

# PROPRIETARY

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## **RheoLink™ Communication Protocol for TitanEX™/ TitanEZ™/TitanHP™, TitanHT™ Driver Boards and MX Series II™ Modules**

## Design Specifications

RheoLink™ is a two-wire serial interface based on I2C bus. When exchanging data, one device is the master (controls the clock line), while the other device acts as the slave. In the I2C protocol, each device has a seven-bit address. To initiate a data transfer, the master must first transmit the address of the slave device that it wishes to ‘talk’ to. All devices on the bus listen, but only the device with the matching address responds. Master and slave are always in opposite modes (transmitter/receiver) of operation during a data transfer, but the master always controls the clock.

IDEX Health & Science devices with RheoLink capability are always configured as slaves. Customer equipment must implement the I2C master function either using a hardware I2C port or using firmware and two bi-directional I/O ports.

Both the SCL and SDA lines must be configured as an open-drain or open-collector bus. The bus can never be driven by an active “high”, totem-pole type output. If customer equipment contains a microcontroller with bidirectional digital I/O lines, “high” on the bus is achieved by making the pin an input (by putting the pin in high impedance mode). “Low” on the bus is achieved by making the pin an output and driving it “low”.

If bidirectional I/O lines are not available, a solution with two digital inputs and two digital outputs is possible – please refer to Figure 1 for a possible implementation.

The I2C bus pull-up resistors will be located on the I2C master board. The I2C slave interface is capable of sinking 8.5 mA at 0.6 V.

I2C bit rate is 100Kbit/s or less for boards with 20 MHz clock and 50Kbit/s or less for boards with 4 MHz clock. Clock stretching by the slave is allowed but must be minimized. Excessive clock stretching may degrade overall system performance and cause communication timeouts.

General call (I2C address 0x00 and 0x01) is reserved for programming and testing and will not be implemented in normal operation.

### References:

The I2C-bus and how to use it – Philips Semiconductor 1995  
The I2C-bus specification Version 2.1 – Philips Semiconductor 2000

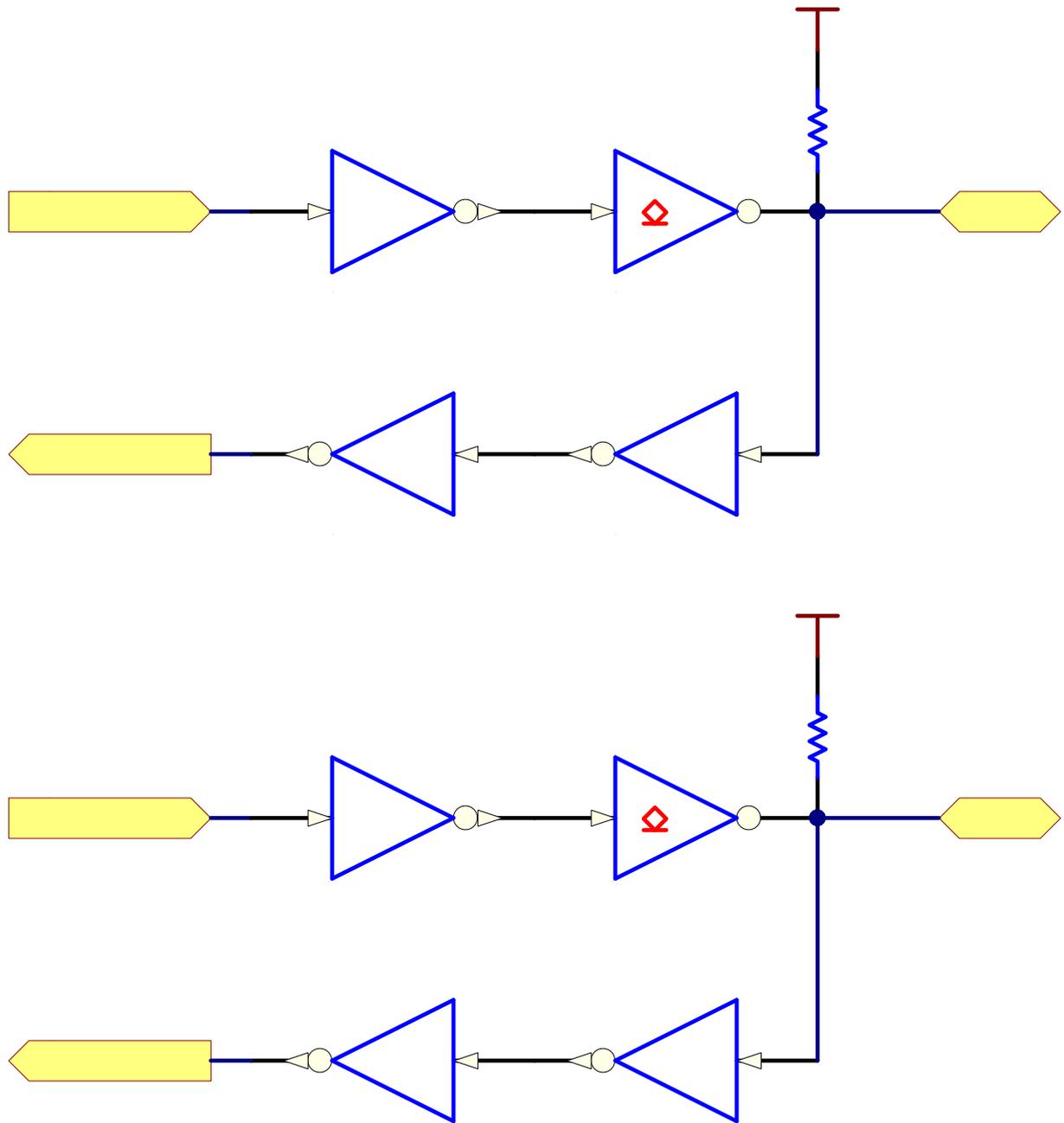


Figure 1. I2C Master Implementation Example

### Master Write Sequence General Format

Start	Address_W	A	Command	A	Data1	A	DataN	A	Csum	A	Stop
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Gray Box: From Master to Slave      A = Acknowledge  
 White Box: From Slave to Master      ∇ = No Acknowledge

### Master Read Sequence General Format

Start	Address_W	A	Command	A	Csum	A	Stop		
Start	Address_R	A	Data1	A	DataN	A	Csum	∇	Stop

Gray Box: From Master to Slave      A = Acknowledge  
 White Box: From Slave to Master      ∇ = No Acknowledge

Note: Combined format with no Stop bit and with a Repeat Start bit can be used for the Master Read Sequence.

### Master Write Sequence Data Exchange General Format

The Master will attempt to write data to the Slave during each Master Write sequence. Data packet will be as indicated in the table below.

Address_W	Device specific	I2C slave write address
Command	Device specific	Command byte
Data1	0x00 – 0xFF	Data byte 1
Data2	0x00 – 0xFF	Data byte 2
...	...	...
DataN	0x00 – 0xFF	Data byte N
Checksum	0x00 – 0xFF	Checksum (XOR of all bytes received including address)

Gray Box: From Master to Slave      White Box: From Slave to Master

### Master Read Sequence Data Exchange General Format

The Master will attempt to read data from the Slave during each Master Read sequence. Data values will be as indicated in the table below.

Address_W	Device specific	I2C slave write address
Command	Device specific	Command byte
Address_R	Device specific	I2C slave read address
Data1	0x00 – 0xFF	Data byte 1
Data2	0x00 – 0xFF	Data byte 2
...	...	...
DataN	0x00 – 0xFF	Data byte N
Checksum	0x00 – 0xFF	Checksum (XOR of all bytes sent)

Gray Box: From Master to Slave      White Box: From Slave to Master

## Communication with TitanEX™/TitanHP™ and TitanHT™ driver boards

### Board I2C address

Default device address: 0x0E (AddrW = 0x0E, AddrR = 0x0F)

Note: Each board is shipped with I2C address set to 0x0E. "N" command may be used for changing the device address. Please make sure that the new device address is an even number.

### Master Write Sequence

Start | AddrW | Command | Value | Csum | Stop

### Master Read Sequence

Start | AddrW | Command | Value | Csum | Stop

Start | AddrR | **Return Value** | Csum | Stop

**Bold: Data read from the slave**

### Busy Status

I2C port will be turned off during the valve motion profile. NACK (no acknowledge) from the valve indicates BUSY state. Master should retry communication until ACK (acknowledge) is received.

### Commands

Command: P

Function: commands the valve to a new position

Value: 1 – x, where x depends on the maximum number of positions allowed for the selected mode of operation (2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12)

Note: Invalid position commands are ignored by the driver board.

Command: + (only implemented for TitanHP and TitanEX, not implemented for TitanHT or MX Series II™) Function: commands the valve to a new position using counter-clock wise motion (CCW)

Value: 1 – x, where x depends on the maximum number of positions allowed for the selected mode of operation (2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12)

Note: Invalid position commands are ignored by the driver board.

Command: - (only implemented for TitanHP and TitanEX, not implemented for TitanHT or MX Series II)

Function: commands the valve to a new position using clock wise motion (CW)

Value: 1 – x, where x depends on the maximum number of positions allowed for the selected mode of operation (2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12)

Note: Invalid position commands are ignored by the driver board.

Command: O

Function: sets valve profile

Value: 0x00 - 0xFF

Note: The new operational mode becomes active after driver board reset. Invalid operational mode will cause error 77 (valve configuration error).

Command: N

Function: sets new slave I2C address

Value: 0x0E - 0xFE (even numbers only)

Note: The new I2C address becomes valid after driver board reset.

Command: F  
Function: sets valve command mode  
Value: 0x01 - 0x05

Level logic = 0x01  
Single pulse logic = 0x02  
BCD logic = 0x03  
Inverted BCD logic = 0x04  
Dual pulse logic = 0x05

Note: The new command mode becomes active after driver board reset. Invalid command mode will cause error 77 (command mode error).

Command: X  
Function: sets baud rate for UART communication  
Value: 0x01 - 0x04

9600 = 0x01  
19200 = 0x02  
38400 = 0x03  
57600 = 0x04

**Note: The new baud rate becomes active after driver board reset.**

The following commands don't require a specific Value, but the Value byte must still be sent to the slave as part of the Master Write packet:

Command: M  
Function: commands the valve to the home position  
Value: don't care

*The following commands are used in a Master Read sequence:*

Command: S  
Function: requests valve status  
Value: don't care  
Return Value:  
99 – valve failure (valve can not be homed)  
88 – non-volatile memory error  
77 – valve configuration error or command mode error  
66 – valve positioning error  
55 – data integrity error  
44 – data CRC error  
current valve position (1 to 12) otherwise

Command: Q  
Function: reads valve profile  
Value: don't care  
Return Value: 0x00 - 0xFF

Command: R  
Function: reads firmware revision  
Value: don't care  
Return Value: 0x00 - 0xFF

Command: E  
Function: reads the latest valve error code  
Value: don't care  
Return Value: 0x00 - 0xFF

Command: D  
Function: reads the valve command mode  
Value: don't care  
Return Value: 0x01 - 0x05