Preset
<a href="#">REFASGN</a>	Preset	Assign AEC Reference to Input Channel
<a href="#">REFGAIN</a>	Preset	Set Reference Output Gain
<a href="#">SGGAIN</a>	Preset	Set Gain of Signal Generator
<a href="#">SGMUTE</a>	Preset	Mute Signal Generator
<a href="#">SGTYPE</a>	Preset	Set Type of Signal Produced by Signal Generator
<a href="#">SSDELAY</a>	Preset	Set Delay Between Screen Saver Screens
<a href="#">SSEN</a>	Preset	Enable or Disable Screen Saver
<a href="#">SSSTART</a>	Preset	Set Idle Time Required for Screen Saver to Start
<a href="#">SSTEXT</a>	Preset	Set Text to be Displayed by Screen Saver
<a href="#">SWRESET</a>	-	Perform Soft Reset of System
<a href="#">SWVER</a>	-	Query Software Version
<a href="#">VTXMODI</a>	Preset	Enable VTX Mode on Specified Inputs
<a href="#">VTXMODO</a>	Preset	Enable VTX Mode on Specified Inputs

## 8. Command Reference

### 8.1. ACKMOD -- Enable or Disable Acknowledgment Mode

This command controls whether or not status messages are sent. See [Section 5](#) for more information on status messages. This parameter is enabled by default, and it is rarely turned off by the host controller.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01ACKMOD1	Enable acknowledgement mode.	F01ACKMOD1
F01ACKMOD0	Disable acknowledgement mode.	F01ACKMOD0
F01ACKMOD2	Toggle acknowledgement mode.	F01ACKMOD $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of acknowledgement mode.
F01ACKMOD?	Query acknowledgement mode.	F01ACKMOD $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of acknowledgement mode.

## 8.2. AEC -- Enable or Disable Acoustic Echo Cancellation

This command sets or queries the status of the Acoustic Echo Cancellation (AEC) algorithm on input channels 1-8 .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01AEC31	Enable AEC on input channel 3 .	F01AEC31
F01AEC30	Disable AEC on input channel 3 .	F01AEC30
F01AEC32	Toggle AEC state on input channel 3 .	F01AEC3 $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AEC on input channel 3 .
F01AEC3?	Query AEC state on input channel 3 .	F01AEC3 $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AEC on input channel 3 .
F01AEC*1	Enable AEC on input channels 1-8.	F01AEC*11111111
F01AEC*0	Disable AEC on input channels 1-8.	F01AEC*00000000
F01AEC*2	Toggle AEC state on input channels 1-8.	F01AEC*abcdefgh, where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AEC for each of the eight input channels.
F01AEC*?	Query AEC state on input channels 1-8.	F01AEC*abcdefgh, where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AEC for each of the eight input channels.

## 8.3. AECMODE -- Set Amount of Double Talk Suppression used in the AEC.

This command sets the amount of double talk suppression used in the AEC on input channels 1-8 . The values correspond to the following settings.

- 1 = No Suppression
- 2 = Light Suppression
- 3 = Heavy Suppression
- 4 = Half Duplex

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 4, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AECMODE13	Set AEC on input channel 1 to Heavy Suppression.	F01AECMODE13
F01AECMODE1?	Query AEC suppression level on input channel 1.	F01AECMODE1x , where x is 1, 2, 3, or 4 depending on the current setting of the AEC suppression level on input channel 1.
F01AECMODE*1	Set AEC on input channels 1-8 to No Suppression.	F01AECMODE*àààààààà
F01AECMODE*ààààêêêê	Set AEC on input channels 1-4 to No Suppression and AEC on input channels 5-8 to Half Duplex.	F01AECMODE*ààààêêêê
F01AECMODE*?	Query AEC suppression level on input channels 1-8.	F01AECMODE*abcdefgh, where a-h are each à, á, ç, or ê depending on the the current setting of the AEC suppression levels on input channels 1-8.

## 8.4. AGC -- Enable or Disable Mic/Line Input Automatic Gain Control

This command sets or queries the status of the Automatic Gain Control (AGC) algorithm on input channels 1-8 .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AGC31	Enable AGC on input channel 3 .	F01AGC31
F01AGC10	Disable AGC on input channel 1 .	F01AGC10
F01AGC12	Toggle AGC state on input channel 1 .	F01AGC1x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC on input channel 1 .
F01AGC2?	Query AGC state on input channel 2 .	F01AGC2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC on input channel 2 .
F01AGC*1	Enable AGC on input channels 1-8.	F01AGC*11111111
F01AGC*0	Disable AGC on input channels 1-8.	F01AGC*00000000

F01AGC*2	Toggle AGC state on input channels 1-8.	F01AGC*abcdefgh, where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC for each of the eight input channels.
F01AGC*?	Query AGC state on input channels 1-8.	F01AGC*abcdefgh, where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC for each of the eight input channels.

## 8.5. AGCMAX -- Set Maximum Allowed Mic/Line Input AGC Gain

This command sets the maximum gain that the AGC can apply on input channels 1-8 . For example, if AGCMAX is set to 10, then the AGC for that channel can apply a maximum of 10 dB of gain to the input signal.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 15, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AGCMAX13	Set AGC maximum gain on input channel 1 to 3 dB.	F01AGCMAX13
F01AGCMAX1?	Query the AGC maximum gain on input channel 1 .	F01AGCMAX1x where x is a number between 0 and 15, depending on the current setting of the AGC maximum gain on input channel 1 .
F01AGCMAX*6	Set AGC maximum gain on input channels 1-8 to 6 dB.	F01AGCMAX*èèèèèèèè
F01AGCMAX*äääääìììì	Set AGC maximum gain on input channels 1-4 to 0 dB and AGC maximum gain on input channels 5-8 to 9 dB.	F01AGCMAX*äääääìììì
F01AGCMAX*?	Query AGC maximum gain on input channels 1-8.	F01AGCMAX*abcdefgh, where a-h are each between ä and é, depending on the current setting of the AGC maximum gain for each of the eight input channels.

## 8.6. AGCMIN -- Set Minimum Allowed Mic/Line Input AGC Gain

This command sets the minimum gain that the AGC can apply on input channels 1-8 . For example, if AGCMIN is set to -10, then the AGC for that channel can apply a minimum of -10 dB of gain to the input signal.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -15 and 0, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AGCMIN1-3	Set AGC minimum gain on input channel 1 to -3 dB.	F01AGCMIN1-3



F01AGCMIN1?	Query the AGC minimum gain on input channel 1 .	F01AGCMIN1x where x is a number between -15 and 0, depending on the current setting of the AGC minimum gain on input channel 1 .
F01AGCMIN*-6	Set AGC minimum gain on input channels 1-8 to -6 dB.	F01AGCMIN*~~~~~
F01AGCMIN*ääääüüüü	Set AGC minimum gain on input channels 1-4 to 0 dB and AGC minimum gain on input channels 5-8 to -3 dB.	F01AGCMIN*ääääüüüü
F01AGCMIN*?	Query AGC minimum gain on input channels 1-8.	F01AGCMIN*abcdefgh, where a-h are each between u and ä, depending on the current setting of the AGC minimum gain for each of the eight input channels.

## 8.7. AGCRATE -- Set Ramp Rate of Mic/Line Input AGC

This command sets or queries the maximum rate at which the AGC can increase or decrease the gain of the signals on input channels 1-8 . The ramp rate is expressed in dB/sec.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 5, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AGCRATE13	Set AGC ramp rate on input channel 1 to 3 dB/sec.	F01AGCRATE13
F01AGCRATE1?	Query the AGC ramp rate on input channel 1 .	F01AGCRATE1x where x is a number between 1 and 5, depending on the current setting of the AGC ramp rate on input channel 1 .
F01AGCRATE*5	Set AGC ramp rate on input channels 1-8 to 5 dB/sec.	F01AGCRATE*ëëëëëëëë
F01AGCRATE*ââââêêêê	Set AGC ramp rate on input channels 1-4 to 1 dB/sec and AGC ramp rate on input channels 5-8 to 4 dB/sec.	F01AGCRATE*ââââêêêê
F01AGCRATE*?	Query AGC ramp rate on input channels 1-8.	F01AGCRATE*abcdefgh, where a-h are each between â and ë, depending on the current setting of the AGC ramp rate for each of the eight input channels.

## 8.8. AMASGN -- Assign Inputs to an Automixer

This command is used to assign one of the mic/line inputs (1-8) to an internal automixer. Setting AMASGN to 0 for a given input channel corresponds to no automixer, 1 corresponds to Automixer #1 , and 2 corresponds to automixer #2.

An AMASGN command usually removes a microphone from one automixer and adds it to another. If the microphone is removed from an automixer where it was assigned as the "Last Mic On" and list mic mode

([AMLMM](#)) is set to manual for that automixer, then the `AMASGN` command will fail and an `ERROR#040` message will be generated. If the microphone is removed from an automixer where it was assigned as the "Chairman Mic" and chairman mode ([AMCHAIR](#)) is enabled for that automixer, then an `ERROR#041` message will be generated. See the [ERROR](#) command for more information on error messages. See [Section 3.5](#) for more information on dependencies within the automixer commands.

Although this command is a channel integer command, the increment and decrement operators (> and <) are not supported for this particular command.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 2, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01AMASGN31</code>	Assign input 3 to automixer #1.	<code>F01AMASGN31</code>
<code>F01AMASGN3?</code>	Query current automixer assignment for channel 3 .	<code>F01AMASGN3x</code> , where <code>x</code> is 0, 1, or 2 depending on the current automixer assignment for channel 3 . If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be <code>F01AMASGN31</code> .
<code>F01AMASGN*0</code>	Assign all mic inputs to no automixer.	<code>F01AMASGN*äääääää</code>
<code>F01AMASGN*ääääääää</code>	Assign inputs 1-4 to automixer #1 and inputs 5-8 to automixer #2.	<code>F01AMASGN*ääääääää</code>
<code>F01AMASGN*?</code>	Query automixer assignment for all mic/line input channels.	<code>F01AMASGN*abcdefgh</code> , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either ä, à, or â depending on the current automixer assignment for each channel. If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be <code>F01AMASGN*ääääääää</code> .

## 8.9. AMAUTO -- Select Automatic or Manual Gating for each Automixer Input

This command selects or queries the state of automatic or manual automixer gating thresholds for the specified input channel. Automatic thresholds mean that the automixer adaptively determines the gating thresholds based on current speech and noise levels using the gating ratio specified by the [AMGATER](#) command. Manual thresholds mean that the automixer uses the absolute threshold set via the [AMGATET](#) command.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message

F01AMAUTO31	Select automatic thresholds for automixer gating on input channel 3 .	F01AMAUTO31
F01AMAUTO30	Select manual thresholds for automixer gating on input channel 3 .	F01AMAUTO30
F01AMAUTO32	Toggle between automatic and manual thresholds for automixer gating on input channel 3 .	F01AMAUTO3x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on whether input channel 3 is currently set for manual or automatic thresholds.
F01AMAUTO3?	Query AMAUTO state on input channel 3 .	F01AMAUTO3x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on whether input channel 3 is currently set for manual or automatic thresholds.
F01AMAUTO*1	Select automatic thresholds for automixer gating on input channels 1-8.	F01AMAUTO*11111111
F01AMAUTO*0	Select manual thresholds for automixer gating on input channels 1-8.	F01AMAUTO*00000000
F01AMAUTO*2	Toggle between manual and automatic thresholds for automixer gating input channels 1-8.	F01AMAUTO*abcdefgh, where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on whether each input channel is currently set for manual or automatic thresholds.
F01AMAUTO*?	Query AMAUTO state on input channels 1-8.	F01AMAUTO*abcdefgh, where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on whether each input channel is currently set for manual or automatic thresholds.

## 8.10. AMBUSID -- Set Automixer Groupings for EF Bus

This command is used to assign one of the two internal automixers to one of the EF Bus automixer groups. For example, consider three EF2280's, each of which has four microphones assigned to Automixer 1 and four microphones assigned to Automixer 2. Now, if each of these EF2280's sets their Automixer 1 to have Bus ID 5, then the three automixers (one from each EF2280) will work as a single automixer containing 12 (3 x 4) microphones. Setting AMBUSID to 0 means that the specified automixer is not grouped on the bus.

The first argument in the AMBUSID command is the automixer number (1 or 2) and the second argument is the Bus ID (0 for none, or 1 through 8). Although this command is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard character for the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 8, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMBUSID12	Configure Automixer 1 to be part of the Bus Automixer having Bus ID 2.	F01AMBUSID12

F01AMBUSID20	Configure Automixer 2 to be part of the Bus Automixer having Bus D 0. This means that the automixer is not part of any Bus Automixer.	F01AMBUSID20
F01AMBUSID1?	Query the current Bus ID of Automixer 1 .	F01AMBUSID1x , where x is a number between 0 and 8 indicating the current Bus ID of Automixer 1 .

## 8.11. AMCHAIR -- Enable Chairman Mode for Specified Automixer

This command enables, disables, or queries the chairman mode feature for the specified automixer. The first argument in the command specifies the automixer number (1 or 2) and the second argument specifies whether chairman mode should be enabled, disabled, toggled, or queried.

If an AMCHAIR command requests that chairman mode be enabled, but the chairman microphone ([AMCHNUM](#)) does not belong to the specified automixer, the AMCHAIR command will fail and return ERROR#044. See the [ERROR](#) command for more information on error messages. See [Section 3.5](#) for more information on dependencies within the automixer commands.

Even though this is a channel boolean command, use of the wildcard character for the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMCHAIR10	Disable chairman mode for Automixer 1 .	F01AMCHAIR10
F01AMCHAIR21	Enable chairman mode for Automixer 2 .	F01AMCHAIR21
F01AMCHAIR2?	Query current setting of chairman mode for Automixer 2 .	F01AMCHAIR2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of chairman mode for Automixer 2 .

## 8.12. AMCHNUM -- Set Chairman Mic for Specified Automixer

This command sets the chairman microphone for the specified automixer. The first argument of the command specifies the automixer number (1 or 2). The second argument specifies which microphone should be the chairman microphone (1-8) for the automixer.

If chairman mode is enabled ([AMCHAIR](#)) and the AMCHNUM command tries to set a microphone number that does not belong to the specified automixer, the command will fail and generate an ERROR#045. See the [ERROR](#) command for more information on error messages. See [Section 3.5](#) for more information on dependencies within the automixer commands.

Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard character for the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type

of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 8, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMCHNUM14	Set microphone 4 as the chairman mic for automixer 1.	F01AMCHNUM14
F01AMCHNUM21	Set microphone 1 as the chairman mic for automixer 2.	F01AMCHNUM21
F01AMCHNUM1?	Query the current chairman mic for automixer 1.	F01AMCHNUM1x, where x is between 1 and 8 depending on the current chairman mic setting for automixer 1.

## 8.13. AMDECAY -- Set Decay Time for Automixers

This command sets or queries the decay time (in milliseconds) for both automixers. Note that the decay time is set globally for both automixers.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 5000, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMDECAY500	Set automixer decay time to 500 ms.	F01AMDECAY500
F01AMDECAY>500	Increase automixer decay time by 500 ms.	F01AMDECAYx, where x is between 0 and 5000 depending on the current AMDECAY setting. If this command is issued after the above example, then the status message will be F01AMDECAY1000
F01AMDECAY?	Query automixer decay time.	F01AMDECAYx, where x is between 0 and 5000 depending on the current AMDECAY setting. If this command is issued after the above example, then the status message will be F01AMDECAY1000

## 8.14. AMGATEC -- Set Automixer Gating Control Mode

This command sets the automixer gating control mode for the specified input channel. The possible modes are:

- 0 - normal gating
- 1 - microphone forced on
- 2 - microphone forced off

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 2, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMGATEC10	Configure microphone input 1 for normal gating.	F01AMGATEC10
F01AMGATEC21	Configure microphone input 2 to be forced on.	F01AMGATEC21
F01AMGATEC32	Configure microphone input 3 to be forced off.	F01AMGATEC32
F01AMGATEC3?	Query current gating control mode for microphone input 3 .	F01AMGATEC3 <sub>x</sub> , where <sub>x</sub> is 0, 1, or 2 depending on the current gating control mode setting for microphone input 3 .
F01AMGATEC*0	Configure microphone inputs 1-8 for normal gating.	F01AMGATEC*ääääääää
F01AMGATEC*ääääääää	Configure microphone inputs 1-3 for normal gating, microphone inputs 4-6 to be forced on, and microphone inputs 7-8 to be forced off.	F01AMGATEC*ääääääää
F01AMGATEC*?	Query gating control mode for all microphone inputs.	F01AMGATEC*abcdefgh , where a-h are each ä, à, or â depending on the current setting of the gating control mode for each channel. If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMGATEC*ääääääää .

## 8.15. AMGATER -- Set Automixer Gate Ratio

This command sets the automixer gate ratio (in dB) for the specified input channel. The gate ratio is the ratio of the speech power to noise power required to gate the microphone on. This value is only used if the input is set to automatic gating via the [AMAUTO](#).

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 100, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMGATER312	Set gate ratio for automatic gating threshold to 12 dB for input channel 3 .	F01AMGATER312
F01AMGATER3>3	Increase gate ratio for automatic gating threshold by 3 dB for input channel 3 .	F01AMGATER3 <sub>x</sub> , where <sub>x</sub> is between 0 and 100 depending on the current setting of the gate ratio for input channel 3 . If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMGATER315 .



F01AMGATER3?	Query gate ratio for automatic gating threshold for input channel 3 .	F01AMGATER3x , where x is between 0 and 100 depending on the current setting of the gate ratio for input channel 3 . If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMGATER315 .
F01AMGATER*12	Set gate ratio for automatic gating threshold to 12 dB for all input channels.	F01AMGATER*ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
F01AMGATER*ÉÉÉÉÉôôôôô	Set gate ratio for automatic gating threshold to 12 dB for inputs 1-4 and 15 dB for inputs 5-8.	F01AMGATER*ÉÉÉÉÉôôôôô
F01AMGATER*<3	Decrease gate ratio for automatic gating threshold by 3 dB for all input channels.	F01AMGATER*abcdefgh , where a-h will each be between ä and Φ depending on the setting of the gate ratio for each input channel. If this command is issued after the example above, the status message will be F01AMGATER*ììììÉÉÉÉ .
F01AMGATER*?	Query gate ratio for automatic gating threshold for all input channels.	F01AMGATER*abcdefgh , where a-h will each be between ä and Φ depending on the setting of the gate ratio for each input channel. If this command is issued after the example above, the status message will be F01AMGATER*ììììÉÉÉÉ .

## 8.16. AMGATET -- Set Automixer Gate Threshold

This command sets the automixer gate threshold (in dB) for the specified input channel. The gate threshold is the level that the input signal must reach in order to gate the microphone on. This value is only used if the input is set to manual gating via the [AMAUTO](#) command.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 100, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMGATET312	Set gate threshold for manual gating threshold to 12 dB for input channel 3 .	F01AMGATET312
F01AMGATET3>3	Increase gate threshold for manual gating threshold by 3 dB for input channel 3 .	F01AMGATET3x , where x is between 0 and 100 depending on the current setting of the gate threshold for input channel 3 . If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMGATET315 .
F01AMGATET3?	Query gate threshold for manual gating threshold for input channel 3 .	F01AMGATET3x , where x is between 0 and 100 depending on the current setting of the gate threshold for input channel 3 . If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMGATET315 .



F01AMGATET*12	Set gate threshold for manual gating threshold to 12 dB for all input channels.	F01AMGATET*ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
F01AMGATET*ÉÉÉÉÓÓÓÓ	Set gate threshold for manual gating threshold to 12 dB for inputs 1-4 and 15 dB for inputs 5-8.	F01AMGATET*ÉÉÉÉÓÓÓÓ
F01AMGATET*<3	Decrease gate threshold for manual gating threshold by 3 dB for all input channels.	F01AMGATET*abcdefgh , where a-h will each be between ä and Φ depending on the setting of the gate threshold for each input channel. If this command is issued after the example above, the status message will be F01AMGATET*ììììÉÉÉÉ .
F01AMGATET*?	Query gate threshold for manual gating threshold for all input channels.	F01AMGATET*abcdefgh , where a-h will each be between ä and Φ depending on the setting of the gate threshold for each input channel. If this command is issued after the example above, the status message will be F01AMGATET*ììììÉÉÉÉ .

## 8.17. AMGNUM -- Set Global Maximum Number of Open Mics for Bus Automixer

This command sets the global maximum number of open mics (NOM) allowed for the specified bus automixer. The NOM limit is a global limit, meaning that this applies to all bus automixers with the same [AMBUSID](#). In contrast, the [AMNOM](#) command is a local limit that applies to the two local automixers in the EF2280.

The first argument of this command specifies the automixer number (1-2) to adjust. The second argument specifies the NOM limit (1-64). Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard for specifying the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 64, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMGNOM13	Set global NOM for automixer 1 to a maximum of 3 mics.	F01AMGNOM13
F01AMGNOM2?	Query current global NOM limit for automixer 2 .	F01AMGNOM2x , where x is between 1 and 64 depending on the current setting of the global NOM limit for automixer 2 .

## 8.18. AMHOLD -- Set Automixer Hold Time

This command sets or queries the hold time (in milliseconds) for both automixers. Note that the hold time is set globally for both automixers.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 5000, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMHOLD500	Set automixer hold time to 500 ms.	F01AMHOLD500
F01AMHOLD>500	Increase automixer hold time by 500 ms.	F01AMHOLDx , where x is between 0 and 5000 depending on the current AMHOLD setting. If this command is issued after the above example, then the status message will be F01AMHOLD1000
F01AMHOLD?	Query automixer hold time.	F01AMHOLDx , where x is between 0 and 5000 depending on the current AMHOLD setting. If this command is issued after the above example, then the status message will be F01AMHOLD1000

## 8.19. AMLMM -- Set Last Mic On Mode for Specified Automixer

This command sets "last mic on" mode for the specified automixer. The first argument specifies which automixer (1-2) The second parameter specifies the operation of "last mic on" mode and can be one of the following:

- 0 - last mic mode is off
- 1 - manual (use a specific mic)
- 2 - automatic (the last gated mic remains on)

If the AMLMM command sets "last mic on" mode to manual, but the last mic number ([AMLMMN](#)) is set to a microphone that does not belong to the specified automixer, then the AMLMM command will fail and ERROR#042 will be generated. See the [ERROR](#) command for more information on error messages. See [Section 3.5](#) for more information on dependencies within the automixer commands.

Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard character for specifying the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 2, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMLMM10	Disable "last mic on" mode for automixer 1.	F01AMLMM10
F01AMLMM21	Set "last mic on" mode to manual for automixer 2 .	F01AMLMM21
F01AMLMM12	Set "last mic on" mode to automatic for automixer 1.	F01AMLMM12
F01AMLMM1?	Query the current setting of "last mic on" mode for automixer 1.	F01AMLMM1x , where x is 0, 1, or 2 depending on the current setting of "last mic on" mode for automixer 1. If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMLMM12 .

## 8.20. AMLMN -- Set Microphone That Will Remain On in Manual Last Mic On Mode

This command sets the microphone number that will remain on when "last mic on" mode is set to manual (see the [AMLMM](#) command). The first argument to this command is the number of the automixer (1-2) that will be adjusted. The second argument is the microphone number (1-8) that should be gated on if no other mics are gated on and [AMLMM](#) is set to manual. The value of the [AMLMN](#) command is only valid when [AMLMM](#) is set to manual.

If "last mic on" mode is set to manual for the specified automixer and the [AMLMN](#) command attempts to specify a microphone that does not belong to the automixer, then the [AMLMN](#) command will fail and an `ERROR#043` will be generated. See the [ERROR](#) command for more information on error messages. See [Section 3.5](#) for more information on dependencies within the automixer commands.

Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard character for the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 8, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMLMN14	Set microphone 4 as the manual last mic on for automixer 1.	F01AMLMN14
F01AMLMN21	Set microphone 1 as the manual last mic on for automixer 2.	F01AMLMN21
F01AMLMN1?	Query the current manual last mic on number mic for automixer 1.	F01AMLMN1x , where x is between 1 and 8 depending on the <a href="#">AMLMN</a> setting for automixer 1.

## 8.21. AMNOM -- Set Local Maximum Number of Open Mics for Automixer

This command sets the local maximum number of open mics (NOM) allowed for the specified automixer. The NOM limit is a local limit, meaning that this limit applies only to the specific Vortex that is set on. In contrast, the [AMGNOM](#) command is a global limit that applies to all linked Vortex automixers with the same [AMBUSID](#).

The first argument of this command specifies the automixer number (1-2) to adjust. The second argument specifies the NOM limit (1-8) . Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard for specifying the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 64, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01AMNOM13	Set local NOM for automixer 1 to a maximum of 3 mics.	F01AMNOM13
F01AMNOM2?	Query current local NOM limit for automixer 2 .	F01AMNOM2x , where x is between 1 and 8 depending on the current setting of the local NOM limit for automixer 2.

## 8.22. AMNOMAT -- Select NOM Attenuation on Each Output

This command enables, disables, or queries NOM attenuation for the specified output (1-8, A-D) . . NOM attenuation is calculated as  $10 \cdot \log(\text{Number of Open Microphones})$ .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01AMNOMAT41	Enable NOM attenuation on output 4 .	F01AMNOMAT41
F01AMNOMATA0	Disable NOM attenuation on output A.	F01AMNOMATA0
F01AMNOMAT72	Toggle NOM attenuation status on output 7 .	F01AMNOMAT7x , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of NOM attenuation on the ouput.
F01AMNOMATB?	Query NOM attenuation status of output B.	F01AMNOMATBx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current NOM attenuation status of the output.
F01AMNOMAT*1	Enable NOM attenuation on all outputs (1-8 and A-D) .	F01AMNOMAT*111111111111
F01AMNOMAT*0	Disable NOM attenuation on all outputs (1-8 and A-D) .	F01AMNOMAT*000000000000
F01AMNOMAT*111111110000	Enable NOM attenuation on outputs 1-8 and disable NOM attenuation on outputs A-D.	F01AMNOMAT*111111110000
F01AMNOMAT*2	Toggle status of NOM attenuation on all outputs.	F01AMNOMAT*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status of NOM attenuation on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01AMNOMAT*000000011111 .

F01AMNOMAT*?	Query NOM attenuation status of all outputs.	F01AMNOMAT*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status of the NOM attenuation on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01AMNOMAT*00000001111 .
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## 8.23. AMOFFAT -- Set Off Attenuation for the Specified Automixer

This command sets the off attenuation (in dB) for the specified automixer. Setting this value to 18 would result in the microphone signals being attenuated by 18 dB when gated off. This value is set independently for each of the automixers. The first argument of this command specifies the automixer number (1-2) to adjust. The second argument specifies the off attenuation.

Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard for specifying the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 100, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMOFFAT118	Set off attenuation for automixer 1 to 18 dB.	F01AMOFFAT118
F01AMOFFAT2?	Query current off attenuation for automixer 2 .	F01AMOFFAT2x , where x is between 1 and 100 depending on the current setting of the off attenuation for automixer 2 .

## 8.24. AMPRIOR -- Set Gating Priority for the Specified Mic

This command sets the automixer gating priority for the specified input channel. Priority levels of 1-4 are allowed with 1 being the highest priority and 4 being the lowest.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 4, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMPRIOR11	Set microphone input 1 to gating priority 1.	F01AMPRIOR11
F01AMPRIOR24	Set microphone input 2 to gating priority 4.	F01AMPRIOR24
F01AMPRIOR3?	Query current gating priority for microphone input 3. .	F01AMPRIOR3x , where x is between 1 and 4 depending on the current gating priority setting for microphone input 3. .

F01AMPRIOR*2	Set microphone inputs 1-8 to gating priority 2.	F01AMPRIOR*ââââââââ
F01AMPRIOR*ââââççêê	Set gating priority of inputs 1-2 to 1, inputs 3-4 to 2, inputs 5-6 to 3, and 7-8 to 4.	F01AMPRIOR*ââââççêê
F01AMPRIOR*?	Query gating priorities for all microphone inputs.	F01AMPRIOR*abcdefgh , where a-h are each between â and ê depending on the current setting of the gating priority for each channel. If this command is issued after the example above, then the status message will be F01AMPRIOR*ââââççêê

## 8.25. AMREFB -- Set Automixer Reference Bias for the Specified Automixer

This command sets or queries the reference bias for the automixer reference mode feature of the specified automixer. When enabled, the automixer reference feature uses the AEC reference to prevent local microphones from gating on audio from the remote side. The [AMREFE](#) command controls the enabled status of this feature. The [AMREFB](#) command can be used to bias the AEC reference signal to make the automixer even less likely to gate on remote audio.

The first argument in this command specifies the automixer number (1-2) and the second argument specifies the reference bias in dB.

Even though this is a channel integer command, use of the wildcard character for the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMREFB16	Set reference bias for automixer 1 to 6 dB.	F01AMREFB16
F01AMREFB2?	Query current reference bias for automixer 2 .	F01AMREFB2x , where x is between 0 and 20 depending on the current setting of the reference bias for automixer 2 .

## 8.26. AMREFE -- Enable Automixer Reference for Specified Automixer

This command enables, disables, or queries the automixer reference feature for the specified automixer. When enabled, the automixer reference feature uses the AEC reference to prevent local microphones from gating on audio from the remote side. The [AMREFE](#) command controls the enabled status of this feature. The [AMREFB](#) command can be used to bias the AEC reference signal to make the automixer even less likely to gate on remote audio.

The first argument in the command specifies the automixer number (1-2) and the second argument specifies whether automixer reference mode should be enabled, disabled, toggled, or queried.

Even though this is a channel boolean command, use of the wildcard character for the automixer number is not supported.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01AMREFE10	Disable automixer reference mode for Automixer 1.	F01AMREFE10
F01AMREFE21	Enable automixer reference mode for Automixer 2 .	F01AMREFE21
F01AMREFE2?	Query current setting of automixer reference mode for Automixer 2 .	F01AMREFE2 $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of automixer reference mode for Automixer 2 .

## 8.27. BAUD -- Set Baud Rate for RS-232 Port

This command sets the baud rate for the rear panel RS-232 port. The baud rate is specified in bits per second (bps). Valid baud rates are 9600, 19200, and 38400. Although, this command returns an acknowledgement, it is likely that you will not receive it, since it is sent at the new baud rate. If you setup your control system to quickly change its RS-232 baud rate after you send this command, then you can probably receive the acknowledgement at the new baud rate.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01BAUD38400	Set baud rate of rear panel RS-232 port to 38400 bps.	F01BAUD38400
F01BAUD?	Query current baud rate of rear panel RS-232 port.	F01BAUD $x$ , where $x$ is 9600, 19200, or 38400 depending on the current baud rate setting.

## 8.28. BLAUTO -- Enable Automatic BLDATA Messages

This command sets whether or not [BLDATA](#) messages are automatically generated by the Vortex. See the [BLDATA](#) command for more information.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.



Example	Description	Status Message
F01BLAUTO0	Disable automatic <a href="#">BLDATA</a> messages.	F01BLAUTO0
F01BLAUTO1	Enable automatic <a href="#">BLDATA</a> messages.	F01BLAUTO1
F01BLAUTO2	Toggle enabled status of automatic <a href="#">BLDATA</a> messages.	F01BLAUTOx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of BLAUTO.
F01BLAUTO?	Query enabled status of automatic <a href="#">BLDATA</a> messages.	F01BLAUTOx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of BLAUTO.

## 8.29. BLDATA -- Request Level Information

This command is used to request "blinking light" data from the EF2280. Blinking light data consists of signal levels for the 12 inputs (1-8, A-D), 12 outputs (1-8, A-D), and 2 AEC references (R1, R2) as well as room gain levels for inputs 1-8, AGC gain levels for inputs 1-8, and AEC state information for inputs 1-8.

The blinking light data can be received in two ways. The first way is by polling the Vortex by sending a [BLDATA?](#) command. The second way is to have the Vortex automatically send [BLDATA](#) responses via the [BLAUTO](#) command.

The most general format of the [BLDATA](#) responses generated by the Vortex is as follows.

```
F01BLDATAiiiiiiiiiiiiioooooooooorrggggggggaaaaaaaaasssssss
```

Each of the *i*, *o*, *r*, *g*, *a* and *s* characters above represents a single byte of data as shown in the table below.

BLDATA Bytes	Meaning
iiiiiiiiiiii	input levels 1-8, A-D
oooooooooooo	output levels 1-8, A-D
rr	AEC reference levels R1, R2
gggggggg	room gain 1-8
aaaaaaaa	AGC gain 1-8
sssssss	AEC state 1-8

Each of the *i* bytes correspond to signal levels on the 12 inputs. The first *i* byte indicates the signal level on input 1 and the last *i* byte indicates the signal level on input D. The *o* bytes work the same way. The first *o* byte indicates the signal level on output 1 and the last *o* byte indicates the signal level output D. The first and second *r* bytes correspond to the signal levels for AEC references R1 and R2, respectively. The first *g* byte indicates the room gain for input 1 and the last *g* byte indicates the room gain for input 8. The first *a* byte indicates the AGC gain for input 1 and the last *a* byte indicates the AGC gain for input 8. The first *s* byte indicates the AEC state for input 1 and the last *s* byte indicates the AEC state for input 8.

The formats of the *i*, *o*, *r*, *g*, and *a* bytes are the same as for the binary gain commands (binary values offset by 132). See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.4](#) for more information on the binary format.

The range for the *i* and *o* bytes is -100 dB to +20 dB, which corresponds to byte values of 32 to 152. For reference, the LEDs on the front panel signal meter correspond to the following dB levels (left to right): -20, -12, -7, -3, 0, 3, 9, 20.

The format of the  $s$  bytes are also the same as the binary gain commands. The bytes are integers (offset by 132) that represent the current AEC state. The following table shows how the byte values translate to AEC states.

Byte Value	AEC State Value (Byte Value - 132)	AEC State Description
132	0	Idle
133	1	Transmit
134	2	Receive
135	3	Double Talk

Here's an example BLDATA message to clear things up.

```
F01BLDATApppppppppèppppppppppçppppppppppppppppèèèèèèèèèèääääääåçç
```

The first twelve bytes (ppppppppèppp) consist of only two values.

$$p = 0x70 = 112 \rightarrow 112 - 132 = -20$$

$$è = 0x8A = 138 \rightarrow 138 - 132 = 6$$

So, the signal at input A is at 6 dB, while the signals at the rest of the inputs are at -20 dB.

The next twelve bytes (pppppppçpppppp) consist of only two values.

$$p = 0x70 = 112 \rightarrow 112 - 132 = -20$$

$$ç = 0x87 = 135 \rightarrow 135 - 132 = 3$$

So, the signal at output 7 is at 3 dB, while the signals at the rest of the outputs are at -20 dB.

The next two bytes (pp) consist of only one value.

$$p = 0x70 = 112 \rightarrow 112 - 132 = -20$$

So, the signal level of both AEC references is -20 dB.

The next eight bytes (pppppppp) consist of only one value.

$$p = 0x70 = 112 \rightarrow 112 - 132 = -20$$

So, we know that the room gain for inputs 1-8 is -20 dB.

The next eight bytes (èèèèèèèè) consist of only one value.

$$è = 0x8A = 138 \rightarrow 138 - 132 = 6$$

So, we know that the AGC gain for inputs 1-8 is 6 dB.

The last eight bytes (ääääääåçç) consist of four different values.

$\grave{a} = 0x84 = 132 \rightarrow 132 - 132 = 0 = \text{Idle}$   
 $\grave{a} = 0x85 = 133 \rightarrow 133 - 132 = 1 = \text{Transmit}$   
 $\grave{a} = 0x86 = 134 \rightarrow 134 - 132 = 2 = \text{Receive}$   
 $\grave{c} = 0x87 = 135 \rightarrow 135 - 132 = 3 = \text{Double Talk}$

So, we know that the AEC on inputs 1-2 are in idle, inputs 3-4 are in transmit, inputs 5-6 are in receive, and inputs 7-8 are in double talk.

In the above description, the data in the `BLDATA` command consists of 50 bytes (12 input levels + 12 output levels + 2 AEC reference levels + 8 room gain levels + 8 AGC gain levels + 8 AEC states). It is possible to tell the EF2280 to only send a subset of this information. There are two reasons you might want to do this. First, it makes parsing the data easier since you can ask for only the data that you are interested in. Second, when you decrease the amount of data being sent, the EF2280 can send the messages faster. This means that if you are trying to implement a signal level meter, you can get faster refresh rates by asking the EF2280 to only send the data you're interested in.

Suppose you were only interested in signal levels on inputs A-D. You could send the following command.

```
F01BLINFO0000000001111000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

In the above `BLINFO` command, there are 1's in the positions of the data that we want and 0's in the positions of the data that we don't want. Now, when we send a `BLDATA?` command or enable `BLAUTO`, the Vortex sends messages of the form:

```
F01BLDATAiiii
```

Where the `iiii` bytes are the signal levels for inputs A-D. Looking at the `BLDATA` response above, we see that it consists of 14 bytes (`F01BLDATA` = 9 bytes, `iiii` = 4 bytes, carriage return = 1 byte). If all of the `BLINFO` bits were set to 1, the command would take a total of 60 bytes (`F01BLDATA` = 9 bytes, data = 50 bytes, carriage return = 1 byte). In automatic mode (`BLAUTO`), the Vortex sends `BLDATA` commands at a constant bitrate, so this truncated command would be sent  $60/14 = 4.29$  times more often than the full version. This results in a much faster refresh rate.

## 8.30. BLINFO -- Select Information to be Reported in BLDATA

This command controls which bytes are sent in the `BLDATA` command. See the description of the `BLDATA` command for more information on the `BLINFO` command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

## 8.31. BROADCAST -- Broadcast Arbitrary Command Strings to RS-232 Port

This command is used to broadcast arbitrary commands to the RS-232 port for controlling other devices (not necessarily other Vortex devices). For example, `'F01BROADCAST:ATDT4048921180 '''''` would cause the Vortex

to send out 'ATDT4048921180' via its RS-232 port. If a modem was connected to the RS-232 port, this command would cause the modem to dial the Polycom Installed Voice Business Group in Atlanta.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01BROAD2:ATDT4048921180	Sends the string ATDT4048921180 out the RS-232 port.	F01BROAD2

## 8.32. BROADA -- Broadcast Commands to Other Connected Devices

This command is used to broadcast commands to other connected Polycom devices via the EF Bus and/or ASPI Bus. For example, the command 'F01BROADA:B02PHONE1 ' would cause device ID 1 to send a command to the EF2241 at device ID 2 to tell it to take its phone off-hook. The EF2241 at device ID 2 would respond by taking its device off-hook and sending an acknowledgement.

This command is usually used in macros when one needs to have a macro on one device trigger an action on another device.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01BROADA:B02PHONE1	Sends the command B02PHONE2 over the digital bus.	F01BROADA  B02PHONE1, this second status message is from the EF2241 at device ID 2 when it takes its phone off hook.

## 8.33. BUSREF -- Set Which AEC Reference is Placed on EF Bus

This command sets or queries which AEC reference (if any) is placed on the EF Bus. Setting BUSREF to '0' means that no reference is placed on the EF Bus. Setting BUSREF to '1' means that AEC reference 1 (R1) is placed on the bus. Setting BUSREF to '2' means that AEC reference 2 (R2) is placed on the bus.

The AEC references are created in the main matrix via outputs R1 and R2.

Only one Vortex can put a reference on the EF Bus at a time. If more than one Vortex places its reference on the EF Bus, then an 'ERROR#093' will occur.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 2, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01BUSREF2	Put AEC Reference 2 (R2) on the EF Bus.	F01BUSREF2
F01BUSREF0	Set Vortex to not place any AEC reference on the EF Bus.	F01BUSREF0
F01BUSREF?	Query which AEC reference this Vortex is placing on the EF Bus.	F01BUSREFx , where x is 0, 1, or 2 depending on which AEC reference (if any) is currently being placed on EF Bus.

## 8.34. CGATE -- Query Camera Gating Status Information

This command is used to query the gating status of the microphone inputs . It is identical to the [GATE](#) command except that any given microphone must be gated on for a specified hold time in order for it to be considered "on" by the CGATE command. The command can be used to query the status of individual microphones, or the wildcard character can be used to query the status of all the microphone inputs. A typical use for this command is to control camera pointing based on microphone activity. The added hold time prevents the camera from jumping too quickly between positions when there are short amounts of signal present.

The [CGATET](#) specifies the hold time used for the gating decisions in this command. The [CGATEEN](#) can be used to have gating information sent automatically instead of having to poll this command.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01CGATE3?	Query camera gating status of microphone input 3 .	F01CGATE3x , , where x is 0 or 1 depending on whether the input is gated off or gated on, respectively.
F01CGATE*?	Query camera gating status of all microphone inputs.	F01CGATE*abcdefgh , where each letter (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending on whether the corresponding microphone input is gated off or gated on, respectively.

## 8.35. CGATEEN -- Enable Automatic Camera Gating Messages

This command controls whether or not camera gating information messages are sent automatically. If CGATEEN is enabled, then a CGATE\*? query is performed each time the camera gating status of any microphone changes.

For example, if no microphones are currently gated on and CGATEEN is enabled, then if microphone input 3 gates on, the following status message will be automatically generated:

```
F01CGATE*00100000
```

See the [CGATE](#) command for more information.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01CGATEEN0	Disable automatic camera gating messages.	F01CGATEEN0
F01CGATEEN1	Enable automatic camera gating messages.	F01CGATEEN1
F01CGATEEN2	Toggle enabled state of automatic camera gating messages.	F01CGATEENx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on whether automatic camera gating messages are currently disabled or enabled.
F01CGATEEN?	Query enabled state of automatic camera gating messages.	F01CGATEENx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on whether automatic camera gating messages are currently disabled or enabled.

## 8.36. CGATET -- Set Camera Gating Hold Time

This command sets the hold time (in milliseconds) for the camera gating ([CGATE](#)) feature.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 100 and 5000, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01CGATET500	Set camera gating hold time to 500 ms.	F01CGATET500
F01CGATET>500	Increase camera gating hold time by 500 ms.	F01CGATETx , where x is between 100 and 5000 depending on the current setting of CGATET. If this command is issued after the example above, the status message will be F01CGATET1000 .
F01CGATET?	Query camera gating hold.	F01CGATETx , where x is between 100 and 5000 depending on the current setting of CGATET. If this command is issued after the example above, the status message will be F01CGATET1000 .

## 8.37. DELAYO -- Set Output Delay

This command sets the amount of output delay (in tenths of milliseconds) on each of the twelve output channels (1-8, A-D) . Use of the wildcard character (\*) for specifying the channel is not supported for this command. The output delay can be separately enabled or disabled via the [DELAYOE](#) command.

The output delay feature is only available on Rev F and later EF2280's. All Rev F and later EF2280's have the Polycom logo on the front panel. EF2280 revisions earlier than Rev F have the ASPI Digital logo on the front panel. For units where this command is not supported, it will always return a status message indicating that the output delay is set to 0.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 3400, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01DELAYO21500	Set output delay on output channel 2 to 150 ms (1500 tenths of milliseconds).	F01DELAYO21500
F01DELAYO2>1700	Increase output delay on output channel 2 by 170 ms (1700 tenths of milliseconds.)	F01DELAYO2x , where x is between 0 and 3400 depending on the current output delay setting for output channel 2 . If this command is issued after the above example, then the status message will be F01DELAYO23200 .

F01DELAYO2?	Query current output delay on output channel 2 .	F01DELAYO2x , where x is between 0 and 3400 depending on the current output delay setting for output channel 2. If this command is issued after the above example, then the status message will be F01DELAYO23200 .
-------------	--	---

## 8.38. DELAYOE -- Enable Output Delay

This command sets or queries the enabled state of the output delay for each of the twelve output channels (1-8, A-D) .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01DELAYOE41	Enable output delay on output 4 .	F01DELAYOE41
F01DELAYOEA0	Disable output delay on output A .	F01DELAYOEA0
F01DELAYOE72	Toggle enabled status of output delay on output 7 .	F01DELAYOE7x , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled status of the output delay on the output.
F01DELAYOEC?	Query enabled status of output delay on output C .	F01DELAYOECx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled status of the output delay on the output.
F01DELAYOE*1	Enable output delay on all outputs (1-8, A-D) .	F01DELAYOE*111111111111
F01DELAYOE*0	Disable output delay on all outputs (1-8, A-D) .	F01DELAYOE*000000000000
F01DELAYOE*111111110000	Enable output delay on outputs 1-8 and disable output delay on outputs A-D.	F01DELAYOE*111111110000
F01DELAYOE*2	Toggle enabled status of output delay on all outputs.	F01DELAYOE*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current enabled status of the output delay on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01DELAYOE*000000011111 .
F01DELAYOE*?	Query enabled status of output delay on all outputs.	F01DELAYOE*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current enabled status of the output delay on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01DELAYOE*000000011111 .



## 8.39. DSPAUTO -- Enable Automatic DSPLOAD Status Messages

This command sets or queries whether or not [DSPLOAD](#) messages will be automatically generated whenever the DSP utilization changes.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01DSPAUTO1	Enable automatic DSPLOAD messages.	F01DSPAUTO1
F01DSPAUTO0	Disable automatic DSPLOAD messages.	F01DSPAUTO0
F01DSPAUTO2	Toggle automatic DSPLOAD messages.	F01DSPAUTO $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of the DSPAUTO paramter.
F01DSPAUTO?	Query the value of the DSPAUTO parameter.	F01DSPAUTO $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of the DSPAUTO paramter.

## 8.40. DSPLOAD -- Query Percentage of Variable DSP Resources Used

This command queries the current percentage used of the available variable DSP resources. When this number reaches 100 percent, no more variable DSP veatures may ben enabled. An 'ERROR#060' will be generated if a command attempts to exceed 100 percent utilization.

If the [DSPAUTO](#) feature is enabled, then a DSPLOAD status message will be generated automatically any time the percent utilization changes.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01DSPLOAD?	Query percentage of variable DSP resources used.	F01DSPLOAD $x$ , where $x$ is between 0 and 99 and indicates the percentage of the variable DSP resources being used.

## 8.41. ERROR -- Enable or Disable Error Messages

This command sets or queries whether or not error messages for non-fatal errors are reported via RS-232 and the digital bus.

If an error is generated and error messages are enabled, a status message will be automatically generated of the form 'F01ERROR#xxx ', where xxx is a three digit number indicating the error code. The following table lists the non-fatal error messages that can be generated by the Vortex.

Error Number	Description
ERROR#001	Unrecognized command.
ERROR#002	Syntax error in command.
ERROR#004	Attempt to change parameter that is locked via <a href="#">NVLOCK</a> or <a href="#">FPLOCK</a> .
ERROR#005	Attempt to unlock <a href="#">NVLOCK</a> or <a href="#">FPLOCK</a> , but invalid password given.

ERROR#040	This error occurs as the result of an <a href="#">AMASGN</a> command. It happens when the command would remove a microphone from an automixer where it is assigned as the "last mic on" and the automixer is set to manual "last mic on" mode.
ERROR#041	This error occurs as the result of an <a href="#">AMASGN</a> command. It happens when the command would remove a microphone from an automixer where it assigned as the chairman microphone and the automixer has chairman mode enabled.
ERROR#042	This error occurs as the result of an <a href="#">AMLMM</a> command. It happens when the command attempts to set "last mic on" mode to manual, but the last mic number is set to a microphone that does not belong to the specified automixer.
ERROR#043	This error occurs as the result of an <a href="#">AMLMN</a> command. It happens when the command attempts to set a "last mic on" number that does not belong to the specified automixer while "last mic on" mode is set to manual.
ERROR#044	This error occurs as the result of an <a href="#">AMCHAIR</a> command. It happens when the command tries to enable chairman mode, but the chairman microphone is set to a microphone that does not belong to the specified automixer.
ERROR#045	This error occurs as the result of an <a href="#">AMCHAIR</a> command. It happens when the command tries to set the chairman microphone to a microphone that does not belong to the specified automixer while chairman mode is enabled.
ERROR#060	This error occurs when the user has attempted to utilize more variable DSP resources than are available. This may occur if too many matrix crosspoints are unmuted or too many parametric EQ filters are enabled. The <a href="#">DSPLOAD</a> command can query the current percentage utilization of DSP resources.
ERROR#070	This error occurs as a result of a macro or preset execution command ( <a href="#">PRESETX</a> , <a href="#">PRESETQ</a> , <a href="#">MACROX</a> , <a href="#">MACROQ</a> ). It indicates that the macro or preset requested was empty.
ERROR#071	This error occurs as a result of a <a href="#">PRESETW</a> or <a href="#">PRESETK</a> command. In the case of <a href="#">PRESETW</a> it indicates that an attempt was made to write to a factory preset, which is not allowed. In the case of <a href="#">PRESETK</a> , it indicates that an attempt was made to delete a factory preset, which is not allowed.
ERROR#072	This error occurs as a result of a <a href="#">PRESETQ</a> command. It indicates that one or more commands in the preset had errors during execution.
ERROR#073	This error occurs as a result of a <a href="#">MACROA</a> command when there are already too many commands in the macro. The limit is 256 commands per macro.
ERROR#074	This error occurs in response to a <a href="#">MACROA</a> or a logic pin ( <a href="#">LIA</a> , <a href="#">LIH</a> , etc.) command. If the command written to the macro or logic pin is illegal, then this error occurs.
ERROR#075	This error occurs when a command attempts to write non-volatile memory, but non-volatile memory is password protected via <a href="#">NVLOCK</a> .
ERROR#076	This error occurs when attempting to add a macro command (either during an upload or while writing a single macro) and the Vortex runs out of room in non-volatile memory. As a result, the entire macro is discarded. If this occurs during an upload, all previous macros (before the one that caused the error) are written successfully.
ERROR#077	This error occurs when attempting to add a command to a macro, but the Vortex is not in the process of writing a macro. This may happen if you forget to do a <a href="#">MACROS</a> or <a href="#">UMACROS</a> command, or if you had an <a href="#">ERROR#076</a> and continued trying to add commands.
ERROR#090	This error indicates an EF Bus hardware handshaking error. This could happen if bussed units are not powered on simultaneously. Powering the units up simultaneously should remove the error.

ERROR#091	This error indicates an EF Bus software handshaking error. This could happen if bussed units are not powered on simultaneously. Powering the units up simultaneously should remove the error.
ERROR#092	This error indicates an EF Bus ID conflict. See the Vortex user manual for information on valid device IDs.
ERROR#093	This error indicates an EF Bus reference conflict. This error occurs when more than one Vortex is placing its AEC reference on the bus. Use the <a href="#">BUSREF</a> command to remove the extra reference(s) in order to resolve the conflict.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01ERROR1	Enable error messages.	F01ERROR1
F01ERROR0	Disable error messages mode.	F01ERROR0
F01ERROR2	Toggle error message mode.	F01ERROR $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of error mode.
F01ERROR?	Query the state of error mode.	F01ERROR $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of error mode.

## 8.42. FADERGIL -- Set Fader Gain of Line Inputs as a Group

This command sets the fader gains of all the line inputs simultaneously. This is different from using a wildcard, \* with the [FADERI](#) command because that command sets all the mic and line inputs together, while the FADERGIL sets only the line inputs.

This command will generate acknowledgements from each of the line inputs separately.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -100 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01FADERGIL7	Set fader gain of all line inputs to 7 dB.	F01FADERIA7 F01FADERIB7 F01FADERIC7 F01FADERID7

F01FADERGIL>3	Increase fader gains on all line inputs by 3 dB.	<pre>F01FADERIAa F01FADERIBb F01FADERICc F01FADERIDd , where a, b, c, and d are the new values of the fader gains for each of the line inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01FADERIA10 F01FADERIB10 F01FADERIC10 F01FADERID10 .</pre>
F01FADERGIL?	Query fader gains on all line inputs.	<pre>F01FADERIAa F01FADERIBb F01FADERICc F01FADERIDd , where a, b, c, and d are the new values of the fader gains for each of the line inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01FADERIA10 F01FADERIB10 F01FADERIC10 F01FADERID10 .</pre>

## 8.43. FADERGIM -- Set Gain of Microphone Inputs as a Group

This command sets the fader gains of all the microphone inputs simultaneously. This is different from using a wildcard, \* with the [FADERI](#) command because that command sets all the mic and line inputs together, while the [FADERGIM](#) sets only the mic inputs.

This command will generate acknowledgements from each of the mic inputs separately.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -100 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01FADERGIM7	Set fader gain of all mic inputs to 7 dB.	<pre>F01FADERI17 F01FADERI27 F01FADERI37 F01FADERI47 F01FADERI57 F01FADERI67 F01FADERI77 F01FADERI87</pre>

F01FADERGIM>3	Increase fader gain on all mic inputs by 3 dB.	<pre>F01FADERI1a F01FADERI2b F01FADERI3c F01FADERI4d F01FADERI5e F01FADERI6f F01FADERI7g F01FADERI8h , where a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h are the new values of the fader gains for each of the mic inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01FADERI110 F01FADERI210 F01FADERI310 F01FADERI410 F01FADERI510 F01FADERI610 F01FADERI710 F01FADERI810 .</pre>
F01FADERGIM?	Query fader gains on all mic inputs.	<pre>F01FADERI1a F01FADERI2b F01FADERI3c F01FADERI4d F01FADERI5e F01FADERI6f F01FADERI7g F01FADERI8h , where a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h are the new values of the fader gains for each of the mic inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01FADERI110 F01FADERI210 F01FADERI310 F01FADERI410 F01FADERI510 F01FADERI610 F01FADERI710 F01FADERI810 .</pre>

## 8.44. FADERI -- Set Input Gain Fader

The input channels of the Vortex pass through an analog gain stage before reaching the analog to digital converter. The gain of this stage is adjustable via a the [GAINI](#) command. Once in the digital domain, there is an additional gain stage, referred to as a fader. The fader gain is adjustable by the FADERI command. The [GAINI](#) setting should be used for calibration in order to maximize the resolution and quality of the signal at the analog to digital converter. The FADERI command is provided as a way to do volume control on the inputs without affecting the calibration.

This command was introduced in firmware version 2.5.0.



changes to the system via the front panel. The system settings will still be viewable on the LCD, but the user will get an error message if he tries to change them. When `FPLOCK` is disabled, the user has full access to the system settings via the front panel.

Usage of this command is similar to other boolean commands (see [Section 6.1](#)) except that when disabling this feature, the password must be supplied for the command to work. If an incorrect password is supplied, 'ERROR#005' will be generated. The examples below illustrate the correct usage. The examples assume that the password has been set to 'aspi' (the default). The front panel password can be changed via the [FPPSWD](#) command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01FPLOCK1</code>	Lock the front panel to prevent users from changing the settings.	<code>F01FPLOCK1</code>
<code>F01FPLOCK0,yummyum</code>	Attempt to unlock the front panel by using an invalid password (yummyum).	<code>F01ERROR#005 -- since an invalid password was given, an error message was generated. If error messages have been disabled (via the <a href="#">ERROR</a> command), then no status message will be generated.</code>
<code>F01FPLOCK0,aspi</code>	Unlock the front panel by using the correct password.	<code>F01FPLOCK0</code>
<code>F01FPLOCK?</code>	Query the locked status of the front panel.	<code>F01FPLOCKx</code> , where <code>x</code> is 0 or 1 depending on whether the front panel is unlocked or locked, respectively.

## 8.47. FPPSWD -- Change Front Panel Password

This command sets or queries the front panel password. This password is used in conjunction with the [FPLOCK](#) command. The front panel must be unlocked ('`FPLOCK0`') in order to use this command to set or query the front panel password. If the front panel is locked, then this command will result in 'ERROR#004'. The examples below assume that the front panel is unlocked.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01FPPSWDmonkey</code>	Set front panel password to 'monkey'.	<code>F01FPPSWDmonkey</code>
<code>F01FPPSWD?</code>	Query the current front panel password.	<code>F01FPPSWDmonkey</code>

## 8.48. GAINGIL -- Set Gain of Line Inputs as a Group

This command sets the gains of all the line inputs simultaneously. This is different from using a wildcard, \* with the [GAINI](#) command because that command sets all the mic and line inputs together, while the `GAINGIL` sets only the line inputs.

This command will generate acknowledgements from each of the line inputs separately.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The



minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01GAINGIL7	Set gain of all line inputs to 7 dB.	F01GAINIA7 F01GAINIB7 F01GAINIC7 F01GAINID7
F01GAINGIL>3	Increase incoming gain on all line inputs by 3 dB.	F01GAINIAa F01GAINIBb F01GAINICc F01GAINIDd , where a, b, c, and d are the new values of each of the line inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01GAINIA10 F01GAINIB10 F01GAINIC10 F01GAINID10 .
F01GAINGIL?	Query gains on all line inputs.	F01GAINIAa F01GAINIBb F01GAINICc F01GAINIDd , where a, b, c, and d are the new values of each of the line inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01GAINIA10 F01GAINIB10 F01GAINIC10 F01GAINID10 .

## 8.49. GAINGIM -- Set Gain of Microphone Inputs as a Group

This command sets the gains of all the microphone inputs simultaneously. This is different from using a wildcard, \* with the [GAINI](#) command because that command sets all the mic and line inputs together, while the GAINGIM sets only the mic inputs.

This command will generate acknowledgements from each of the mic inputs separately.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 30, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message

F01GAINGIM7	Set gain of all mic inputs to 7 dB.	F01GAINI17 F01GAINI27 F01GAINI37 F01GAINI47 F01GAINI57 F01GAINI67 F01GAINI77 F01GAINI87
F01GAINGIM>3	Increase incoming gain on all mic inputs by 3 dB.	F01GAINI1a F01GAINI2b F01GAINI3c F01GAINI4d F01GAINI5e F01GAINI6f F01GAINI7g F01GAINI8h , <b>where a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h are the new values of each of the mic inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be:</b> F01GAINI110 F01GAINI210 F01GAINI310 F01GAINI410 F01GAINI510 F01GAINI610 F01GAINI710 F01GAINI810 .
F01GAINGIM?	Query gains on all mic inputs.	F01GAINI1a F01GAINI2b F01GAINI3c F01GAINI4d F01GAINI5e F01GAINI6f F01GAINI7g F01GAINI8h , <b>where a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h are the new values of each of the mic inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be:</b> F01GAINI110 F01GAINI210 F01GAINI310 F01GAINI410 F01GAINI510 F01GAINI610 F01GAINI710 F01GAINI810 .

## 8.50. GAINI -- Set Input Gain

The input channels of the Vortex pass through an analog gain stage before reaching the analog to digital converter. The gain of this stage is adjustable via a digitally controlled analog trim pot. It is important that this





This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01GATEEN0	Disable automatic gating messages.	F01GATEEN0
F01GATEEN1	Enable automatic gating messages.	F01GATEEN1
F01GATEEN2	Toggle enabled state of automatic gating messages.	F01GATEENx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on whether automatic gating messages are currently disabled or enabled.
F01GATEEN?	Query enabled state of automatic gating messages.	F01GATEENx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on whether automatic gating messages are currently disabled or enabled.

## 8.54. GMUTE0 -- Mute All Outputs

The name of this command is an abbreviation of "Global Mute Outputs." Enabling this option causes all of the physical outputs to be muted (outputs 1-8, A-D) . This muting is independent of the normal output mute command, [MUTE0](#). This command is provided so that the control program can implement a "saftey mute" feature. The idea is that if the user accidentally misconfigures the Vortex and feedback begins to occur, they can press the saftey mute to instantly mute all outputs before they damage their equipment or ears.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01GMUTE01	Enable global output mute.	F01GMUTE01
F01GMUTE00	Disable global output mute.	F01GMUTE00
F01GMUTE02	Toggle global output mute.	F01GMUTE0x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the global output mute.
F01GMUTE0?	Query acknowledgement mode.	F01GMUTE0x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the global output mute.

## 8.55. ID -- Set Device ID

This command sets or queries the Device ID for the Vortex. Typically, the device ID is set from the front panel of the Vortex, so this command is not normally used. There are restrictions involving having devices with the same ID linked on EF Bus -- see the Vortex Reference Manual for more details.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 7, respectively.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01ID3	Change the device ID from 1 to 3	F03ID3
F01ID?	Query current device ID.	F01ID1

## 8.56. LABEL -- Set or Query one of the Device Labels

This command sets or queries one of the many labels stored in the device. The LABEL command has the following syntax:

iLABELx,y

where *i* is the device type and ID, *x* is the label specifier, and *y* is the label text (to set the label) or a ? character (to query the label). The label specifiers are as follows:

Label Specifier	Description
D	A label for the device itself.
SG	A label for the signal generator.
I1-I8, IA-ID	Labels for the input channels.
O1-O8, OA-OD	Labels for the output channels.
W, X, Y, Z	Labels for matrix outputs to EF Bus.
PB0-PB7, WB0-WB7, XB0-XB7, YB0-YB7, ZB0-ZB7	Labels for inputs from EF Bus to submatrices.
PM0-PM1, WM0-WM2, XM0-XM2, YM0-YM2, ZM0-ZM2	Labels for outputs from EF Bus submatrices to main matrix.
R1, R2	Labels for AEC references.
G0-G3	Labels for logic input groups.
LI1-LI24	Labels for logic input pins
LO1-LO20	Labels for logic output pins
P0-P47	Labels for user presets.
M0-M255	Labels for user macros.

The text of each label can be up to 16 characters long. Labels for presets 0-15 are read-only.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LABELOB,Zone 2 Speaker	Set label of output B to "Zone 2 Speaker".	F01LABELOB,Zone 2 Speaker
F01LABELOB,?	Query label for output B .	F01LABELOB,<string> , where <string> is the current label assigned to output B .

## 8.57. LAGC -- Enable or Disable Line Input Automatic Gain Control

This command sets or queries the status of the Automatic Gain Control (AGC) algorithm on input channels A-D .

This command was introduced in firmware version 2.5.0.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01LAGCB1	Enable AGC on input channel B.	F01LAGCB1
F01LAGCA0	Disable AGC on input channel A.	F01LAGCA0
F01LAGCC2	Toggle AGC state on input channel C .	F01LAGCCx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC on input channel C .
F01LAGCD?	Query AGC state on input channel D .	F01LAGCDx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC on input channel D .
F01LAGC*1	Enable AGC on input channels A-D.	F01LAGC*1111
F01LAGC*0	Disable AGC on input channels A-D.	F01LAGC*0000
F01LAGC*2	Toggle AGC state on input channels A-D.	F01LAGC*abcd , where a-d are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC for each of the four line input channels.
F01LAGC*?	Query AGC state on input channels A-D.	F01LAGC*abcd , where a-d are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the AGC for each of the four line input channels.

## 8.58. LAGCLINKAB -- Enable or Disable Stereo AGC Linking on Inputs A and B

This command links the line input AGC of inputs A and B into a stereo pair. The overall volume level of the stereo signal will be analyzed, and the same gain will be applied to both channels.

This command has some side effects on the way the other line input AGC commands work. When LAGCLINKAB is first enabled, the settings for [LAGC](#), [LAGCMAX](#), [LAGCMIN](#), and [LAGCRATE](#) on channel A will be copied to channel B. The original settings for channel B will not be restored after LAGCLINKAB is disabled.

Acknowledgements will be sent for any changes to channel B. From then on, any changes for these commands for either channel A or B will be set for both channels, and acknowledgements will be sent for both channels.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01LAGCLINKAB1	Enable stereo AGC linking on inputs A and B.	F01LAGCLINKAB1



F01LAGCLINKAB0	Disable stereo AGC linking on inputs A and B.	F01LAGCLINKAB0
F01LAGCLINKAB2	Toggle stereo AGC linking on inputs A and B.	F01LAGCLINKAB $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of stereo AGC linking on inputs A and B.
F01LAGCLINKAB?	Query status of stereo AGC linking on inputs A and B.	F01LAGCLINKAB $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of stereo AGC linking on inputs A and B.

## 8.59. LAGCLINKCD -- Enable or Disable Stereo AGC Linking on Inputs C and D

This command links the line input AGC of inputs C and D into a stereo pair. The overall volume level of the stereo signal will be analyzed, and the same gain will be applied to both channels.

This command has some side effects on the way the other line input AGC commands work. When LAGCLINKCD is first enabled, the settings for [LAGC](#), [LAGCMAX](#), [LAGCMIN](#), and [LAGCRATE](#) on channel C will be copied to channel D. The original settings for channel D will not be restored after LAGCLINKCD is disabled. Acknowledgements will be sent for any changes to channel D. From then on, any changes for these commands for either channel C or D will be set for both channels, and acknowledgements will be sent for both channels.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LAGCLINKCD1	Enable stereo AGC linking on inputs C and D.	F01LAGCLINKCD1
F01LAGCLINKCD0	Disable stereo AGC linking on inputs C and D.	F01LAGCLINKCD0
F01LAGCLINKCD2	Toggle stereo AGC linking on inputs C and D.	F01LAGCLINKCD $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of stereo AGC linking on inputs C and D.
F01LAGCLINKCD?	Query status of stereo AGC linking on inputs C and D.	F01LAGCLINKCD $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of stereo AGC linking on inputs C and D.

## 8.60. LAGCMAX -- Set Maximum Allowed Line Input AGC Gain

This command sets the maximum gain that the AGC can apply on input channels A-D . For example, if LAGCMAX is set to 10, then the AGC for that channel can apply a maximum of 10 dB of gain to the input signal.

This command was introduced in firmware version 2.5.0.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 15, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LAGCMAXA3	Set AGC maximum gain on input channel A to 3 dB.	F01LAGCMAXA3
F01LAGCMAXB?	Query the AGC maximum gain on input channel B.	F01LAGCMAXBx , where x is a number between 0 and 15, depending on the current setting of the AGC maximum gain on input channel B.
F01LAGCMAX*6	Set AGC maximum gain on input channels A-D to 6 dB.	F01LAGCMAX*èèèè
F01LAGCMAX*ääìì	Set AGC maximum gain on input channels A-B to 0 dB and AGC maximum gain on input channels C-D to 9 dB.	F01LAGCMAX*ääìì
F01LAGCMAX*?	Query AGC maximum gain on input channels A-D.	F01LAGCMAX*abcd , where a-d are each between ä and É, depending on the current setting of the AGC maximum gain for each of the four line input channels.

## 8.61. LAGCMIN -- Set Minimum Allowed Line Input AGC Gain

This command sets the minimum gain that the AGC can apply on input channels A-D . For example, if LAGCMIN is set to -10, then the AGC for that channel can apply a minimum of -10 dB of gain to the input signal.

This command was introduced in firmware version 2.5.0.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -15 and 0, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LAGCMINA-3	Set AGC minimum gain on input channel A to -3 dB.	F01LAGCMINA-3
F01LAGCMINB?	Query the AGC minimum gain on input channel B.	F01LAGCMINBx , where x is a number between -15 and 0, depending on the current setting of the AGC minimum gain on input channel B.
F01LAGCMIN*-6	Set AGC minimum gain in input channels A-D to -6 dB.	F01LAGCMIN*~~~~
F01LAGCMIN*ääüü	Set AGC minimum gain on input channels A-B to 0 dB and AGC minimum gain on input channels C-D to -3 dB.	F01LAGCMIN*ääüü
F01LAGCMIN*?	Query AGC minimum gain on input channels A-D.	F01LAGCMIN*abcd , where a-d are each between u and ä, depending on the current setting of the AGC minimum gain for each of the line input channels.

## 8.62. LAGCRATE -- Set Ramp Rate of Line Input AGC

This command sets or queries the maximum rate at which the AGC can increase or decrease the gain of the signals on input channels A-D . The ramp rate is expressed in dB/sec.

This command was introduced in firmware version 2.5.0.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 5, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LAGCRATEA3	Set AGC ramp rate on input channel A to 3 dB/sec.	F01LAGCRATEA3
F01LAGCRATEB?	Query the AGC ramp rate on input channel B.	F01LAGCRATEB $\times$ , where $\times$ is a number between 1 and 5, depending on the current setting of the AGC ramp rate on input channel B.
F01LAGCRATE*5	Set AGC ramp rate on input channels A-D to 5 dB/sec.	F01LAGCRATE* ; ëëëë
F01LAGCRATE*ââêê	Set AGC ramp rate on input channels A-B to 1 dB/sec and AGC ramp rate on input channels C-D to 4 dB/sec.	F01LAGCRATE*ââêê
F01LAGCRATE*?	Query AGC ramp rate on input channels A-D.	F01LAGCRATE*abcd , where a-d are each between â and ë, depending on the current setting of the AGC ramp rate for each of the line input channels.

## 8.63. LI -- Query State of Logic Inputs

This command returns the current state of the logic inputs. There are 24 logic inputs, so an array of 24 boolean values is returned with the first value indicating the state of the first logic input, the second value indicating the state of the second logic input, and so on.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LI*?	Query current state of logic inputs.	F01LI*111010100010111100001110 , this is an exapmle response, the actual values will depend on the actual states on the logic inputs.

## 8.64. LIA -- Assign Action for when Logic Input is Activated

This function assigns a single command to be executed when a given logic input changes from the inactive state to the active state. Typically, the inactive state is logic high ('1') and the active state is logic low ('0'). This is commonly referred to as active low. Acitve low is considered normal because a closed switch would ground the

input and a closed switch would normally be considered active. This polarity setting can be changed via the [LIP](#) command.

A single command can be assigned to each of three conditions occurring on the logic pin: a change to the active state, a change to the inactive state, and a repeating command when the pin is held in the active state. The [LIA](#) command assigns a single command to the logic pin that is executed when the logic pin changes to the active state.

Although only one command can be assigned to the state change, the command may be a [MACROX](#) or [MACROQ](#) command. Since up to 256 commands can be stored in each macro, this gives the effect of having up to 256 commands execute when the logic pin changes state. The command associated with the state change can also be a [PRESETX](#) or [PRESETQ](#). This makes it easy to reconfigure the device for different rooms based on external logic settings.

The [BROADA](#) is also useful in logic pin assignments. The [BROADA](#) command transmits a command to another device on the EF Bus, so you can effectively make a logic pin state change on one device cause an action to occur on another device.

ERROR#074 will be generated if the assigned command is one that writes non-volatile memory, and the pin will not actually be assigned.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIA4 ,MUTEI11	Assign the command MUTEI11 to occur when logic input pin 4 changes from the inactive to active state. The MUTEI11 mutes input channel 1	F01LIA4 ,MUTEI11
F01LIA5 ,MACROX23	Assign the command MACROX23 to occur when logic input pin 5 changes from the inactive state to the active state. The MACROX23 command executes macro 23, which can contain up to 256 other commands.	F01LIA5 ,MACROX23
F01LIA6 ,BROADA:F02MUTEI11	Assign the command BROADA:F02MUTEI11 to occur when logic input pin 6 changes from the inactive state to the active state. This command causes the EF2280 at ID 2 to mute its input channel 1 when logic pin 6 on the EF2280 at ID 1 changes from the inactive to active state.	F01LIA6 ,BROADA:F02MUTEI11

F01LIA7,	Assign a blank command to occur when logic input pin 7 changes from the inactive state to the active state. Assigning a blank command means no action will take place as a result of this state change.	F01LIA7,
F01LIA4,?	Query the command associated with the active state of logic pin 4.	F01LIA4,<string> , where <string> is the command string that will be executed when logic input 4 is activated. If this query was given after the example for logic input 4 above, the response would be F01LIA4,MUTE111 .

## 8.65. LID -- Assign Action for when Logic Input is Deactivated

This function assigns a single command to be executed when a given logic input changes from the active state to the inactive state. Typically, the inactive state is logic high ('1') and the active state is logic low ('0'). This is commonly referred to as active low. Active low is considered normal because a closed switch would ground the input and a closed switch would normally be considered active. This polarity setting can be changed via the [LIP](#) command.

A single command can be assigned to each of three conditions occurring on the logic pin: a change to the active state, a change to the inactive state, and a repeating command when the pin is held in the active state. The `LID` command assigns a single command to the logic pin that is executed when the logic pin changes to the inactive state.

Although only one command can be assigned to the state change, the command may be a [MACROX](#) or [MACROQ](#) command. Since up to 256 commands can be stored in each macro, this gives the effect of having up to 256 commands execute when the logic pin changes state. The command associated with the state change can also be a [PRESETX](#) or [PRESETQ](#). This makes it easy to reconfigure the device for different rooms based on external logic settings.

The [BROADA](#) is also useful in logic pin assignments. The [BROADA](#) command transmits a command to another device on the EF Bus, so you can effectively make a logic pin state change on one device cause an action to occur on another device.

`ERROR#074` will be generated if the assigned command is one that writes non-volatile memory, and the pin will not actually be assigned.

See the description of the [LIA](#) for examples on how to use the `LID` command. The syntax for this command is exactly the same.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

## 8.66. LIH -- Assign Action for when Logic Input is Held

This function assigns a single command to be executed repeatedly when a given logic input is held in the active

state. Typically, the inactive state is logic high ('1') and the active state is logic low ('0'). This is commonly referred to as active low. Active low is considered normal because a closed switch would ground the input and a closed switch would normally be considered active. This polarity setting can be changed via the [LIP](#) command.

A single command can be assigned to each of three conditions occurring on the logic pin: a change to the active state, a change to the inactive state, and a repeating command when the pin is held in the active state. The [LIH](#) command assigns a single command to the logic pin that is executed repeatedly when the logic pin is held in the active state. This command is useful for volume ramping controls, especially when combined with the relative operators (< and >) of integer commands (see [Section 6.2](#)).

Although only one command can be assigned to the state change, the command may be a [MACROX](#) or [MACROQ](#) command. Since up to 256 commands can be stored in each macro, this gives the effect of having up to 256 commands execute when the logic pin changes state. The command associated with the state change can also be a [PRESETX](#) or [PRESETQ](#). This makes it easy to reconfigure the device for different rooms based on external logic settings.

The [BROADA](#) is also useful in logic pin assignments. The [BROADA](#) command transmits a command to another device on the EF Bus, so you can effectively make a logic pin state change on one device cause an action to occur on another device.

ERROR#074 will be generated if the assigned command is one that writes non-volatile memory, and the pin will not actually be assigned.

See the description of the [LIA](#) for examples on how to use the [LIH](#) command. The syntax for this command is exactly the same. One additional example is given here: using the [LIH](#) command for volume control.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIH8 , GAINIA>3	Assign the command GAINIA>3 to occur repeatedly when logic pin 8 is held in the active state. The GAINIA>3 command causes the gain on input channel A to increase by 3 dB each time the command is executed.	F01LIH8 , GAINIA>3

## 8.67. LIEN -- Enable Automatic Logic Input Status Messages

This command controls whether or not logic input status messages are sent automatically. If [LIEN](#) is enabled, then a logic input query ([LI\\*?](#)) is performed any time any of the states change on the logic input pins. For example, if all logic inputs are currently in the low state ('0') and [LIEN](#) is enabled, then if logic input 12 changes state to '1', the following status message will be generated:

```
F01LI*000000000001000000000000
```

A status message is only generated if there is a state change. This helps keep data traffic to a minimum.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIEN1	Enable automatic logic input status messages.	F01LIEN1
F01LIEN0	Disable automatic logic input status messages.	F01LIEN0
F01LIEN2	Toggle automatic logic input status messages.	F01LIEN <sub>x</sub> , where <i>x</i> is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of LIEN.
F01LIEN?	Query automatic logic input status messages.	F01LIEN <sub>x</sub> , where <i>x</i> is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of LIEN.

## 8.68. LIG -- Configure Logic Input Pins Into a Group

This command configures which logic input pins are in a group. Logic groups allow events to happen when certain combinations of inputs are present on the logic pins. For example, if a logic group was defined that consisted of three logic input pins (pin 1, pin 2, and pin 3), then a total of eight combinations ( $2^3$ ) are possible, and a command or macro can be assigned to each combination. This feature is particularly useful in room-combining applications. It can also be used to make controls based on rotary switches that output binary, BCD, or Gray codes.

Commands can be assigned to the configurations of a logic group via the [LIN](#) command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIG2,000011110000000000000000	Configure Logic Group 2 to contain logic input pins 5-8.	F01LIG2,000011110000000000000000
F01LIG2,011010010000100000000000	Configure Logic Group 2 to contain logic input pins 2, 3, 5, 8, and 13. Note that the pins in a logic group do not have to be contiguous.	F01LIG2,011010010000100000000000
F01LIG2,?	Query which pins are in logic group 2.	F01LIG2, abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw , where a-x are each 0 or 1 depending on which logic input pins are assigned to logic group 2.

## 8.69. LIK -- Delete One or All Logic Input Pin Commands

This command "kills" or deletes all commands for a given logic input pin. In other words, the commands associated with [LIA](#), [LID](#), and [LIH](#) will be deleted for the specified logic input. A wildcard character can also be specified for the logic input pin, in which case the commands for all logic input pins will be deleted.



Using this command is more efficient than deleting one command or pin at a time since this command deletes them all at once and requires fewer writes to non-volatile memory.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIK5	Delete all the commands associated with logic input pin 5. This one command is equivalent to executing the commands 'F01LIA5, ', 'F01LID5, ', and 'F01LIH5, ' except that this command is more efficient.	F01LIK5
F01LIK*	Delete all the commands associated with all logic input pins. This one command is equivalent to executing the commands 'F01LIA1, 'F01LID1, ', and 'F01LIH1, ' for each logic input, except that this command is much more efficient.	F01LIK*

## 8.70. LIM -- Mask Logic Input Pins

This command is used to mask (i.e., disable) logic input pins. The mask consists of 24 fields (one for each logic input) that can each be set to 0 or 1. If the mask bit for a given logic input is set to 1, then the logic input pin works normally. If the mask bit for a given logic input is set to 0, then the logic input is disabled. When a logic input is disabled, any commands assigned to the logic pin via [LIA](#), [LID](#), and [LIH](#) will not be executed.

If a logic pin is disabled and then re-enabled at some later time and the logic input has changed state from when it was disabled, the command associated with the state change will be executed. For example, if a logic input pin is high when it is disabled, and it is low when it is re-enabled, the command defined via [LID](#) (or [LIA](#) if the polarity is changed via [LIP](#)) will be executed. However, if the pin changes state multiple times while it is disabled, multiple commands will not be executed; only the difference in state when the logic input is re-enabled is considered.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIM100101101111011111111111	Mask (disable) logic inputs 2, 3, 5, 8, and 13.	F01LIM100101101111011111111111
F01LIM?	Query current logic input mask.	F01LIMabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx where a-x are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the logic input mask.

## 8.71. LIN -- Assign Command to Logic Input Group

This command assigns a command to be executed when a group of logic input pins is in a certain configuration. Logic groups are defined via the [LIG](#) command.

As an example, assume that the command F01LIG2,000001111100000000000000 has been sent to the device. This command configures logic input pins 6-10 to be part of logic group 2. Now, we send the command F01LIN2,10,MACROX25. This command configures logic input group 2 to execute the command MACROX25 when logic inputs 7 and 9 are active ('1') and logic inputs 6, 8, and 10 are inactive ('0'). The first number in the

LIN command specifies which logic group to be affected. The second number specifies the configuration. In this case, the number '10' translates to '01010' in binary. There are zeros in the positions for the first, third, and last bits -- these correspond to logic inputs 6, 8, and 10 for our case. Similarly, the ones in the second and fourth positions correspond to bits 7 and 9. The last part of the command specifies the command to be executed with the pins enter this configuration.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIN2,10,MACROX25	Configure logic input group 2 to execute MACROX25 when the pins in logic input group 2 correspond to the decimal value 10.	F01LIN2,10,MACROX25
F01LIN1,7,?	Query the command associated with decimal configuration 7 on logic input group 1.	F01LIN1,7,<string>, where <string> corresponds to the command that is associated with decimal configuration 7 on logic input group 1.

## 8.72. LIP -- Set Polarity for Logic Inputs

This command sets the polarity for the 24 logic input pins. Setting the polarity for a given pin to 0 indicates that the polarity should be normal (active low). Setting the polarity for a given pin to 1 indicates that the polarity should be inverted (active high). Active low is considered normal because a closed switch would ground the input, and a closed switch would normally be considered active.

This command affects the operation of the [LIA](#), [LID](#), and [LIH](#) commands. If a logic input pin's polarity is reversed, the operation of these commands is reversed.

By default, the polarity for all pins is set to normal (active low).

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LIP000000000000000000000000001111	Set logic inputs 1-20 to normal (active low) and logic inputs 21-24 to inverted (active high).	F01LIP000000000000000000000000001111

## 8.73. LO -- Query or Set Status of Logic Output Pins

This command sets or queries the current state of the logic outputs. There are 20 logic outputs, so an array of 20 boolean values is required or returned, with the first value indicating the state of the first logic output, the second value indicating the state of the second logic output, and so on.

If a logic output pin has conditions driving it (via the [LOA](#) and [LOD](#) commands), those conditions will override any

settings imposed by the `LO` command.

If a logic pin is masked via the `LOM` command, its status will still be affected by the `LO` command.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01LO*00000000000000000000</code>	Set all logic outputs low.	<code>F01LO*00000000000000000000</code>
<code>F01LO*10101010101010101010</code>	Set even numbered logic output pins low and odd numbered logic output pins high.	<code>F01LO*10101010101010101010</code>
<code>F01LO*?</code>	Query current state of logic outputs	<code>F01LO*abcdefghijklmnopqrst</code> , where a-t are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the corresponding logic output.

## 8.74. LOA -- Define Behavior for Logic Output Activated State

This command is used to define the conditions under which a given logic output pin goes into the active state. By default the logic output pins are active high. Active high is the default because it would light an LED connected to the output when the output was in the active state. The polarity of the logic output pins can be changed with the `LOP` command.

The syntax of this command allows one to use one of the boolean channel commands to determine the state of the logic output pin. The commands that are valid for use with `LOA` are `AEC`, `AGC`, `AMNOMAT`, `CGATE`, `GATE`, `MUTEO`, `MUTEI`, `NC`, `MIC`, and `PHANTOM`. Each command must be specified using the wildcard character, `*`, for the channel number.

Each character in the array string is compared to the status of the channels in the Vortex. A 1 or a 0 in the string means that the status for the corresponding channel must match that character for the condition to be true. A period character, `.`, in the string is a don't care, meaning that the condition will be true no matter what the status for that channel is. A `+` or `-` character works as an OR function, with `+` corresponding to a 1 in the channel status and `-` corresponding to a 0. If any `+` or `-` characters are in the string, at least one channel's status must match for the condition to be true.

Consider the following example. In this example, we also use the `LOD` command, which is just like the `LOA` command except that it sets the condition for the logic output to be in the deactivated state. Normally, you must set both the `LOA` and `LOD` commands in order to make use of a logic output pin. In our example, we issue the following commands:

```
F01LOA10,MUTEI*1100+--...  
F01LOD10,MUTEI*00.....00++
```

These two commands set the conditions for activation and deactivation of logic output 10. Under these conditions, logic output 10 will be activated if:

- (inputs 1 and 2 are muted) AND
- (inputs 3 and 4 are unmuted) AND
- (input 5 is muted OR input 6 is muted OR input 7 is unmuted OR input 8 is unmuted)

Logic output 10 will be deactivated if:

- (input 1, input 2, input A, and input B are unmuted) AND
- (input C OR input D is muted)

An error condition of `ERROR#074` will be generated if the assigned command is invalid.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01LOA10,MUTEI*1100+--....</code>	Configure the conditions for activation of logic output 10 as described in the example above.	<code>F01LOA10,MUTEI*1100+--....</code>
<code>F01LOA7,</code>	Delete conditions for activation of logic output 7.	<code>F01LOA7,</code>

## 8.75. LOD -- Define Behavior for Logic Output Deactivated Status

This command is used to define the conditions under which a given logic output pin goes into the deactive state. The syntax and behavior of this command is identical to that of the [LOA](#) command. Please refer to the description of the [LOA](#) command for more information, including examples.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

## 8.76. LOEN -- Enable Automatic Logic Output Status Messages

This command controls whether or not logic output status messages are sent automatically. If `LOEN` is enabled, then a logic output query (`LO*?`) is performed any time any of the states change on the logic output pins. For example, if all logic outputs are currently in the low state ('0') and `LOEN` is enabled, then if logic output 12 changes state to '1', the following status message will be generated:

```
F01LO*00000000000100000000
```

A status message is only generated if there is a state change. This helps keep data traffic to a minimum.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01LOEN1</code>	Enable automatic logic output status messages.	<code>F01LOEN1</code>
<code>F01LOEN0</code>	Disable automatic logic output status messages.	<code>F01LOEN0</code>
<code>F01LOEN2</code>	Toggle automatic logic output status messages.	<code>F01LOENx</code> , where <code>x</code> is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of <code>LOEN</code> .

F01LOEN?	Query automatic logic output status messages.	F01LOEN <sub>x</sub> , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current setting of LOEN.
----------	---	--

## 8.77. LOK -- Delete One or All Logic Output Pin Commands

This command "kills" or deletes all commands for a given logic output pin. In other words, the commands associated with [LOA](#) and [LOD](#) will be deleted for the specified logic output. A wildcard character can also be specified for the logic output pin, in which case the commands for all logic output pins will be deleted.

Using this command is more efficient than deleting one command or pin at a time since this command deletes them all at once and requires fewer writes to non-volatile memory.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LOK5	Delete all the commands associated with logic output pin 5. This one command is equivalent to executing the commands 'F01LOA5, ' and 'F01LOD5, ' except that this command is more efficient.	F01LOK5
F01LOK*	Delete all the commands associated with all logic output pins. This one command is equivalent to executing the commands 'F01LOA1, ' and 'F01LOD1, ' for each logic output, except that this command is much more efficient.	F01LOK*

## 8.78. LOM -- Mask Logic Output Pins

This command is used to mask (i.e., disable) logic output pins. The mask consists of 20 fields (one for each logic output) that can each be set to 0 or 1. If the mask bit for a given logic output is set to 1, then the logic output pin works normally. If the mask bit for a given logic output is set to 0, then the logic output is disabled. When a logic output is disabled, it is "frozen" in whatever state it is in when it is disabled. The output pin's state will not change when the condition that drives it (via [LOA](#) and [LOD](#)) changes. However, any changes to that pin caused by setting the values with an [LO](#) command will affect the output pin value. For instance, you could disable (mask) a pin and then explicitly set its value to low with the [LO](#) command.

When a logic output pin is re-enabled, it will be updated to the current status of whatever condition drives it (via [LOA](#) and [LOD](#)).

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LOM10010110111101111111	Mask (disable) logic outputs 2, 3, 5, 8, and 13.	F01LOM10010110111101111111
F01LOM?	Query current logic output mask.	F01LOMabcdefghijklmnopqrst , where a-t are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the logic output mask.

## 8.79. LOP -- Set Polarity for Logic Outputs

This command sets the polarity for the 20 logic input pins. Setting the polarity for a given pin to 1 indicates that the polarity should be normal (active high). Setting the polarity for a given pin to 0 indicates that the polarity should be inverted (active low). Active high is considered normal because it would light an LED connected to an output pin if the output pin was in the active state.

This command affects the operation of the [LOA](#) and [LOD](#) commands. If a logic input pin's polarity is reversed, the operation of these commands is reversed.

By default, the polarity for all pins is set to normal (active high).

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01LOP11111111111111110000	Set logic outputs 1-16 to normal (active high) and logic outputs 17-20 to inverted (active low).	F01LOP11111111111111110000
F01LOP?	Query current polarity settings for logic outputs.	F01LOPabcdefghijklmnopqrst , where a-t are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the logic output polarity for the corresponding logic output pin.

## 8.80. MACROA -- Add Command to Current Macro

This command adds a command to the macro currently in progress. This is used in conjunction with the [MACROS](#) and [MACROW](#) commands to create a new macro.

The syntax of this command specifies a macro number, a comma, and then the command to be added to the macro. The command to be added to the macro can be any valid command except the following:

- any PRESET command
- any MACRO command
- any logic input or output command

If an attempt to assign an invalid command to a macro is made (via [MACROA](#)), then the error condition ERROR#074 will be generated.

An error will be generated if the specified command is not a valid command. However, an error will not be generated if the specified command is valid, but its data is invalid. For example:

```
F01MACROA25 , LAYDOWNTHEBOOGIE
```

Would return an error because it does not contain a valid command. However:

F01MACROA62,MUTEOMYMOTHERINLAW

Would not return an error because it contains a [MUTEO](#) command. An error would be returned when the macro is executed with a [MACROX](#) or [MACROQ](#) command and it tries to execute the [MUTEO](#) command with strange data.

The proper sequence for creating a macro (macro number 112 in this example) is as follows.

```
F01MACROS112
F01MACROA112,MUTEI*0
F01MACROA112,GAINI*0
F01MACROA112,MUTEO*0
F01MACROW112
```

This defines macro number 112 to unmute all inputs, set all input gains to 0 dB, and unmute all outputs. It is acceptable if another command is sent in between these commands (such as F01NC\*?) as long as it isn't another non-volatile memory command which could interfere with the storage of the macro.

## 8.81. MACROK -- Delete One or All Macros

This command kills (deletes) the specified macro. If the wildcard character (\*) is used to specify the macro number, then all macros are deleted. Deleting all macros via MACROK\* is more efficient than deleting them all individually since it requires less writes to non-volatile memory.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MACROK25	Delete all the commands associated with macro number 25.	F01MACROK25
F01MACROK*	Delete all the commands associated with all 255 macros.	F01MACROK*

## 8.82. MACROL -- List All Commands in a Macro

This command lists all the commands in a given macro. For example, assume that a macro has been defined via the following command sequence.

```
F01MACROS112
F01MACROA112,MUTEI*0
F01MACROA112,GAINI*0
F01MACROA112,MUTEO*0
F01MACROW112
```

Once this macro has been defined, issuing the command:

```
F01MACROL112?
```

Will result in the following status messages:



```
F01MACROL112,MUTEI*0
F01MACROL112,GAINI*0
F01MACROL112,MUTEO*0
F01MACROL112
```

## 8.83. MACROQ -- Execute Macro Quietly

This command executes the macro corresponding to the specified number. The macro must have been previously defined and stored in non-volatile memory via the [MACROS](#), [MACROA](#), and [MACROW](#) commands. If the specified macro is empty, then an error condition of `ERROR#070` will be generated.

When the `MACROQ` command executes, status messages for all of the commands in the macro will not be generated. The `MACROQ` is provided so that a control system can execute a macro and not generate heavy data traffic from the resulting status messages. Of course, this assumes that the control system is not interested in any of the acknowledgements. The [MACROX](#) command can be used to execute the macro without suppressing status messages.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MACROQ125	Execute macro number 125 without generating any status messages.	F01MACROQ125

## 8.84. MACROS -- Start a New Macro

This command is used to start writing a new macro with a specified macro number. This command is used in conjunction with the [MACROA](#) and [MACROW](#) commands to create a new macro. If this command is sent while another macro is in the process of being written (before the [MACROW](#) command is sent), then the macro in progress will be deleted and the new one will be started.

See the description of the [MACROA](#) command for detailed information on creating macros.

## 8.85. MACROW -- Write Macro to Non-Volatile Memory

This command writes the macro that is currently being defined to non-volatile memory. This command is used in conjunction with [MACROA](#) and [MACROS](#) to create a new macro. If this command is sent when no macro is in progress (i.e., if a [MACROS](#) command has not been sent) or if the macro number sent with this command does not match the number of the macro in progress, then an error will be returned.

See the description of the [MACROA](#) command for detailed information on creating macros.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

## 8.86. MACROX -- Execute Macro

This command executes the macro corresponding to the specified number. The macro must have been previously defined and stored in non-volatile memory via the [MACROS](#), [MACROA](#), and [MACROW](#) commands. If the specified macro is empty, then an error condition of `ERROR#070` will be generated.

When the `MACROX` executes, status messages for all of the commands in the macro will be generated (unless [acknowledgement mode](#) is turned off). The status messages can be suppressed by using the `MACROQ` command, which is exactly the same as `MACROX` except that status messages are suppressed.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MACROX125	Execute macro number 125.	Status messages for all the commands in the macro will be generated first, followed by the message: F01MACROX125

## 8.87. METER -- Select which Signal is Displayed on the Front Panel LED Meter

This command selects which signal is displayed on the front panel LED meter. The options correspond to any of the 12 inputs, 12 outputs, or two AEC references. The inputs are specified by the labels I1 - I8 and IA - ID. The outputs are specified by the labels O1 - O8 and OA - OD. The AEC references are specified by the labels R1 and R2.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01METERI1	Set front panel LED meter to display the signal on input 1 .	F01METERI1
F01METER?	Query which signal the front panel LED meter is currently set to monitor.	F01METERx , where x is the label corresponding to the signal currently being monitored. If this command was sent after the first example given above, the response would be F01METERI1 .

## 8.88. MGAIN -- Set Crosspoint Gains in Main Matrix or Submatrix

This command sets or queries one or more crosspoint gains in either the main matrix or one of the EF Bus submatrices.

This command is a matrix integer command. See [Section 6.4](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -100 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MGAINB , R1 , -3	Set gain from input B to AEC reference 1 to -3 dB.	F01MGAINB , R1 , -3
F01MGAIN1 , B , >6	Increase gain from input 1 to output B by 6 dB.	F01MGAIN1 , B , x where x is the new value of the crosspoint gain. If the crosspoint gain was set to -3 dB before this command, then the status message would be F01MGAIN1 , B , 3 .



before the automixer (ungated) or after the automixer (gated). This command selects the gated or ungated microphone signal. If `MGATE` is set to 1 for a given crosspoint, then the signal will be gated (taken after the automixer). If `MGATE` is set to 0 for a given crosspoint, then the signal will be ungated (taken before the automixer).

This command is a matrix boolean command. See [Section 6.4](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
<code>F01MGATE3,A,1</code>	Select the gated version of microphone input 3 to be sent to output A.	<code>F01MGATE3,A,1</code>
<code>F01MGATE3,A,0</code>	Select the ungated version of microphone input 3 to be sent to output A.	<code>F01MGATE3,A,0</code>
<code>F01MGATE3,A,2</code>	Toggle the gated status of the crosspoint that routes microphone input 3 to output A.	<code>F01MGATE3,A,x</code> , where <code>x</code> is 0 or 1 depending on the current gated status of the crosspoint.
<code>F01MGATE3,A,?</code>	Query the gated status of the crosspoint that routes microphone input 3 to output A.	<code>F01MGATE3,A,x</code> , where <code>x</code> is 0 or 1 depending on the current gated status of the crosspoint.
<code>F01MGATE*,A,1</code>	Select the gated version of all microphone inputs to be sent to output A.	<code>F01MGATE*,A,11111111</code> -- note that there are only eight values returned, since only the eight microphone inputs can be gated. The other inputs do not pass through the automixer.
<code>F01MGATE*,A,0</code>	Select the ungated version of all microphone inputs to be sent to output A.	<code>F01MGATE*,A,00000000</code> -- note that there are only eight values returned, since only the eight microphone inputs can be gated. The other inputs do not pass through the automixer.
<code>F01MGATE*,A,11110000</code>	Select the gated version of microphone inputs 1-4 to be sent to output A and the ungated version of microphone inputs 5-8 to be sent to output A.	<code>F01MGATE*,A,11110000</code>
<code>F01MGATE*,A,?</code>	Query the gated status of all microphone inputs routed to output A.	<code>F01MGATE*,A,abcdefgh</code> , where <code>a-h</code> are each 0 or 1 depending on the current gated status of each crosspoint.

## 8.90. MIC -- Enable Microphone Gain Stage on Inputs 1-8

This command sets or queries the enabled state of the microphone gain stages on each of the microphone inputs. Enabling the gain stage adds an extra 33 dB of gain in the input signal path. See the description of the [GAINI](#) command for information on how the `MIC` and [GAINI](#) commands relate to nominal input levels.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01MIC21	Enable microphone gain stage for input channel 2 .	F01MIC21
F01MIC20	Disable microphone gain stage for input channel 2 .	F01MIC20
F01MIC22	Toggle microphone gain stage for input channel 2 .	F01MIC2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the microphone gain stage on input channel 2 .
F01MIC2?	Query enabled status of microphone gain stage for input channel 2 .	F01MIC2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the microphone gain stage on input channel 2 .
F01MIC*0	Disable microphone gain stage for input channels 1-8.	F01MIC*00000000
F01MIC*1	Enable microphone gain stage for input channels 1-8.	F01MIC*11111111
F01MIC*2	Toggle enabled status of microphone gain stage for input channels 1-8.	F01MIC*abcdefgh where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the microphone gain stage for the corresponding input channel.
F01MIC*?	Query enabled status of microphone gain stage for input channels 1-8.	F01MIC*abcdefgh where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the microphone gain stage for the corresponding input channel.
F01MIC*11110000	Enable microphone gain stages for inputs 1-4 and disable microphone gain stages for inputs 5-8.	F01MIC*11110000

## 8.91. MINI -- Enable Modem Initialization String

This command controls whether or not the modem initialization string is sent at power-up. If MINI is 0, then the modem initialization string is not sent. If MINI is 1, then the modem initialization string is sent. The text of the modem initialization string is set via the [MINISTR](#) command.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01MINI1	Enable modem initialization string.	F01MINI1
F01MINI0	Disable modem initialization string.	F01MINI0

F01MINI2	Toggle enabled state of modem initialization string.	F01MINIx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the modem initialization string.
F01MINI?	Query enabled state of modem initialization string.	F01MINIx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the modem initialization string.

## 8.92. MINISTR -- Set Modem Initialization String

This command is used to set or query the modem initialization string. The string can be a maximum of 32 characters long. The recommended modem initialization string for the Vortex is:

```
ATF1E0&B1S0=2
```

This can be set via the following command.

```
F01MINISTRATF1E0&B1S0=2
```

Whether or not the modem initialization string is sent at power-up is controlled via the [MINI](#) command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MINISTRATF1E0&B1S0=2	Set modem initialization string to ATF1E0&B1S0=2.	F01MINISTRATF1E0&B1S0=2
F01MINISTR?	Query current modem initialization string.	F01MINISTR<string> , where <string> is the current modem initialization string. If this command was sent after the above example, then the status message would be F01MINISTRATF1E0&B1S0=2 .

## 8.93. MMUTE -- Mute Crosspoint in Main Matrix or Submatrix

This command sets or queries the mute status of one or more crosspoints in either the main matrix or one of the EF Bus submatrices.

This command is a matrix boolean command. See [Section 6.4](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message

F01MMUTEB,R1,1	Mute signal path (in main matrix) from input B to AEC reference 1 .	F01MMUTEB,R1,1
F01MMUTEWB0,WM0,0	Mute signal path (in EF Bus W submatrix) from W bus signal at device ID0 (WB0) to W submatrix output 0 (WM0).	F01MMUTEWB0,WM0,0
F01MMUTE1,B,2	Toggle mute status of signal path (in main matrix) from input 1 to output B .	F01MMUTE1,B,x, where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of the crosspoint.
F01MMUTEA,W,?	Query mute status of signal path (in main matrix) from input A to W-Bus output .	F01MMUTEA,W,x, where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of the crosspoint.
F01MMUTE1,*,111111110000000000	Set all crosspoint mutes for input channel 1. Mute the paths from input 1 to outputs 1-8 and unmute the paths from input 1 to outputs A-D, R1, R2, W, X, Y, and Z.	F01MMUTE1,*,111111110000000000
F01MMUTE2,*,0	Unmute all crosspoints for input channel 2 .	F01MMUTE2,*,000000000000000000
F01MMUTE2,*,2	Toggle all crosspoint mutes for input channel 2 .	F01MMUTE2,*,abcdefghijklmnopqr, where the value of each of letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending on the current state of each of the crosspoint mutes. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01MMUTE2,*,000000000000000000
F01MMUTE2,*,?	Query all crosspoint mutes for input channel 2 .	F01MMUTE2,*,abcdefghijklmnopqr, where the value of each of letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending on the current state of each of the crosspoint mutes. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01MMUTE2,*,000000000000000000



## 8.94. MUTE GIL -- Set Mute Status of Line Inputs as a Group

This command sets the mute status of all the line inputs simultaneously. This is different from using a wildcard, \* with the [MUTE I](#) command because that command sets all the mic and line inputs together, while the MUTE GIL sets only the line inputs.

This command will generate acknowledgements from each of the line inputs separately.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MUTE GIL1	Mute all line inputs.	F01MUTE IA1 F01MUTE IB1 F01MUTE IC1 F01MUTE ID1
F01MUTE GIL2	Toggle mute status of all line inputs.	F01MUTE IAa F01MUTE IBb F01MUTE ICc F01MUTE IDd , where a, b, c, and d reflect the mute status (0 or 1) of each of the line inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01MUTE IA0 F01MUTE IB0 F01MUTE IC0 F01MUTE ID0 .
F01MUTE GIL?	Query the mute status of all the line inputs.	F01MUTE IAa F01MUTE IBb F01MUTE ICc F01MUTE IDd , where a, b, c, and d reflect the mute status (0 or 1) of each of the line inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be: F01MUTE IA0 F01MUTE IB0 F01MUTE IC0 F01MUTE ID0 .

## 8.95. MUTE GIM -- Set Mute Status of Microphone Inputs as a Group

This command sets the mute status of all the microphone inputs simultaneously. This is different from using a wildcard, \* with the [MUTE I](#) command because that command sets all the mic and line inputs together, while the MUTE GIM sets only the mic inputs.

This command will generate acknowledgements from each of the mic inputs separately.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MUTEGIM1	Mute all mic inputs.	F01MUTEI11 F01MUTEI21 F01MUTEI31 F01MUTEI41 F01MUTEI51 F01MUTEI61 F01MUTEI71 F01MUTEI81
F01MUTEGIM2	Toggle mute status of all mic inputs.	F01MUTEI1a F01MUTEI2b F01MUTEI3c F01MUTEI4d F01MUTEI5e F01MUTEI6f F01MUTEI7g F01MUTEI8h , <b>where a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h reflect the mute status (0 or 1) of each of the mic inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be:</b> F01MUTEI10 F01MUTEI20 F01MUTEI30 F01MUTEI40 F01MUTEI50 F01MUTEI60 F01MUTEI70 F01MUTEI80 .
F01MUTEGIM?	Query mute status of all mic inputs.	F01MUTEI1a F01MUTEI2b F01MUTEI3c F01MUTEI4d F01MUTEI5e F01MUTEI6f F01MUTEI7g F01MUTEI8h , <b>where a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h reflect the mute status (0 or 1) of each of the mic inputs. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status messages would be:</b> F01MUTEI10 F01MUTEI20 F01MUTEI30 F01MUTEI40 F01MUTEI50 F01MUTEI60

F01MUTEI70  
F01MUTEI80 .

## 8.96. MUTEI -- Mute One or More Inputs

This command sets or queries the mute status of the analog inputs (1-8, A-D) .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01MUTEI41	Mute input 4 .	F01MUTEI41
F01MUTEIA0	Unmute input A .	F01MUTEIA0
F01MUTEI72	Toggle mute status of input 7 .	F01MUTEI7x , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of the input.
F01MUTEIC?	Query mute status of input C .	F01MUTEICx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of the input.
F01MUTEI*1	Mute all inputs (1-8, A-D) .	F01MUTEI*1111111111
F01MUTEI*0	Unmute all inputs (1-8, A-D) .	F01MUTEI*0000000000
F01MUTEI*11111110000	Mute inputs 1-8 and unmute inputs A-D.	F01MUTEI*11111110000
F01MUTEI*2	Toggle mute status of all inputs.	F01MUTEI*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status of the mute on the corresponding input. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01MUTEI*11111110000 .
F01MUTEI*?	Query mute status of all inputs.	F01MUTEI*abcdefghijkl where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status of the mute on the corresponding input. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01MUTEI*11111110000 .

## 8.97. MUTE0 -- Mute One or More Outputs

This command sets or queries the mute status of the analog outputs (1-8, A-D) .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01MUTEO41	Mute output 4 .	F01MUTEO41
F01MUTEOA0	Unmute output A .	F01MUTEOA0
F01MUTEO72	Toggle mute status of output 7 .	F01MUTEO7x , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of the output.
F01MUTEOC?	Query mute status of output C .	F01MUTEOCx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current mute status of the output.
F01MUTEO*1	Mute all outputs (1-8, A-D) .	F01MUTEO*111111111111
F01MUTEO*0	Unmute all outputs (1-8, A-D) .	F01MUTEO*000000000000
F01MUTEO*111111110000	Mute outputs 1-8 and unmute outputs A-D.	F01MUTEO*111111110000
F01MUTEO*2	Toggle mute status of all outputs.	F01MUTEO*abcdefghijkl where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status of the mute on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01MUTEO*000000011111 .
F01MUTEO*?	Query mute status of all outputs.	F01MUTEO*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status of the mute on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01MUTEO*000000011111

## 8.98. NC -- Enable Noise Cancellation

This command sets or queries the status of the Noise Cancellation (NC) algorithm on input channels 1-8 .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01NC31	Enable NC on input channel 3 .	F01NC31
F01NC10	Disable NC on input channel 1 .	F01NC10
F01NC12	Toggle NC state on input channel 1 .	F01NC1x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of NC on input channel 1 .
F01NC2?	Query NC state on input channel 2 .	F01NC2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of NC on the input channel.
F01NC*1	Enable NC on input channels 1-8 .	F01NC*11111111
F01NC*0	Disable NC on all microphone input channels (1-8) .	F01NC*00000000

F01NC*2	Toggle NC state on all microphone input channels (1-8) .	F01NC*abcdefgh , where the letters (a, b, etc.) are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of NC for each of the corresponding input.
F01NC*?	Query NC state on all microphone input channels (1-8) .	F01NC*abcdefgh , where the letters (a, b, etc.) are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of NC for each of the corresponding input.

## 8.99. NCL -- Set Noise Cancellation Attenuation

This command sets or queries the attenuation level of the Noise Cancellation algorithm on input channels 1-8 . For example, if NCL is set to 10, then the Noise Cancellation for that channel will cancel 10 dB of noise. Higher numbers mean more cancellation will be applied, but may result in slight artifacts depending on the characteristics of the noise. Typical settings are 10 dB for normal cancellation and 6 dB for light cancellation.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 0 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01NCL13	Set NC attenuation level on input channel 1 to 3 dB.	F01NCL13
F01NCL1?	Query the NC attenuation level on input channel 1 .	F01NCL1x , where x is a number between 0 and 20, depending on the current setting of the NC attenuation level on input channel 1 .
F01NCL*6	Set NC attenuation level on all microphone input channels (1-8) to 6 dB.	F01NCL*èèèèèèèè
F01NCL*ääääïïïï	Set NC attenuation level on input channels 1-4 to 0 dB and NC attenuation level on input channels 5-8 to 9 dB.	F01NCL*ääääïïïï
F01NCL*?	Query NC attenuation level on all microphone input channels (1-8) .	F01NCL*abcdefgh, where a-h are each between ä and ÿ, depending on the current setting of the NC attenuation level for each of the eight input channels.

## 8.100. NVINIT -- Reinitialize Non-Volatile Memory

This command reinitializes (or formats) all non-volatile memory settings. This will effectively erase settings for global settings, user presets, macros, labels, and logic I/O configurations. This will basically reset the unit to a "fresh-out-of-the-box" state.

When this command is issued, it writes to non-volatile memory in order to format the contents back to the factory default state. The writing process results in a short delay. After the non-volatile memory has been reformatted, the Vortex will perform a software reset, which is equivalent to a power cycle.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>

F01NVINIT	Reinitialize non-volatile memory and perform a software reset.	No status message will be generated. There will be a short delay and then the Vortex will reset.
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## 8.101. NVLOCK -- Lock/Unlock Non-Volatile Memory

This command controls the non-volatile memory lock feature. When NVLOCK is enabled, the user may not save any system settings to non-volatile memory. This includes global parameters, presets, macros, labels, and logic assignments. The lock applies whether the user tries to make the changes via RS-232, front panel, logic inputs, or any other method. The user will still be able to query all the features of the device, but will get an error message if an attempt is made to change them. When NVLOCK is disabled, the user has full access to the system settings.

Usage of this command is similar to other boolean commands (see [Section 6.1](#)) except that when disabling this feature, the password must be supplied for the command to work. If an incorrect password is supplied, 'ERROR#005' will be generated. The examples below illustrate the correct usage. The examples assume that the password has been set to 'aspi' (the default). The NVLOCK password can be changed via the [NVPSWD](#) command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01NVLOCK1	Lock the non-volatile memory to prevent users from changing the settings.	F01NVLOCK1
F01NVLOCK0 ,yummyum	Attempt to unlock the non-volatile memory by using an invalid password.	F01ERROR#005 -- since an invalid password was given, an error message was generated. If error messages have been disabled (via the <a href="#">ERROR</a> command), then no status message will be generated.
F01NVLOCK0 ,aspi	Unlock the non-volatile memory by using the correct password.	F01NVLOCK0
F01NVLOCK?	Query the locked status of the non-volatile memory.	F01NVLOCKx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on whether the non-volatile memory is unlocked or locked, respectively.

## 8.102. NVPSWD -- Change Non-Volatile Memory Password

This command sets or queries the non-volatile memory password. This password is used in conjunction with the [NVLOCK](#) command. The non-volatile memory must be unlocked ('NVLOCK0') in order to use this command to set or query the non-volatile memory password. If the non-volatile memory is locked, then this command will result in 'ERROR#004'. The examples below assume that the non-volatile memory is unlocked.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01NVPSWDlemur	Set non-volatile memory password to 'lemur'.	F01NVPSWDlemur
F01NVPSWD?	Query the current non-volatile memory password.	F01NVPSWDlemur

## 8.103. PEQIA -- Set All Parameters for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries all of the parameters for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on input channels 1-8, and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The input parametric EQ filter parameters can be set individually via the [PEQIT](#), [PEQIF](#), [PEQIB](#), [PEQIG](#), [PEQIS](#), and [PEQIE](#) commands. The output parametric EQ filter parameters can be set simultaneously via the [PEQOA](#) command or individually with the [PEQOT](#), [PEQOF](#), [PEQOB](#), [PEQOG](#), [PEQOS](#), and [PEQOE](#) commands.

When using this command, you must specify all of the following parameters.

Description	Value Range	Units
Channel	1-8, A-D	N/A
Band	1-5	N/A
Filter Type	1-5	1 = parametric filter 2 = low shelf 3 = high shelf 4 = lowpass 5 = highpass 6 = Linkwitz-Riley lowpass 7 = Linkwitz-Riley highpass
Frequency	20 - 20000	Hz
Bandwidth	5 - 200	1/100th octave
Gain	-20 - 20	dB
Slope	1 - 1.2 * Gain for shelving filters, 12 or 24 for Linkwitz-Riley filters	dB per octave
Enable	0 - 1	0 = filter disabled 1 = filter enabled

The parameters are specified in the order shown and are separated by commas. The wildcard character, \*, may not be used for any of the parameters listed above. If an attempt is made to set one of the parameters outside the valid range, the command will fail and return an error message of ERROR#002.

Not all of the parameters are valid for each of the filter types. The following table shows which parameters are used in each of the filter types.

Filter Type	Bandwidth	Frequency	Gain	Slope
Parametric (1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Low Shelf (2)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
High Shelf (3)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lowpass (4)	No	Yes	No	No
Highpass (5)	No	Yes	No	No
Linkwitz-Riley Lowpass (6)	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linkwitz-Riley Highpass (7)	No	Yes	No	Yes

When a parameter is invalid for a given filter type, the parametric EQ commands will still set that parameter,



however its value will not be used for filter computations. This valid/invalid parameter information above is provided mainly as guidelines for programmers writing control software for the Vortex. If a parameter is not valid for a specific filter type, then the control for editing that parameter should be disabled or removed when that filter type is selected.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIA3,2,1,1250,40,-20,1,1	Set the parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2 to the following parameters: type = parametric filter, frequency = 1250 Hz, bandwidth = 40 1/100th octaves, gain = -20 dB, enabled = yes, slope = 1 dB per octave. The value of the slope parameter is irrelevant for this type of filter, we could have set it to anything.	F01PEQIA3,2,1,1250,40,-20,1,1
F01PEQIAB,1,?	Query the current parameter settings for the parametric eq filter on input B , band 1.	F01PEQIAB,1,t,f,b,g,s,e , where the parameters t, f, b, g, s, and e correspond to the current settings of the type, frequency, bandwidth, gain, slope, and enabled parameters, respectively. If this filter was set to the same parameters as given in the above example, the status message would be F01PEQIAB,1,1,1250,40,-20,1,1 .

## 8.104. PEQIB -- Set Bandwidth Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries the bandwidth parameter (in 1/100th octaves) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on input channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The minimum and maximum values for the bandwidth parameter are 5 and 200, respectively.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQIA](#) command except that only one parameter, the bandwidth, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQIA](#) command for more information. To set the bandwidth parameter for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOB](#) command. To set all the parameters for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIB3,2,40	Set bandwidth of parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2 to 40 1/100th octaves.	F01PEQIB3,2,40
F01PEQIBB,1,?	Query current bandwidth setting of parametric EQ on input B , band 1.	F01PEQIBB,1,b , where b is the current setting of the bandwidth parameter for the parametric EQ on input B , band 1. If the bandwidth parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQIBB,1,40 .

## 8.105. PEQIE -- Set Enabled Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries the enabled parameter (0 = filter is disabled, 1 = filter is enabled) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on input channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQIA](#) command except that only one parameter, the enabled status, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQIA](#) command for more information. To set the enabled parameter for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEOOE](#) command. To set all the parameters for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIE3,2,1	Enable parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2.	F01PEQIE3,2,1
F01PEQIEB,1,?	Query enabled status of parametric EQ on input B , band 1.	F01PEQIEB,1,e , where e is the current setting of the enabled parameter for the parametric EQ on input B , band 1. If the enabled parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQIEB,1,1 .

## 8.106. PEQIF -- Set Frequency Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries the frequency parameter (in Hz) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on input channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The minimum and maximum values for the frequency parameter are 20 and 20000, respectively.

For filter types that have a center frequency (e.g., parametric), this parameter specifies the center frequency. For filter types that have a cutoff frequency (e.g, highpass, lowpass, etc.), this parameter specifies the cutoff frequency.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQIA](#) command except that only one parameter, the frequency, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQIA](#) command for more information. To set the frequency parameter for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOF](#) command. To set all the parameters for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIF3,2,1250	Set frequency of parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2 to 1250 Hz.	F01PEQIF3,2,1250
F01PEQIFB,1,?	Query current frequency setting of parametric EQ on input B , band 1.	F01PEQIFB,1,f , where f is the current setting of the frequency parameter for the parametric EQ on input B , band 1. If the frequency parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQIFB,1,1250 .

## 8.107. PEQIG -- Set Gain Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries the gain parameter (in dB) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on input channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The minimum and maximum values for the gain parameter are -20 and 20, respectively.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQIA](#) command except that only one parameter, the gain, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQIA](#) command for more information. To set the gain parameter for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOG](#) command. To set all the parameters for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIG3,2,-20	Set the gain of the parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2 to -20 dB.	F01PEQIG3,2,-20
F01PEQIGB,1,?	Query current gain setting of parametric EQ on input B , band 1.	F01PEQIGB,1,g , where g is the current setting of the gain parameter for the parametric EQ on input B , band 1. If the gain parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQIGB,1,-20 .

## 8.108. PEQIS -- Set Slope Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries the slope parameter (in dB per octave) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on

input channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

For the Linkwitz-Riley filters, the slope can either be 12 or 24 (dB/Octave). For the low shelf and high shelf filters, the minimum value for the slope parameter is 1, and the maximum value is 1.2 times the current value of the gain parameter. See the [PEQIG](#) command for information on the gain parameter.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQIA](#) command except that only one parameter, the slope, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQIA](#) command for more information. To set the slope parameter for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOS](#) command. To set all the parameters for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIS3,2,1	Set the slope of the parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2 to 1 dB per octave.	F01PEQIS3,2,1
F01PEQISB,1,?	Query current slope setting of parametric EQ on input B , band 1.	F01PEQISB,1,s , where s is the current setting of the slope parameter for the parametric EQ on input B , band 1. If the slope parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQISB,1,1 .

## 8.109. PEQIT -- Set Type Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Input Stage

This command sets or queries the type parameter for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on input channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The type parameter specifies what type of filter is executed for the specified band of the specified input channel. The different filter types and their corresponding values are shown in the table below.

Filter Type	Value of Type Parameter
Parametric	1
Low Shelf	2
High Shelf	3
Lowpass	4
Highpass	5
Linkwitz-Riley Lowpass	6
Linkwitz-Riley Highpass	7

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQIA](#) command except that only one parameter, the filter type, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQIA](#) command for more information. To set the slope parameter for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOT](#) command. To set all the parameters for an output parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQOA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be

restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQIT3,2,1	Set the type of the parametric EQ on input 3 , band 2 to parametric.	F01PEQIT3,2,1
F01PEQITB,1,?	Query current type setting of parametric EQ on input B , band 1.	F01PEQITB,1,t , where t is the current setting of the type parameter for the parametric EQ on input B , band 1. If the type parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQITB,1,1 .

## 8.110. PEQOA -- Set All Parameters for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries all of the parameters for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8, and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The output parametric EQ filter parameters can be set individually via the [PEQOT](#), [PEQOF](#), [PEQOB](#), [PEQOG](#), [PEQOS](#), and [PEQOE](#) commands. The input parametric EQ filter parameters can be set simultaneously via the [PEQIA](#) command or individually with the [PEQIT](#), [PEQIF](#), [PEQIB](#), [PEQIG](#), [PEQIS](#), and [PEQIE](#) commands.

When using this command, you must specify all of the following parameters.

Description	Value Range	Units
Channel	1-8, A-D	N/A
Band	1-5	N/A
Filter Type	1-5	1 = parametric filter 2 = low shelf 3 = high shelf 4 = lowpass 5 = highpass 6 = Linkwitz-Riley lowpass 7 = Linkwitz-Riley highpass
Frequency	20 - 20000	Hz
Bandwidth	5 - 200	1/100th octave
Gain	-20 - 20	dB
Slope	1 - 1.2 * Gain for shelving filters, 12 or 24 for Linkwitz-Riley filters	dB per octave
Enable	0 - 1	0 = filter disabled 1 = filter enabled

The paramters are specified in the order shown and are separated by commas. The wildcard character, \*, may not be used for any of the parameters listed above. If an attempt is made to set one of the parameters outside the valid range, the command will fail and return an error message of ERROR#002.

Not all of the parameters are valid for each of the filter types. The following table shows which parameters are used in each of the filter types.

<b>Filter Type</b>	<b>Bandwidth</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Gain</b>	<b>Slope</b>
Parametric (1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Low Shelf (2)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
High Shelf (3)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lowpass (4)	No	Yes	No	No
Highpass (5)	No	Yes	No	No
Linkwitz-Riley Lowpass (6)	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linkwitz-Riley Highpass (7)	No	Yes	No	Yes

When a parameter is invalid for a given filter type, the parametric EQ commands will still set that parameter, however its value will not be used for filter computations. This valid/invalid parameter information above is provided mainly as guidelines for programmers writing control software for the Vortex. If a parameter is not valid for a specific filter type, then the control for editing that parameter should be disabled or removed when that filter type is selected.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
<code>F01PEQOA3,2,1,1250,40,-20,1,1</code>	Set the parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2 to the following parameters: type = parametric filter, frequency = 1250 Hz, bandwidth = 40 1/100th octaves, gain = -20 dB, enabled = yes, slope = 1 dB per octave. The value of the slope parameter is irrelevant for this type of filter, we could have set it to anything.	<code>F01PEQOA3,2,1,1250,40,-20,1,1</code>
<code>F01PEQOAB,1,?</code>	Query the current parameter settings for the parametric eq filter on output B , band 1.	<code>F01PEQOAB,1,t,f,b,g,s,e</code> , where the parameters t, f, b, g, s, and e correspond to the current settings of the type, frequency, bandwidth, gain, slope, and enabled parameters, respectively. If this filter was set to the same parameters as given in the above example, the status message would be <code>F01PEQOAB,1,1,1250,40,-20,1,1</code> .

## 8.111. PEQOB -- Set Bandwidth Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries the bandwidth parameter (in 1/100th octaves) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The minimum and maximum values for the bandwidth parameter are 5 and 200, respectively.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQOA](#) command except that only one parameter, the bandwidth, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQOA](#) command for more information. To set the bandwidth parameter for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIB](#) command. To set all the parameters for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01PEQOB3,2,40	Set bandwidth of parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2 to 40 1/100th octaves.	F01PEQOB3,2,40
F01PEQOBB,1,?	Query current bandwidth setting of parametric EQ on output B , band 1.	F01PEQOBB,1,b , where b is the current setting of the bandwidth parameter for the parametric EQ on output B , band 1. If the bandwidth parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQOBB,1,40 .

## 8.112. PEQOE -- Set Enabled Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries the enabled parameter (0 = filter is disabled, 1 = filter is enabled) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQOA](#) command except that only one parameter, the enabled status, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQOA](#) command for more information. To set the enabled parameter for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIE](#) command. To set all the parameters for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01PEQOE3,2,1	Enable parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2.	F01PEQOE3,2,1
F01PEQOEB,1,?	Query enabled status of parametric EQ on output B , band 1.	F01PEQOEB,1,e , where e is the current setting of the enabled parameter for the parametric EQ on output B , band 1. If the enabled parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQOEB,1,1 .



## 8.113. PEQOF -- Set Frequency Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries the frequency parameter (in Hz) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The minimum and maximum values for the frequency parameter are 20 and 20000, respectively.

For filter types that have a center frequency (e.g., parametric), this parameter specifies the center frequency. For filter types that have a cutoff frequency (e.g, highpass, lowpass, etc.), this parameter specifies the cutoff frequency.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQOA](#) command except that only one parameter, the frequency, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQOA](#) command for more information. To set the frequency parameter for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIF](#) command. To set all the parameters for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQOF3,2,1250	Set frequency of parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2 to 1250 Hz.	F01PEQOF3,2,1250
F01PEQOFB,1,?	Query current frequency setting of parametric EQ on output B , band 1.	F01PEQOFB,1,f , where f is the current setting of the frequency parameter for the parametric EQ on output B , band 1. If the frequency parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQOFB,1,1250 .

## 8.114. PEQOG -- Set Gain Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries the gain parameter (in dB) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The minimum and maximum values for the gain parameter are -20 and 20, respectively.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQOA](#) command except that only one parameter, the gain, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQOA](#) command for more information. To set the gain parameter for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIG](#) command. To set all the parameters for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
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F01PEQOG3,2,-20	Set the gain of the parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2 to -20 dB.	F01PEQOG3,2,-20
F01PEQOGB,1,?	Query current gain setting of parametric EQ on output B , band 1.	F01PEQOGB,1,g , where g is the current setting of the gain parameter for the parametric EQ on output B , band 1. If the gain parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQOGB,1,-20 .

## 8.115. PEQOS -- Set Slope Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries the slope parameter (in dB per octave) for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

For the Linkwitz-Riley filters, the slope can either be 12 or 24 (dB/Octave). For the low shelf and high shelf filters, the minimum value for the slope parameter is 1, and the maximum value is 1.2 times the current value of the gain parameter. See the [PEQIG](#) command for information on the gain parameter.

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQOA](#) command except that only one parameter, the slope, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQOA](#) command for more information. To set the slope parameter for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIS](#) command. To set all the parameters for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQOS3,2,1	Set the slope of the parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2 to 1 dB per octave.	F01PEQOS3,2,1
F01PEQOSB,1,?	Query current slope setting of parametric EQ on output B , band 1.	F01PEQOSB,1,s , where s is the current setting of the slope parameter for the parametric EQ on output B , band 1. If the slope parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQOSB,1,1 .

## 8.116. PEQOT -- Set Type Parameter for Specified Parametric EQ Output Stage

This command sets or queries the type parameter for the parametric equalizer (EQ) filters on output channels 1-8 and A-D . Each channel has five bands of parametric EQ that can be independently controlled.

The type parameter specifies what type of filter is executed for the specified band of the specified output channel. The different filter types and their corresponding values are shown in the table below.

Filter Type	Value of Type Parameter
Parametric	1

Low Shelf	2
High Shelf	3
Lowpass	4
Highpass	5
Linkwitz-Riley Lowpass	6
Linkwitz-Riley Highpass	7

This command has the same format and restrictions as the [PEQOA](#) command except that only one parameter, the filter type, is specified instead of all the parameters. See the [PEQOA](#) command for more information. To set the slope parameter for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIT](#) command. To set all the parameters for an input parametric EQ filter, use the [PEQIA](#) command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PEQOT3,2,1	Set the type of the parametric EQ on output 3 , band 2 to parametric.	F01PEQOT3,2,1
F01PEQOTB,1,?	Query current type setting of parametric EQ on output B , band 1.	F01PEQOTB,1,t , where t is the current setting of the type parameter for the parametric EQ on output B , band 1. If the type parameter of this filter is set to the same value given in the example above, then the status message will be F01PEQOTB,1,1 .

## 8.117. PHANTOM -- Enable Phantom Power on Inputs 1-8

This command sets or queries the status of phantom power on each of the microphone inputs.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PHANTOM21	Enable phantom power for input channel 2 .	F01PHANTOM21
F01PHANTOM20	Disable phantom power for input channel 2 .	F01PHANTOM20
F01PHANTOM22	Toggle phantom power state for input channel 2 .	F01PHANTOM2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of phantom power on input channel 2 .
F01PHANTOM2?	Query state of phantom power for input channel 2 .	F01PHANTOM2x , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of phantom power on input channel 2 .
F01PHANTOM*0	Disable phantom power for input channels 1-8.	F01PHANTOM*00000000
F01PHANTOM*1	Enable phantom power for input channels 1-8.	F01PHANTOM*11111111

F01PHANTOM*2	Toggle phantom power for input channels 1-8.	F01PHANTOM*abcdefgh where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of phantom power for the corresponding input channel.
F01PHANTOM*?	Query status of phantom power for input channels 1-8.	F01PHANTOM*abcdefgh where a-h are each 0 or 1 depending on the current state of phantom power for the corresponding input channel.
F01PHANTOM*11110000	Enable phantom power for inputs 1-4 and disable phantom power for inputs 5-8.	F01PHANTOM*11110000

## 8.118. PING -- See Which Devices Are Present

When any Vortex device receives this command, it responds with a PONG status message. This is typically used by the host program to determine the types and IDs of all linked devices. When used in this manner, wildcard characters are usually given for the device type and ID so that all connected devices will respond.

In the following example, it is assumed that there are two EF2280's (device IDs 0 and 1), two EF2241's (device IDs 2 and 3), two EF2211's (device IDs 4 and 5), two EF2210's (device ID's 6 and 7), and two EF2201's (device ID's 0 and 1) linked together via EF Bus.

Example	Description	Status Message
***PING	Ping all connected device to determine the number, type, and ID of the connected devices.	F00PONG F01PONG B02PONG B03PONG S04PONG S05PONG Q06PONG Q07PONG T00PONG T01PONG

## 8.119. PRESETK -- Delete One or All Presets

This command kills (deletes) the specified preset. If a wildcard character (\*) is used to specify the preset, then all presets are deleted.

If an attempt is made to delete one of the factory presets (in the range 0-15), the PRESETK command will fail and generate an ERROR#071. This is because the factory presets are read-only, thus the cannot be changed or deleted.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
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F01PRESETK18	Delete preset number 18.	F01PRESETK18
F01PRESETK*	Delete all presets.	F01PRESETK*

## 8.120. PRESETL -- List All Commands in a Preset

This command lists all the commands in a given preset. For example, assume that user preset 18 has been defined previously by the following command.

```
F01PRESETW18
```

Now, issuing the command:

```
F01PRESETL18?
```

Will result in a long sequence of status messages reflecting all the data stored in the preset. At the end of the status messages, a final message of

```
F01PRESETL18
```

will be displayed.

## 8.121. PRESETP -- Set Which Preset Will Be Activated At Power-Up

This command sets or queries the power-up preset, which is executed each time the device powers up. The power-up preset must be one of the factory presets (0-15) or one of the user presets (16-47).

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PRESETP16	Set the power-up preset to be user preset 16.	F01PRESETP16
F01PRESETP?	Query the current power-up preset.	F01PRESETP <sub>x</sub> , where x is between 0 and 47 depending on which preset is currently set to be the power-on preset.

## 8.122. PRESETQ -- Execute a Preset Quietly

This command executes the preset corresponding to the specified number, which must be between 0 and 47. The preset must either be a pre-defined factory preset (0 - 15) or a user preset (16 - 47) that has been previously defined via the [PRESETW](#) command. If the specified preset is empty, then an error condition of ERROR#070 will be returned. If one or more of the commands in the preset generated errors, then an error condition of ERROR#072 will be returned.

When the PRESETQ command executes, status messages for all of the commands in the preset will not be

generated. The `PRESETQ` command is provided so that a control system can execute a preset and not generate heavy data traffic from the resulting status messages. Of course, this assumes that the control system is not interested in any of the acknowledgements. The `PRESETX` command can be used to execute the preset without suppressing the status messages.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PRESETQ18	Execute preset number 18 without generating any status messages.	F01PRESETQ18

## 8.123. PRESETW -- Save a Preset

This command writes the current settings of the device into the user preset with the specified number. Since the factory presets (0 - 15) are read-only, an `ERROR#071` will be generated if they are specified in the `PRESETW` command.

Once a preset is saved, it can be recalled via the `PRESETX` and `PRESETQ` commands. The preset can also be set to be executed automatically at power-up via the `PRESETP` command.

This command is saved to global non-volatile memory and is not part of a preset. Its value is saved each time it is changed. It will retain its value after power-down. Since this command writes to non-volatile memory, there will be a delay before an acknowledgment is returned.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PRESETW18	Save the current device settings as preset 18.	F01PRESETW18

## 8.124. PRESETX -- Execute a Preset

This command executes the preset corresponding to the specified number, which must be between 0 and 47. The preset must either be a pre-defined factory preset (0 - 15) or a user preset (16 - 47) that has been previously defined via the `PRESETW` command. If the specified preset is empty, then an error condition of `ERROR#070` will be returned. If one or more of the commands in the preset generated errors, then an error condition of `ERROR#072` will be returned.

When the `PRESETX` command executes, status messages for all of the commands in the preset will be generated (unless `acknowledgement mode` is turned off). The status messages can be suppressed by using the `PRESETQ` command, which is exactly the same as the `PRESETX` command except that status messages are suppressed.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01PRESETX18	Execute preset number 18.	Status messages for all the commands in the preset will be generated first, followed by the message: F01PRESETX18

## 8.125. REFASGN -- Assign AEC Reference to Input Channel

This command assigns an AEC reference signal (R1, R2, or EF Bus) to an input channel. Only inputs 1-8 have echo cancellation, so the command is only valid for those channels. Assigning 1 to an input channel selects AEC Reference 1 (R1). Assigning 2 to an input channel selects AEC Reference 2 (R2). Assigning 3 to an input channel selects the EF Bus Reference. The EF Bus reference is an AEC reference that is placed on the EF Bus by one (and only one) of the linked Vortexes. See the `BUSREF` command for more information about the EF Bus reference.

Although this command is a channel integer command, the increment and decrement operators (> and <) are not supported for this particular command.

This command is a channel integer command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 1 and 3, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01REFASGN31	Configure the AEC on input channel 3 to use AEC Reference 1 (R1).	F01REFASGN31
F01REFASGN2?	Query which AEC reference is currently being used for the AEC on input channel 2 .	F01REFASGN2x , where x is either 1, 2, or 3 depending on which AEC reference is currently being used.
F01REFASGN*3	Configure the AEC on all input channels (1-8) to use the EF Bus reference.	F01REFASGN*çççççççç
F01REFASGN*?	Query which AEC reference is currently being used for the AEC on each of the input channels.	F01REFASGN*abcdefgh, where a-h are each either à, å, or ccedil; depending on which AEC reference is currently being used on each of the input channels.

## 8.126. REFGAIN -- Set Reference Output Gain

This command sets the effective output gain of the corresponding AEC reference. When doing volume control of room speakers, it is a good idea to adjust this reference gain along with the speaker output gain so that the AEC is aware of any volume changes. This will help prevent short echoes when volume changes are made.

There are two AEC references on the EF2280, EF2241, and EF2241, so there are two separate commands, REFGAINR1 and REFGAINR2, for controlling the effective output gain of R1 and R2, respectively.

There is only one AEC reference on the EF2211 and EF2210, so there is only one command, REFGAINR1 for controlling the effective output gain of R1.

This command was introduced in firmware version 2.5.0.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -100 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01REFGAINR16	Set effective output gain of AEC reference 1 (R1) to 6 dB.	F01REFGAINR16
	Increase phone output gain by 3 dB.	, where x is the new value of the phone output gain. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be .



Query phone output gain.

, where  $x$  is the new value of the phone output gain. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be .

## 8.127. SGGAIN -- Set Gain of Signal Generator

This command sets the gain of the internal signal generator. The value of SGGAIN specifies the gain in dB applied to signal generator. A gain of 0 dB produces a signal at nominal level (-20 dB full scale).

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are -100 and 20, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01SGGAIN6	Set signal generator gain to 6 dB.	F01SGGAIN6
F01SGGAIN>3	Increase signal generator gain by 3 dB.	F01SGGAIN $x$ , where $x$ is the new value of the signal generator gain. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SGGAIN9 .
F01SGGAIN?	Query signal generator gain.	F01SGGAIN $x$ , where $x$ is the new value of the signal generator gain. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SGGAIN9 .

## 8.128. SGMUTE -- Mute Signal Generator

This command controls the muting of the signal generator.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01SGMUTE1	Mute signal generator.	F01SGMUTE1
F01SGMUTE0	Unmute signal generator.	F01SGMUTE0
F01SGMUTE2	Toggle mute on signal generator.	F01SGMUTE $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the signal generator mute.
F01SGMUTE?	Query signal generator mute.	F01SGMUTE $x$ , where $x$ is 0 or 1 depending on the current state of the signal generator mute.

## 8.129. SGTYPE -- Set Type of Signal Produced by Signal Generator

This command sets the type of signal produced by the internal signal generator. Setting the type to 0 produces white noise, while setting the type to 1 produces pink noise.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01SGTYPE0	Configure signal generator to produce white noise.	F01SGTYPE0
F01SGTYPE1	Configure signal generator to produce pink noise.	F01SGTYPE1
F01SGTYPE?	Query current signal generator type.	F01SGTYPE $x$ , where $x$ is either 0 or 1 depending on whether the signal generator is currently configured to generate white or pink noise, respectively.

## 8.130. SSDELAY -- Set Delay Between Screen Saver Screens

This command sets or queries the amount of time (in milliseconds) between each new screen of the LCD screen saver.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 500 and 600000, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01SSDELAY2000	Set screen saver delay to 2 seconds (2000 ms).	F01SSDELAY2000
F01SSDELAY>500	Increase screen saver delay by 0.5 seconds (500 ms).	F01SSDELAY $x$ , where $x$ is the new value of the screen saver delay. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SSDELAY2500 .
F01SSDELAY?	Query screen saver delay.	F01SSDELAY $x$ , where $x$ is the new value of the screen saver delay. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SSDELAY2500 .

## 8.131. SSEN -- Enable or Disable Screen Saver

This command controls whether or not the LCD screen saver is enabled.

This command is a boolean command. See [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01SSEN1	Enable screen saver.	F01SSEN1
F01SSEN0	Disable screen saver.	F01SSEN0
F01SSEN2	Toggle screen saver enabled state.	F01SSENx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the screen saver.
F01SSEN?	Query screen saver enabled state.	F01SSENx , where x is 0 or 1 depending on the current enabled state of the screen saver.

## 8.132. SSSTART -- Set Idle Time Required for Screen Saver to Start

This command sets or queries the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the front panel buttons must be idle before the screen saver starts.

This command is an integer command. See [Section 6.2](#) for more information on this type of command. The minimum and maximum values for this command are 500 and 600000, respectively.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
F01SSSTART2000	Set screen saver start time to 2 seconds (2000 ms).	F01SSSTART2000
F01SSSTART>500	Increase screen saver start time by 0.5 seconds (500 ms).	F01SSSTARTx , where x is the new value of the screen saver start time. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SSSTART2500 .
F01SSSTART?	Query screen saver start time.	F01SSSTARTx , where x is the new value of the screen saver start time. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SSSTART2500 .

## 8.133. SSTEEXT -- Set Text to be Displayed by Screen Saver

This command sets or queries the text messages displayed by the screen saver. The arguments of this command are the screen number, the line number, and the text to be displayed. The screen number must be between 0 and 3. It indicates which message screen we are trying to set or query. Each message screen consists of two lines of text that can be up to 16 characters long. The second number indicates which line of the message we are trying to set or query. The line number must be 0 or 1 corresponding to the first and second line, respectively. Finally, the text argument is the actual text that will be displayed on the LCD. If the text is '?', then a query will be performed. If the text is empty, then the message will be cleared. If both message lines are cleared for a given screen, then that screen will not be displayed by the screen saver. If all screens have been cleared, then the screen saver will never start (although it is easier just to use the [SSEN](#) command for this).

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Message</b>
----------------	--------------------	-----------------------

F01SSTEXT0,0,Play that	Set the first line of the first screen to read "Play that".	F01SSTEXT0,0,Play that
F01SSTEXT0,1,funky music	Set the second line of the first screen to read "funky music".	F01SSTEXT0,1,funky music
F01SSTEXT0,1,?	Query the text of the second line of the first screen.	F01SSTEXT0,1,<string> , where <string> is the text of the second line of the first screen. If this command was issued after the example above, then the status message would be F01SSTEXT0,1,funky music .

## 8.134. SWRESET -- Perform Soft Reset of System

Executing this command causes the Vortex to perform a software reset. The effect of the software reset is similar to cycling the power.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01SWRESET	Perform a software reset.	No status message will be received. The Vortex will reset within a few seconds.

## 8.135. SWVER -- Query Software Version

This command is used to query the firmware version of the Vortex.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01SWVER?	Query current software version.	F01SWVER<string> , where <string> is the current software version. If the software version was 2.5.0, then the status message would be F01SWVER2.5.0 .

## 8.136. VTXMODI -- Enable VTX Mode on Specified Inputs

Vortex devices can be connected to a Polycom VTX 1000 in order to use the wideband capabilities of that device. When connecting to a VTX 1000, special processing is done on the Vortex in order to guarantee compatibility with the VTX 1000. This command enables processing for the VTX 1000 on the specified line input or inputs. Note that VTX 1000 mode can only be enabled on the line inputs (A-D) .

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01VTXMODIA1	Enable VTX mode on input A.	F01VTXMODIA1
F01VTXMODIB0	Disable VTX mode on input B.	F01VTXMODIB0

F01VTXMODIB2	Toggle status VTX mode on input B.	F01VTXMODIBx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current status of VTX mode on input B.
F01VTXMODIA?	Query status of VTX mode on input A.	F01VTXMODIAx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current status of VTX mode on input A.
F01VTXMODI*1	Enable VTX mode on inputs A-D .	F01VTXMODI*1111
F01VTXMODI*0	Disable VTX mode on inputs A-D .	F01VTXMODI*0000
F01VTXMODI*1100	Enable VTX mode on inputs A-B and disable VTX mode on inputs C-D .	F01VTXMODI*1100
F01VTXMODI*2	Toggle status of VTX mode on inputs A-D .	F01VTXMODI*abcd , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status VTX mode on the corresponding input. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01VTXMODI*0011 .
F01VTXMODI*?	Query status of VTX mode on inputs A-D .	F01VTXMODI*abcd , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status VTX mode on the corresponding input. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01VTXMODI*0011 .

## 8.137. VTXMODO -- Enable VTX Mode on Specified Inputs

Vortex devices can be connected to a Polycom VTX 1000 in order to use the wideband capabilities of that device. When connecting to a VTX 1000, special processing is done on the Vortex in order to guarantee compatibility with the VTX 1000. This command enables processing for the VTX 1000 on the specified line output or outputs.

This command is a channel boolean command. See [Section 6.3](#) and [Section 6.1](#) for more information on this type of command.

This command is saved to non-volatile memory only as part of a preset. The state of this command will be restored after power-up only if a preset is saved and that preset is set to be the power-on preset.

Example	Description	Status Message
F01VTXMODO11	Enable VTX mode on output 1.	F01VTXMODO11
F01VTXMODOA0	Disable VTX mode on output A.	F01VTXMODOA0
F01VTXMODO12	Toggle status VTX mode on output 1.	F01VTXMODO1x , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current status of VTX mode on output 1.
F01VTXMODOA?	Query status of VTX mode on output A.	F01VTXMODOAx , where x is either 0 or 1 depending on the current status of VTX mode on output A.
F01VTXMODO*1	Enable VTX mode on outputs 1-8, A-D .	F01VTXMODO*1111111111
F01VTXMODO*0	Disable VTX mode on outputs 1-8, A-D .	F01VTXMODO*0000000000

F01VTXMODO*111111110000	Enable VTX mode on outputs 1-8 and disable VTX mode on outputs A-D .	F01VTXMODO*111111110000
F01VTXMODO*2	Toggle status of VTX mode on outputs 1-8, A-D .	F01VTXMODO*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status VTX mode on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01VTXMODO*000000001111 .
F01VTXMODO*?	Query status of VTX mode on outputs 1-8, A-D .	F01VTXMODO*abcdefghijkl , where each of the letters (a, b, etc.) is either 0 or 1 depending of the current status VTX mode on the corresponding output. If this command was sent after the example above, then the status message would be F01VTXMODO*000000001111 .