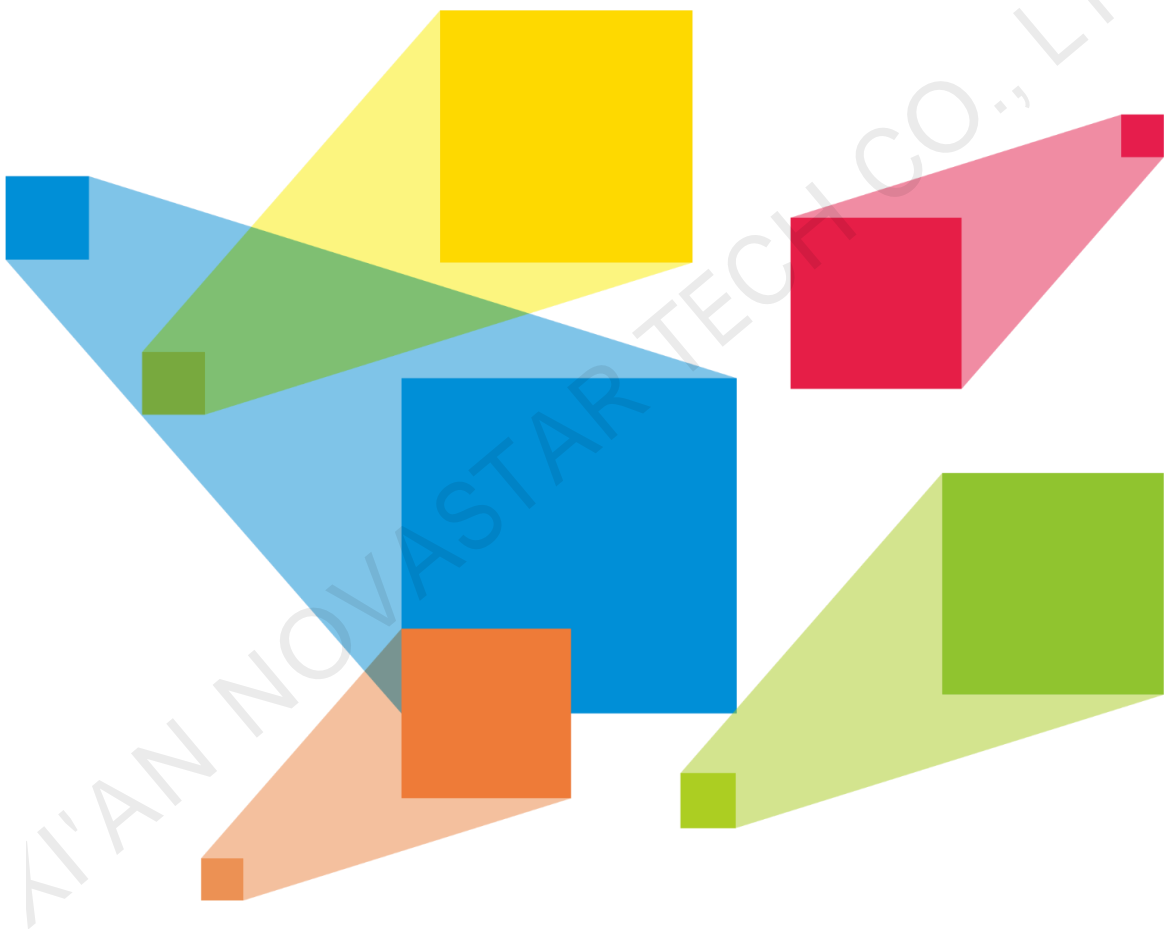


VX1000

All-in-One Controller

V1.0



Control Protocol

Change History

| Version | Modified By | Description | Modified On |
|---------|-------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| V1.0 | Zhang Tao | Initialized the VX1000 control protocol. | 2021-07-29 |

Contents

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Change History | i |
| 1. Privacy Statement | 1 |
| 2. Overview | 1 |
| 3. Communication Settings | 1 |
| 3.1 Network Port and Communication Format | 1 |
| 3.1.1 UDP Searching..... | 1 |
| 3.1.2 TCP Communication | 1 |
| 3.2 System Parameters..... | 2 |
| 3.2.1 Screen Brightness Control | 2 |
| 3.2.2 Switch between Primary and Backup Modes | 3 |
| 3.2.3 Test Pattern | 3 |
| 3.2.4 Factory Reset | 4 |
| 3.3 Input Parameters..... | 4 |
| 3.3.1 Set Input Source Resolution | 4 |
| 3.3.2 Obtain Input Source Resolution | 5 |
| 3.4 Layer Parameters..... | 7 |
| 3.4.1 Switch Layer Input Source | 7 |
| 3.4.2 Set Layer Switch, Size, Position and Priority | 9 |
| 3.5 Preset | 11 |
| 3.5.1 Load Presets | 11 |
| 3.5.2 Save Presets | 12 |
| 3.5.3 Delete Presets..... | 13 |
| 3.6 Appendix | 14 |
| 3.6.1 Appendix I | 14 |
| 3.6.2 Appendix II | 14 |
| 3.6.3 Appendix III | 15 |
| 3.6.4 Appendix IV | 15 |
| 3.6.5 Appendix V | 15 |
| 3.6.6 Appendix VI | 15 |

1. Privacy Statement

- a) This protocol is strictly confidential, and shall not be distributed outside NovaStar or uploaded to the Internet. Anyone who breaks these rules and therefore causes any loss to the company shall be investigated according to law.
- b) Developers must strictly follow the instructions in this document for related development.

2. Overview

The communication protocol format of this NovaStar video processor product includes request frames and response frames. Each request packet corresponds to only one response packet so as to form a closed-loop communication. The VX1000 supports USB and TCP/IP communication protocols. The Ethernet is based on the TCP/IP protocol, where relevant control data frames should be added after the protocol frame and then sent to the device to realize related functions.

3. Communication Settings

3.1 Network Port and Communication Format

3.1.1 UDP Searching

(1) UDP port: 3800

(2) UDP searching

The software sends the "rqProMl:" data in UDP message format for searching. When the data saved in the device is the same as the data sent by the software, the device will reply with the following data format, indicating that the UDP has identified the NovaStar device.

{0X72, 0x70, 0x50, 0x72, 0x6F, 0x4D, 0x49, 0x3A, 0x41, 0x70, 0x70, 0x2C, 0x30, 0x31, 0x36, 0x31}

3.1.2 TCP Communication

The communication between the software and the device uses the standard TCP protocol.

- (1) TCP port: 5200
- (2) Reconnecting device and reading the device ID
Command to read ModelID of the VX1000:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 02 00 57 56

If the response packet is in the following format, the device is successfully connected.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 02 00 0c 62 c5 56

3.2 System Parameters

3.2.1 Screen Brightness Control

- (1) Command to adjust screen brightness

Set the brightness value to "XX":

55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 XX SUM_L SUM_H

The command data is in hexadecimal format and **XX** stands for the desired screen brightness (0–255). "**SUM_L**" and "**SUM_H**" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

$SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xFE + 0xFF + 0x01 + 0xFF + 0xFF + 0xFF + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x02 + 0x01 + 0x00 + XX + 0x5555$, $SUM = SUM_H \ll 8 + SUM_L$ ("**SUM_L**" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "**SUM_H**" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

The following table lists the command data for some commonly-used brightness values.

| Brightness Value | Command Data |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 00 55 5a |
| 10% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 19 6e 5a |
| 20% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 33 88 5a |
| 30% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 4c a1 5a |
| 40% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 66 bb 5a |
| 50% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 7f d4 5a |
| 60% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 99 ee 5a |
| 70% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 b2 07 5b |
| 80% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 cc 21 5b |

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 90% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 e5 3a 5b |
| 100% | 55 aa 00 00 fe ff 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 01 00 ff 5a 5b |

(2) Response packet

After the brightness adjustment command is sent, if the response packet is in the following format, it represents the screen brightness is successfully adjusted.

```
aa 55 00 00 ff fe 01 ff ff 01 00 01 00 00 02 00 00 54 5a
```

3.2.2 Switch between Primary and Backup Modes

(1) Command to switch between primary and backup modes

- ① Set the device as primary device

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 02 04 00 00 00 00 72 56
```

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 98 00 00 02 04 00 00 00 00 f2 56
```

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 02 02 00 00 00 5f 56
```

- ② Set the device as backup device

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 02 04 00 80 80 80 80 72 58
```

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 98 00 00 02 04 00 80 80 80 80 f2 58
```

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 02 02 00 80 80 59 57
```

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the device mode is successfully switched.

```
aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 02 00 00 6e 56
```

```
aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 98 00 00 02 00 00 ee 56
```

```
aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 02 00 00 57 56
```

Note: The primary and backup modes switching requires sending of three packets of data. The next packet of data will only be sent when the previous one gets a valid response packet. The data sending and responding order is the same as the order of the data package described above (from top to bottom).

3.2.3 Test Pattern

(1) Command to set the display mode

- ① Normal

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 00 00 13 02 00 03 00 70 56
```

- ② Freeze

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 00 00 13 02 00 04 00 71 56

③ FTB

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 00 00 13 02 00 05 00 72 56

④ Test Pattern

Set the test pattern type to XX:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 00 00 13 02 00 06 **XXSUM_L SUM_H**

The command data is in hexadecimal format and **XX** stands for the desired test pattern type. For details of the test pattern types, see Appendix 1. "**SUM_L**" and "**SUM_H**" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

$SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x04 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x13 + 0x02 + 0x06 + 0x00 + XX + 0x5555$, $SUM = \text{SUM_H} \ll 8 + \text{SUM_L}$ ("**SUM_L**" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "**SUM_H**" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

(2) Response packet

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 00 00 13 00 00 6b 56

3.2.4 Factory Reset

(1) Command to do factory reset:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 00 00 01 01 00 00 58 56

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the device is successfully reset.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 00 00 01 00 00 57 56

3.3 Input Parameters

3.3.1 Set Input Source Resolution

(1) Command to set input source resolution

Set the input source resolution parameters, including the input source number, card slot number, horizontal width, vertical height, and frame rate, which are represented by Source, CardNo, Width, Height and Frame, respectively.

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 42 01 13 08 00 **Source CardNo Width_L Width_H Height_L Height_H Frame_L Frame_H SUM_L SUM_H**

The command data is hexadecimal. "Source" indicates the input source number (for details

on the definition of the source number values, see Appendix 2). "CardNo" indicates the card slot number (for details on the slot number values, see Appendix 3). "Width" indicates the horizontal width of resolution ($Width = Width_H \ll 8 + Width_L$). "Height" indicates the vertical height of resolution ($Height = Height_H \ll 8 + Height_L$). "Frame" indicates the frame rate (unit: 0.01 Hz, $Frame = Frame_H \ll 8 + Frame_L$). "SUM_L" and "SUM_H" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

$$SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x42 + 0x01 + 0x13 + 0x08 + 0x00 + Source + CardNo + Width_L + Width_H + Height_L + Height_H + Frame_L + Frame_H + 0x5555, SUM = SUM_H \ll 8 + SUM_L$$

("SUM_L" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "SUM_H" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

Explanation of parameters:

For example, to set the resolution of HDMI 1 source to 1920*1080@60Hz, write the parameter values as follows.

- Source: For the Source codes, please refer to Appendix II. For example, the code for HDMI 1 source is 0x61, and then write 0x61 for "Source".
- CardNo: For the CardNo codes, please refer to Appendix III. For example, the code for HDMI 1 source is 0x00, and then write 0x00 for "CardNo".
- Width: The input source Width = 1920 = 0x780. Width_L stands for the lower 8 bits of Width and Width_H stands for the higher 8 bits of Width. Here, Width_L = 0x80 and Width_H = 0x07.
- Height: Height of the input source = 1080 = 0x438. Height_L stands for the lower 8 bits of Height and Height_H stands for the higher 8 bits of Height. Here, Height_L = 0x38 and Height_H = 0x04.
- Frame: Frame rate of the input source (unit: 0.01 Hz) = 60 * 100 = 6000 = 0x1770. Frame_L stands for the lower 8 bits of Frame and Frame_H stands for the higher 8 bits of Frame. Here, Frame_L = 0x70 and Frame_H = 0x17.

Note: The VX1000 supports input resolution settings for HDMI 1, HDMI 2, DVI 1 and DVI 2 only.

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following data format, the input resolution is set successfully.

```
aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 42 01 13 00 00 aa 56
```

3.3.2 Obtain Input Source Resolution

(1) Command to obtain the input source resolution

```
55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 01 13 00 01 69 56
```

(2) Response packet

The following table describes the commands since the response packet of obtaining input source resolution is complex and has many parameters.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| aa | 55 | 00 | 00 | 00 | fe | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 13 |
| 00 | 01 | Reserved | Source1 Interlaced | Source1 State | Source1 Width_L | Source1 Width_H | Source1 Height_L |
| Source1 Height_H | Source1 Framerat e count_L | Source1 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source2 Interlaced | Source2 State | Source2 Width_L | Source2 Width_H | Source2 Height_L |
| Source2 Height_H | Source2 Framerat e count_L | Source2 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source3 Interlaced | Source3 State | Source3 Width_L | Source3 Width_H | Source3 Height_L |
| Source3 Height_H | Source3 Framerat e count_L | Source3 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source4 Interlaced | Source4 State | Source4 Width_L | Source4 Width_H | Source4 Height_L |
| Source4 Height_H | Source4 Framerat e count_L | Source4 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source5 Interlaced | Source5 State | Source5 Width_L | Source5 Width_H | Source5 Height_L |
| Source5 Height_H | Source5 Framerat e count_L | Source5 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source6 | Source6 | Source6 | Source6 | Source6 |

| | | | Interlaced | State | Width_L | Width_H | Height_L |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Source6 Height_H | Source6 Framerat e count_L | Source6 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source7 Interlaced | Source7 State | Source7 Width_L | Source7 Width_H | Source7 Height_L |
| Source7 Height_H | Source7 Framerat e count_L | Source7 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Source8 Interlaced | Source8 State | Source8 Width_L | Source8 Width_H | Source8 Height_L |
| Source8 Height_H | Source8 Framerat e count_L | Source8 Framerate count_H | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved |
| Reserved | Reserved | SUM_L | SUM_H | | | | |

The command data is hexadecimal. "Interlaced" indicates whether the input source is an interlaced signal or not (0: progressive; 1: interlaced). "State" indicates the input source availability (0: The input source has no signal; 1: The input source has signal). "Width" indicates the horizontal width of resolution (Width = Width_H<<8 + Width_L). "Height" indicates the vertical height of resolution (Height = Height_H<<8 + Height_L). "Framerate count" indicates the frame rate count (unit: us; Frame rate count = Frame rate count_H<<8 + Frame rate count_L; The actual input source frame rate is calculated by the frame rate count, that is, Frame rate = 100000000 / Frame rate count; The unit of frame rate is 0.01 Hz). "SUM_L" and "SUM_H" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the data in red and 0x5555.

3.4 Layer Parameters

3.4.1 Switch Layer Input Source

(1) Command to switch the layer input source

Switch the input source of the layer to **CardNo**:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 Addr0 Addr1 Addr2 Addr3 03 00 **CardNo** 00 00

SUM_L SUM_H

The command data is in hexadecimal format. The parameter descriptions are as follows.

- a. CardNo stands for the slot number (refer to Appendix III). For example, CardNo of HDMI 2.0 is 0x00.
- b. "SUM_L" and "SUM_H" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below. $SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + Addr0 + Addr1 + Addr2 + Addr3 + 0x03 + 0x00 + CardNo + Priority + Source + 0x5555$, $SUM_H \ll 8 + SUM_L$ ("SUM_L" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "SUM_H" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).
- c. Addr: Addr stands for the layer parameter address ($Addr = Addr3 \ll 24 + Addr2 \ll 16 + Addr1 \ll 8 + Addr0$). Different layers have different parameter addresses. The calculation formula for Addr is $Addr = 0x13020012 + WindowNo * 0x30$. For example, if you want to adjust the parameters of layer 1, then $Addr = 0x13020012 + 0 * 0x30 = 0x13020012$, that is, $Addr0 = 0x12$, $Addr1 = 0x00$, $Addr2 = 0x02$, $Addr3 = 0x13$.

The following table lists the command data for switching the layer input source.

| Switch Input Source for Layer 1 | Command Data |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HDMI 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 00 00 00 7e 56 |
| HDMI 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 01 00 00 7f 56 |
| DVI 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 02 00 00 80 56 |
| DVI 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 03 00 00 81 56 |
| SDI | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 04 00 00 82 56 |
| OPT 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 05 00 00 83 56 |
| OPT 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 06 00 00 84 56 |
| MOSAIC | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 12 00 02 13 03 00 07 00 00 85 56 |
| Switch Input Source for Layer 2 | Command Data |
| HDMI 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 00 00 00 ae 56 |
| HDMI 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 01 00 00 af 56 |
| DVI 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 02 00 00 b0 56 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DVI 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 03 00 00 b1 56 |
| SDI | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 04 00 00 b2 56 |
| OPT 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 05 00 00 b3 56 |
| OPT 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 06 00 00 b4 56 |
| MOSAIC | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 42 00 02 13 03 00 07 00 00 b5 56 |
| Switch Input Source for Layer 3 | Command Data |
| HDMI 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 00 00 00 de 56 |
| HDMI 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 01 00 00 df 56 |
| DVI 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 02 00 00 e0 56 |
| DVI 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 03 00 00 e1 56 |
| SDI | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 04 00 00 e2 56 |
| OPT 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 05 00 00 e3 56 |
| OPT 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 06 00 00 e4 56 |
| MOSAIC | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 72 00 02 13 03 00 07 00 00 e5 56 |

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the layer parameters are set successfully.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 Addr0 Addr1 Addr2 Addr3 00 00 **SUM_L** **SUM_H**

"**SUM_L**" and "**SUM_H**" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

$SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + \underline{Addr0} + \underline{Addr1} + \underline{Addr2} + \underline{Addr3} + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x5555$, $SUM = \underline{SUM_H} \ll 8 + \underline{SUM_L}$ ("**SUM_L**" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "**SUM_H**" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

3.4.2 Set Layer Switch, Size, Position and Priority

(1) Command to set the layer parameters

Turn on or turn off the layer, adjust the layer parameters, including the layer number, card slot

number, layer priority, input source number, layer H offset, V offset, H width and V height, which are represented by Switch, WindowNo, CardNo, Priority, Source, StartX, StartY, Width and Height, respectively.

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 Addr0 Addr1 Addr2 Addr3 30 00 Switch WindowNo
CardNo Priority Source StartX0 StartX1 StartX2 StartX3 StartY0 StartY1 StartY2
StartY3 Width0 Width1 Width2 Width3 Height0 Height1 Height2 Height3 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 Opacity SUM_L SUM_H

When you send the layer parameters, all the properties parameters of the layer must be included. For example, when you open a layer, all the right parameters of the layer must be included, including "Addr", "Switch", "WindowNo", "CardNo", "Priority", "Source", "StartX", "StartY", "Width", "Height". If you want to change the value of only one parameter, the values of other parameters must not be changed. The command data is in hexadecimal format. The parameter descriptions are as follows.

- a. Switch stands for the layer switch. Turn on the layer: Switch = 0x01. Turn off the layer: Switch = 0x00.
- b. WindowNo stands for the layer number (for details on the layer number codes, see Appendix 4). For example, for Main layer, WindowNo = 0x00. For PIP 1 layer, WindowNo = 0x01.
- c. CardNo stands for the slot number (refer to Appendix III). For example, CardNo of HDMI 2.0 is 0x00.
- d. Priority stands for layer priority (for details on layer priority codes, see Appendix V). If the layer priority is 1, Priority = 0x00. If the window priority is 2, Priority = 0x01.
- e. Source stands for input source number (for details on input source number codes, see Appendix II). For example, the code for HDMI 1 source is 0x61, and then write 0x61 for "Source".
- f. StartX stands for horizontal offset of layer ($\text{StartX} = \text{StartX3} \ll 24 + \text{StartX2} \ll 16 + \text{StartX1} \ll 8 + \text{StartX0}$). For example, $\text{StartX} = 800 = 0x320 = \text{StartX3} \ll 24 + \text{StartX2} \ll 16 + \text{StartX1} \ll 8 + \text{StartX0} = 0x00 \ll 24 + 0x00 \ll 16 + 0x03 \ll 8 + 0x20$, then $\text{StartX0} = 0x20$, $\text{StartX1} = 0x03$, $\text{StartX2} = 0x00$, $\text{StartX3} = 0x00$.
- g. StartY stands for vertical offset of layer ($\text{StartY} = \text{StartY3} \ll 24 + \text{StartY2} \ll 16 + \text{StartY1} \ll 8 + \text{StartY0}$). For example, $\text{StartY} = 600 = 0x258 = \text{StartY3} \ll 24 + \text{StartY2} \ll 16 + \text{StartY1} \ll 8 + \text{StartY0} = 0x00 \ll 24 + 0x00 \ll 16 + 0x02 \ll 8 + 0x58$, then $\text{StartY0} = 0x58$, $\text{StartY1} = 0x02$, $\text{StartY2} = 0x00$, $\text{StartY3} = 0x00$.
- h. Width stands for layer width ($\text{Width} = \text{Width3} \ll 24 + \text{Width2} \ll 16 + \text{Width1} \ll 8 + \text{Width0}$). For example, $\text{Width} = 1920 = 0x780 = \text{Width3} \ll 24 + \text{Width2} \ll 16 + \text{Width1} \ll 8 + \text{Width0} = 0x00 \ll 24 + 0x00 \ll 16 + 0x07 \ll 8 + 0x80$, then $\text{Width0} = 0x80$, $\text{Width1} = 0x07$, $\text{Width2} = 0x00$, $\text{Width3} = 0x00$.
- i. Height stands for layer height ($\text{Height} = \text{Height3} \ll 24 + \text{Height2} \ll 16 + \text{Height1} \ll 8 + \text{Height0}$). For example, $\text{Height} = 1080 = 0x438 = \text{Height3} \ll 24 + \text{Height2} \ll 16 + \text{Height1} \ll 8 + \text{Height0} = 0x00 \ll 24 + 0x00 \ll 16 + 0x04 \ll 8 + 0x38$, then $\text{Height0} = 0x38$, $\text{Height1} = 0x04$, $\text{Height2} = 0x00$, $\text{Height3} = 0x00$.
- j. "SUM_L" and "SUM_H" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below. $\text{SUM} = 0x00 +$

0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + Addr0 + Addr1 + Addr2 + Addr3 + 0x30 + 0x00 + Switch + WindowNo + CardNo + Priority + Source + StartX0 + StartX1 + StartX2 + StartX3 + StartY0 + StartY1 + StartY2 + StartY3 + Width0 + Width1 + Width2 + Width3 + Height0 + Height1 + Height2 + Height3 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x5555, SUM = SUM_H<<8 + SUM_L ("SUM_L" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "SUM_H" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

k. Addr: Addr stands for the layer parameter address (Addr = Addr3<<24 + Addr2<<16 + Addr1<<8 + Addr0). Different layers have different parameter addresses. The calculation formula for Addr is Addr = 0x13020010 + WindowNo * 0x30. For example, if you want to adjust the parameters of PIP1 layer, then Addr = 0x13020010 + 1 * 0x30 = 0x13020040 = Addr3<<24 + Addr2<<16 + Addr1<<8 + Addr0 = 0x13<<24 + 0x02<<16 + 0x00<<8 + 0x40, that is, Addr0 = 0x40, Addr1 = 0x00, Addr2 = 0x02, Addr3 = 0x13.

l. Opacity stands for the layer opacity degree. The value ranges from 0x00 (0, totally transparent) to 0x64 (100%, nontransparent).

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the layer parameters are set successfully.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 Addr0 Addr1 Addr2 Addr3 00 00 SUM_L SUM_H

"SUM_L" and "SUM_H" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + Addr0 + Addr1 + Addr2 + Addr3 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x5555, SUM = SUM_H<<8 + SUM_L ("SUM_L" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "SUM_H" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

3.5 Preset

3.5.1 Load Presets

(1) Command to load a preset

Load Preset XX:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 XX SUM_L SUM_H

The command data is in hexadecimal format and XX stands for the preset number. The number range is 0x00-0x09 which represents Preset 1-10. For the exact preset numbers, see Appendix 6. "SUM_L" and "SUM_H" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x51 + 0x13 + 0x01 + 0x00 + XX + 0x5555, SUM = SUM_H<<8 + SUM_L ("SUM_L" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "SUM_H" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

The following table lists the command data for loading the presets.

| Preset Number | Command Data |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 00 ba 56 |
| 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 01 bb 56 |
| 3 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 02 bc 56 |
| 4 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 03 bd 56 |
| 5 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 04 be 56 |
| 6 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 05 bf 56 |
| 7 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 06 c0 56 |
| 8 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 07 c1 56 |
| 9 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 08 c2 56 |
| 10 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 01 00 09 c3 56 |

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the preset is successfully loaded.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 01 51 13 00 00 b9 56

3.5.2 Save Presets

(1) Command to save a preset

Save Preset XX:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 **XX** **SUM_L** **SUM_H**

The command data is in hexadecimal format and **XX** stands for the preset number. The number range is 0x00-0x09 which represents Preset 1-10. For the exact preset numbers, see Appendix 6. "**SUM_L**" and "**SUM_H**" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

$SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x02 + 0x01 + 0x51 + 0x13 + 0x01 + 0x00 + XX + 0x5555$, $SUM = SUM_H \ll 8 + SUM_L$

("SUM_L" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "SUM_H" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

The following table lists the command data for saving the presets.

| Preset Number | Command Data |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 00 bc 56 |
| 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 01 bd 56 |
| 3 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 02 be 56 |
| 4 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 03 bf 56 |
| 5 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 04 c0 56 |
| 6 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 05 c1 56 |
| 7 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 06 c2 56 |
| 8 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 07 c3 56 |

| | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 08 c4 56 |
| 10 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 01 00 09 c5 56 |

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the preset is successfully saved.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 02 01 51 13 00 00 bb 56

3.5.3 Delete Presets

(1) Command to delete a preset

Delete Preset XX:

55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 **XX** **SUM_L** **SUM_H**

The command data is in hexadecimal format and **XX** stands for the preset number. The number range is 0x00-0x09 which represents Preset 1-10. For the exact preset numbers, see Appendix VI. "**SUM_L**" and "**SUM_H**" constitute the checksum of this command frame, which is the sum of the underlined data and 0x5555. The calculation formula is as below.

$SUM = 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xfe + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x00 + 0x04 + 0x01 + 0x51 + 0x13 + 0x02 + 0x00 + 0x00 + XX + 0x5555$, $SUM = \text{SUM_H} \ll 8 + \text{SUM_L}$ ("**SUM_L**" stands for the lower 8 bits of SUM, while "**SUM_H**" stands for the higher 8 bits of SUM).

The following table lists the command data for deleting the presets.

| Preset Number | Command Data |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 00 bf 56 |
| 2 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 01 c0 56 |
| 3 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 02 c1 56 |
| 4 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 03 c2 56 |
| 5 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 04 c3 56 |
| 6 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 05 c4 56 |
| 7 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 06 c5 56 |
| 8 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 07 c6 56 |
| 9 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 08 c7 56 |
| 10 | 55 aa 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 02 00 00 09 c8 56 |

(2) Response packet

If the response packet is in the following format, the preset is successfully deleted.

aa 55 00 00 00 fe 00 00 00 00 01 00 04 01 51 13 00 00 bd 56

3.6 Appendix

3.6.1 Appendix I

Appendix I: Test pattern types

| Type | Value |
|--------------------|-------|
| Full Black | 0x00 |
| Red | 0x01 |
| Green | 0x02 |
| Blue | 0x03 |
| White | 0x04 |
| Vertical Bars | 0x05 |
| Horizontal Bars | 0x06 |
| Chessboard | 0x07 |
| Horizontal Lines | 0x10 |
| Vertical Lines | 0x11 |
| Backward Slashes | 0x12 |
| Forward Slashes | 0x13 |
| Grid | 0x14 |
| Cross Hatch | 0x15 |
| Red Gradient (H) | 0x20 |
| Green Gradient (H) | 0x21 |
| Blue Gradient (H) | 0x22 |
| White Gradient (H) | 0x23 |
| Red Gradient (V) | 0x24 |
| Green Gradient (V) | 0x25 |
| Blue Gradient (V) | 0x26 |
| White Gradient (V) | 0x27 |

3.6.2 Appendix II

Appendix II: Video connector codes

| Connector Type | Connector Code |
|----------------|----------------|
| HDMI1 | 0x61 |
| HDMI2 | 0x62 |
| DVI1 | 0x69 |
| DVI2 | 0x6A |
| SDI | 0x30 |
| OPT-1 | 0xE9 |
| OPT-2 | 0xEA |

| Connector Type | Connector Code |
|----------------|----------------|
| MOSAIC | 0xE0 |

3.6.3 Appendix III

Appendix III: Card slot number codes

| Type | Value |
|--------|-------|
| HDMI1 | 0x00 |
| HDMI2 | 0x01 |
| DVI1 | 0x02 |
| DVI2 | 0x03 |
| SDI | 0x04 |
| OPT-1 | 0x05 |
| OPT-2 | 0x06 |
| MOSAIC | 0x07 |

3.6.4 Appendix IV

Appendix IV: Layer number codes

| Layer Number | Code |
|--------------|------|
| Layer 1 | 0x00 |
| Layer 2 | 0x01 |
| Layer 3 | 0x02 |

3.6.5 Appendix V

Appendix V: Layer priority codes

| Layer Priority | Code | Remarks |
|-------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Layer priority: 1 | 0x00 | The layer is at the bottom. |
| Layer priority: 2 | 0x01 | The layer is in the middle. |
| Layer priority: 3 | 0x02 | The layer is at the top. |

3.6.6 Appendix VI

Appendix VI: Preset number codes

| Preset Number | Code |
|---------------|------|
| Preset 1 | 0x00 |
| Preset 2 | 0x01 |
| Preset 3 | 0x02 |

| Preset Number | Code |
|---------------|------|
| Preset 4 | 0x03 |
| Preset 5 | 0x04 |
| Preset 6 | 0x05 |
| Preset 7 | 0x06 |
| Preset 8 | 0x07 |
| Preset 9 | 0x08 |
| Preset 10 | 0x09 |

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