

# Wiegand to RS232 Converter W2RS232 **User's Guide**



CE <sub>V1.4</sub> 2009

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# **List of Accessories Included**

The packaged include the following items:

Wiegand to RS232 Converter (W2RS232)

User's Guide

2x- CTF female connectors



# List of Required Accessories (not included)

To install the convert the following item are required:

ScrewDrivers

**Power Supply** 

Null-Modem Cable





# **Quick Installation**

To install the converter follow the steps below:

1. Verify the package contents (see the list of accessories included)



- 2. Connect the reader/controller Wiegand interface to the CTF terminal block
  - a. Follow the connection diagram below and use the screwdriver





b. Plug the CTF terminal block to the converter



3. Connect the converter to the power supply





- 4. Confirm that the correct mode has been detected (Input or Output):
  - a) If the converter isn't in the correct mode repeat



5. Then connect the serial cable to the controller.





# **General Information**

Wiegand converters were developed for the security market to connect control access equipments like, for example, keypads and card readers with Wiegand interface, to other interfaced equipments like for example the serial port of a computer. This family of bidirectional Wiegand converters can convert data in binary format to Wiegand and vice-versa. The converter's setup is reduced to minimum for rapid installation.

The Converter has two working modes: input-mode and outputmode, explained in detail on the next subchapters.

## **Operating in Input Mode**

The converter will operate in **Input-Mode** when connected to the **output interface** of a Wiegand compliant device e.g., a keypad or card-reader. In this mode, the converter will automatically convert a Wiegand 6-bit up to 96-bit input sequence to a formatted binary frame, see command set. It will



also detects changes on the Tamper input signal and reports to the controller. The converter sets the two general purpose I/O to output and will accept commands from the serial interface to control the GPIO<sub>0</sub> and GPIO<sub>1</sub>. Figure 1 shows a conceptual diagram of the Wiegand converter in input mode and the data flow directions.



Figure 1 Conceptual diagram of the Wiegand converter dataflow on input mode



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# Wiegand interface Panel LED Signaling for Input-Mode

#### Waiting Wiegand frame in Input-Mode

The converter is connected to the Wiegand interfaced equipment waiting for Wiegand frames from Wiegand Interface and commands from the RS232 interface.

#### Processing data in Input-Mode

The converter is processing the received Wiegand frame or command. After processing the converter returns to the **Waiting Wiegand frame** state.







# **Operating in Output Mode**

The converter will operate in **Output-Mode** in two situations: when connected to the **input interface** of a Wiegand compliant device or if not connected to any device. In this mode, the converter will convert data received from the serial interface to Wiegand frames. It will also accept commands to control the Tamper signal. Changes in the general purpose inputs GPIO are converted to commands and sent out through the serial interface. Figure 2 shows a conceptual diagram of the wiegand converter in input mode and the data flow directions.



Figure 2 Conceptual diagram of the Wiegand converter dataflow on output mode



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# Wiegand interface Panel LED Signaling for Output-mode

#### Waiting command in Output-Mode

The converter is waiting for commands from the RS232 interface and changes on the GPIOs or Tamper ports

#### Processing data in Output-Mode

The converter is processing the received command. After the processing and sending the wiegand frame the converter return to **Waiting command** state.







## **Command Set**

The Wiegand converter is bidirectional and converts Wiegand frames on both directions. These frames follow the following basic structure:

Byte							Byte
N-1	N-2	N-3	N-4		2	1	0
Sync		ID	Cor	nmand [	Data	-	CR

Byte N-1	Sync : Frame synchronization pattern.							
Byte N-2	Value = $55_h 55_h$							
Byte N-3	ID : Command Identification.							
	Values 00 <sub>h</sub> – Reserved							
	01 <sub>h</sub> – Wiegand frame Command							
	02 <sub>h</sub> – Tamper Signal							
	03 <sub>h</sub> – GPIO <sub>0</sub> Signal							
	$04_{h} - GPIO_{1}$ Signal							
	$05_{h}$ to $08_{h}$ – Reserved							
	09 <sub>h</sub> – Write to EEPROM							
	0A <sub>h</sub> – Force Reset							
	0B <sub>h</sub> – Dump EEPROM data to terminal							
	$OC_{h}$ to FF <sub>h</sub> – Reserved							
Byte N-4 a	Command Data: Command Specific Data.							
Byte 2	(See commands)							
Byte 1	Reserved for future use							
Byte 0	<b>CR:</b> Carriage Return character							
	Value = 0D <sub>h</sub>							



The transmission order on the serial channel is the mostsignificant byte first (N-1). The two most-significant bytes are the synchronization pattern field frame detection. The next byte is the identification field that stores the command identity, followed by the command's data. All commands finish with a carriage return character.

## **Wiegand Frame**

When the converter is operating in Input-Mode and receives Wiegand frame, it issues a command on the serial interface. When operating in Output-Mode, the same command received on the serial interface will generate the corresponding Wiegand frame. The Wiegand frame command is presented in the following structure:

Byte																		I	Byte
19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Syn	ic	ID	N <sub>B</sub>		WDATA						Τ <sub>Ρ</sub>	Τ <sub>Β</sub>		CR					





<b>Sync</b> : Frame synchronization pattern. Value 55 <sub>h</sub> 55 <sub>h</sub>								
ID : Command Identification.								
Value 01 <sub>h</sub>								
N <sub>B</sub> : Wiegand frame size (including parity bits).								
Value from 6 to 96								
WDATA : Wiegand Data including parity bits.								
TP: Wiegand Pulse width (Not implemented on this version)								
TB: Wiegand Bit Period (Not implemented on this version)								
Reserved for future use								
CR: Caracter terminador (Carriage Return character)								
Valor = 0D <sub>h</sub>								

The TP and TB fields represent the timing specifications of the Wiegand pulse width,  $t_P$ , and the bit period,  $t_B$ , as shown in Figure 3.







Figure 4 presents a conversion example of a 26bit Wiegand frame with a pulse width of 100µs and a bit period of 1ms. Both signals for DATA1 and DATA0 of the Wiegand interface are shown, with the corresponding converted frame.



Figure 4 - 26bit Wiegand Frame conversion example.

The converter needs a standby period  $t_w$  between Wiegand frames in order to process and transmit data, as shown in Figure 5. For example, a 26 bit Wiegand frame with a 1ms bit period must have minimum standby period of 26ms.



Figure 5 - Standby period between Wiegand frames



## **TAMPER Signal**

When operating in Input-Mode, the converter will issue a TAMPER signal command every time the tamper signal changes state. If operating in Output-Mode, a TAMPER signal command will cause an update to this output signal, with the appropriate received value. The command has the following structure:

Ву	rte			Byte			
5	4	3	2	1	0		
Sync		ID	B <sub>T</sub>	-	CR		

Byte N-1	Sync · Frame synchronization nattern
Byte N-2	value = $55_h 55_h$
Byte N-3	<b>ID</b> : Command Identification.
	Value 02 <sub>h</sub>
Byte 2	<b>B</b> <sub>T</sub> : Tamper Signal Value
	Value 00 <sub>h</sub> Tamper Signal is 0
	FF <sub>h</sub> Tamper Signal is 1
Byte 1	Reserved for future use
Byte 0	<b>CR:</b> Carriage Return character
	Value = 0D <sub>h</sub>



## **GPIO**<sub>0</sub> Signal

When operating in Input-Mode, the converter will update the GPIO<sub>0</sub> signal with a value received in a GPIO<sub>0</sub> signal command. If operating in Output-Mode, a GPIO<sub>0</sub> signal command is issued every time the GPIO0 signal changes state. The command has the following structure:

Ву	/te	Byte			
5	4	3	2	1	0
Sync		ID	B <sub>0</sub>	-	CR

Byte N-1	Sync : Frame synchronization pattern.
Byte N-2	Value = $55_h 55_h$
Byte N-3	<b>ID</b> : Command Identification.
	Value 03 <sub>h</sub>
Byte 2	<b>B</b> <sub>0</sub> : Tamper Signal Value
	Value 00 <sub>h</sub> GPIO0 Signal is 0
	FF <sub>h</sub> GPIO0 Signal is 1
Byte 1	Reserved for future use
Byte 0	CR: Carriage Return character
	Value = 0D <sub>h</sub>



# **GPIO<sub>1</sub> Signal**

When operating in Input-Mode, the converter will update the GPIO<sub>1</sub> signal with a value received in a GPIO<sub>1</sub> signal command. If operating in Output-Mode, a GPIO<sub>1</sub> signal command is issued every time the GPIO1 signal changes state. The command has the following structure:

Ву	te			Ву	rte				
5	4	3	2	1	0				
Sy	nc	ID	) B <sub>1</sub> -						
Byte N-1		Sync : Fran	ne synchroniz	ation patterr	า.				
Byte N-2			Value = 5	55 <sub>h</sub> 55 <sub>h</sub>					
Byte N-3		ID : Command Identification.							
			Value	<b>04</b> <sub>h</sub>					
Byte 2		<b>B</b> <sub>1</sub> : Tamper Signal Value							
		Va	alue 00 <sub>h</sub> GPI	O1 Signal is O					
	FF <sub>h</sub> GPIO1 Signal is 1								
Byte 1		Reserved for future use							
Byte 0		rriage Return	riage Return character						



### Write to EEPROM

This command writes a byte on the converter's EEPROM memory. The EEPROM memory addresses affected by the command are the configurations zone (the first 6 bytes). The new configurations only take effect on the next reset. The command has the following structure:

Ву	te				Ву	te		
6	5	4 3			1	0		
Sy	Sync		Address	Data	-	CR		
Byte N-	1	Sync	: Frame syr	nchronizatio	on pattern.			
Byte N-	2		V	/alue = 55 <sub>h</sub> 5	55 <sub>h</sub>			
Byte N-	3	I	D : Comma	nd Identific	ation.			
				Value 09	h			
Byte 3		Add	ress: Value	between 00	$O_h$ and OF $_h$			
Byte 2		Data: Value between 00 <sub>h</sub> and FF <sub>h</sub>						
Byte 1		Reserved for future use						
Byte 0	)	<b>CR:</b> Carriage Return character						
		Value = 0D <sub>h</sub>						



#### **EEPROM Address Map**

Address	Туре	Value	Descriptions
00 <sub>h</sub>	Byte	A5 <sub>h</sub>	Working mode Auto (Default)
		OF <sub>h</sub>	Input mode allways
		F0 h	Output mode allways
01 <sub>h</sub> 02 <sub>h</sub>		0D <sub>h</sub> 00 <sub>h</sub>	Defines the $T_p$ time (50µs) (Default)
	Int	1A <sub>h</sub> 00 <sub>h</sub>	Defines the $T_p$ time (100 $\mu$ s)
03 <sub>h</sub> 04 <sub>h</sub>	Int	9A <sub>h</sub> 15 <sub>h</sub>	Defines the T <sub>b</sub> time (2 ms) (Default)
		CD <sub>h</sub> 0A <sub>h</sub>	Defines the $T_b$ time (1 ms)
05 <sub>h</sub> 06 <sub>h</sub>	Int	FF <sub>h</sub> C9 <sub>h</sub>	Defines the Time-Out (5 ms) (Default)
07 <sub>h</sub>	Byte	01 <sub>h</sub>	Defines Binary Format (Default)
		02 <sub>h</sub>	Defines ASCII Format
08 h	Byte	10 <sub>h</sub> (Init value)	Next position for the Event Log
$10_{h}$ -FF <sub>h</sub>		-	Event Log (Stores all events i.e Reset, PowerUp and several other events).

## Soft Reset

This command forces a reset. Two seconds after the receptions of this command the converters restarts. The command has the following structure:



Byte					Byte
5	4	3	2	1	0
Sync		ID	х	-	CR

Byte N-1	Sync : Frame synchronization pattern.
Byte N-2	Value = $55_h 55_h$
Byte N-3	ID : Command Identification.
	Value 0A <sub>h</sub>
Byte 2	Don't care
Byte 1	Reserved for future use
Byte 0	CR: Carriage Return character
	Value = 0D <sub>h</sub>

## **EEPROM memory dump**

This command dumps the EEPROM contents to the serial interface. The command has the following structure:



Byte					Byte
5	4	3	2	1	0
Sync		ID	х	-	CR

Byte N-1	Sync : Frame synchronization pattern.
Byte N-2	Value = $55_h 55_h$
Byte N-3	ID : Command Identification.
	Value OB <sub>h</sub>
Byte 2	Don't care
Byte 1	Reserved for future use
Byte 0	CR: Carriage Return character
	Value = 0D <sub>h</sub>

# **ASCII Output Format**

When the converter is set to ASCII output format all the data is converted to the equivalent, ASCII, Hexadecimal value until output. Except for sync pattern and the stop char  $(0D_h)$ .

The example on the Wiegand Frame section will be outputed as follows:

UU011A8003CB8000000000000000FF0000<CR>



# ATTENTION: When the converter is set to ASCII output all the commands must be send in ASCII format as well.

To set the converter to ASCII output format the followig command must be send:

 $55_h$   $55_h$   $09_h$   $07_h$   $02_h$  X  $0D_h$ 

To teturn to the Binary output the following command must be send:

UU09070100<CR>

## **CUSTOM COMMANDS**

Custom commands can be provided to adjust the converter to specific project needs. Contact ETConcept for further information on this subject.



# **Product Specifications**

Electrical Characteristics			
Operating Voltage Range	Min. 7V DC Max. 16V DC		
Current Consumption	Typ. 30mA		
Environmental Characteristics			
Operating Environment	Indoor and Outdoor <sup>1)</sup>		
Operating Temperature Range <sup>2)</sup>	0°C to 70°C		
Operating Humidity	0 - 95% (non-condensing)		
Storage	-40°C - 70°C and		
Slolage	0 - 95% (non-condensing)		
Wiegand Interface			
Wiegand Format Length	From 6 bits to 96 bits		
Idle Period	Min. 30ms		
Wiegand Pulse Width	Min. 50µs and Max. 200µs		
Wiegand Bit Period	1ms, 2ms		
General Purpose I/O	2		
Tamper Signal	1 Port to read/write the		
	TAMPER signal		



RS232 Interface			
Communication Distance	Up to 50m		
Communication Modes	Full-Duplex without flow		
2)	control		
Baud Rate <sup>3)</sup>	9600		
Mechanical Characteristics			
Weight	75 g		
Dimensions	55 mm x 72 mm x 24 mm <sup>4)</sup>		
Enclosure material	Anodized Aluminium		

Notes:

- 1) For Outdoor applications the converter must be protected against direct rain and direct sun exposure;
- 2) Other temperature ranges are available on demand;
- 3) Other Baud Rates are available on demand;
- 4) Dimensions include the terminal block CTF connectors.



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# **Mechanical Specifications**



#### Note: All dimensions are in millimeters

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## **CE Statement of Conformity**

Manufacturer:

ETConcept, Systems Engineering

Address:

Bairro da Paradela Rua Jacinto Duarte, Lt.97 2660-270 Santo António dos Cavaleiros Portugal Wiegand to RS232 Converter

Type of Equipment:

Model:

**Council directives applied:** 

Year mark applied:

2004/108/CE

W2RS232

2008

The product has been tested in the typical installation configuration and with peripherals complying with the above listed Directives. I, the Undersigned, hereby declare that the above mentioned equipment conforms to the requirements of the Directives specified above, when installed in accordance with the manufacturer specifications.

01/07/2008

Mr. João Casaleiro

óduct Manager



# **Important Information**

This manual provides information on how to setup and interface the Wiegand to RS232 Converter (W2RS232). It has been written for experienced users to setup the system within the shortest time. Please take special care to all specifications and do not hesitate to contact ETConcept for any additional support.

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This ETConcept product is warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of two years from the date of shipment, as evidenced by receipts or other documentation. Duration and conditions of warranty for this product may be superseded when the product is integrated into (becomes a part of) other ETConcept products. During the warranty period, ETConcept will, at its option, either repair or replace products which prove to be defective.

The warranty period begins on the date of delivery or on the date of installation if installed by ETConcept.



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For warranty service or repair, this product must be returned to a service facility designated by ETConcept.

For products returned to ETConcept for warranty service, the Buyer shall prepay shipping charges to ETConcept and ETConcept shall pay shipping charges to return the product to the Buyer. However, the Buyer shall pay all shipping charges, duties, and taxes for products returned to ETConcept from another country.

## **Limitation of Warranty**

The foregoing warranty shall not apply do defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance bv the Buyer, **Buyer-supplied** products interfacing, unauthorized or modification or misuse, operation outside of the environmental specifications for the product, or improper site preparation or maintenance.

The installation of this product will not be covered by warranty if not executed by ETConcept. In addition, ETConcept does not

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