The SynQor MCOTS-C-270-xx-(F,H)E contains a serial port to facilitate system monitoring.

Commands are sent to request individual data, the FE/HE responds to each command individually.

The FE/HE's external serial port IO pins are at 3.3V logic levels, not RS232 levels.

See the device datasheet for IO pin level & polarity details.

Commercial data converters are available to translate these levels to RS232 or USB.

The serial port uses 9600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, and one stop bit. Commands can be sent, and output viewed, with any standard terminal emulator. The interface is case sensitive. To view user text, set the terminal emulator for local echo.

Some data are writeable; written values are, however, volatile and will revert to default upon power cycling.

A pause of >5 seconds between any two comand characters will timeout/reset the command parser. No response is generated.

This timeout value is user settable - see Hung Parser Timeout below.

The protocol supports communication to/from individual modules on a shared serial bus via a unique 'network address'. In this document, the symbol ∠ will be used to represent ascii 13 (cr) OR ascii 10 (lf) OR both (they're all equivalent).

Value Formats

Data supplied to, and returned from, the FE/HE can be communicated in several formats, broadly divided into strings and numeric values. While strings are a unique type, numeric data can be further divided into serveral interchangeable formats.

Strings	Up to 64 ascii characters, and "enclosed in double quotes". A null string is "". Strings can contain unprintable and					
	control characters which can, of course, affect the appearance of any terminal emulator receiving them.					
Formats	Fmt	Numeric Range	Description			
	char	0 (0 12/	An ascii character, preceeded by single quote character ' to remove ambiguity. Responses using char format will always contain the ' prefix.			
o.	hex		Ox and then zero to four ascii hex characters	Hex, U int, and int formats have n		
_	U int	0 to 65535	Unsigned decimal numeral, optionally preceeded by 'u'	internal units conversion		
eric	int	-32768 to 32767	Signed decimal numeral, specified by '+' or '-' prefix			
Numerical	mks	±###.#	Decimal numerals containing a decimal point are interpreted as real MKS values and are internally converted to/from machine units. MKS values are naturally signed. MKS format is recommended whenever referring to a real-life datum.			

Command Formats

Both data read and data write commands are supported

Data Write Con	nmand Syntax			
{Net Addr}	{Access Address}	{Action Specifier}	{Write Value}	{Terminator}
m	0-127	=	"String" or	(cr) or (If)
""	0-127	_	16-bit numerical	or both, ∠

Net Addr: The network address character, which takes a default value of 'm on power-up. 'A thru 'z is a single unit's address, while '@ is interpreted as all units. To avoid collision, the response to '@ commands is automatically muted.

See the Enumerate command to automatically assign unique network addresses for multi-unit applications.

Access Addr: The address to write, see table below.

Addresses can be specified in char, hex, or int formats, see Value Formats below.

Action Specifier: The = character specifies a data write command.

Only select addresses are writeable.

Write Value: Values to write can be supplied in the formats described below;

The supplied format will determine the format of the response datum.

Terminator: a carriage return character (cr) = ascii 13, OR a linefeed character (lf) = ascii 10, OR both ∠.

Data Read Command Syntax

{Net Addr}	{Access Address}	{Action Specifier}	[Format]	{Terminator}
m	0-127	2	optional value of 0	(cr) or (If)
""	0-127	•	optional value of o	or both. ∠

Net Addr: The network address character, which takes a default value of 'm on power-up.

while valid, the '@ address mutes responses to avoid collision; it's not useful for read operations.

See the Enumerate command to automatically assign unique network addresses for multi-unit applications.

Access Addr: The address to read, see table below.

Addresses can be specified in char, hex, or int formats, see Value Formats below.

Action Specifier: The ? character specifies a data read command.

Format: The numerical response datum format of a read command can be controlled by supplying the command with an argument value of 0. The format of the 0 specifies the desired return datum format (see table below). In the absence of a 0 argument, the datum is returned in its natural or mks format.

Terminator: a carriage return character (cr) = ascii 13, OR a linefeed character (lf) = ascii 10, OR both 🗠.

Examples of controlling the return datum format of read commands					
	m77? No value supplied, return datum in default (mks or natural) form				
	m77?0. Value of 0 supplied in mks, return in mks/natural format				
	m77?0 / m77?u0 / m77?u /	Unsigned value of 0 supplied, return as unsigned int.			
	m77?+0 \rightarrow m77?+\rightarrow	Signed value of 0 supplied, return as signed int.			
	m77?0x \rightarrow m77?x \rightarrow	Value of 0 supplied in hex, return in hex.			

Response Format

Immediately after reception of its terminator, each valid command generates a response.

Invalid commands do not generate a response.

Response Syntax

{Net addr}	{Access Address}	{Is Now}	{Value}	{Terminator}
m	0-127	=	"String" or	Ľ

Net Addr: The FE/HEs echoes its network address, 'm in the example above.

Access Address: Echo of the address specifier in the same format as supplied.

Char addresses will be prefixed by '.

Is Now: The character '='

Value: The address's current value.

See above for descriptions of the return datum format to both read and write commands.

Char format will always contain leading ', hex format will always contain 0x and four ascii hex value characters.

Terminator: ∠ concludes the response

Addresses

The following table contains a summary of the addressesthat contain useful data.

Access Address		ress	Name	Read /	Natural	Natural
hex,	dec,	or char		Write	Format	Units
0x0	0		ID String	R	string	
0xC	12		Build Revision	R	hex	
0xD	13		Code Revision	R	string	
0x23	35	#	Powered Days	R	int	days
0x24	36	\$	Powered Hours	R	int	hours
0x4D	77	M	Output Voltage	R	##.###	Volts
0x4E	78	N	Output Current	R	#.###	Amperes
0x53	83	S	Input Voltage	R	###.##	Volts
0x54	84	Т	Buck Temperature	R	###.##	°C
0x55	85	U	BQ Temperature	R	###.##	°C
0x56	86	V	Midbus Voltage	R	##.###	Volts
0x57	87	W	Boost Temperature	R	###.##	°C
0x63	99	С	I Share Voltage	R	#.###	Volts
0x6E	110	n	Battle Short Mode Status	R	int	
0x6F	111	О	Battle Short Enable Mode	R/W	int	
0x77	119	w	Battle Short Warnings Status	R	int	

Address Details

hex decimal char Address:

0x0 0

Name: **ID String**

Description: The unit's ID string "Syngor MCOTS-C-270-xx-FE"

Response units: Read/Write: **Read Only**

Example Cmd: Typical Response:

m0x0? ✓ m0x0000= "Synqor MCOTS-C-270-60-FE" ✓ m0? ∠ m0= "Synqor MCOTS-C-270-60-FE" ✓

hex decimal char

Address: 0xC 12

Build Revision Name:

Description: The unit's Build Revision

Natural Response units:

Read/Write: Read Only

Example Cmd: Typical Response:

m0xC? ✓ m0x000C= A ✓ m12? ∠ m12= A ✓

> hex decimal char Address:

Code Revision

Name: as a number

13

Description: The unit's Code Revision

0xD

Response units: string Read/Write: **Read Only**

Example Cmd: Typical Response:

m0xD?∠ m0x000D= "8" ✓ m13?✓ m13= "8" ✓

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hex decimal char Response units

 Powered Days
 0x23
 35
 # int 0-65535
 Read

 Powered Hours
 0x24
 36
 \$ int 0-23
 Read

Discussion: Together these contain the number of days, hours, minutes and seconds that power has been applied.

They can be written to any value (or cleared) at any time, and will count time thereafter.

Example Cmds: Typical Responses: Interpretation:

m35?m35= 329Unit has been powered for 329 daysm36?m36= 3and 3 hours.m35=0m35= 0Days variable reset to 0.m36=0m36= 0hours variable reset to 0.

Name: Output Voltage

Description: The unit's output voltage

Response units: decimal Volts DC Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mM? \(\square\) The unit is producing 28.000 VDC.

hex decimal char

0x4E 78 N

Output Current Name:

Description: The unit's output current decimal Amperes DC

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mN? / The output is delivering 30.000 Adc (out)

Address: hex decimal char ox53 83 S

Name: Input Voltage

Description: The DC Input Voltage

Natural Response units: decimal Volts

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion: The value is the DC input voltage.

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mS? \(\square\) The DC input voltage is 270.00 Vdc

Name: Buck Temperature

Description: The unit's internal temperature at Buck Fets.

Natural Response units: signed decimal °C

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mT? / The Buck Fets are at about 63.00 °C.

Address: hex decimal char

0x55 85 U

Name: BQ Temperature

Description: The BusQor internal temperature.

Natural Response units: signed decimal °C

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mU? / The BusQor Fets are at about 52.50 °C.

hex decimal char

0x56 86 V

Name: Midbus Voltage

Description: The BusQor output voltage

Response units: decimal Volts DC Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mV? \(\square\) The boost stage is producing 36.000 VDC.

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Name: Boost Temperature

Description: The unit's internal temperature at Boost Fets.

Natural Response units: signed decimal °C

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mW?

m'W= 65.00

The Boost Fets are at about 65.00 °C.

Name: I Share Voltage

Description: This is the scaled representation of output current. 0.200V = 0A and 2.200V = FL

Natural Response units: decimal Amperes DC

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mc?

m'c= 1.200

The I Share voltage is reading 1.200 Vdc

Address: hex decimal char 0x6E 110 n

Name: Battle Short Mode Status

Description: Status bits associated with Battle Short Mode. **Natural Response units:** bit 0 Battle Short not enabled.

bit 1 Battle Short enabled.

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion:

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mn? \(\sqrt{m} \) m'n= 1 \(\sqrt{m} \) Battle Short Mode is enabled.

Address: hex decimal char
0x6F 111 o
Name: Battle Short Enable Mode

Description: Allows engaging Battle Short mode via serial interface

Natural Response units: hex

Read/Write: Read/Write

Discussion: value of 0 (0x0) allows Battle Short mode to follow BS Pin [default]

writing value of 1 (0x1) turns on Battle short mode regardless of BS Pin value

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mo?∠ m'o= 0x0000∠ unit m is obeying BS pin

@o=1∠ none (response muted for global addr @) Everyone: Battle Short Mode = On

mo=0∠ m'o= 0∠ unit m, obey BS pin again

Address: hex decimal char 0x77 119 w

Name: Battle Short Warnings Status

Description: Status bits associated with the BATTLE SHORT pin (warnings)

Responses: bit 0 NA

bit 1 Warn Over Temperature

Natural Response units: hex

Read/Write: Read Only

Discussion: These flags indicate the reason the BATTLE SHORT pin internal pull-down transistor has been turned off

Example Cmd: Typical Response: Interpretation:

mw? / Battle Short Warning is due to temperature