

CTR2-MIDI Flex WiFi

Operation Manual

v2.01.01a



Last Revision: April 15, 2026

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Updated to firmware v2.01.01a

Revised sections for this version are highlighted in yellow

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Introduction

CTR2-MIDI (called the *MIDI* in this document) is a small radio controller designed for ham operators. It utilizes dual-boot firmware that allows you to boot in either **MIDI** controller firmware, or **Flex WiFi** controller firmware.

Booting into **MIDI** mode allows you to control MIDI enabled radio control apps using Bluetooth or USB MIDI control.

Beginning with v2.00.00 firmware, you can choose to boot **CTR2-MIDI** into **Flex WiFi** mode. In this mode, the controller connects directly to the network server in your Flex 6xxx/8xxx radio allowing you to control it using the Flex API over WiFi. This mode works with any version of SmartSDR, including the Windows version. It does not, however, support SmartLink for remote control.



For clarity, this manual only covers **CTR2-MIDI's Flex WiFi** mode. A separate manual covers **CTR2-MIDI's MIDI** mode. That manual can be downloaded [here](#).

CTR2-MIDI firmware (both **Bluetooth MIDI** and **Flex WiFi** modes) can run on **CTR2-Micro** hardware. **USB MIDI** is not supported on **CTR2-Micro**. Instructions and limitations can be found in [Appendix B](#).

Legal Notice

What would a manual be without a legal notice? Here goes...

- This is a hobby endeavor. Nothing is guaranteed! Use this device at your own risk!
- I will do my best to make sure you receive functioning hardware if you buy the assembled unit and will work with you if there is a problem with your unit on arrival.
- I cannot guarantee or warranty the hardware supplied in the kit.
- I make no warranty that the firmware provided for CTR2-MIDI will perform up to your expectations or be suitable for your application. Software bugs are a fact of life and I try to find and correct all bug reports to the best of my ability ASAP.

How to use this manual

This manual should be used as a reference manual. An expanded Help system if you will. Items in the Table of Contents link to their write up in the manual. The main categories have short write ups describing the functions available in that section. I've tried to group things logically and have added hyperlinks so you can quickly jump to other sections.

As this document evolves, sections that have changed since the last update will be highlighted in yellow.

The version number of this manual will follow the latest released version number of the firmware.

Feel free to contact me if you have question about a certain feature or have ideas for future improvements. I love to get feedback on my work. My email address is good on [QRZ.com](#).

Change Log

This manual covers **CTR2-MIDI's Flex WiFi** mode operation. For information on **CTR2-MIDI's MIDI** mode, download the [CTR2-MIDI Operation Manual](#).

v2.01.01a: April 15, 2026

- Added additional information and a warning about the [Paddle/Key/PTT jack's function](#)

v2.01.01: March 24, 2026

- Fixed PTT operation so it works properly in Flex WiFi mode
 - [Added short beeps when PTT is keyed and unkeyed](#)
- No changes to MIDI mode

v2.01.00b: March 7, 2026

- Added a new [Quick Start Guide](#) to help new users get their **CTR2-MIDI** up and running quickly

v2.01.00a: February 12, 2026

- Updated [Appendix A: Installing or Updating CTR2-Flex Firmware](#) to include [ESPConnect](#) as the primary method to flash firmware to the **CTR2-MIDI** on PCs and Macs (sorry, not Linux).

v2.01.00: February 3, 2026

- Simplified the firmware descriptions in this manual. **MIDI** mode refers to the firmware using the MIDI protocol to control a 3rd-party radio control app. **Flex WiFi** mode refers to the firmware using the Flex API protocol and WiFi to connect to, and control, a Flex radio without a 3rd-party app.
- Added HID support for [RemoteTx](#) to the **MIDI** mode firmware
 - **NOTE: HID and RemoteTx support only works in MIDI mode**

v2.00.02: December 26, 2025

- Additional refinements to paddle debounce code to prevent random code elements
- Fixed bug in WiFi menu that blocked connecting to WiFi (option G)

v2.00.01: November 10, 2025

- Added paddle release debounce to fix issues with cheaper paddles adding extra code elements
- Improved keyer Bug mode so it works properly now
- The **CTR2-MIDI firmware is now distributed as a single BIN file** named **CTR2-MIDI.bin**. The instructions for flashing the single BIN file have been updated in [Appendix C](#).

Changes to previous versions can be found in [Appendix I](#).

Quick Start Guide

If you're like most hams, when you receive a new tool for your shack you just want to plug it in and try it out.

CTR2-MIDI is not one of those tools!

v2.xx.xx *MIDI*s have two operating modes, [MIDI mode](#), and [Flex WiFi mode](#). If you are planning on using your *MIDI* in **MIDI mode**, download that manual [here](#) and follow its **Quick Start Guide**.

This manual has more information than you probably want to know. The goal of this section is to give you a basic understanding of the *MIDI* and get you connected so you can start learning about what the *MIDI* is all about.

Basic Concepts

Let's start with what the *MIDI* is and how it works in **Flex WiFi mode** with the Flex radio.

CTR2-MIDI Controller

CTR2-MIDI (*MIDI*), when operating in **Flex WiFi mode**, is a simple MIDI controller that has been optimized for controlling a Flex 6000/8000 series radio. It includes a tuning knob, six dual-function buttons, and a dual-mode 3.5mm stereo paddle or straight key/PTT input jack. It connects directly to the Flex radio over WiFi using the Flex network API. Since the *MIDI* doesn't have a built-in display (like the [M5Dial based CTR2 devices](#)), it acts as a physical extension of SmartSDR and isn't well suited for standalone control of the radio.

Flex 6000/8000 Series Radio

[Flex radios](#) are basically computers with an RF interface. The computer-side has a built-in IP server that supports multiple IP device connections. Information about the RF interface is shared with all connected devices and each device can control the RF interface. Some devices, like SmartSDR, are classified as "GUI" devices (Graphical User Interface). These devices are the primary control interface. Other devices, such as the *MIDI*, are classified as "non-GUI" devices. Non-GUI devices are "bound" to a GUI device, and basically work in parallel with the GUI device.

Initial Startup

The first order of business is to power up your *MIDI*. This is generally done by plugging the *MIDI* into a USB port on your computer. It can also be powered by a 5-volt phone charger or USB battery. Do not plug it into an unpowered USB hub. Unpowered hubs cannot provide the power the *MIDI* requires when it's using the Bluetooth radio.

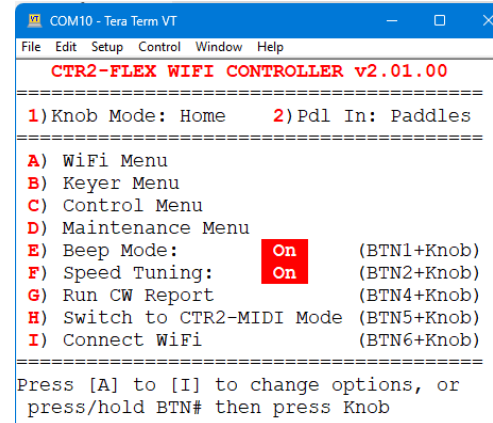
When the *MIDI* boots the *MIDI* will flash all of the LEDs, then it will then sound an 'F' in Morse. This indicates that the *MIDI* has booted into **Flex WiFi mode**. A Windows computer will also "ding" when it registers the *MIDI*. If the *MIDI* sounds an 'M', it's telling you that it booted into [MIDI mode](#). You'll want to [switch it to Flex WiFi mode](#) for this guide. This can most easily be done by pressing and holding BTN5, then press and release the knob switch, followed by releasing BTN5. The unit will sound 'F?' in Morse. Press the knob switch to accept the mode change, or any button to cancel.

Configure WiFi and Radio Address

Before the *MIDI* can connect to your radio, you must enter your WiFi credentials and your radio's IP address. This must be done using a dumb terminal such as [Putty](#) or [Tera Term](#).

Once connected to the terminal, you will be presented with the following menu options.

Press the **A** key to open the [WiFi Menu](#). Enter your router's SSID and password, and your radio's IP address in this menu. You shouldn't need to change the radio's IP port # unless you've changed it. 4992 is the default.



```
COM10 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
CTR2-FLEX WIFI CONTROLLER v2.01.00
=====
1) Knob Mode: Home      2) Pdl In: Paddles
=====
A) WiFi Menu
B) Keyer Menu
C) Control Menu
D) Maintenance Menu
E) Beep Mode:          On      (BTN1+Knob)
F) Speed Tuning:      On      (BTN2+Knob)
G) Run CW Report      (BTN4+Knob)
H) Switch to CTR2-MIDI Mode (BTN5+Knob)
I) Connect WiFi       (BTN6+Knob)
=====
Press [A] to [I] to change options, or
press/hold BTN# then press Knob
```

On the **WiFi menu** you can also choose the slice to connect to, enable WiFi auto-connect, and connect WiFi. Auto-connect is handy if you always want the *MIDI* to automatically connect to your radio every time you power it up.

Connecting to WiFi

When the terminal is not connected, you can connect to WiFi by pressing and holding BTN6, then press and release the knob switch, then release BTN6. The *MIDI* will sound 'Sx?' in Morse, where 'x' = the slice to connect to (i.e. 'SA?' for slice A). Press and release the knob switch to connect, press and release BTN6 to step through the slices (A to H), or any other button to cancel.

NOTE: To successfully connect to your radio, your WiFi credentials must be correct (they are case-sensitive) and your radio's IP address and port # must be correct.

WARNING: Before you connect the *MIDI* to your radio, make sure SmartSDR is running and connected first. If it's not running, the *MIDI*'s connection will block SmartSDR from connecting if you're running SmartSDR v2.xx. Likewise, it will block the connection if you're running SmartSDR v3.xx with MultiFlex disabled. If v3.xx MultiFlex is enabled, the *MIDI* will not be bound to the SmartSDR instance (the *MIDI* will not control the SmartSDR instance).

Change Knob and Input Jack Mode

On the **Home** menu, press the # **1** key on the terminal to step through the knob modes. This can also be done by simply pressing the knob.

Press the # **2** key on the terminal to toggle the input jack on the *MIDI* between **Paddles** and **Key/PTT**. This can also be done by long-pressing the knob switch when in the **Home knob mode** (all yellow LEDs are OFF). When in **Key/PTT** mode the green LED on the *MIDI* will be ON.

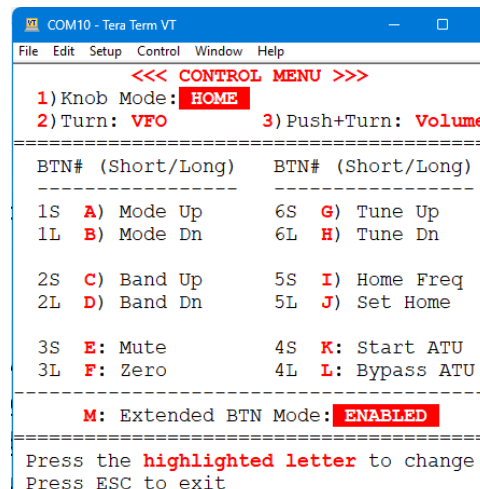
Configure the Keyer

The *MIDI* supports a CW keyer in **Flex WiFi mode**. You can configure the keyer's settings and CW macros in the [Keyer Menu](#).

Configure the MIDI's Controls

The MIDI ships with the knob and button controls [pre-defined](#). These can be edited in the [Control Menu](#). Each [knob mode](#) has a turn and a push-and-turn function. Press the knob switch to step through each mode. Select a **Turn** or **Push+Turn** function (key **2** or **3**) then turn the knob or use the arrow keys to select a new function.

The button functions also change based on the selected knob function. These can be customized in the [Button settings](#) section in the **Control** menu. Press **A** through **L** to select a button (xS=short-press, xL=long-press), then turn the knob or use the arrow keys to select a new function.



This completes the basic setup of the MIDI's **Flex WiFi mode**.

Please explore this manual for in-depth descriptions of the features in the MIDI and feel free to change the knob and button settings to fit your operational requirements.

Keywords and Definitions

As many are new to the concept of controlling radios with an external controller, it will help to define many of the keywords used in this document.

Bluetooth	A wireless technology used to connect two devices together
Bluetooth MIDI	A method that sends MIDI commands to an app running on another computer using Bluetooth
BLE	Bluetooth Low Power – An advanced type of Bluetooth communication that uses less power than conventional Bluetooth
CTR2	A product line from Lynovation.com that specializes in control devices for amateur radio
CTR2-MIDI	A miniature radio controller based on the ESP32-S3 microcontroller. It uses Bluetooth or USB MIDI to connect 3 rd party radio control apps that support MIDI control of their functions
Flex WiFi Mode	A mode available in CTR2-MIDI firmware that uses WiFi and the Flex API, instead of Bluetooth or USB MIDI, to connect directly to, and control a Flex radio without a 3 rd party radio control app
MIDI Mode	This is the original CTR2-MIDI firmware that uses <i>Bluetooth</i> or <i>USB MIDI</i> to control a 3 rd party radio control app
Extended BTN Mode	When <i>enabled</i> , the 12 button functions on the unit change with each <i>Knob Mode</i> . When <i>disabled</i> , the 12 button functions in the Knob Home mode are used in all knob modes. Both yellow LEDs flash when changing knob modes when <i>enabled</i> .
Paddle Input Jack Mode	The Paddle Input jack has two operating modes: Paddle: The Paddle Input jack connects your paddles to the internal keyer Key/PTT: A straight key (or external keyer) and/or external PTT switch can be connected to the Paddle Input jack to control CW carrier and MOX directly

Knob Mode	Refers to one of four modes available on the knob control – each mode has a <i>Push</i> and a <i>Push & Turn</i> function – Knob modes are indicated by the yellow LEDs
LAN	Local Area Network – generally a wired network contained within small, localized area such as a home, office, or your radio shack – It usually incorporates WiFi to connect wireless devices to the network
MIDI	A protocol originally designed to control musical instruments - It is simple, small, and fast
MIDI Button Command	A MIDI command that sends an On or Off command to control a parameter in a radio control app – also referred to as a MIDI Note command since it was originally used to send musical note command to instruments
MIDI Control Command	A MIDI command that allows sending a value to the radio control app to change a variable parameter such as tuning, volume, etc.
Radio Control App	A 3 rd party program or application running on a computer, tablet, or phone that is used to control a radio remotely
Serial Port	A connection that sends data to, or receives data from, a remote device serially – the serial communications can travel over a physical wire (RS-232) or be embedded in a virtual connection using <i>USB</i>
Terminal	A program such as Tera Term or Putty running on a PC that connects to a device using a serial port allowing you to interact with that device
Terminal Server	An application running on a device that allow it respond to key strokes sent from a <i>terminal</i> – generally used to create a basic user interface to control or configure a remote device
USB	Universal Serial Bus – a common interface available on all computers that enables communications between the computer and external devices
USB MIDI	A method used to send MIDI commands to a radio control app using <i>USB</i>
WiFi	A wireless technology that allows remote devices to connect to a <i>LAN</i> network
XModem	A file transfer protocol that is used to import and export settings files

Hardware

The *MIDI* hardware uses a 60mm x 60mm x 20mm enclosure. This form factor is the perfect size for a busy operating desk or for portable operation.

As shown in the photo, the knob is the predominant feature on the face of the unit. When oriented with the USB-C connector and paddle jack as shown the two LEDs in the upper left corner show the knob mode with the lower LED having a value of 1 and the upper LED having a value of 2. Both LEDs will be off when the knob is in its **Home** mode. Short-pressing the knob steps you through **Knob modes 1, 2, 3**, and back to **Home**. In the photo above the knob is in **mode 1**.



The green LED flashes once every 5 seconds if WiFi is not connected. It rapidly flashes twice each second when the unit is connected to WiFi and the radio. It is on continuously (and flashes off) when [Paddle Input Jack mode](#) is set to **Key/PTT**.

The dual-function buttons (BTNs) are laid out around the circumference of the knob. **BTN1** is on the upper left, just below the yellow knob mode LEDs. The buttons are numbered counter-clockwise around the knob ending with **BTN6** on the upper right. Short and long-press operation allow you to control two **BTN** functions with each button. In [Extended BTN mode](#), button functions follow the selected knob mode.

You'll find the USB-C and 3.5mm (1/8") stereo paddle input jack on the top edge in the photo.

CAUTION: The 3.5mm jack is for paddle, key, and PTT inputs only. It is not designed for output. Do not connect this jack to your radio as this may damage the unit.

Operating Modes

The default operating mode of the *MIDI* uses Bluetooth or USB MIDI to control MIDI enabled 3rd party radio control software such as SmartSDR for iOS/macOS, or Thetis and SDR-Console for Windows. SmartSDR for iOS/macOS supports SmartLink so this is the mode you'll want to use to operate your radio when using the *MIDI* remotely.

When operating the *MIDI* in **Flex WiFi mode**, the *MIDI* hardware connects directly to the network server in your Flex 6xxx/8xxx radio using your station's WiFi network. This allows the *MIDI* to control your radio directly while using any of the SmartSDR programs available, including Windows versions. MIDI control, HID control (for RemoteTx) and SmartLink operation is not available in this mode. This mode will be referred to as **Flex WiFi mode** in this manual.

For clarity, **CTR2-MIDI** MIDI control mode is covered in a separate manual. It can be downloaded [here](#).

Switching Modes

To switch between **MIDI** and **Flex WiFi** modes, press and hold **BTN5** (middle-right button), then press and release the knob switch. The unit send either **F?** (if switching to Flex WiFi mode) or **M?** (if switching to MIDI mode) in Morse. Press the knob to accept or any other button to exit. If accepted, the unit will power down and restart in the new mode and sound either a Morse **M** or **F** to indicate the new mode.

Design Philosophy

Flex WiFi mode was ported from [CTR2-Flex](#) firmware. However, unlike **CTR2-Flex** hardware (which has a display and allows you to control your radio without SmartSDR), you must run SmartSDR with the *MIDI*, regardless of whether it's in [MIDI mode](#) or [WiFi mode](#). My goal with the **Flex WiFi** implementation was to provide a simple physical interface for Flex radios that works with any version of SmartSDR (including Windows), doesn't require a separate display to control it, and runs on hardware you may already own.

SmartSDR is used to view most of the changes you make in **Flex WiFi** mode. The unit has a built-in terminal server that you can access with a [terminal](#) program for advanced configuration. The terminal

server allows you to use a terminal while you learn the knob and button settings. Once you've developed the required "muscle memory" for each knob mode and button function you'll be able to operate the unit without a terminal. You can print the default [button setting page](#) for reference while learning the control functions. A blank button configuration sheet is provided in [Appendix G](#) if you change the button configurations to fit you operating preferences.

Morse Prompts

Since the *MIDI* doesn't have a display, **Flex WiFi** mode uses Morse prompts to inform the operator of various operating changes that aren't visible in SmartSDR or on the unit's LEDs, like **Set Home Freq** and **VFO Lock**. The speed at which these prompts are sent can be adjusted in the *Keyer Menu* -> *Report Speed* menu item. A **CW report** is available that gives you the basic operating parameters of the unit. To start the report, press [BTN4+Knob](#). You can stop the report at any time by pressing any of the buttons on the unit.

Boot Sequence

When your *MIDI* boots into **Flex WiFi** mode, an **F** will sound in Morse. This will be your only indication that your unit is in **Flex WiFi** mode. You can check the current mode if you have a [terminal](#) connected to your *MIDI*, or press **BTN5+Knob** to check the mode. The *MIDI* sends **M?** if it's in **Flex WiFi** mode, or **F?** if it's in **MIDI** mode.

With a terminal connected, press any key to start the terminal server and open the [Flex WiFi Home Menu](#) after the unit boots.

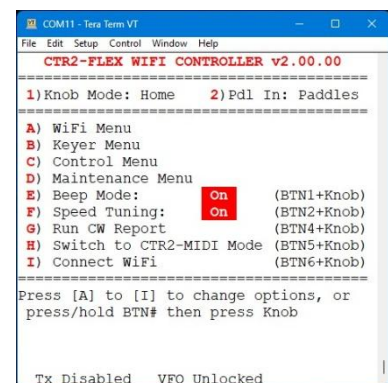
See [Switching Modes](#) for information about switching between **Flex WiFi** and **MIDI** modes.

Configuring WiFi and Radio IP Settings

Before you can use **Flex WiFi** mode you must first configure the WiFi credentials and radio IP address. This must be done with a terminal program. Several are available such as [Tera Term](#) and [Putty](#) for Windows. If you're a [Mac or Linux](#) user you can use the built-in Terminal program.

Once the *MIDI* boots, press any key on the terminal to open the **Home** menu shown here. From this menu, you have several options. Let's start with configuring the WiFi and radio IP settings.

Press **A** to open the [WiFi Menu](#).



In the **WiFi Menu**, press **A** to enter the router's **SSID**. The SSID is case sensitive.

Next, press **B** to enter the routers' **Password**. The password will show as "*****" on this menu when it has been set. The password is also case sensitive.

Finally, press **C** to enter your radio's IP address. This can be found in SmartSDR.

If you've changed the radio's IP port #, press **D** to change from the default value of 4992 to the IP port # you've set in your radio.

Set the **Auto-Connect** option (**E**) to *On* if you want your *MIDI* to automatically connect to your WiFi network and radio when it boots.

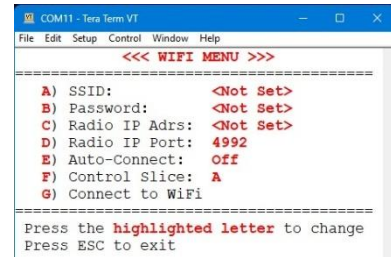
WARNING: You should not enable **Auto-Connect** until you have verified that the unit can connect to your WiFi network and radio using the credentials entered above. If the unit fails to connect during boot, it will keep trying. To bypass **Auto-Connect**, press and hold **BTN1** during the boot process.

NOTE: Because the *MIDI* connects to your radio as a *non-GUI client* (attached to a GUI client like SmartSDR) you must connect the *MIDI* after you start SmartSDR.

Press **F** to change the slice the *MIDI* will control when it connects to the radio. Select any slice your radio supports, from **A** to **H**.

Press **G** to connect to your WiFi network and then to your radio. You can also press and hold **BTN6** (top-right button) then press and release the knob switch to connect or disconnect WiFi. See the [BTN6+Knob](#) section for a complete description of the WiFi connect/disconnect process.

Other menus are described in the [CTR2-Flex WiFi Terminal Menus](#) section.



Flex WiFi Mode Options

Flex WiFi mode includes many options. Similar to the **MIDI** mode, it supports 4 knob modes. Each knob mode has a *Turn* and a *Push & Turn* function, for a total of 8 knob functions. Unlike **MIDI** mode, the knob and button functions in **Flex WiFi** mode can be set using a terminal program. (Setting knob and button functions for **MIDI** mode must be done in the 3rd party radio control app's MIDI map).

You can select from 29 functions for the 8 knob functions (VFO, volume, RIT, etc.) and from 60 button functions for the dual-function buttons (Mode Up/Down, Band Up/Down, Modes, Bands, CW Macros, etc.).

Once you have your unit configured for your operating style you should back up your settings by [exporting](#) them to a file on your computer. This allows you to [import](#) the settings back in if needed.

Extended BTN Mode

By default, **Extended BTN mode** is *enabled*. In this mode, 12 button functions can be defined for each knob mode, giving you a total of 48 button functions. Knob and button functions are set in the [Control Menu](#) when a terminal is connected to the unit.

To make button functions easier to remember, I've grouped the buttons assigned to the four knob modes into groups. **Knob Home** mode has general button controls (mode, band, frequency step, etc.) **Knob 1** mode has mode control buttons, **Knob 2** mode has band control buttons, and **Knob 3** mode has CW macros.

If different button functions for each knob mode are too overwhelming, you can *disable* the extended buttons in the [Control Menu](#) so that only the 12 button functions on the **Home** knob mode are available regardless of the knob mode.

Paddle Input Jack Mode

The **Paddle Input Jack** has two modes, **Paddle** and **Key/PTT**. In **Paddle** mode (default), this jack is used to connect your paddles to the internal keyer. The keyer controls the CW carrier of your radio over the WiFi network.

To use a straight key (or external keyer) and/or an external PTT switch, switch to **Key/PTT** mode by [long-pressing](#) the knob while it is in the **Home** position (all yellow LEDs off). In **Paddle Jack Key/PTT** mode you can connect a straight-key to the left paddle input (TIP/Shield) and control the CW carrier with your straight key or an external keyer. You can also connect a remote PTT switch to the right paddle input (RING/Shield) to control the PTT on the radio.

NOTE: There are three PTT modes. **Off**, **Momentary**, and **Latching**. The PTT mode [is controlled with BTN4](#) when in the paddle input jack is in **Key/PTT** mode.

The green LED indicates the **Paddle Jack Input** mode. It is *Off* in **Paddle** mode and *On* in **Key/PTT** mode.

CAUTION: The 3.5mm jack is for paddle, key, and PTT inputs only. It is not designed for output. Do not connect this jack to your radio as this may damage the unit.

CW Macros

There are 9 CW macros available. Information on editing macros and using special prosigns can be found in the [Edit CW Macros and Call Sign](#) section.

Keyer type, sidetone pitch, CW speed, [CW Report](#) speed, and the paddle wiring configuration can also be edited in the [Keyer Menu](#).

BTN#+Knob Options

Like **MIDI** mode, **Flex WiFi** mode supports changing some operating modes by pressing and holding one of the buttons then pressing and releasing the knob switch.

Beep Mode (BTN1+Knob)

You can control when the *MIDI* beeps. Normally, it beeps whenever you press a button or the knob. This lets you know that you've changed something on the *MIDI*. You may prefer the *MIDI* remains quiet all the time or only beeps when you long-press a button or the knob.

NOTE: Turning **Beep mode Off** does not affect the keyer sidetone. You can adjust the sidetone and beep volume with a volume control if it has been installed on your unit. You can also turn sidetone off by setting the *Keyer Pitch* to 0 Hz in the **Keyer** menu. If you have an early version of *MIDI* hardware, you can add a volume control pot. See [Appendix H](#) for instructions on doing this.

To change the **Beep mode** press and hold **BTN1** then press the knob. The new **Beep mode** will be announced in Morse code as follows:

- “B0” = **Beep** mode is off. All LEDs will briefly flash when you long-press a button or the knob.
- “B1” = **Beep** mode is normal. The *MIDI* will beep with every button or knob press. A second beep will sound when you long-press a button or the knob.
- “B2” = **Beep** mode is long-press. The *MIDI* will beep only when you long-press a button or the knob.

Speed Tuning Mode (BTN2+Knob)

Speed (proportional) tuning is supported when **VFO** is selected for the knob control. You can select from **On**, **Fast**, or turn speed tuning **Off**.

To change the Speed mode press and hold **BTN2** then press the knob. The new speed mode will be announced in Morse code as follows:

- **S0** = speed tuning is off
- **S1** = speed tuning is set to normal speed
- **S2** = speed tuning is set to fast speed

Future (BTN3+Knob)

This function is reserved for future use.

Run CW Report (BTN4+Knob* when Paddle Input = Paddles)

When the [Paddle Input Jack mode](#) is set to **Paddle** (green LED is Off), press and hold **BTN4** (bottom-right button) then press and release the knob switch to start the **CW Report**.

The report sends **F= WIFI OFF** if WiFi is not connected. **F** indicates the unit is in **Flex WiFi** mode.

When the unit is connected to WiFi and the radio, the **CW Report** sends

F=

S{active slice}= Sends the selected slice A, B, C, D, E, F, G, or H

{Freq and Mode} Freq is in Hz – if last three digits are 0, they are not sent

PTT {0, M, or L}= 0= PTT mode is off, M= Momentary mode, L= Latch mode

NOTE: To speed up the report, frequency digits that are **0** are sent as a “long-T” and the last three digits of the frequency are not sent if they = **000** (Example: 7142000 would be sent as 7142).

NOTE: You can change the speed of the CW sending the report in the [Keyer Menu](#) or by turning the knob *while the report is running*.

* When *MIDI* firmware is running on *Micro* hardware, *long-press* **BTN1** then press the knob.

PTT Mode (BTN4+Knob* when Paddle Input = Key/PTT)

When [Paddle Input Jack mode](#) is in **Key/PTT** mode (green LED is *On*), you can select from three **PTT** modes:

- **Off:** PTT is *Off* – Sends **PTT O** in Morse
- **Momentary:** PTT follows the PTT switch contacts – Sends **PTT M** in Morse
- **Latching:** PTT keys up on the first contact and drops off on the second contact – Sends **PTT L** in Morse

To change the **PTT mode** press and hold **BTN4** then press and release the knob switch.

When **Momentary** PTT is enabled, the unit sounds a short (10 mS) beep when PTT goes active or inactive. In **Latching** mode, it sounds two short beeps when PTT goes active. This can be deactivated by turning [Beep Mode Off](#).

NOTE: PTT is only active when the *MIDI* is connected to your radio

* When *MIDI* firmware is running on *Micro* hardware, *long-press* **BTN1** then press the knob.

Switch Modes (BTN5+Knob*)

To switch between **Flex WiFi** and **MIDI** modes, press and hold **BTN5** (middle-right button) then press and release the knob switch. If the unit is in **Flex WiFi** mode, it sends **M?** in Morse (do you want to switch to **MIDI** mode?). If it's in **MIDI** mode, it sends **F?** (do you want to switch to **Flex WiFi** mode?).

To accept the change, press and release the knob. The unit will send **AS** (wait in Morse) then power down and reboot into the new mode. When it boots into **MIDI** mode, a Morse **M** will be sounded. When it boots into **Flex WiFi** mode, a Morse **F** will be sounded. If you have a terminal connected to the unit, press any key to open the **Home** menu.

* When *MIDI* firmware is running on *Micro* hardware, *long-press* **BTN2** then press the knob.

Connect/Disconnect WiFi (BTN6+Knob*)

To toggle the WiFi connection state, press and hold **BTN6** (top-right button) then press and release the knob switch.

* When *MIDI* firmware is running in **Flex WiFi Mode** on *Micro* hardware, *long-press* **BTN3** then press the knob.

Connecting to WiFi

When connecting to WiFi, the unit will send **S** (for Slice) plus the currently selected slice followed by a “?” in Morse... **SA?** for slice A, **SB?** for slice B, and so on. To connect to the indicated slice, press and release the knob switch. To change the slice, press and release **BTN6** to step through each slice (**A** to **H**). The new slice will be sent in Morse after each press. When you get to the slice you want to connect to, press the knob switch. If you don’t press the knob switch within 5 seconds, the connect process will abort and a Morse error (8-DITS) will be sent.

When the connection process starts, “wait” (**AS**) will be sent in Morse. Once the connection process is complete, **C** will be sent in Morse. When connected to WiFi the green LED will flash twice rapidly once a second. If there’s a problem connecting, a Morse error (8-DITS) will be sent. You’ll need to connect a terminal program to the unit to find out why the connection is failing.

NOTE: WiFi credentials and the radio’s IP address and IP port must be entered correctly, and the radio must be online before the unit will connect to your WiFi network.

Disconnecting from WiFi

When you are connected to WiFi, pressing **BTN6+Knob** will disconnect WiFi. A **D** will be sent in Morse to indicate a successful disconnection. When WiFi is off the green LED will flash once every 5 seconds.

Flex WiFi Terminal Menus

Configuration must be done with a terminal program such as [Tera Term](#) or [Putty](#) connected to the *MIDI*. Once configured and you are familiar with the knob and button settings you can run the *MIDI* in standalone mode using SmartSDR to show when changes are made with the *MIDI*.

Information on connecting various terminals can be found in [Appendix C](#), [D](#), and [E](#). I recommend using [Tera Term](#) because it supports the XModem file transfer protocol that is used to [import](#) and [export](#) settings files.

The following sections will describe the options in each menu.

Home Menu

When you first connect to the unit you must “wake up” its terminal server by pressing any key. The **Home** menu will appear as shown here.

To select an item, press the **highlighted** key.

At the bottom of the **Home** menu, you’ll find **Tx Enable** and **VFO Lock** status. By default, **TX** is **enabled** when you connect to a slice on the radio and **VFO Lock** is disabled. These settings are assigned to buttons.

Press **1** or press and release the knob switch to step through the four knob modes.

Press **2** or *long-press* the knob switch while in **Home** knob mode to toggle the [Paddle Input Jack mode](#) between **Paddles** and **Key/PTT**.

Several of the menu functions can be controlled by pressing and holding the appropriate button then pressing the knob’s switch. This allows you to control these functions without the terminal being connected. These functions have [BTN#+Knob](#) displayed on the right of the menu option.

Press **A** to open the [WiFi Menu](#) where you can configure your WiFi credentials and your radio’s IP address and port #

Press **B** to open the [Keyer Menu](#) where you can adjust the parameters of the internal keyer.

Press **C** to open the [Control Menu](#) where you can review and change the knob and button function assignments. You can also *enable* or *disable* the [Extended BTN mode](#) here.

Press **D** to open the [Maintenance Menu](#) where you can import and export settings files, recalibrate the BTNs, and **Reset** the unit to **Factory Settings**.

Press **E** to select the button beep mode. Options are **Off**, **On**, and **Long-Press Only**.

Shortcut: [BTN1+Knob](#)

Press **F** to select the VFO Speed Tuning mode. Options are **Off**, **On**, and **Fast**.

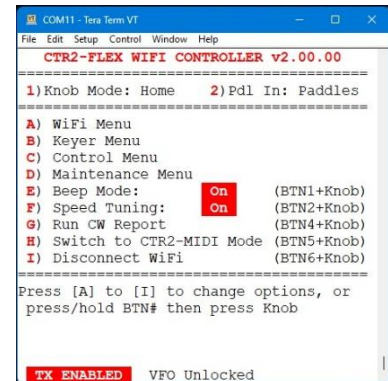
Shortcut: [BTN2+Knob](#)

The **G** key selects from two options, depending on the [Paddle Input Jack mode](#).

Shortcut: [BTN4+Knob](#)

- When set for **Paddles** (green LED Off), press **G** to run the [CW report](#).
- When set for **Key/PTT** (green LED On), press **G** to switch between **Off**, **Momentary**, and **Latching PTT** control.

NOTE: To use **Key/PTT** mode, connect your straight key or external keyer to the TIP/SHIELD and your external PTT switch to the RING/SHIELD on the Paddle Input jack.



Press **H** to power down the unit and reboot into **MIDI** mode. The unit will sound **M** in Morse after it reboots to indicate that it is in **MIDI** mode.

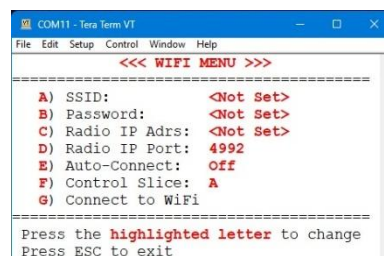
Shortcut: [BTN5+Knob](#)

Press **I** to connect or disconnect from the WiFi network. You must be connected to WiFi in order to control the radio. This function is also available in the [WiFi Menu](#).

Shortcut: [BTN6+Knob](#)

WiFi Menu

The **WiFi Menu** is accessed by pressing **A** on the **Home** page. The WiFi and Radio settings on this menu have already been described in the [Configuring WiFi and Radio IP Settings](#) section above.



```
COM11 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
<<< WiFi Menu >>>
=====
A) SSID:          <Not Set>
B) Password:     <Not Set>
C) Radio IP Adrs: <Not Set>
D) Radio IP Port: 4992
E) Auto-Connect: off
F) Control Slice: A
G) Connect to WiFi
=====
Press the highlighted letter to change
Press ESC to exit
```

Keyer Menu

The **Keyer Menu** allows you to change various parameters on the internal keyer.

Press **A** to open the [Edit CW Macros & Call Sign Menu](#). This menu is described in the next section.

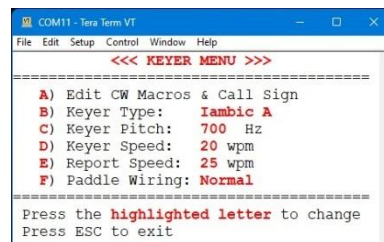
Press **B** to step through the available keyer types. Choose from **Off**, **Iambic A**, **Iambic B**, **Ultimatic**, and **Bug**.

Press **C** to set the keyer's sidetone **Pitch** in 50 Hz steps. This also sets the radio's sidetone pitch if the radio is online. There's a **Pitch** knob control you can assign to a knob function if you want to set the frequency in 1 Hz steps.

Press **D** to adjust keyer's speed. This also changes the radio's keyer's speed if it's online. By default, there's a **Speed** control mapped to the *Turn* function of knob mode **3** so you can set this while sending CW.

Press **E** to adjust the [CW Report](#) code speed. Once you learn the code prompts you can increase this value to higher than you would normally copy because you'll know what to listen for as you change parameters.

Press **F** to swap the wiring on the [Paddle Input Jack](#) between **normal** and **reverse**.



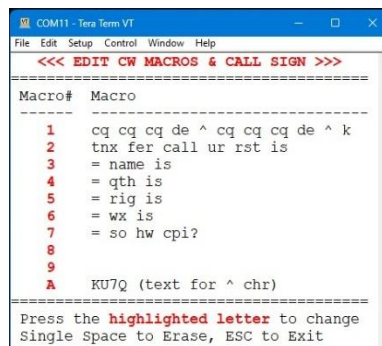
```
COM11 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
<<< Keyer Menu >>>
=====
A) Edit CW Macros & Call Sign
B) Keyer Type:    Iambic A
C) Keyer Pitch:  700 Hz
D) Keyer Speed:  20 wpm
E) Report Speed: 25 wpm
F) Paddle Wiring: Normal
=====
Press the highlighted letter to change
Press ESC to exit
```

Edit CW Macros and Call Sign Menu

Pressing the **A** key on the **Keyer** menu opens the **Edit CW Macros and Call Sign** menu. Here you can edit the 9 CW macros available for the internal keyer. On the terminal, press the highlighted **#** of the macro you want to edit.

Press the **A** key to enter the text (generally your call), that you would like to assign to the **^** character. When this character is used in a macro it will be replaced with the text you enter.

You can also insert the **"*"** character in a macro. This character increases the key speed 50% until either another **"*"** is entered in the macro, or the macro ends.



```
COM11 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
<<< EDIT CW MACROS & CALL SIGN >>>
-----
Macro#  Macro
-----
1      cq cq cq de ^ cq cq cq de ^ k
2      tn timer call ur rst is
3      = name is
4      = qth is
5      = rig is
6      = wx is
7      = so hw cpi?
8
9
A      KU7Q (text for ^ chr)
-----
Press the highlighted letter to change
Single Space to Erase, ESC to Exit
```

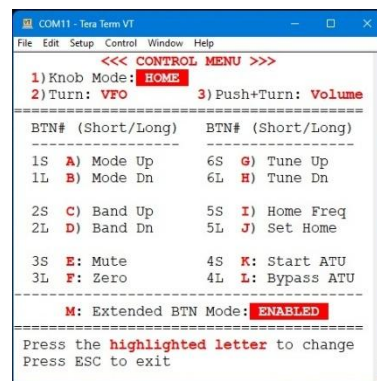
Control Menu

The **Control** menu allows you to assign functions to the four knob modes and to each of the buttons on the **MIDI**. Each knob mode has a *Turn* and a *Push and Turn* setting. Buttons have short-press and long-press functions.

A button *short-press* is a press-and-release of less than 1 second. Release the button after you hear the first beep to execute the *short-press* function.

A button *long-press* is a press-and-release of more than 1 second and less than 4 seconds. You will hear one beep when you first press a button. Once the *long-press* threshold is reached you'll hear another, higher frequency beep. If you release the button after the second beep the *long-press* button action will be executed.

If you hold a button down longer than 4 seconds, you'll hear a low frequency beep and the button will be ignored.



```
COM11 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
<<< CONTROL MENU >>>
1) Knob Mode: HOME
2) Turn: VFO
3) Push+Turn: Volume
-----
BTN# (Short/Long)  BTN# (Short/Long)
-----
1S A) Mode Up      6S G) Tune Up
1L B) Mode Dn      6L H) Tune Dn
2S C) Band Up      5S I) Home Freq
2L D) Band Dn      5L J) Set Home
3S E) Mute          4S K) Start ATU
3L F) Zero          4L L) Bypass ATU
-----
M: Extended BTN Mode: ENABLED
-----
Press the highlighted letter to change
Press ESC to exit
```

Knob Mode Settings

The top section allows you select a knob mode. This changes the *Turn* and *Press+Turn* functions of the knob and the button functions if [Extended BTN Mode](#) is enabled.

Press **1** to change the knob mode.

Press **2** to select the *Turn* function of the knob for this knob mode. The current value will be displayed in inverted text. Use the cursor control keys on the terminal, or turn the knob on the unit, to scroll through the available knob functions.

Press **3** to select the *Push+Turn* function of the knob for this knob mode. The current value will be displayed in inverted text. Use the cursor control keys on the terminal, or turn the knob on the unit, to scroll through the available knob functions.

Available Knob Functions

The table below lists the available functions that can be assigned to each knob mode *Turn* or *Push+Turn* function. Select **2** or **3** then turn the knob to select a function.

VFO Freq	Filter Hi-Cutoff	APF/ANF Level	Mic Gain	Panadapter Max
Volume	Filter Lo-Cutoff	RIT Freq	Line-Out Gain	Panadapter Min
Squelch	Filter Offset	XIT Freq	Headphone Gain	Panadapter Avrg
AGC-T	WNB Level	Power Out	Keyer Speed	Panadapter Gain
Monitor	NB Level	Tune Power	Key Hold Delay	Panadapter Black
Balance	NR Level	VOX Level	Panadapter Zoom	

Button Settings

The next section displays the button assignments for the current knob mode if [Extended BTN Mode](#) is **enabled**. If it is **disabled**, the button assignments for the **Home** knob mode will be used for all knob modes.

The buttons on the menu are arranged in the same order as they appear on the *MIDI's* hardware, with buttons 1, 2, and 3 top-to-bottom on the left and buttons 6, 5, and 4 top-to-bottom on the right. Button numbers followed by "S" are short-press functions and numbers followed by "L" are long-press functions.

Press the highlighted key (**A** through **L**) to select a button to edit. Once selected, its function will be displayed in inverted text. Use the left & right cursor control keys, or the knob, to change the selected button function. Press another highlighted key, press the up & down cursor control keys, or press the Tab key to move to another button. Changes are automatically saved. When you're done, press **Esc** or **Enter** to exit this menu.

Available Button Functions

The following table lists the button functions available. They can be assigned to any button short-press or long-press function.

Mode Up	RIT On/Off	Tx Ant	USB	60m	General	CW Macro2
Mode Down	XIT On/Off	Start ATU	AM	40m	2m	CW Macro3
Band Up	WNB On/Off	Bypass ATU	FM	30m	1.25m	CW Macro4
Band Down	NB On/Off	Tx Proc On/Off	RTTY	20m	70cm	CW Macro5
Tune Step Up	NR On/Off	Tx Enable On/Off	DIGL	17m	33cm	CW Macro6
Tune Step Down	APF/ANF On/Off	Zero Digits Below TStep	DIGU	15m	23cm	CW Macro7
Breakin	RF Gain	VFO Lock On/Off	SAM	12m	Home Freq Recall	CW Macro8
Mute	AGC	CW	160m	10m	Set Home Freq	CW Macro9
Bandwidth	Rx Ant	LSB	80m	6m	CW Macro1	----- (No action)

Extended BTN Mode

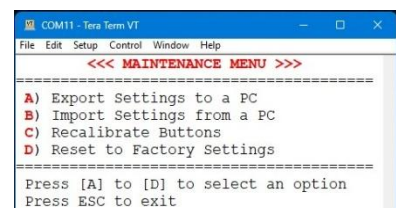
By default, **Extended BTN mode** is *enabled* and the button assignments follow the knob mode. Each mode supports 12 button functions, giving you a total of 48 button functions. You can disable this feature and have the **Home** buttons applied to all knob modes by pressing the **M** key to toggle **Extended BTN Mode On** and **Off**.

NOTE: When this mode is *enabled*, both yellow LEDs flash twice when changing the knob mode.

Maintenance Menu

The **Maintenance** menu is where you can backup and restore the settings on your unit, recalibrate the BTNs, and reset your unit to factory settings.

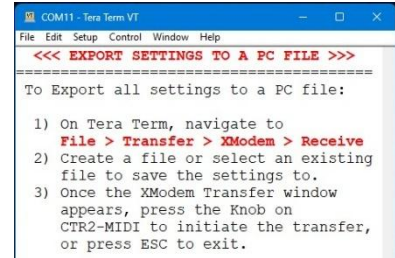
NOTE: You need to use a terminal program that supports XModem such as [Tera Term](#) to **Export** and **Import** settings files. It will be used here to explain the process.



Export Settings

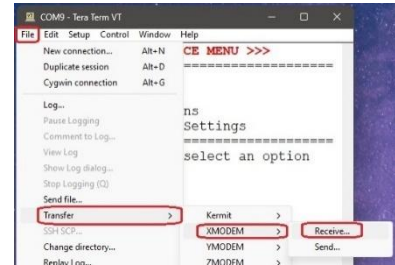
Press **A** to export the settings on your unit to a file on your computer. The terminal will display instructions on how to export your settings.

NOTE: This screen will time-out after 60 seconds if a transfer hasn't been started. You can also press any BTN on the unit to exit this screen.



Next, setup Tera Term to receive your data. Select **File->Transfer->XModem->Receive...** and enter the name of the settings file you wish to create. If you enter an existing file name, you'll be asked if you want to overwrite it.

I'll create a file named *test1.txt* for this example. You can use any valid file name and extension for the file name.

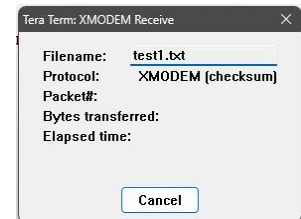


NOTE: I recommend using the .txt extension since the file to be created is a text file and can be edited with a text editor.

Once you've entered the file name, the **XModem Receive** dialog box will appear. At this point, Tera Term is waiting for the unit to send its settings.

>>> Press and release the knob on the MIDI to start the transfer.

Once the transfer completes, you'll be returned to the **Maintenance** menu.



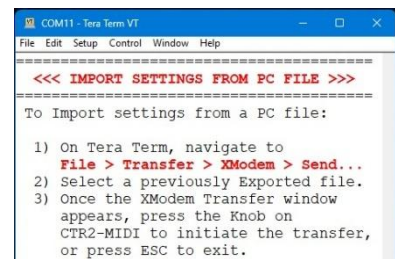
NOTE: Your WiFi and Radio IP settings are encrypted in the settings file for security.

Import Settings

Press **B** to import a previously [exported](#) settings file from your computer. This option uses **XModem Send** method to send the file.

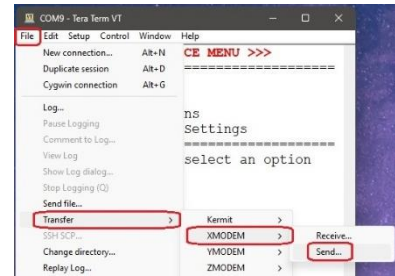
To initiate the **Import**, press **B** to start the process. The screen at the right will appear giving you instructions on how to proceed.

NOTE: This screen will time-out after 60 seconds if a transfer hasn't been started. You can also press any BTN on the unit to exit this screen.



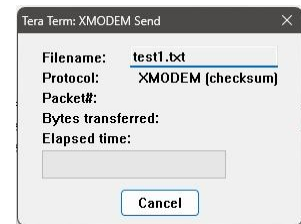
Next, select **File->Transfer->XModem->Send...** in Tera Term, then select a previously exported file from the file list to send to the *MIDI*.

In this example, I've selected a file named *test1.txt*.

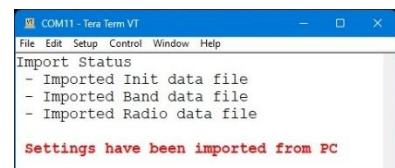


The **XModem Send** dialog box will appear indicating that Tera Term is waiting for the unit to indicate that it is ready to receive the file.

>>> Press and release the knob on the *MIDI* to initiate the transfer.



Once the transfer is complete, an **Import Status** screen will be briefly displayed indicating the status of each file imported. If any of the files indicate the import failed, try the **Import** function again.



The program will return to the **Maintenance Menu** once the transfer has completed.

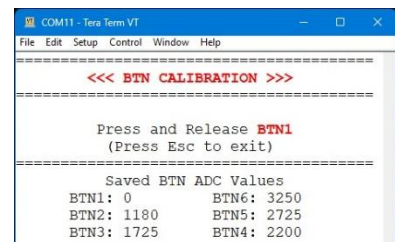
Recalibrate Buttons

Each button on the *MIDI* presents a specific voltage to the ADC (analog/digital converter) on the processor. This allows the processor to determine which button is pressed.

To ensure the highest repeatability, the buttons should be calibrated to compensate for manufacturing tolerances.

Press **C** on the **Maintenance** menu to start the calibration process.

Once the **BTN CALIBRATION** menu appears, press each button, one at a time, in sequence, starting with **BTN1** and working your way around to **BTN6**. This records the ADC values for each button. Once you've finished, the calibration screen will update and then return back to the **Maintenance** menu.



Reset to Factory Settings

Press **D** on the **Maintenance** menu to reset the unit back to factory settings. You will need to recalibrate the buttons, and re-enter your WiFi credentials, radio IP address, and call sign.

NOTE: If you don't want to lose your settings, [Export](#) them to your PC before resetting back to factory. After the reset, import them back into the *MIDI* using the [Import](#) function. You'll also want to export your settings if you plan on erasing the flash memory when updating the firmware.

Appendix A: Installing or Updating CTR2-MIDI Firmware

As of v2.00.00, the *MIDI's* firmware is distributed as a single BIN file. This simplifies the installation process and reduces the possibilities of entering the wrong offset address for individual BIN files. The address of the single BIN file always starts at **0x0**.

Kits and assembled **CTR2-MIDIs** have the firmware already installed on them but as you might expect, changes will be made to the program over time. To install the latest MIDI firmware on your device, follow these steps:

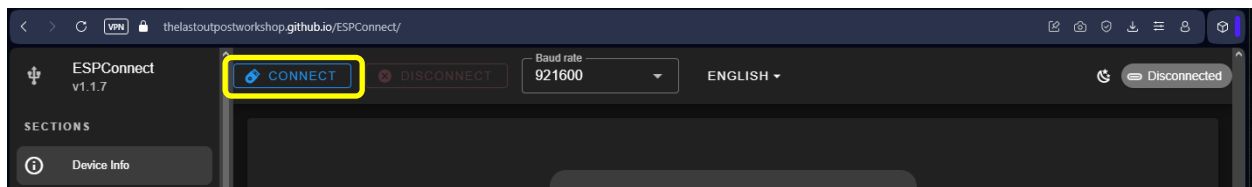
1. Determine which version of the firmware you need for your device. If your device is a **CTR2-MIDI** (with six BTNs) you'll need the **S3** firmware (for the ESP32-S3). If you are running **CTR2-MIDI** on a **CTR2-Micro** (with three BTNs) you'll need the **C3** firmware (for the ESP32-C3).
2. Download and unzip the appropriate **CTR2-MIDI** firmware from [my web site](#) or the [CTR2 Group](#). Unzip it into a different folder than where you store other CTR2 firmware update files.

Installing Firmware using ESPConnect (New Method)

By far, the easiest method to install or update firmware on an ESP32 process is by using [ESPConnect](#), an open source ESP32 management project.

ESPConnect is a browser-based tool that must be opened on a Chromium-based browser that supports Web Serial, such as Chrome, Edge, or Opera. It will run on a Windows PC or an Apple Mac. Unfortunately, Linux doesn't support Web Serial in any browser.

To start, open **ESPConnect** here: <https://thelastoutpostworkshop.github.io/ESPConnect/>



Next, plug your **CTR2-MIDI** unit into a USB port on your computer.

NOTE: Do not connect it to an unpowered USB hub.

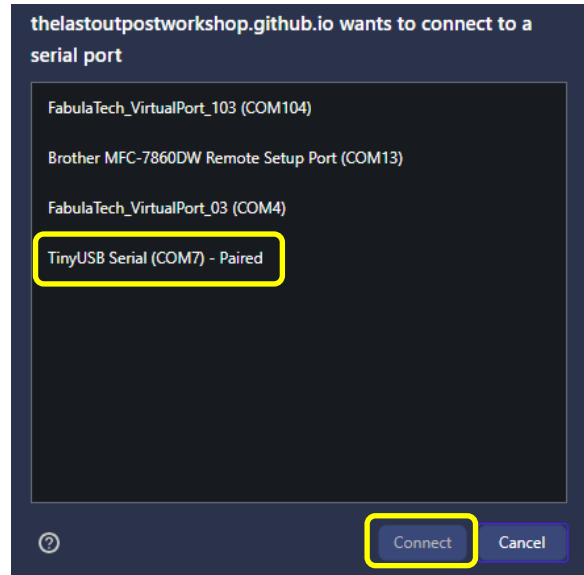
Click the **Connect** button.

A device list will pop up showing the available USB devices on your computer.

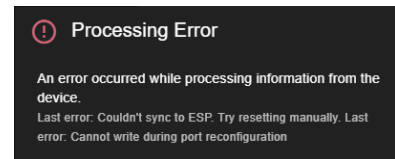
On a Windows PCs, **CTR2-MIDI** will be shown as a **TinyUSB Serial** device, as shown here.

On Macs, **CTR2-MIDI** units will be listed as a **XIAO_ESP32S3** device.

Select the **CTR2** device and click the **Connect** button.



A popup warning will appear telling you that an error occurred. Some errors may tell you to press the BOOT button on the processor to put it into bootloader mode. You do not need to do this.



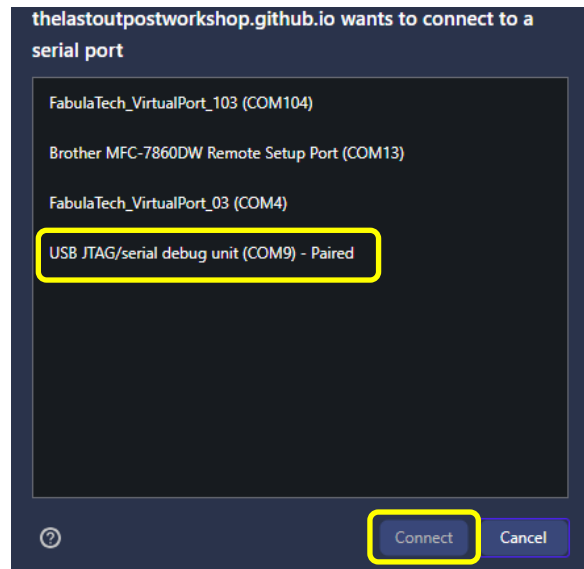
This is the normal response when trying to connect to a **Tiny USB serial** device.

Click the **Connect** button on the home page again.

This time, the **TinyUSB serial** (or **XIAO_ESP32S3** on Macs) will not be shown on the list. Instead, a new device, **USB JTAG/serial debug unit** will be shown (on both PCs and the Mac).

This is the bootloader port and the unit is now ready to program.

Select the **USB JTAG/serial debug unit** device then click **Connect**.



Once you're connected to your **CTR2** unit, the left menu items on the page will be enabled.

<<< **WARNING** >>>

ESPConnect is a powerful device editor. Many of the functions can cause problems with **CTR2** firmware if you change them. If you don't know what a functions does, **DON'T CHANGE IT!**

Click on the **Flash Tools** menu item and scroll down to the **Flash Firmware** section.

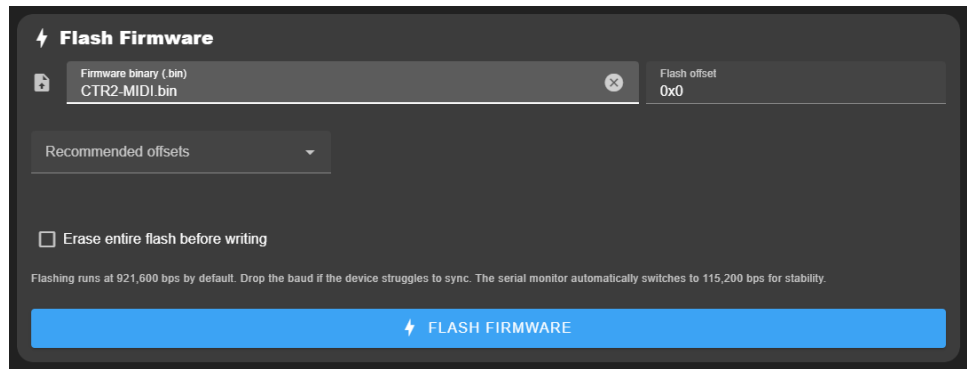
Click the **Firmware binary (.bin)** text box.



A file navigation screen will appear. Navigate to where you unzipped the firmware zip file from the [firmware update page](#) and click on the **CTR2-Flex.bin** file.

Your display should now look like this:

Leave the **Flash offset** set to **0x0** and uncheck the **Erase entire flash before writing** checkbox.



Click the **FLASH FIRMWARE** button to start the flash process.

Once the process completes, cycle the power on your **CTR2-MIDI** unit. The version # will be displayed in a dumb terminal when the unit boots. The version # should match the version # from the firmware zip file.

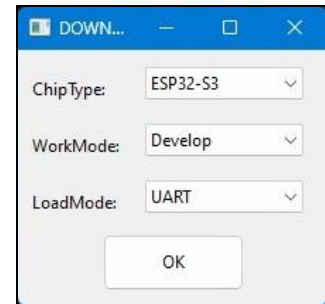
This completes the firmware update process.

Installing Firmware using EspressIF Flash Download Tool (Old Method)

If you choose to use the EspressIF Flash Download tool, proceed with these steps after you have downloaded the firmware from <https://ctr2.lynovation.com/download-ctr2-midi-firmware/>

1. Download and open the [EspressIF Flash Downloader Tool](#). When it starts, select the **Chip Type** your unit is using (*ESP32-S3* for CTR2-MIDI or *ESP32-C3* for CTR2-Micro hardware). Leave **WorkMode** set to *Develop* and **LoadMode** set to *UART*.

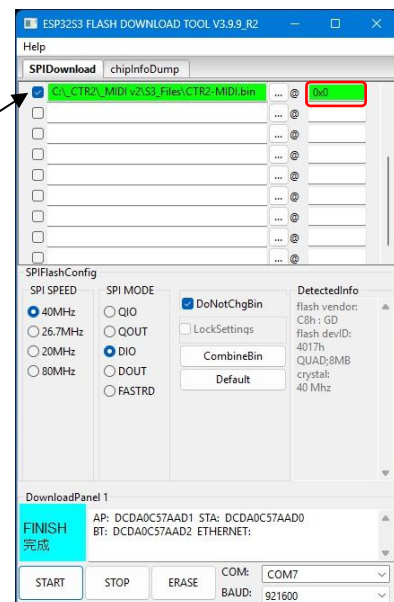
NOTE: A browser-based flash download tool is also available. See [this page](#) on my web site for more information.



2. Map the **CTR2-MIDI.BIN** file unzipped from the **CTR2-MIDI_v2.xx.xx** firmware distribution file into the downloader tool.
3. Check the checkbox on the left of the **CTR2-MIDI.BIN** filename as shown. This tells the program to flash this file.

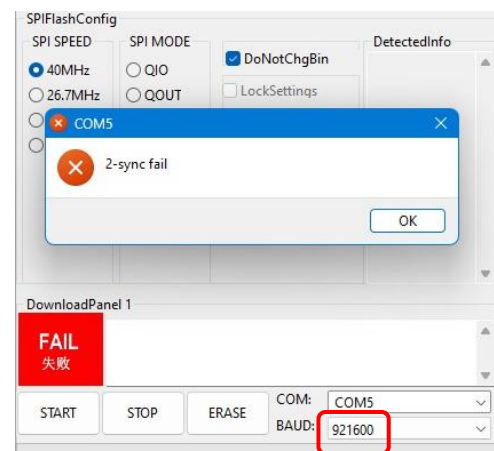
Set the **COM:** port to the port assigned to **CTR2-MIDI** by your computer and set the **Baud** to **921600**.

NOTE: You must use a [USB-C data cable](#). USB-C charge-only cables (supplied with many devices) will not work.



IMPORTANT NOTE FOR ESP32-S3

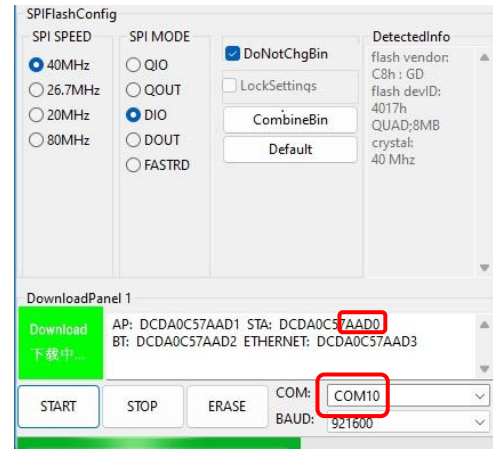
The ESP32-S3 processor in CTR2-MIDI has two USB UARTs. The first UART (COM 5 in this example, yours will be different) is active when you initially power up the unit and is the COM port you connect to with a terminal program. **When you select this port the Flash Download Tool will fail and pop up a 2-sync fail window when you press either Start or Erase.** Press **OK** to clear the alarm window.



Next, drop down the **COM:** list again. You will notice that the initial COM port (COM 5 in this example) is not on the list. You'll also notice a new COM port has been added to the list. On my computer it shows up as COM 10 (your computer will show a different port #). This is the second USB UART on the processor and is used for programming. Select this new COM port.

NOTE: If you don't see the second COM port you will need to press the **PROGRAM** button while you power up the *MIDI* to force it into program mode.

See the [Manually Switch the Processor to Program Mode](#) section for more information on this button.



NOTE: The ESP32-C3 processor in **CTR2-Micro** only has one UART so the above steps are not required. Just select the COM port for the *Micro* when flashing CTR2-MIDI firmware to it.

4. Click the **START** button to start the download.

NOTE: The unit's Bluetooth ID is based on the last four digits of the Station MAC address that is displayed in the top line of the info box once the flash process starts. In this case it is **AADO** (circled in the screenshot above). The Bluetooth ID of this unit will be **CTR2_AADO**. Your unit will have a different ID#.

5. Once the download is complete, cycle the power on the unit to start the new MIDI firmware.

NOTE: The ESP32-S3 processor will revert back to its initial COM port (COM 5 in this example) after the reboot.

NOTE: Clicking the **ERASE** button will erase the entire flash memory including the setup file. This will reset any custom MIDI control types you have selected for **MIDI** mode, and all custom settings in **Flex WiFi** mode. It also resets the BTN ADC values back to default values. You will need to [recalibrate](#) the buttons when you start the program and edit the maps on the *MIDI* to restore your custom settings. MIDI Mapping in your app is not affected.

NOTE: If you are flashing the MIDI firmware to a **CTR2-Micro** (-C3 processor) erasing the flash will also delete the configuration files used with the normal *Micro* firmware.

Installing Firmware using Linux or Mac

Mac users should use the [new method using ESPConnect](#), described above. Linux users have no other option, other than to follow the procedure below.

A script file is also supplied in the firmware update zip file. This script file can be used in a Linux or Mac environment if you don't have access to a Windows computer.

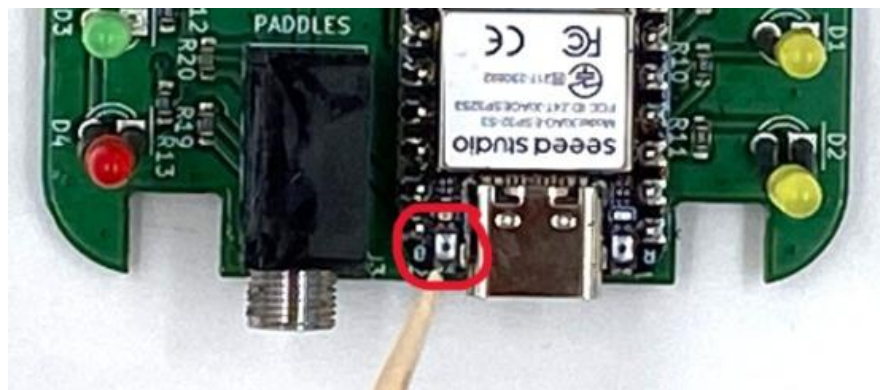
Instructions for using this script file are include in the [CTR2-Micro Operation Manual](#) in **Appendix B**.

NOTE: A browser-based flash download tool is also available. See [this page](#) on my web site for more information.

The firmware that allows USB MIDI control, changes the way the virtual COM port works on the ESP32-S3. One COM port is used in the normal operating mode and another COM port is used for flashing the firmware. In order to flash new firmware to the unit you must force the ESP32-S3 to switch from the normal operating mode to programming mode.

Manually Switch the Processor to Program Mode

- 1) Power the unit off.
- 2) Press and hold the **PROGRAM** button down on the processor board then apply power to the board. Yes, it's that little black dot on the square silver pad the toothpick is pointing to in this photo!



A notch has been cut in the enclosure next to the USB-C connector to allow you to access this button without opening the enclosure.

It's still hard to do especially if your eyes aren't as good as they use to be. Insert the toothpick only about 6mm (1/4") and gently press down. You will feel a light click. If you insert the toothpick too far it will rest on the chip LED in back of the switch and will not press the button. Once you have the button pressed power up the unit. If it's in programming mode the normal LED boot sequence will not run. Use a terminal program to find the Program UARTs COM port assignment.

Once the unit is in Programming mode, edit and run the script to flash the firmware.

NOTE: To use the script, you must set it as an executable file and grant permission in you OS to access the **DIALOUT** group. You'll also need to edit the file to add the serial port ID and the path to the CTR2-MIDI.BIN file.



Appendix B: Running CTR2-MIDI on CTR2-Micro Hardware

The CTR2-MIDI firmware can be flashed to CTR2-Micro. This gives current *Micro* users access to the *MIDI* features without having to buy new hardware.

NOTE: Because of the way the buttons are sampled on **CTR2-Micro** hardware (with the ESP32-C3 processor), you must recalibrate the buttons when switching between **CTR2-Micro** firmware and **CTR2-MIDI** firmware.

The terminal display for *MIDI* firmware running on the *Micro* is similar to the normal *MIDI* display except the **USB Name** and the Bluetooth Power option is not shown because these options are not available on the *Micro*.

```
COM2 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
CTR2-MIDI CONTROLLER v2.00.00
Running on CTR2-Micro HW
BLE Name: CTR2_7344 State: OffLine
Knob Mode: Home Pdl Mode: Default
-----
A) Beep Mode: On (BTN1+Knob)
B) Speed Tuning: On (BTN2+Knob)
C) Knob Map: 1 (BTN3+Knob)
D) Run CW Report (LBTN1+Knob)
E) Edit Knob Map
F) Extended BTN Mode: DISABLED
G) Switch to CTR2-Flex Mode (LBTN2+Knob)

I) Recalibrate Buttons
J) Reset to Factory Settings
-----
Press [A] to [J] to change options, or
press/hold BTN then press Knob
```

There are several limitations to using the *MIDI* firmware on the *Micro*:

- **CTR2-Micro** hardware only supports Bluetooth-LE MIDI and WiFi. The ESP32-C3 processor in the *Micro* doesn't have the hardware to support USB MIDI.
- Once you have flashed the *MIDI's* firmware on your *Micro* most of the features you use on the *Micro* will no longer be available. This includes the following:
 - WiFi is not supported in **MIDI** mode. To control a Flex radio over WiFi, switch to **Flex WiFi** mode. **Flex WiFi** mode does not support [CTR2-Voice](#)
 - Serial CAT is not supported so you can't control other radios with the *Micro*
 - The *Micro's* keyer is not supported so you can't use a terminal as a keyboard keyer or use any CW message buffers you had set up in the *Micro*. **Flex WiFi** mode does have a built-in keyer and has its own set of CW message buffers.
 - Physical Key and PTT Output are not supported; however, **Flex WiFi** mode supports Key and PTT over WiFi
 - Favorite Frequency and Previous Frequency lists are not supported
 - The web browser interface is not supported
 - You must reflash the **CTR2-Micro** firmware on your *Micro* to restore its normal features
- The *Micro* only has three buttons so you can only map 6 MIDI **Buttons** in the app (or 24 if you enable [Extended Button Mode](#)).
- The *Micro* only has one LED. This LED flashes to indicate the current mode of the unit. It does not indicate long-press mode if **Beep** mode is turned *Off*.
- CW Report and Switch Mode options (**BTN4+Knob** and **BTN5+Knob**) are accessible using *long-press* **BTN1+Knob** and **BTN2+Knob** sequences.

Flashing the Firmware

To flash the *MIDI* firmware to your *Micro*, unzip the **CTR2-MIDI.BIN** binary file from the **MIDI ESP32-C3** firmware distribution zip file into a unique folder then follow the instructions in [Appendix A](#).

You will need to complete the **BTN Calibration** on the *Micro* to save the BTN ADC counts in the *MIDI*'s initialization file. This only needs to be done once.

NOTE: The *MIDI* firmware maintains its own file structure therefore the settings you had for the *Micro* firmware are not lost. Just reflash the *Micro* firmware to your *Micro* to restore your *Micro* to its normal operation – **do not Erase the flash memory** in the Flash Download tool.

Operating the *Micro* with *MIDI* Firmware

MIDI firmware can run on *Micro* hardware, with a few differences. You will need to go through the same steps to connect the *Micro* to your iPad and you will need to map the controls on the *Micro* to the app. The main difference is that you will only have 6 *MIDI* **Button** functions (two on each BTN) and all of the knob modes (24 if you enable [Extended BTN Mode](#)).

LED Indications

The big difference between the *MIDI* and the *Micro* is with the LED indicators (or lack thereof). The *Micro*'s status is indicated by the flash sequence of the status LED.

The table below summarizes these flash sequences and the beeps associated with them.

Knob Mode	Flash Sequence	Buzzer Tone when entering this mode	Description
Home	One long flash	One high frequency beep	Primary knob sends Control Change (CC) 100 Push and turn sends CC 101
Mode 1	One short flash	One low frequency beep	Primary knob sends CC 102 Push and turn sends CC 103
Mode 2	Two short flashes	Two low frequency beeps	Primary knob sends CC 104 Push and turn sends CC 105
Mode 3	Three short flashes	Three low frequency beeps	Primary knob sends CC 106 Push and turn sends CC 107

The **Paddle Mode** determines the rate of the LED flash.

- When **Paddle Mode** is in **Normal** mode (controlling *MIDI* **Buttons 20** and **21**) the LED flashes the status at 2 second intervals
- When **Paddle Mode** is in **Extended** mode (controlling *MIDI* **Buttons 30** and **31**) the LED flashes the status at 1 second intervals

Modified BTN#+Knob Functions

Since the *Micro* hardware only has three physical buttons the BTN#+Knob options are slightly modified.

The [BTN4+Knob](#) function to play the report or change PTT modes is accessed by *long-pressing* **BTN1+Knob**.

The [BTN5+Knob](#) function to switch modes is accessed by *long-pressing* **BTN2+Knob**.

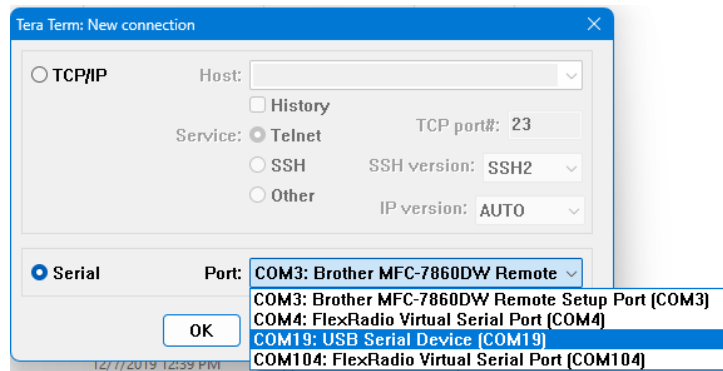
The [BTN6+Knob](#) function to toggle WiFi (in Flex WiFi mode) is accessed by *long-pressing* **BTN3+Knob**.

Appendix C: Configuring Tera Term

Tera Term is the simplest terminal program to get running for a serial connection.

If you search for Tera Term you will find a lot of garbage with malware attached to it. I've downloaded a clean copy of Tera Term v4.106 and posted it in the [CTR2 Group Tera Term Install File](#) section. You can download it [here](#). As far as I know, Tera Term is only available for Windows.

When you first open Tera Term you'll be presented with the **Tera Term New connection** window. Simply select the **Serial** radio button, select the COM port Window's assigned to your Micro when you plugged it in, and click the **OK** button.



Since you are connecting to a USB serial port there is no need to set the baud rate. It will run at USB speed regardless of the baud setting.

That's it! Tera Term will connect to the *MIDI*. Press any key to open the configuration display.

You can change the terminal size in the **Setup** menu. Select **Terminal...** Set the **Terminal Size** to 41 x 20. The *MIDI*'s terminal interface was designed for this size.

While in the **Terminal...** settings verify the **New-line** options are set to *CR* for both **Transmit** and **Receive** and the **Terminal ID** is set to *VT100*.

You'll probably want to change the font size and colors. These are also changed in Tera Term's **Setup** menu. Select **Display** to change the font and background colors to your liking. Select **Font** to change the font and font size. I like *Courier New, Regular, and 14-point size*. Your preferences may differ.

Once you have the program configured the way you like, select the **Setup->Save Setup...** menu and save your configuration. If you use the default file name, TERATERM.INI the program will automatically start a Telnet session using the COM port you selected above when it opens. This provides one-click access to your *MIDI*.

Appendix D: Configuring Putty

Putty is a terminal program that can be configured for a variety of needs. The *MIDI* only supports serial connections. This section describes how to configure the program to interface with the *MIDI*.

Download Putty for Windows from <https://www.putty.org/>. It's also available for Linux at <https://www.ssh.com/academy/ssh/putty/linux> and for Mac at <https://www.ssh.com/academy/ssh/putty/mac>.

You'll need to connect to the *MIDI* using its USB serial port in order to configure it.

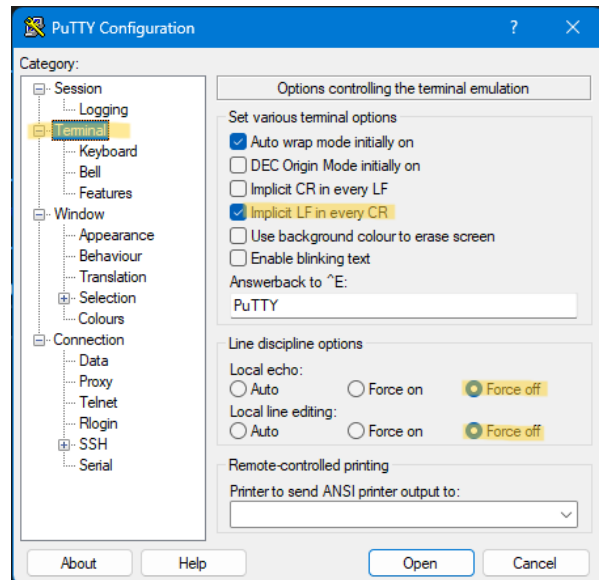
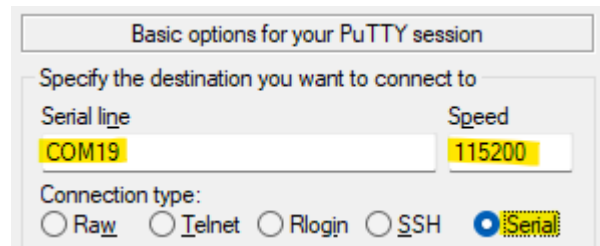
Serial Session

Select **Serial** then set the **Serial Line** to the COM port you found in the Device Manager and set **Speed** (Baud Rate) to 115200.

NOTE: Since this is a USB serial port the **Speed** (baud rate) doesn't matter. Data will be sent at USB speeds regardless of the **Speed** setting.

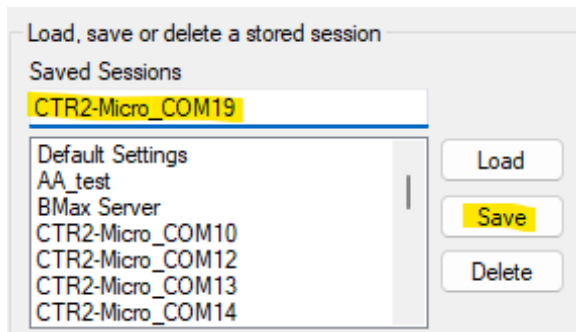
Next, select the **Terminal** item and set the **Implicit LF in Every CR** to on, and **Local Echo**, and **Local Line Editing** to **Force Off**.

You can change the window size under the **Window** item. Set the **Columns** to **41** and the **Rows** to **20**.



Once this has been done, return to the **Session** menu item, enter a name for this session and click the **Save** button. This allows you to easily re-open this session with just a couple of clicks.

If you right-click on the Putty icon in the Windows toolbar the last few sessions you had open will be displayed. Just select the one you want to open it.



You can adjust the display colors on the **Windows->Colours** menu item. The Micro uses the **Bold** attribute to highlight the *hotkeys* and other items. I like to set the **Background** color to blue and the **Bold** color to yellow but you can find the colors that work for you. After you get a color combination you like return to the **Session** menu and **Save** the session.

Appendix E: Apple or Linux Terminal Programs

The Apple Mac and Linux have built-in terminal programs so there is no need to install a separate app. To connect your *MIDI* to a terminal session, use the following process.

First, list your current serial ports without the *MIDI* plugged in.

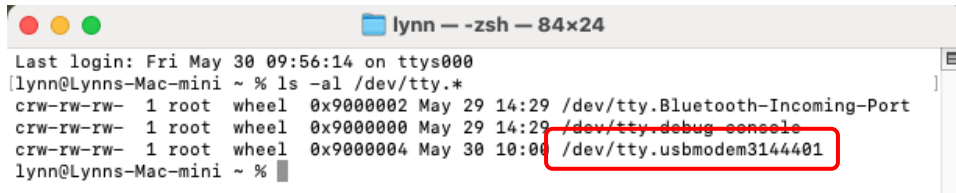
- On the Mac open **Applications/Utilities/Terminal.app**. On Linux open the terminal program supplied by your distro.
- On the Mac, enter `ls -l /dev/tty.usb*`, on Linux, enter `ls /dev/tty*` This will return a list of all known serial ports.
- Next, plug the *MIDI* into the computer's serial port and execute the command above again. This is easily done by pressing the *Up*-arrow key.
- Compare the new list with the old list. The *Flex's* serial port ID will appear on just the new list. For Mac users the serial port ID format will be `/dev/tty.usbserialxxxxx` where `xxxxx` is a unique device ID #. Linux users will see something like `/dev/ttyACMx` or `/dev/ttyUSBx`, where `x` is a unique # for that port.

NOTE: If a new virtual serial port is not created when you plug your Micro into your PC make sure you are using a USB-C cable that supports data. Many USB-C cables only provide power to the remote device.

Once you know the *MIDI's* USB serial port ID, write it on the label on the bottom of the unit using a fine-tipped permanent marker for future reference. Put a piece of transparent tape over the label to seal the ink so it doesn't rub off (it's not as permanent as you think). You can always remove the tape if you want to change what's written on the label.

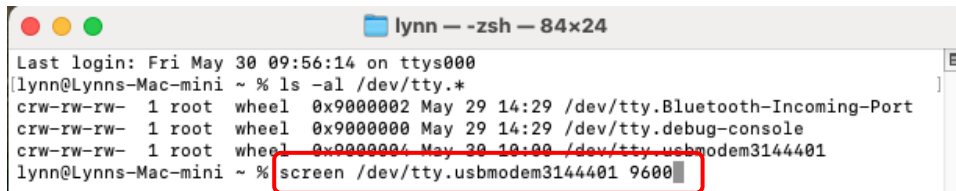
Once you have the serial port ID, enter the following: `screen {serial port ID} 9600`. Include the complete device description (i.e. `/dev/ttyxxxxxx`) for the **serial port ID**. This will open the serial port using 9600 baud in a terminal session. The following screenshots demonstrate these steps.

1. Get the list of serial devices on your computer. We're looking for the **usb** device.



```
lynn -- zsh -- 84x24
Last login: Fri May 30 09:56:14 on ttys000
[lynn@Lynns-Mac-mini ~ % ls -al /dev/tty.*
crw-rw-rw- 1 root wheel  0x9000002 May 29 14:29 /dev/tty.Bluetooth-Incoming-Port
crw-rw-rw- 1 root wheel  0x9000000 May 29 14:29 /dev/tty.debug-console
crw-rw-rw- 1 root wheel  0x9000004 May 30 10:00 /dev/tty.usbmodem3144401
lynn@Lynns-Mac-mini ~ %
```

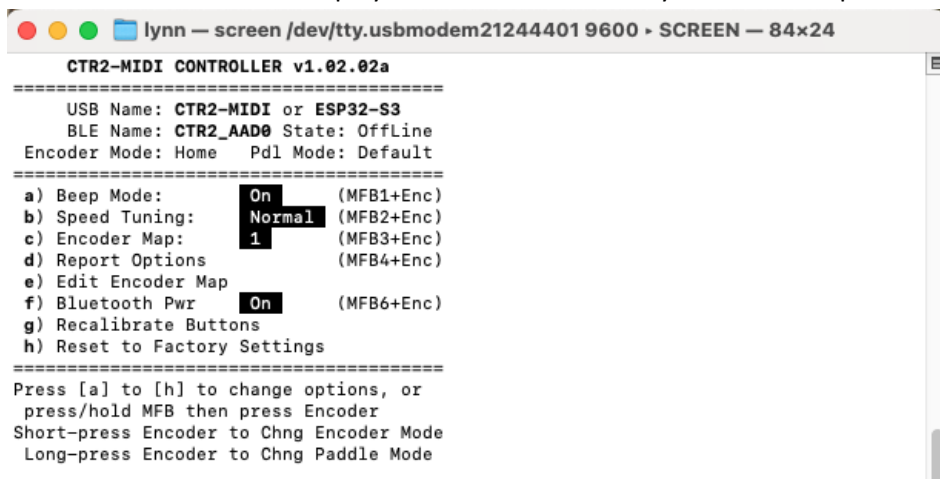
2. Open the **screen** utility using the **usbmodem3144401** device. Your USB device will have a different #.



```
lynn -- zsh -- 84x24
Last login: Fri May 30 09:56:14 on ttys000
[lynn@Lynns-Mac-mini ~ % ls -al /dev/tty.*
crw-rw-rw- 1 root wheel  0x9000002 May 29 14:29 /dev/tty.Bluetooth-Incoming-Port
crw-rw-rw- 1 root wheel  0x9000000 May 29 14:29 /dev/tty.debug-console
crw-rw-rw- 1 root wheel  0x9000004 May 30 10:00 /dev/tty.usbmodem3144401
lynn@Lynns-Mac-mini ~ % screen /dev/tty.usbmodem3144401 9600
```

3. The Apple and Linux terminals don't offer a lot of customization, and they don't support XModem transfers for exporting and importing setting file backups.

This is the *MIDI* terminal display. Press the indicated key to select an option.



```
lynn -- screen /dev/tty.usbmodem21244401 9600 > SCREEN -- 84x24
CTR2-MIDI CONTROLLER v1.02.02a
=====
USB Name: CTR2-MIDI or ESP32-S3
BLE Name: CTR2_AAD0 State: OffLine
Encoder Mode: Home Pdl Mode: Default
=====
a) Beep Mode:      On      (MFB1+Enc)
b) Speed Tuning:  Normal  (MFB2+Enc)
c) Encoder Map:   1      (MFB3+Enc)
d) Report Options (MFB4+Enc)
e) Edit Encoder Map
f) Bluetooth Pwr On      (MFB6+Enc)
g) Recalibrate Buttons
h) Reset to Factory Settings
=====
Press [a] to [h] to change options, or
press/hold MFB then press Encoder
Short-press Encoder to Chng Encoder Mode
Long-press Encoder to Chng Paddle Mode
```

Appendix F: Default Knob and Button Assignments

The factory default button assignments are shown on the spreadsheet below. I've tried to group them by function (General, Mode, Band, and CW) so they're easier to remember.

You can change these assignments in the [Control Menu](#). An empty chart is included in [Appendix G](#) that you can print and fill in with your button assignments.

You can print the worksheet for reference.

You can download the Excel file for this spreadsheet [here](#).

CTR2-MIDI Flex Mode Extended Button Worksheet Factory Default Settings

This sheet documents the factory default setting of the Knob modes and Button functions:
 Knob Mode P&T = Push & Turn
 Button Modes: S=Short-press, L=Long-press

[Excel files can be found here](#)
 Firmware v2.00.00

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	VFO
P&T	Volume

Button Assignments	
BTM	Function
1S	Mode Up
1L	Mode Down
2S	Band Up
2L	Band Down
3S	Mute
3L	Zero Low Digits



Knob Home

Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
Tune Step Inc	6S
Tune Step Dec	6L
Home Freq	5S
Set Home Freq	5L
Start ATU	4S
Bypass ATU	4L

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	M/R Level
P&T	Mic Gain


Knob #2

Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
6 m	6S
VFO Lock	6L
10 m	5S
12 m	5L
15 m	4S
17 m	4L



Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	AGC-T
P&T	Panadapter Zoom

Button Assignments	
BTM	Function
1S	CW
1L	DIGL
2S	LSB
2L	DIGH
3S	USB
3L	RTTY



Knob #1

Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
AGC	6S
M/R On/Off	6L
FM	5S
Tx Processor	5L
AM	4S
SAM	4L

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	CW Speed
P&T	RTT Freq

Knob #3

Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
RF Gain	6S
Tx Enable	6L
Bandwidth	5S
RTT On/Off	5L
Macro 4	4S
Breakin	4L



Appendix G: Flex WiFi Mode Button Assignment Worksheet

Use the worksheet on the next page to record Knob and Button assignments if you change them from the default settings.

You can print the worksheet for reference.

You can download the Excel file for this spreadsheet [here](#).

CTR2-MIDI Extended Button Worksheet

Use this sheet to document your custom settings

Knob Modes: P&T = Push & Turn

Button Modes: S=Short-press, L=Long-press

[Excel files can be found here](#)

Firmware v2.00.00

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	
P&T	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	
P&T	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	
P&T	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	
P&T	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Knob Home

Knob #2

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	
P&T	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Knob Assignments	
Mode	Function
Turn	
P&T	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Button Assignments	
BTM	Function
1S	
1L	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

Button Assignments	
BTM	Function
1S	
1L	



Button Assignments	
Function	BTM
	6S
	6L

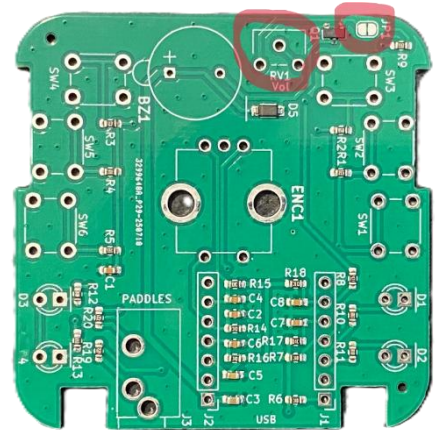
Knob #1

Knob #3

Appendix H: Adding a Volume Control Pot

The original *MIDI* hardware does not include a volume control pot. There is provision for one, but a fixed resistor was used to set the beep volume.

To add a volume control to your unit, you'll need to purchase the potentiometer. The PCB is designed for a [Bourns 3306W-1-503](#), 50K ohm unit, available from Mouser or other sources. You'll need to cut the small trace between the two pads on JP1. The locations for RV1 and JP1 are shown in the photo at the right.



Next, drill a 3.2mm (1/8") hole in the enclosure on the edge opposite the USB-C connector and paddle jack. This is the bottom edge. BTN3 and BTN4 are closest to this edge.



Appendix I: Change Log

v2.00.00: November 3, 2025

- Added a new **Flex WiFi** mode to **CTR2-MIDI** firmware. This mode is similar to the dual-boot mode in **CTR2-Flex/CTR2-Dial** firmware
 - **Flex WiFi** mode was ported from [CTR2-Flex](#) firmware. It allows you to connect CTR2-MIDI directly to your Flex radio over your local WiFi network. This mode supports all versions of SmartSDR, including Windows versions. Radio control is done directly with the radio using the Flex API, not MIDI, so no 3rd party apps are required for this mode. **CTR2-MIDI's Flex WiFi mode does not support SmartLink.**
- Added a new [Keywords and Definitions](#) section
- Replaced all references to the term “encoder” in this manual and in the firmware with the term “knob”.
- Replaced all references to the term “MFB” (i.e. Multi-Function Button) in this manual and in the firmware with the term “BTN”.