

## Optris CTratio communication interface

### Serial interface parameters

<b>Baud rate:</b>	<b>115,2 / 921,6 kBaud (factory default: 115,2)</b>
<b>Data bits:</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Parity:</b>	<b>none</b>
<b>Stop bits:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Flow control:</b>	<b>off</b>

### Protocol

The protocol of the optris CTratio is a binary protocol. Checksum is needed for set commands but not for read commands. The protocol has no additional overhead with CR, LR or ACK bytes. This makes the communication fast.

To get the current object temperature the user must send a simple 01<sub>hex</sub> byte and the CTratio will respond with the two byte temperature. To get the temperature as a floating value subtract 1000 and divide by 10.

### Checksum's

If the device is setup to use checksums any SET command must have a checksum suffix. The checksum can be switched off with command AD. After every "Power on" the device will expect the checksum again. The checksum byte is build by the arithmetical XOR of all command bytes except of the address prefix.

To switch off the checksums with the SET command AD you must send the checksum.  
To switch on the checksums with the SET command AD you must not send the checksum.

**Please note that all commands that are more than one byte long require a checksum!**

The checksum is formed by an XOR combination of all bytes to be sent.  
Checksum = byte1 XOR byte2 XOR byte3 ...

### Addressing RS485

This is relevant for communication with the RS485 bus only. If you use the RS485 interface board you must use the multidrop addresses.

A multidrop address is a simple prefix byte to the command. The byte is build by adding the hexadecimal value B0 to the device address. B5 01 will read the temperature from the device with the address 5.

The address of any device can be set by the device user interface ("M\_\_01") or by the communication interface with the command 90 (Hex).

A special case is address prefix B0 for set commands. Because there is no multidrop address 0 this addresses no certain device. But a SET command with prefix broadcast the command to all devices at the RS485 bus.

Note: The command is executed immediately on any of the devices even if they do not respond to the command. That is because all are slaves and can't talk at the same time.

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## 1 Basic Functions

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result	Unit
1	0x01	READ Temp. - Process	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	°C
2	0x02	READ Temp. - Det	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	°C
3	0x03	READ Temp. - Box	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	°C
10	0x0A	READ Temp. - Ratio	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	°C
11	0x0B	READ Temp. - T2	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	°C
12	0x0C	READ Temp. - T1	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	°C
13	0x0D	READ Temp. - Attenuation	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	%

### 1.1 IR- Settings

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
4	0x04	READ Epsilon SET Epsilon (0x00 for Emissivity 0x01 for Slope)	byte1 byte2 byte 3	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2}) / 1000$
144	0x90	READ Epsilon T1		byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2}) / 1000$
145	0x91	READ Epsilon T2		byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2}) / 1000$
146	0x92	READ Slope		byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2}) / 1000$

#### 1.1.1 Example of READ and SET the emissivity value

READ emissivity value (FFFF for READ): 0400FFFF04

byte1	byte2	byte3	byte4	byte5
<b>04</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>FF</b>	<b>FF</b>	<b>04</b>
Command	Index	Value	Value	Check sum

SET emissivity value to 0.8: 0400032027

byte1	byte2	byte3	byte4	byte5
<b>04</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>
Command	Index	Value	Value	Check sum

Explanation:

Bring value to HEX:  $0,8_{\text{Float}} \rightarrow 800_{\text{Decimal}} \rightarrow 0320_{\text{HEX}}$

Check sum:  $04 \text{ XOR } 00 \text{ XOR } 03 \text{ XOR } 20 = 27$

### 1.2 Aiming

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
37	0x25	READ Laser SET Laser	byte1	byte1	= ON if byte1 =1 , OFF if byte1=0 Read byte1 = 0xFF

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## 2 Signal Processing

### 2.1 Averaging

Smart averaging stops averaging if big temperature changes are occurring. For more information see manual.

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
6	0x06	READ AVG Time SET AVG Time	byte1 byte 2 byte 3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See AVG Value</a>
28	0x1C	READ AVG Mode SET AVG Mode (smart averaging)	byte1	byte1	1 = Smart averaging 0 = Normal (0xFF for READ)

#### 2.1.1 Description Avg READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

06 xx yy yy

Possible values for xx:

00	Time	(yyyy - 1...65000 ms, FFFF for READ)
01	Smart Avg on	(0 - off, 1- on, FFFF for READ)
02	Smart threshold	(1, FFFF for READ)

### 2.2 Hold Functions

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
7	0x07	READ Hold Value SET Hold Value	byte 1byte2 byte3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See Hold Value</a>

#### 2.2.1 Description Hold READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

07 xx yy yy

Possible values for xx:

00	Mode	(0 - off, 1 - Peak, 2 - Valley, Adv. Peak, Adv. Valley, FFFF for READ)
01	Time	(yyyy - 1...64999 (65000 for infinity), FFFF for READ)
02	Adv. threshold	(yyyy - Temperature range, FFFF for READ)
03	Adv. Hysteresis	(1, FFFF for READ)

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## 3 Output, Inputs settings

For the analog output there are the output channels 1 and 2. Details are shown in the tables below. For further information see the examples.

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result	Unit
8	0x08	READ F1, F2, F3 mA value	byte1	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$	V
17	0x11	READ / SET Output Value (mA)	byte1 byte2 byte3 byte4	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See Output Values</a>	
21	0x15	READ / SET I/O Pin Values	byte1 byte2 byte3 ...byte6	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See I/O Pin Values</a>	

### 3.1.1 Description Output Value (mA/mV) READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

11 xx yy uu uu

Possible values for xx (Output-No.): 00 or 01

Possible values for yy:

#### 00 - Mode

0000 = Off (0 mA)  
0001 = Analog Output  
0002 = Alarm Output

#### 10 - Analog Source

0000 = TempProcess  
0001 = TempRatio  
0002 = TempT1  
0003 = TempT2  
0004 = Attenuation  
0005 = TempDet  
0006 = TempBox

#### 11 - Analog mA below

uu uu =  $\mu$ A Value

#### 12 - Analog mA above

uu uu =  $\mu$ A Value

#### 13 - Analog Range below

uu uu = Temp. or Attenuation Value

#### 14 - Analog Range above

uu uu = Temp. or Attenuation Value

#### 18 - Analog Failsafe mA below

uu uu =  $\mu$ A Value

#### 19 - Analog Failsafe mA above

uu uu =  $\mu$ A Value

#### 1A - Analog Failsafe Range below

uu uu = Temp. or Attenuation Value

#### 1D - Analog Failsafe active above

0000 = inactive  
0001 = active

#### 20 - Alarm Source

0000 = TempProcess  
0001 = TempRatio  
0002 = TempT1  
0003 = TempT2  
0004 = Attenuation  
0005 = TempDet  
0006 = TempBox

#### 21 - Alarm Threshold

uu uu = Temp. or Attenuation Value

#### 22 - Alarm Hysteresis

uu uu = Hysteresis

#### 23 - Alarm mA - NO Alarm

uu uu =  $\mu$ A Value

#### 24 - Alarm mA - Alarm

uu uu =  $\mu$ A Value

#### 25 - Alarm N.O. / N.C.

0000 = normally open  
0001 = normally close

#### 26 - Alarm Difference Mode

0000 = inactive  
0001 = active

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## 1B - Analog Failsafe Range above

uu uu = Temp. or Attenuation Value

## 1C - Analog Failsafe Active below

0000 = inactive

0001 = active

### 3.1.2 Description I/O Pin Values READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

Send for READ I/O 1: 15 nn xx yy FF FF, SET: 15 nn xx yy zz zz

Possible values for nn: 0x00...0x02 (I/O1...I/O3)

Possible values for xx:

#### 0x00: Function

Possible values for yy: 0x00

Possible values for zz zz:

0x00: not used

0x01: Alarm

0x02: valid low

0x03: valid high

0x04: Hold LoHi

0x05: Hold HiLo

0x06: Hold Reset low

0x07: Hold Reset high

0x08: analog Slope

0x08: analog Epsilon

#### Alarm Values:

0x10: Source

Possible values for yy: 0x00

Possible values for zz zz:

0x00: Threshold TProcess

0x01: Threshold TempRatio

0x02: Threshold TempT1

0x03: Threshold TempT2

0x04: Threshold Attenuation

0x05: Threshold TempDet

0x05: Threshold TempBox

0x11: Threshold

Possible values for yy: 0x00...0x0F (Source)

Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ

up to 16 entries (Source)

Temperature \* 10 + 1000

0x12: Hysteresis

Possible values for yy: 0x00...0x0F (Source)

Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ

up to 16 entries (Source)

Hysteresis\*10

0x13: normally open / closed

Possible values for yy: 0x00...0x0F (Source)

Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0x0001, 0xFFFF for READ

up to 16 entries (Source)

zz zz = 0x0000 - normal open, 0x0001 - normal closed

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0x14: normally / differential  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00...0x0F (Source) up to 16 entries (Source)  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0x0001, 0xFFFF for READ zz zz = 0x0000 - normal,  
 0x0001 - differential

### Valid low values:

0x20: Threshold  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ mV

0x21: Hysteresis  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ Hysteresis\*10

### Valid high value:

0x30: Threshold  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ mV

0x31: Hysteresis  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ Hysteresis\*10

### Hold LoHi value:

0x40: Threshold  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ mV

0x41: Hysteresis  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ Hysteresis\*10

### Hold HiLo value:

0x50: Threshold  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ mV

0x51: Hysteresis  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ Hysteresis\*10

### Hold Reset low value:

0x60: Threshold  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ mV

0x61: Hysteresis  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ Hysteresis\*10

### Hold Reset high value:

0x70: Threshold  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ mV

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0x71: Hysteresis  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0x0000...0xFFFE, 0xFFFF for READ      Hysteresis\*10

### Analog Slope value:

0x80: mV bottom  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      mV

0x81: mV top  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      mV

0x82: Slope bottom  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      Slope \* 1000

0x83: Slope top  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      Slope \* 1000

### Analog Emissivity T1:

0x90: mV bottom  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      mV

0x91: mV top  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      mV

0x92: Eps bottom  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      Eps \* 1000

0x93: Eps top  
 Possible values for yy: 0x00  
 Possible values for zz zz: 0...10000, 0xFFFF for READ      Eps \* 1000



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## 4 Visual Alarm Settings and Display

The optris CTratio has up to 8 adjustable color ranges.

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
110	0x6E	READ / SET Visual Alarm Entry	byte1 to byte7	byte1 to byte7	<a href="#">See Visual Alarm Entries</a>
111	0x6F	READ / SET Visual Alarm Value	byte1 byte2 byte3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See Visual Alarm Values</a>

### 4.1.1 Description Visual Alarm Entries READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

6E xx yy uu vv ww

Possible values for xx (Source):

- 00: TempRatio
- 01: TempT1
- 02: TempT2
- 03: Attenuation
- 04: TempDet
- 05: TempBox
- 06: TempProcess

Possible values for yy (Entry): 00 - 07

- uu uu below value (FF FF for READ)
- vv vv above value (FF FF for READ)
- ww LEDs (Combination of: 01 - Red, 02 - Green, 04 - Blue, FF for READ)

### 4.1.2 Description Visual Alarm Value READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

6F xx yy yy

Possible values for xx (Value Index):

- |    |                            |  |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 00 | Source                     | 0-TempProcess, 1-TempRatio, 2-TempT1, 3-TempT2, 4-Attenuation, 5-TempBox |
| 01 | Mode                       | 1-normal, 0-advanced   |
| 02 | Low Alarm                  |  |
| 03 | High Alarm                 |  |
| 04 | Hysteresis                 |  |
| 05 | Low Alarm normally closed  | 0-off, 1-on  |
| 06 | High Alarm normally closed | 0-off, 1-on  |

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## 5 Advanced Settings

### 5.1 Sensor Information/ Calibration

With the user offset function the sensor can be linear recalibrated.

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
14	0x0E	READ Serial number	none	byte1 byte2 byte3, byte 4	=byte1*2 <sup>24</sup> + byte2*2 <sup>16</sup> + byte3*2 <sup>8</sup> + byte4
15	0x0F	READ FW Rev.	none	byte1 byte2	=byte1*256 + byte2
24	0x18	READ / SET User Offset	byte1 byte2 byte 3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See User Offset Value</a>
25	0x19	READ /SET User Gain	byte1 byte2 byte 3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See User Gain Value</a>
69	0x45	READ Model Information	byte1	byte1...byteX	<a href="#">See Model Information</a>

#### 5.1.1 Description User Offset Value READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

Send for READ: 18 xx FF FF, SET: 18 xx yy yy

Possible values for xx:  
 0x00: Temp. Ratio  
 0x01: Temp. T1  
 0x02: Temp. T2

Possible values for yyyy: 0...2000      0 = -100.0 °C; 1000 = 0 °C; 2000 = 100 °C

#### 5.1.2 Description User Gain Value READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

Send for READ: 19 xx FF F, SET: 19 xx yy yy

Possible value for xx:  
 0x00: Temp. Ratio  
 0x01: Temp. T1  
 0x02: Temp. T2

Possible values for yyyy: 0...65535      Factor = yyyy / 2<sup>15</sup>

#### 5.1.3 Description Model Information READ value: (all bytes in HEX)

Send for READ: 45 xx

Possible values for xx:  
 00: Block 0      yy yy = 0 - Fix, 1 - Detector temperature  
 01: Block 1      yy yy = Temp.\*10+1000

Answer: XX = 0: 30 Byte, XX = 1: 24      Source = yy yy = 0 - Fix, 1 - Detector temperature  
 Temp. = (yy yy → Decimal) /10 - 100

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## Block 0:

Byte0 Byte1 Model word (Optris internal)  
 Byte2 Byte3 ModelFlags1 (Optris internal)  
 Byte4 Byte5 ModelFlags2 (Optris internal)  
 Byte6 Byte7 ModelFlags3 (Optris internal)  
 Byte8 Byte9 ModelFlags4 (Optris internal)  
 Byte10 Byte11 Temp Ratio min  
 Byte12 Byte13 Temp Ratio max  
 Byte14 Byte15 Detector temp min  
 Byte16 Byte17 Detector temp max  
 Byte18 Byte19 Temp Bot min  
 Byte20 Byte21 Temp Top min  
 Byte22...Byte29 0

## Block 1:

Byte0...Byte7 Model String 1  
 Byte8...Byte15 Model String 2  
 Byte16...Byte23 Model String 3

## 5.2 Advanced IR-Settings

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
18	0x12	READ / SET Max Attenuation	byte1 byte2 byte3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See Max Attenuation Values</a>
19	0x13	READ / SET Amb. Temp.	byte1 byte2 byte3	byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See Ambient Values</a>
20	0x14	READ Amb. Temp. Fix Value	none	byte1 byte2	$= (\text{byte1} * 256 + \text{byte2} - 1000) / 10$

### 5.2.1 Description Max Attenuation Value READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

Send for READ: 12 xx FF FF, SET: 12 xx yy yy

Possible values for xx:

00	max. Attenuation	1000 - 1999
01	Mode	0 - TRatio = fixed value; 1 - TRatio = last valid value
02	fixed TRatio Value	Tmin...Tmax

### 5.2.2 Description Ambient Values READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

Send for READ: 13 xx FF FF, SET: 13 xx yy yy

Possible values for xx:

00	Ambient Source	yy yy = 0 - Fix, 1 - Detector temp, 2 - mV Input
01	Ambient Temp	yy yy = Temp.*10+1000
02	Ambient Temp @ 0V ext. voltage	yy yy = Temp.*10+1000
03	Ambient Temp @ 10V ext. voltage	yy yy = Temp.*10+1000

Answer: yy yy

Source = yy yy = 0 - Fix, 1 - Detector temp.  
 Temp. = (yy yy → Decimal) / 10 - 100

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## 5.3 Advanced Digital Communication Settings

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
16	0x10	READ / SET Multidrop Address	byte1	byte1	= byte1 (1...79), 0xFF for READ, 0 = RS422
45	0x2D	READ / SET check sum	byte1	byte1	= ON if byte1 = 1, OFF if byte1 = 0, for READ byte1 = 0xFF
81	0x51	Read /Set Burst Value	byte1 to byte16	byte1 to byte16	<a href="#">See Burst Value</a>
82	0x52	Set Burst Mode	byte1 byte2 byte3	byte1 byte2 byte3	Byte1 = Mode (1 = start, 0 = stop) Byte2*256 + byte3 = interval in ms
83	0x53	READ single Burst		byte1 to byteN	

### 5.3.1 Description Burst-Value READ / SET (all bytes in HEX)

51 yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy yy

Possible values for yy: (16x)

- 00: Burst end
- 01: TProcess
- 02: TRatio Avg
- 03: T1 Avg
- 04: T2 Avg
- 05: TRatio Act
- 06: T1 Act
- 07: T2 Act
- 08: Attenuation Avg
- 09: TDetector
- 0A: TBox
- 0B: Epsilon T1
- 0C: Epsilon T2
- 0D: TProcess Avg
- 0E: TProcess Act
- 0F: mA I/O 1
- 0G: mA I/O 2
- 0H: mA I/O 3
- 0I: Attenuation Act
- 0J: Slope
- FF: for READ

#### Examples:

**Set Burst string** to TProcess (01), TRatio (02), T1 (03), T2 (04) and Attenuation (08), SEND:

								Byte								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51	01	02	03	04	08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	5D
CMD																Check sum

**Start Burst mode** in 100 ms (100 ms → 0064<sub>HEX</sub>), SEND:

Byte1	Byte2	Byte3	Byte4	Byte5
52	01	00	64	37
Command	Index	Value	Value	Checksum

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## Stop Burst mode, SET:

Byte1	Byte2	Byte3	Byte4	Byte5
<b>52</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>52</b>
Command	Index	Value	Value	Checksum

## 5.4 Loop Maintenance

In order to simulate hot objects in the scene and double check the analog circuits the loop maintenance makes the analog output sending fixed values. Note: It is necessary to reset DAC percentage to get back to measure mode.

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
143	0x8F	SET DAC percentage output / mA	Byte1 byte2 byte3	Byte1 byte2	<a href="#">See Loop Maintenance</a>

### 5.4.1 Description SET Output mA (all bytes in HEX)

8F xx yy yy

Possible values for xx (Outgoing No.): 00, 01

Possible values for yy:  
Value in 0.1 mA

## 5.5 Further Advanced Settings

DECIMAL	HEX	Command	Data	Answer	Result
169	0xA9	SET DEFAULT	none	byte1	0 – not set 1 - set
67	0x43	READ / SET Panel lock	byte1	byte1	= ON if byte1 = 1, OFF if byte1 = 0, for READ byte1 = 0xFF
9	0x09	READ / SET Temp. Unit	byte1	byte1	°C if byte1 = 1 °F if byte1 = 0 (for READ use FF)

# 6 Contact information

If you plan your own software to query and control the optris CTratio sensor and you have further questions please contact:

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