

11037 SER

Communicate with PIC16 and PIC18 MCUs via the PC Serial Port

Class Objectives

When you walk out, you will know:

- Benefits of the PC serial interface**
- PC to PIC[®] microcontroller (MCU) hardware interface**
- PIC MCU USART peripherals**
- PC Serial interface applications**
 - Built-in Programming Interface Functions
 - C#
 - Visual Basic

Class Agenda

- **Overview of PC to PIC[®] MCU Communications Solution**
- **PC to PIC MCU hardware interface**
- **Setup and use of the USART peripheral**
- **Communications Firmware**
- **Serial port methods and properties**
- **PC Software**
 - C#
 - Visual Basic

Serial Communications Overview

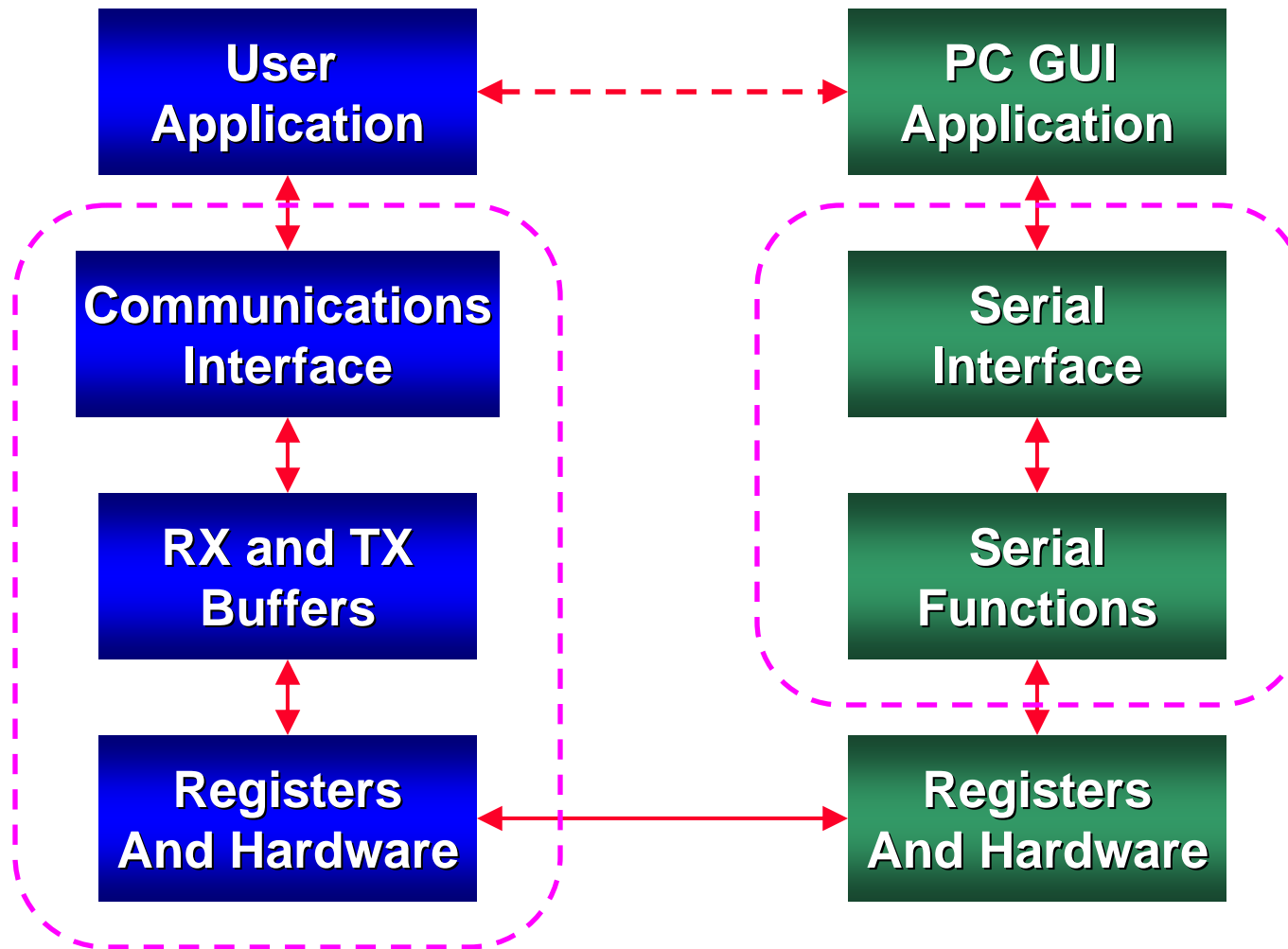
Benefits of Serial

- **Universal**
- **Simple**
- **Some implementations require only 1 wire**
- **Easy to troubleshoot**
- **PCs supplied with Hyperterminal**
- **No Vendor ID required**
- **Expandable with USB-to-Serial adapters**

Serial Solution Layers

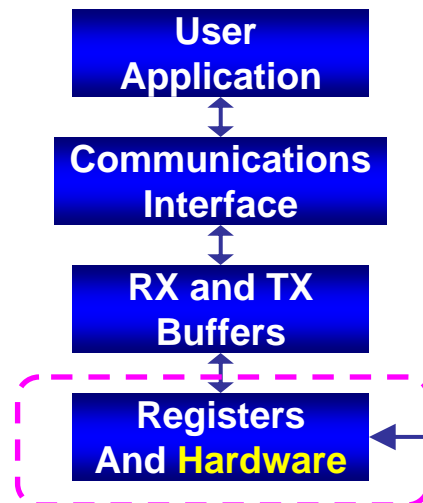
PIC® Microcontroller

PC

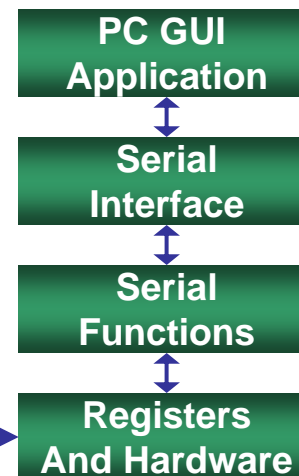


Hardware

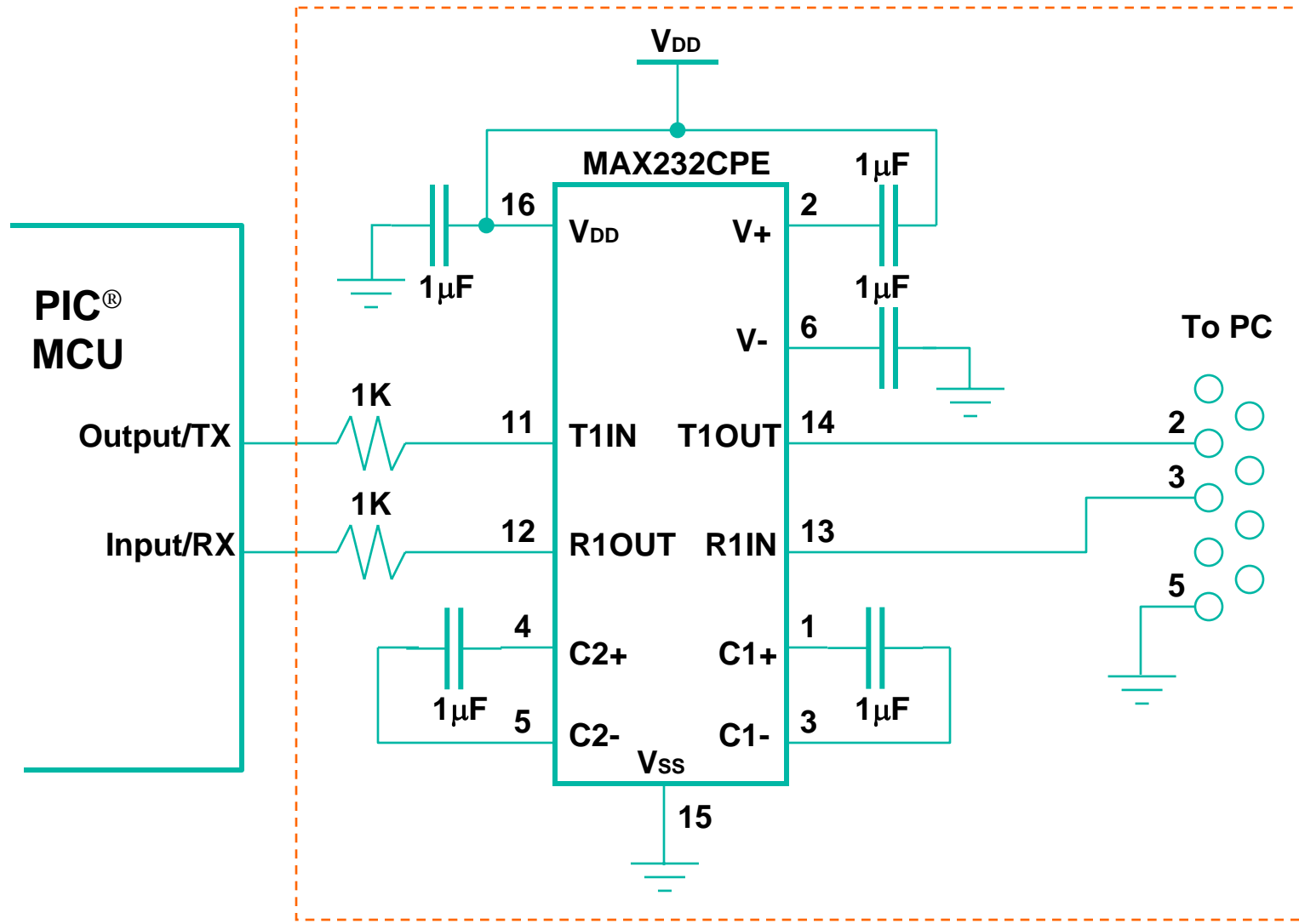
PIC[®] Microcontroller



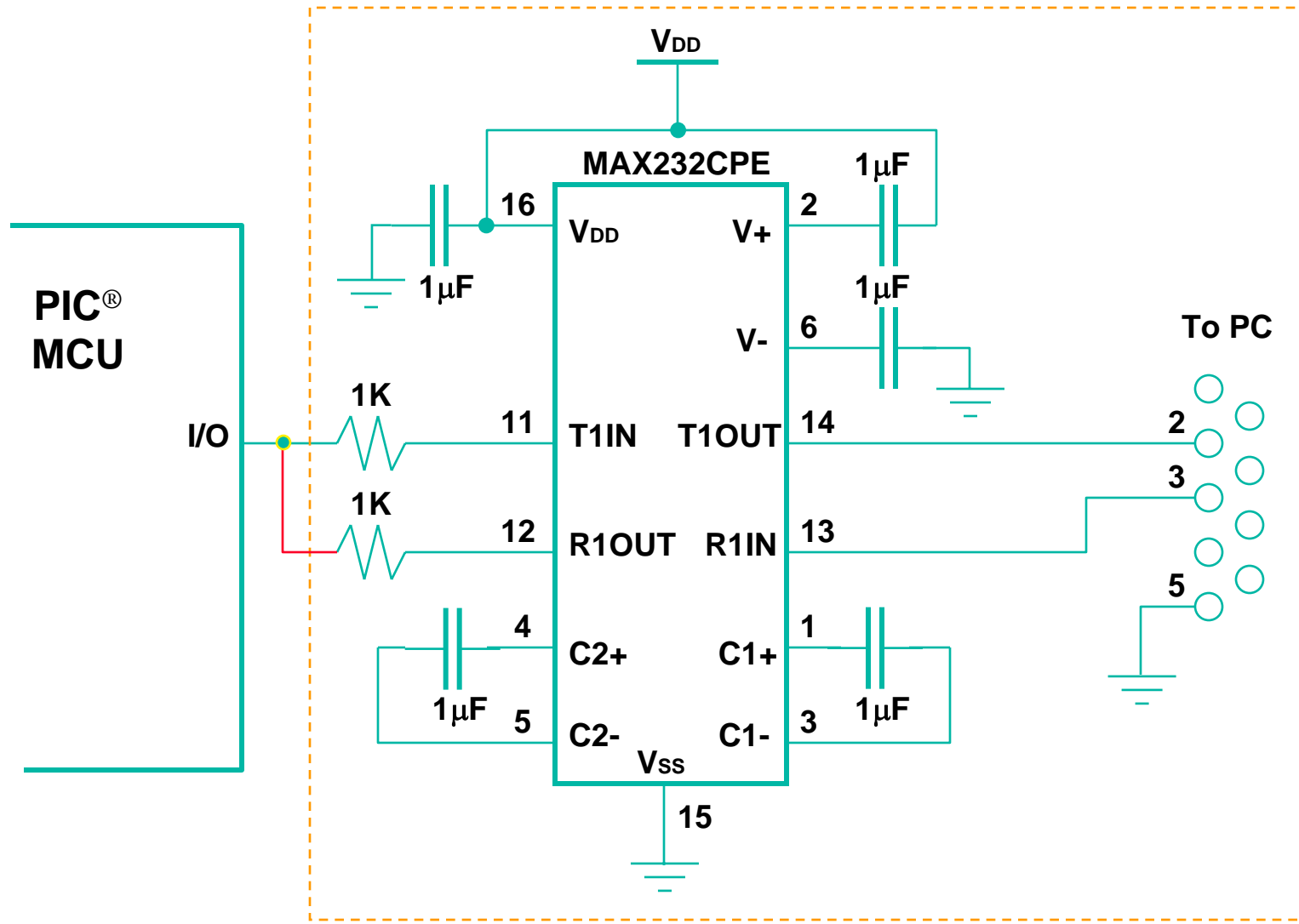
PC



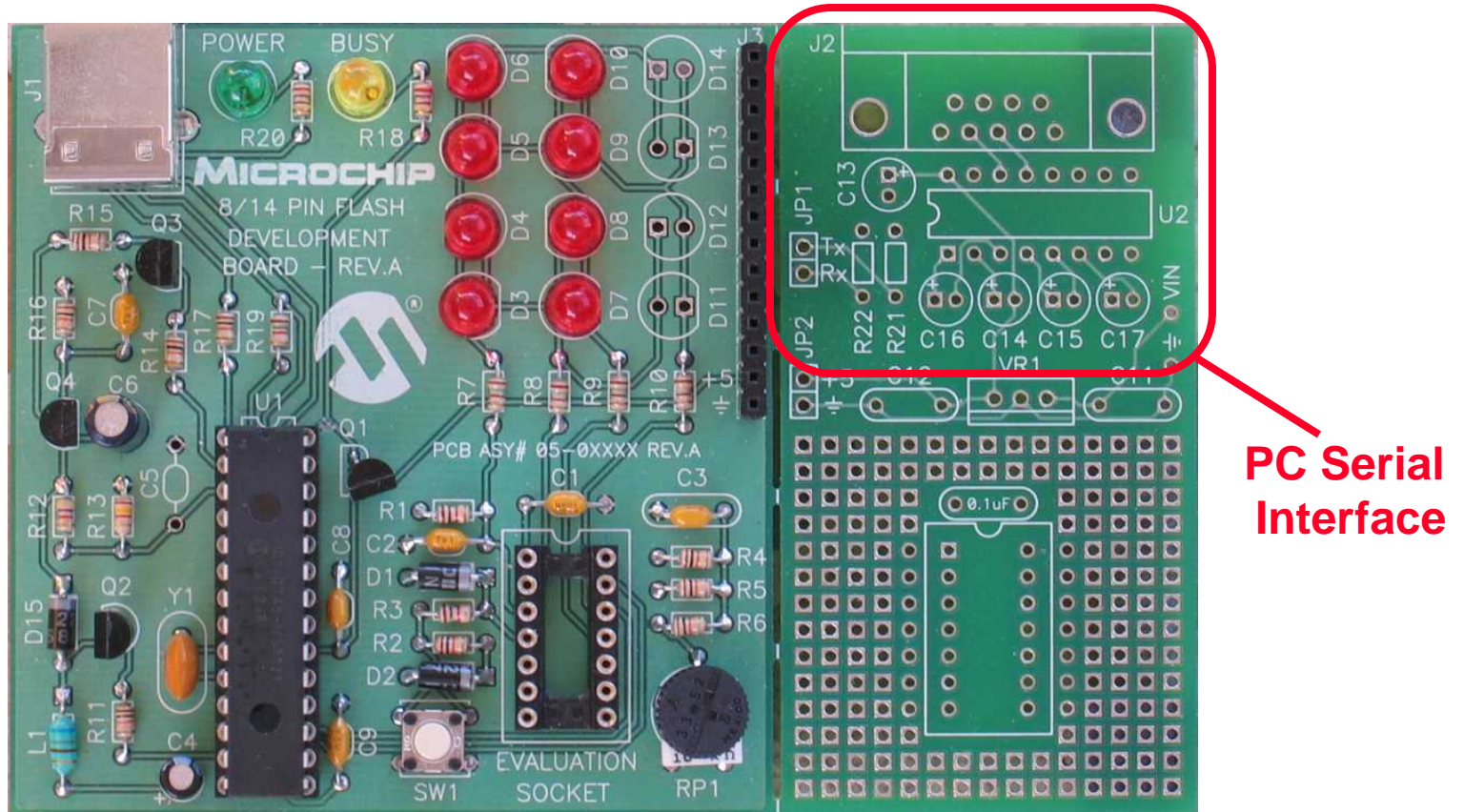
Typical 2 Wire PC Interface



Typical 1 Wire PC Interface

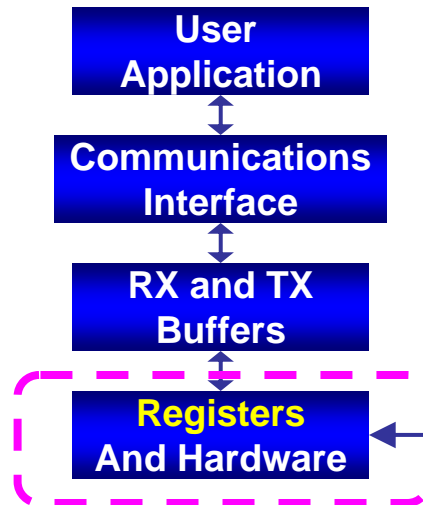


PICkit™ Starter Kit Circuit Board

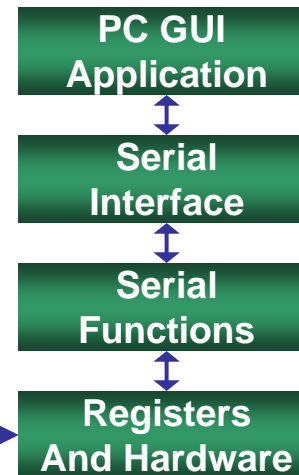


USART Peripheral

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USART Types

- **USART**

- Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter

- **AUSART**

- Same as USART with address recognition

- **EUSART**

- Enhanced - Same as AUSART with
 - Baud rate detection/calibration
 - Wake on break
 - Break character transmit

USART Registers

- **RCSTA** – Receive status and control
- **TXSTA** – Transmit status and control
- **RCREG** – Receive data
- **TXREG** – Transmit data
- **SPBRG** – 8 bit baud rate selection
- **PIR and PIE** – Interrupt status and enable
- **SPBRGH** – upper 8 bits (EUSART only)
- **BAUDCTL** – Extended control (EUSART only)

Receive Status and Control

RCSTA



CONTROL

SPEN – Serial peripheral enable (turns on the USART)

CREN – Continuous receive enable (turns on the receiver)

STATUS

FERR – Framing error (cleared by reading RCREG)

OERR – Overrun error (cleared by clearing CREN)

NOT USED (in this application)

Transmit Status and Control

TXSTA



CONTROL

TXEN – Transmit enable (turns on transmit)

BRGH – High range baud rate (faster baud rate clock)

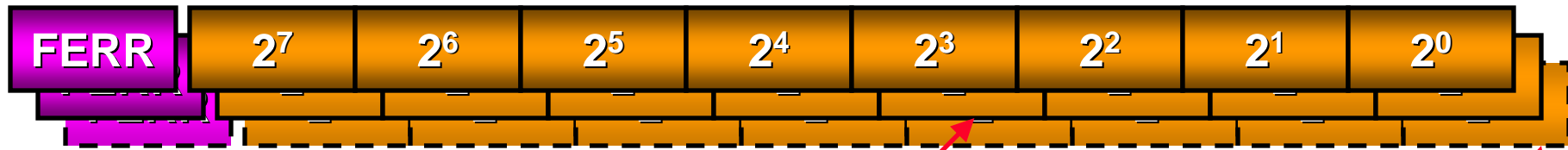
STATUS

TRMT – Transmit shift register empty

NOT USED (in this application)

Serial Data Registers

RCREG (Receive register)



Double Buffer

Shift Registers

TXREG (Transmit register)



Interrupt Status and Enable

PIR1



CONTROL

TXIF – TXREG is empty (read only)

RCIF – RCREG is full (read only)

PIE1



CONTROL

TXIE – Enable TXIF interrupts

RCIE – Enable RCIF interrupts

Baud Rate Generator

SPBRG



CONTROL

SPBRG = Number of clocks in one bit period

$$\text{SPBRG} = [\text{Fosc}/(\text{DataRate} \cdot \text{Div})] - 1$$

When BRGH = 0: Div = 64

When BRGH = 1: Div = 16

SPBRGH (EUSART only)



NOT USED (in this application)

Baud Rate Control

BAUDCTL (EUSART only)



CONTROL

ABDEN = Autobaud detect enable

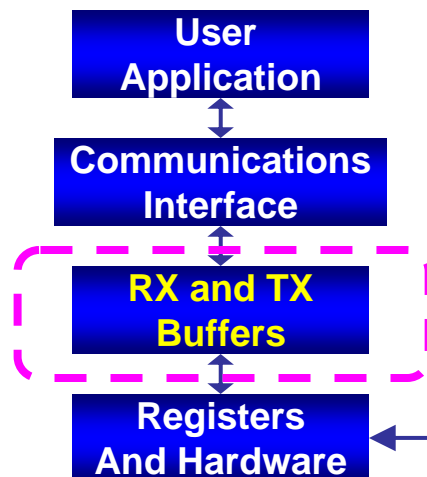
STATUS

ABDOVF = Autobaud detect overflow

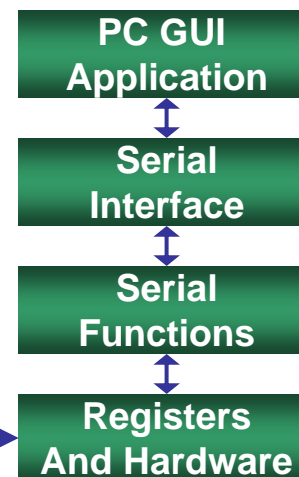
NOT USED (in this application)

PIC[®] MCU Firmware Buffer Level

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Receive and Transmit Buffering

- **Circular buffers**
 - All communications via buffer fill and empty routines
 - Allows back to back messaging
- **Receive buffering**
 - Entire command received before processing
 - Host PC doesn't need to wait
 - Permits typing corrections
- **Transmit buffering**
 - Allows multi-byte conversions in one step

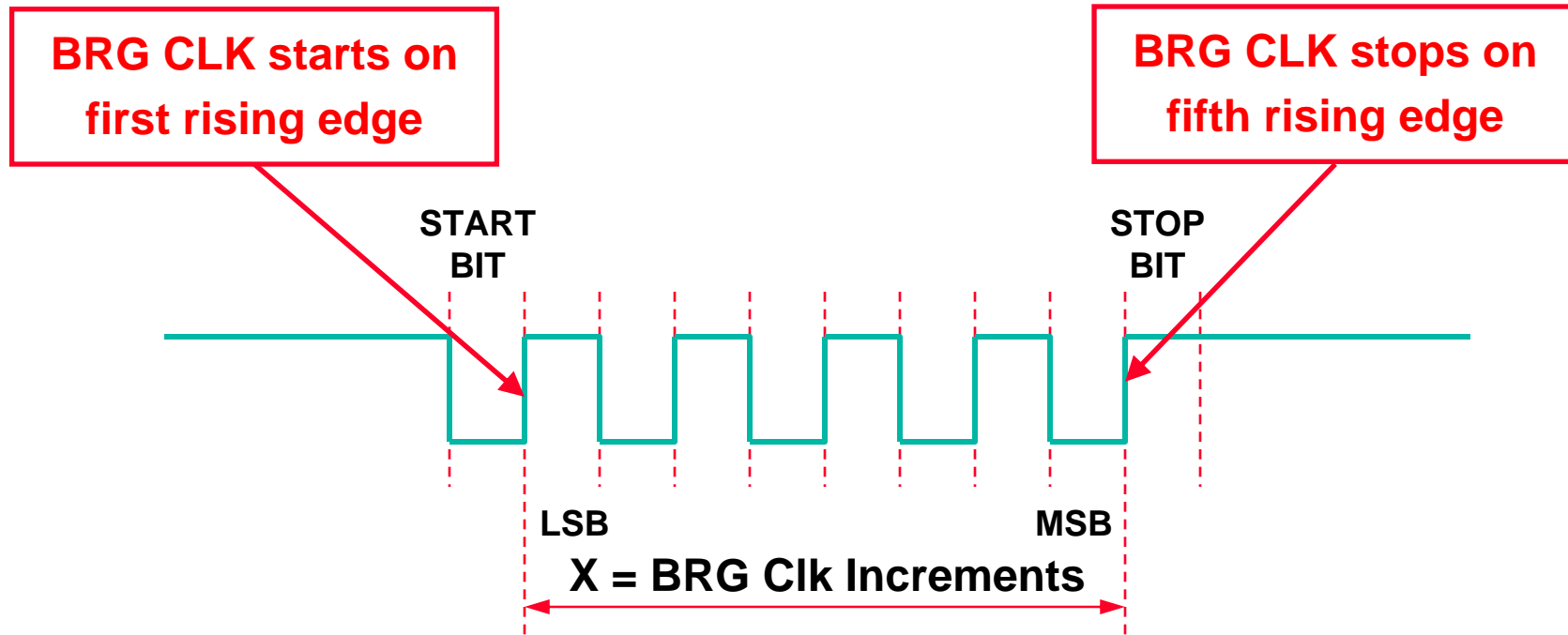
Buffer Functions

- **UARTInit:** Initialize SFRs and pointers
- **ResetRXPointers:** Set PutRX to GetRX
- **Autobaud:** Measure cal char and set **SPBRG**
- **TXService:** Transfer TX buffer to TXREG
- **RXService:** Transfer RCREG to RX buffer
- **GetRX:** Get character from RX buffer
- **PutTX:** Put character in TX buffer

Autobaud

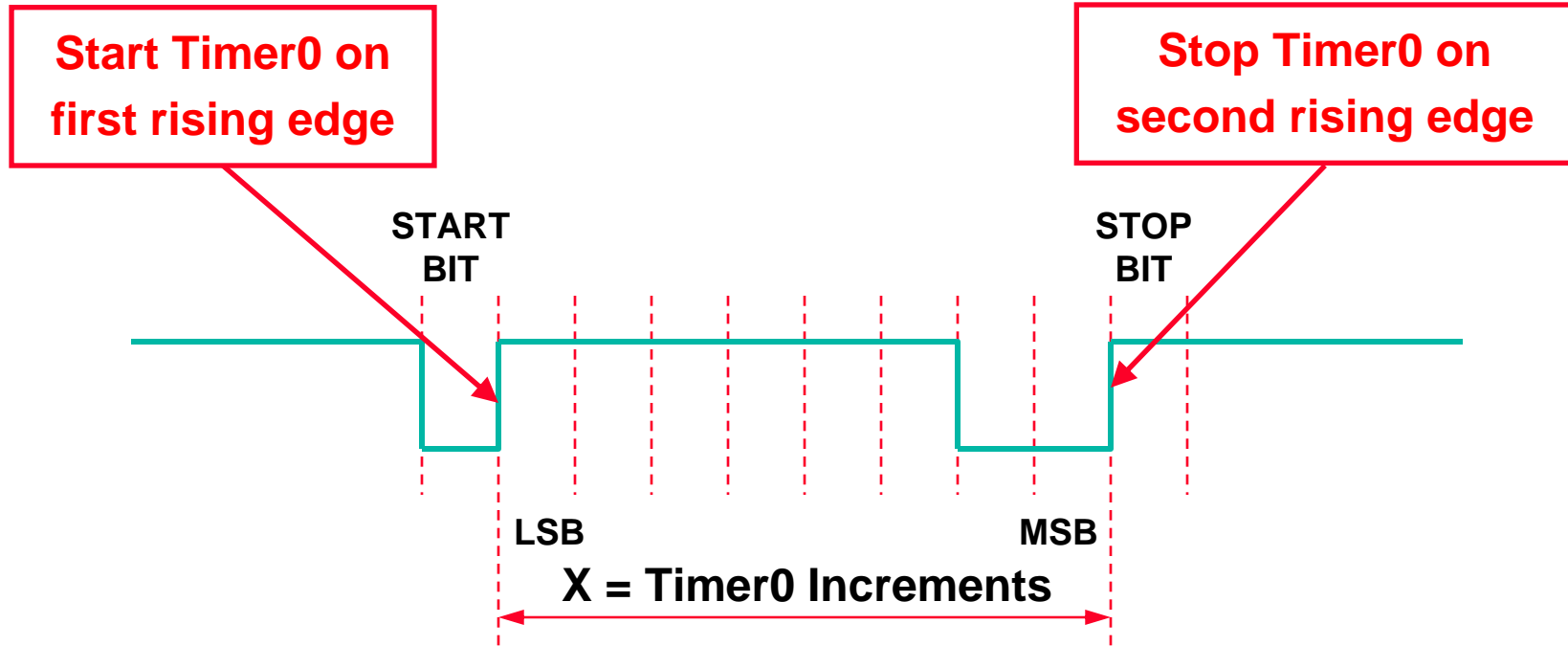
- **Adjust SPBRG based on calibration character**
- **Precludes the need for a crystal**
- **RC Oscillator**
 - Low cost solution
 - Frees I/O pins
- **LIN bus requirement**

EUSART Autobaud - Timing



- Only possible calibration character: 0x55 = “U”
- BRG Clock is 1/8 base BRG clock rate during AUTOCAL
- RCIF flag is set at completion. RCIF is cleared by reading RCREG

Autobaud - Timing



All possible calibration characters

0x01 = SOH
 0x03 = ETX
 0x07 = ACK
 0x0F = SI

0x1F = US
0x3F = “?”
 0x7F = DEL

Autobaud - Derivation

$$\text{SPBRG} = [(\text{Timer0 Counts} * \text{Timer0 Prescale}) / (4 * \text{Bits})] - 1$$

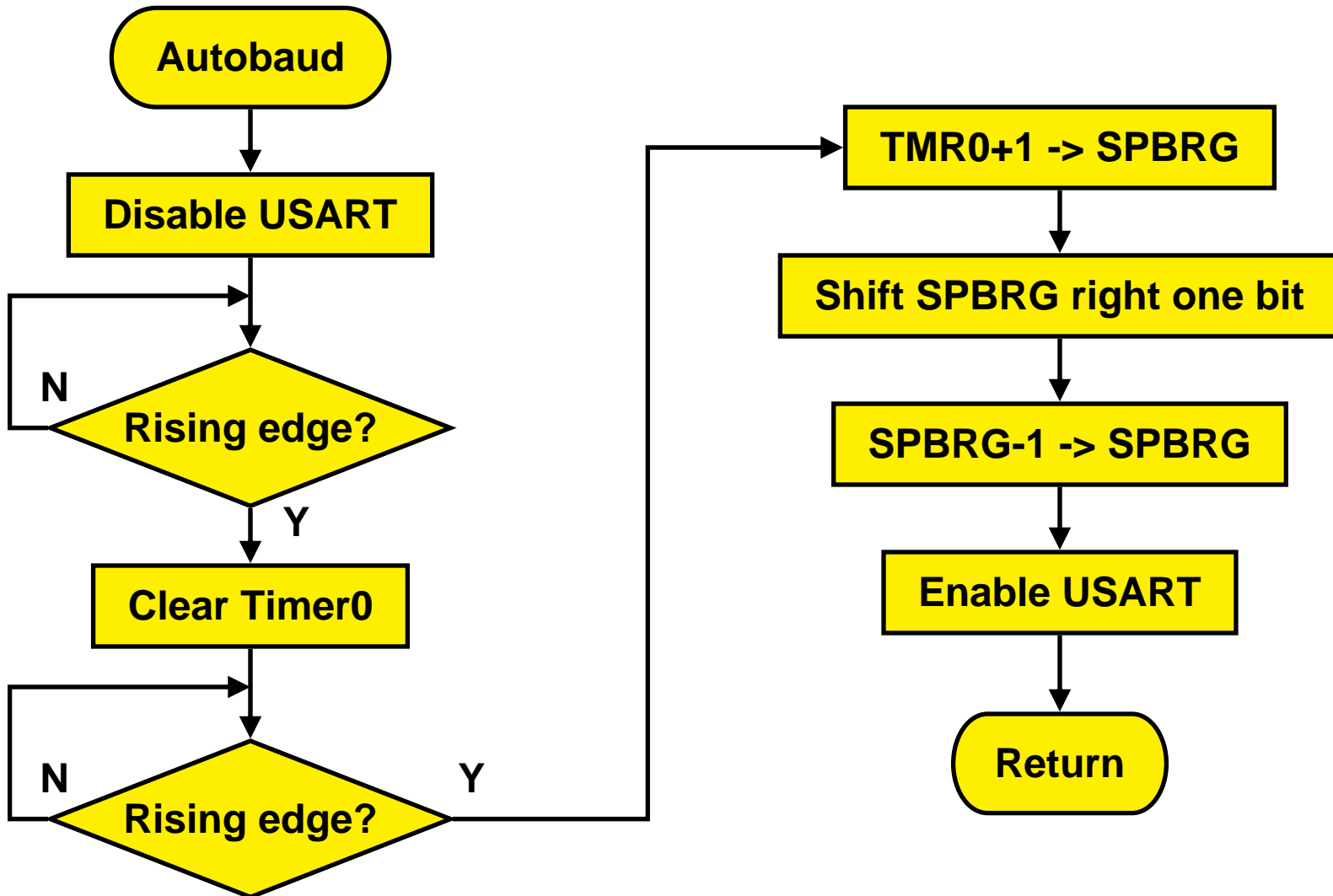
Assuming Timer0 Prescale = 2 * Bits

$$\text{SPBRG} = (\text{Timer0 Counts} / 2) - 1$$

(X/2 allows rounding up resulting in an uncertainty of +/- 0.5 counts)

Full derivation can be found in code listings.

Autobaud



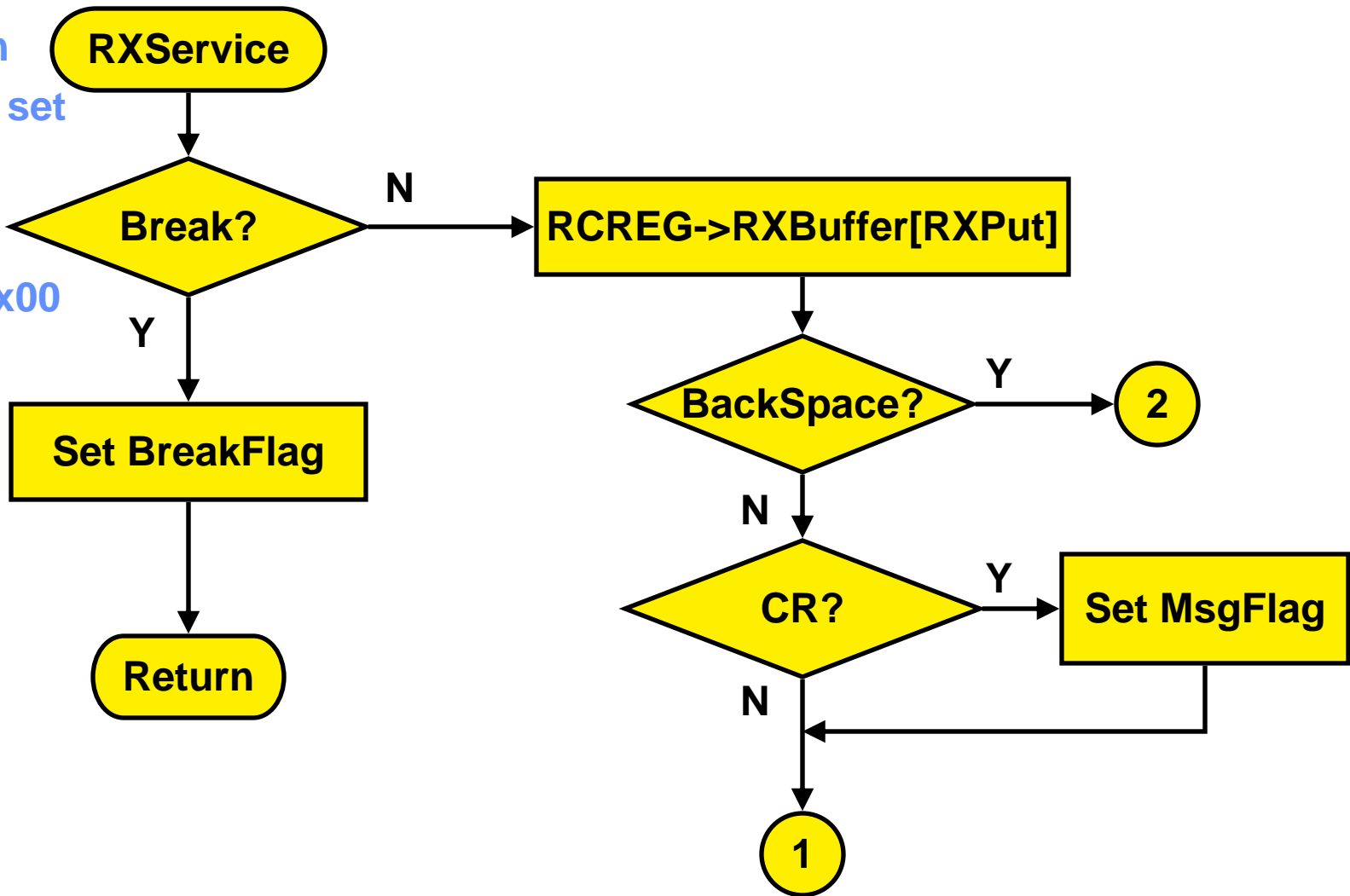
Receive Buffer

- **As large as longest command plus margin**
- **Two pointers**
 - RXPut
 - Put pointer for inserting bytes from RCREG
 - RXGet
 - Get pointer for removing bytes
- **Flags**
 - RCIF invokes RXService
 - GetMsg invokes GetRX
 - BreakFlag invokes recalibration

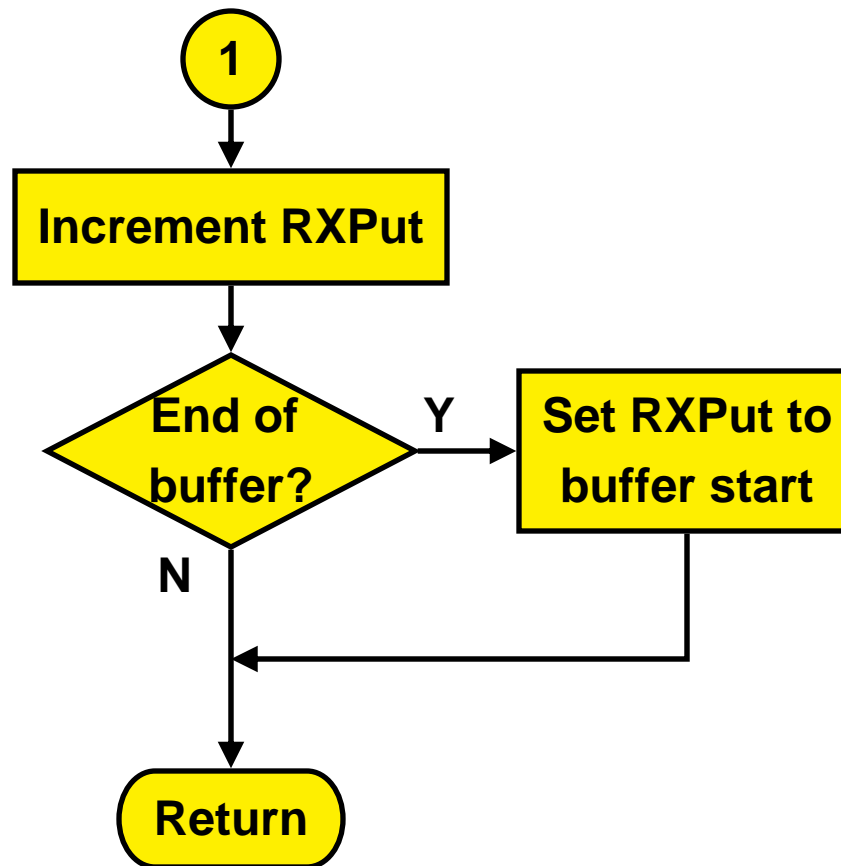
Fill Receive Buffer

Called when
RCIF flag is set

FERR=1 &
RCREG=0x00

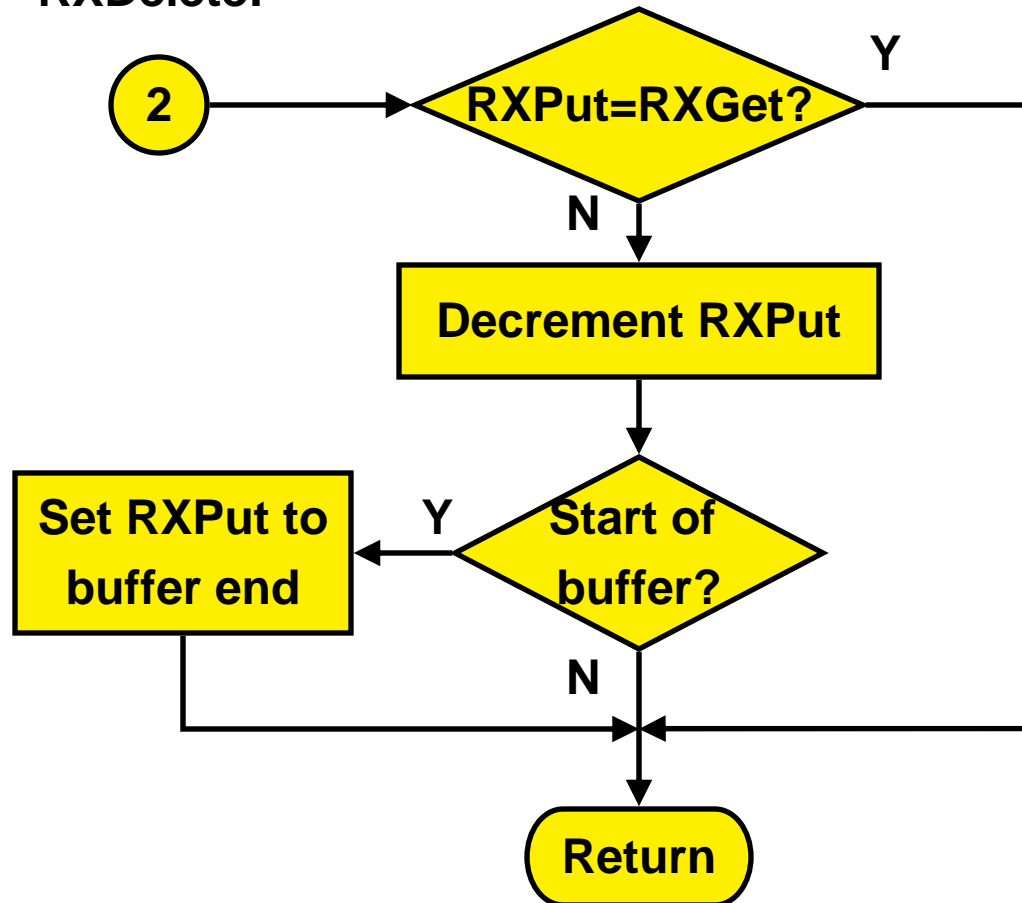


Fill Receive Buffer (cont)



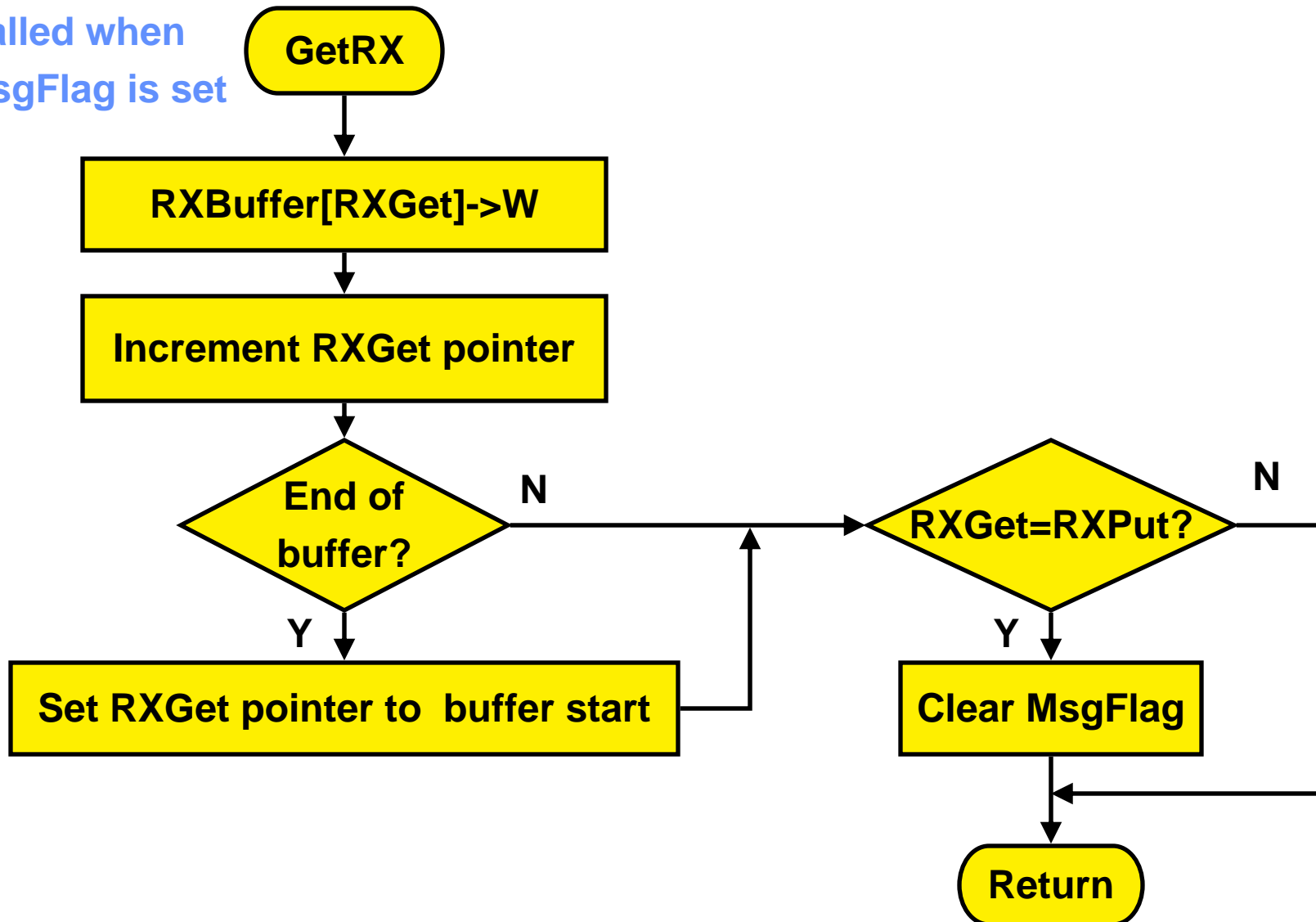
Fill Receive Buffer (cont)

RXDelete:



Empty Receive Buffer

Called when
MsgFlag is set

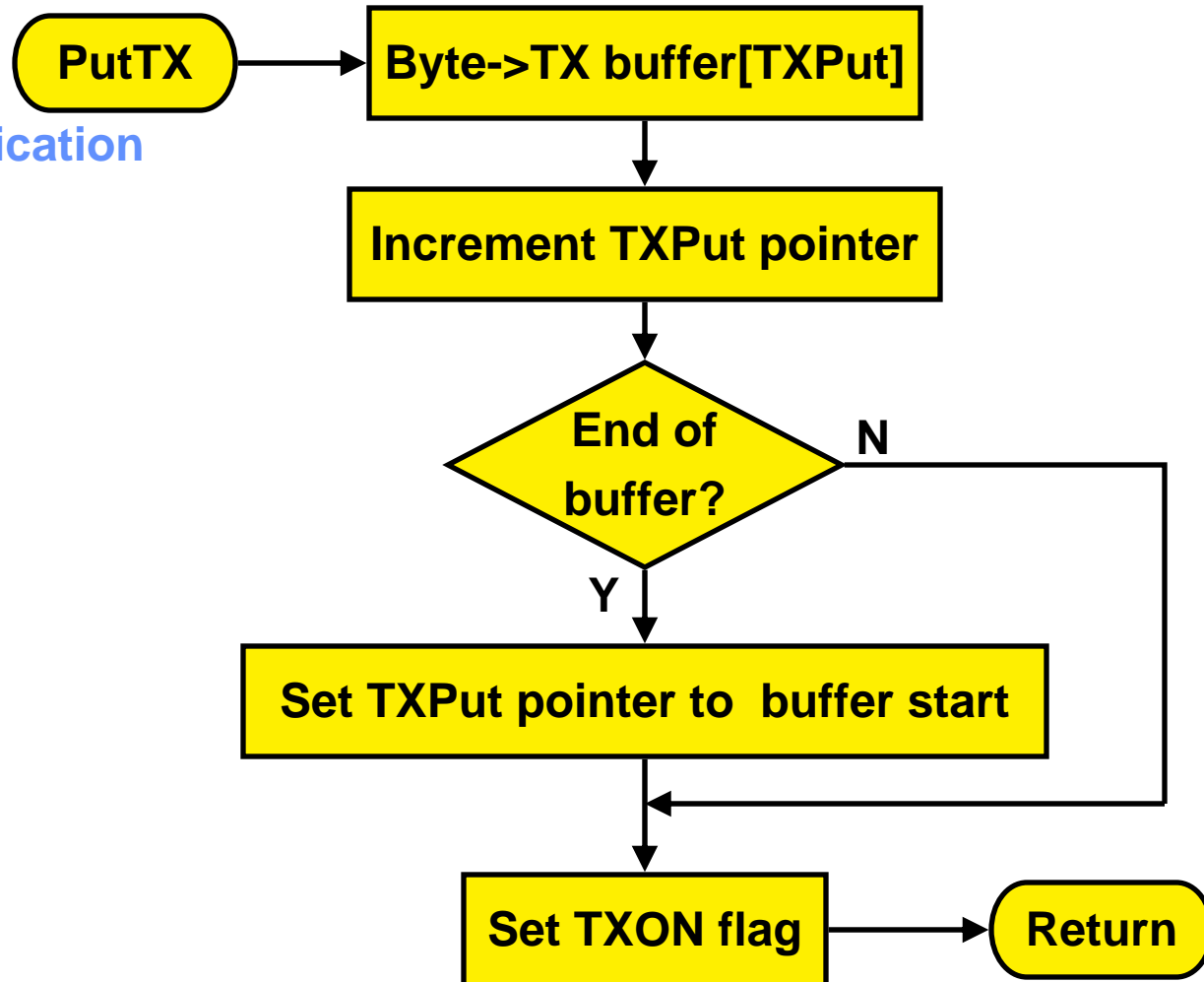


Transmit Buffer

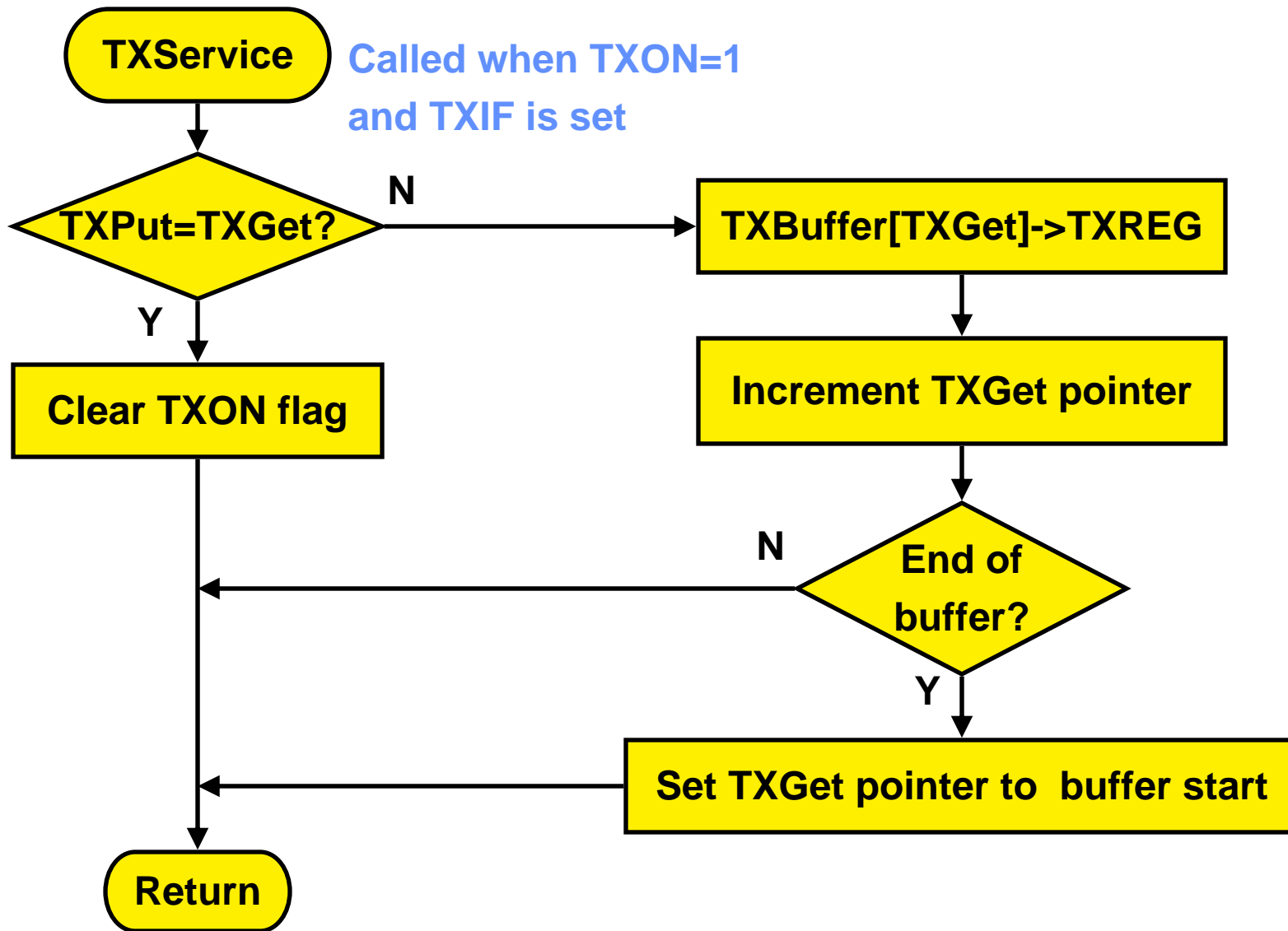
- **As large as longest transmit burst plus margin**
- **Two pointers**
 - TXPut
 - Put pointer for inserting bytes
 - TXGet
 - Get pointer for transferring bytes to TXREG
- **Flags**
 - TXON indicates bytes waiting to be sent
 - TXIF indicates transmit hardware ready

Fill Transmit Buffer

Called at
will by application

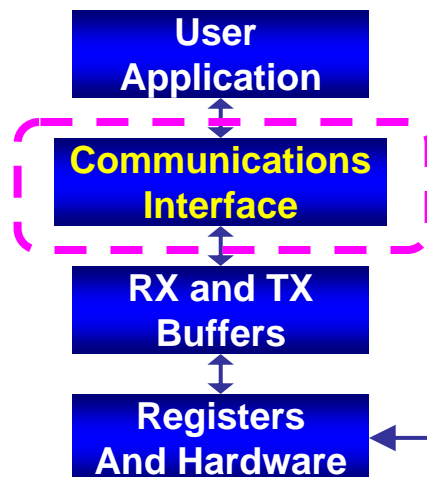


Empty Transmit Buffer

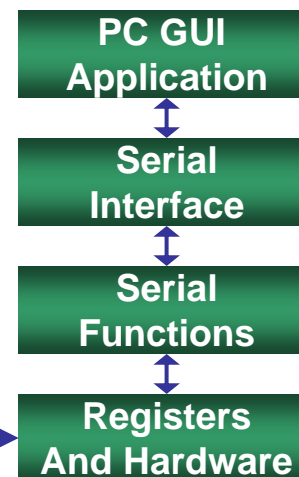


PIC[®] MCU Firmware Command Interpreter

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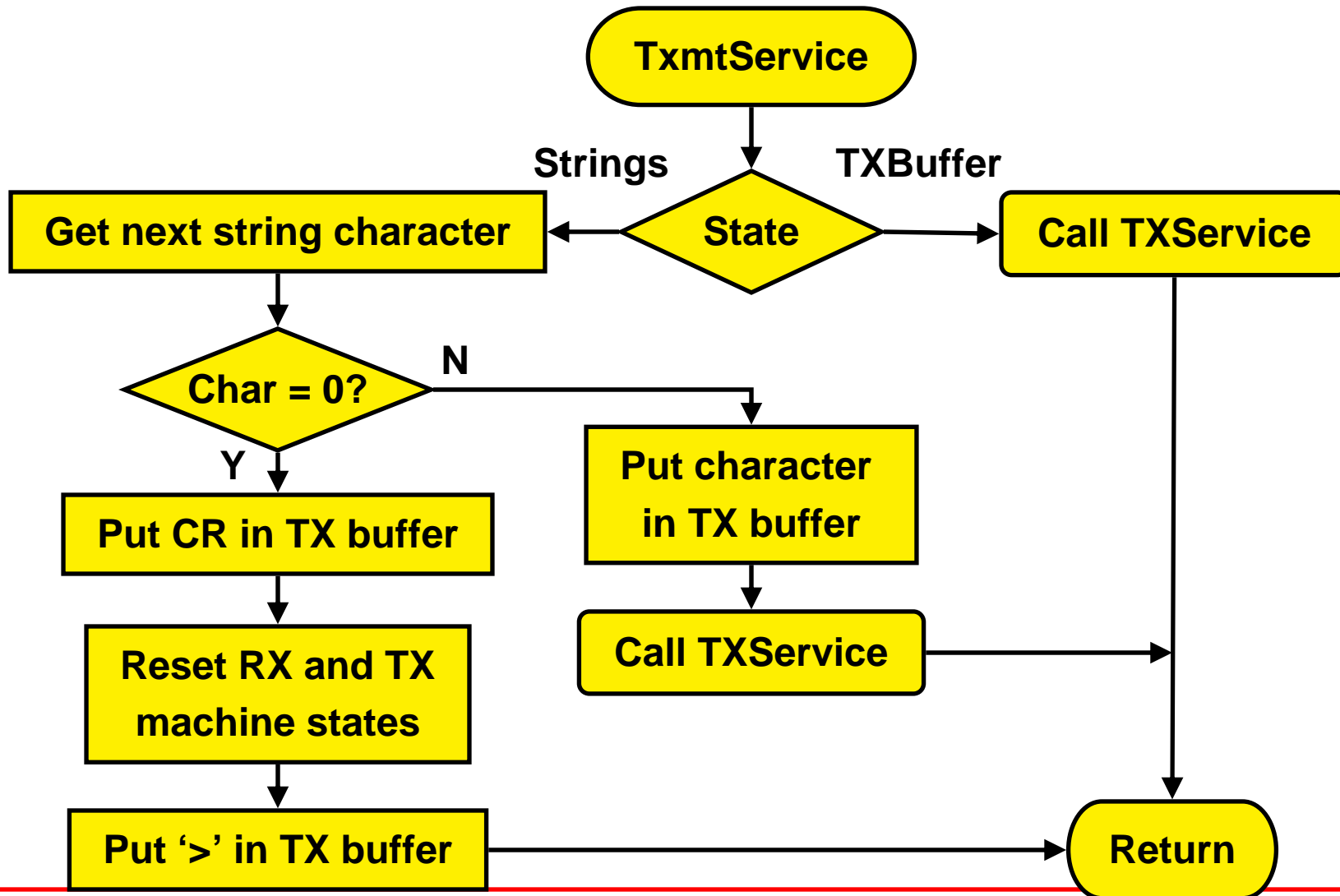
PC



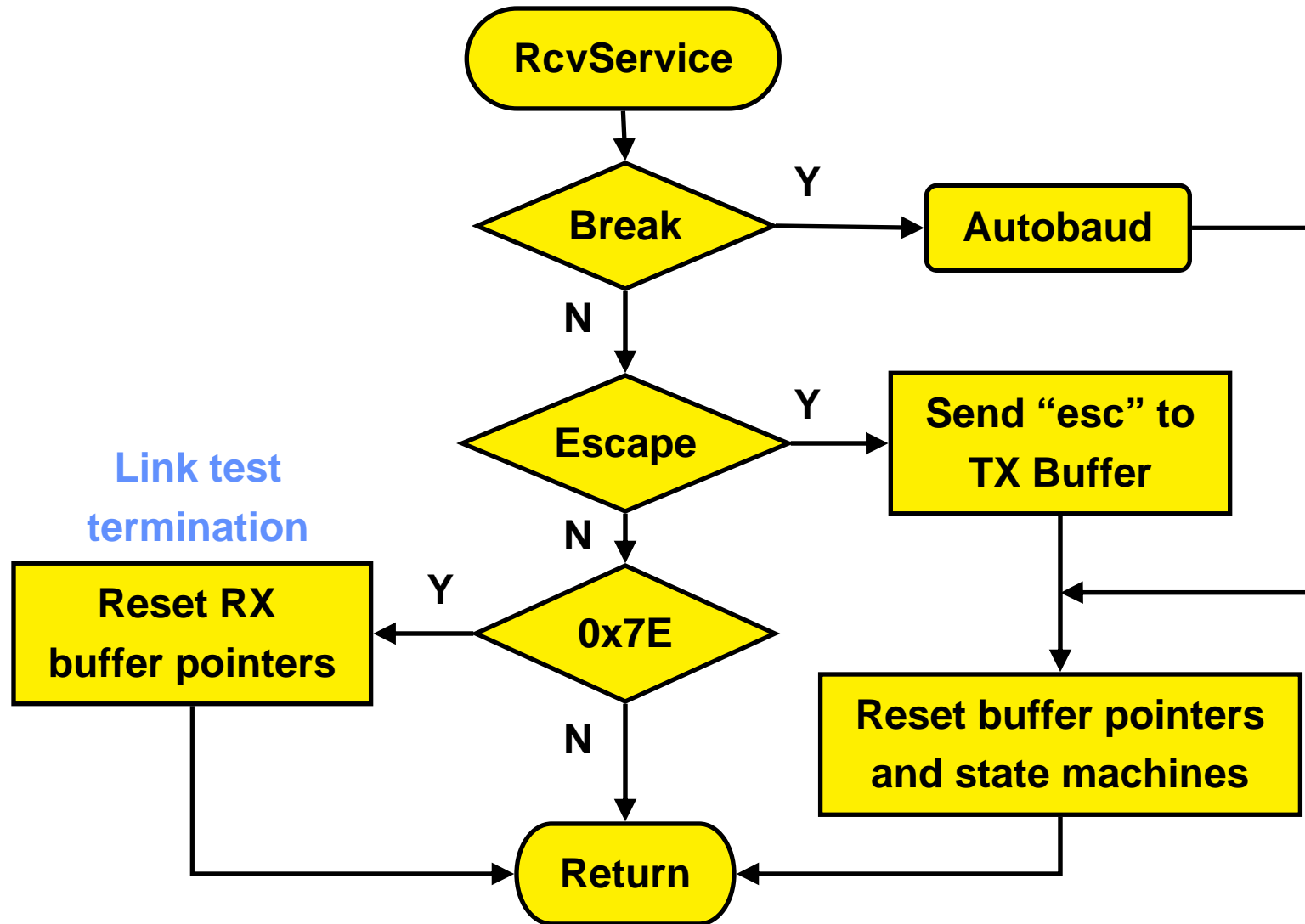
Generic Interface Entry Points

- **MonitorInit**
 - Initialize state machines and call buffer init
- **TxmtService**
 - Transmit strings without overflowing buffer
 - Recognize when TXREG is ready for next char
- **RcvService**
 - Conduit to RXService of buffer level
 - Process BREAK, ESCAPE, and CR characters
- **CmdService:**
 - Decode and process commands in RX buffer

Transmit Service



Receive Service



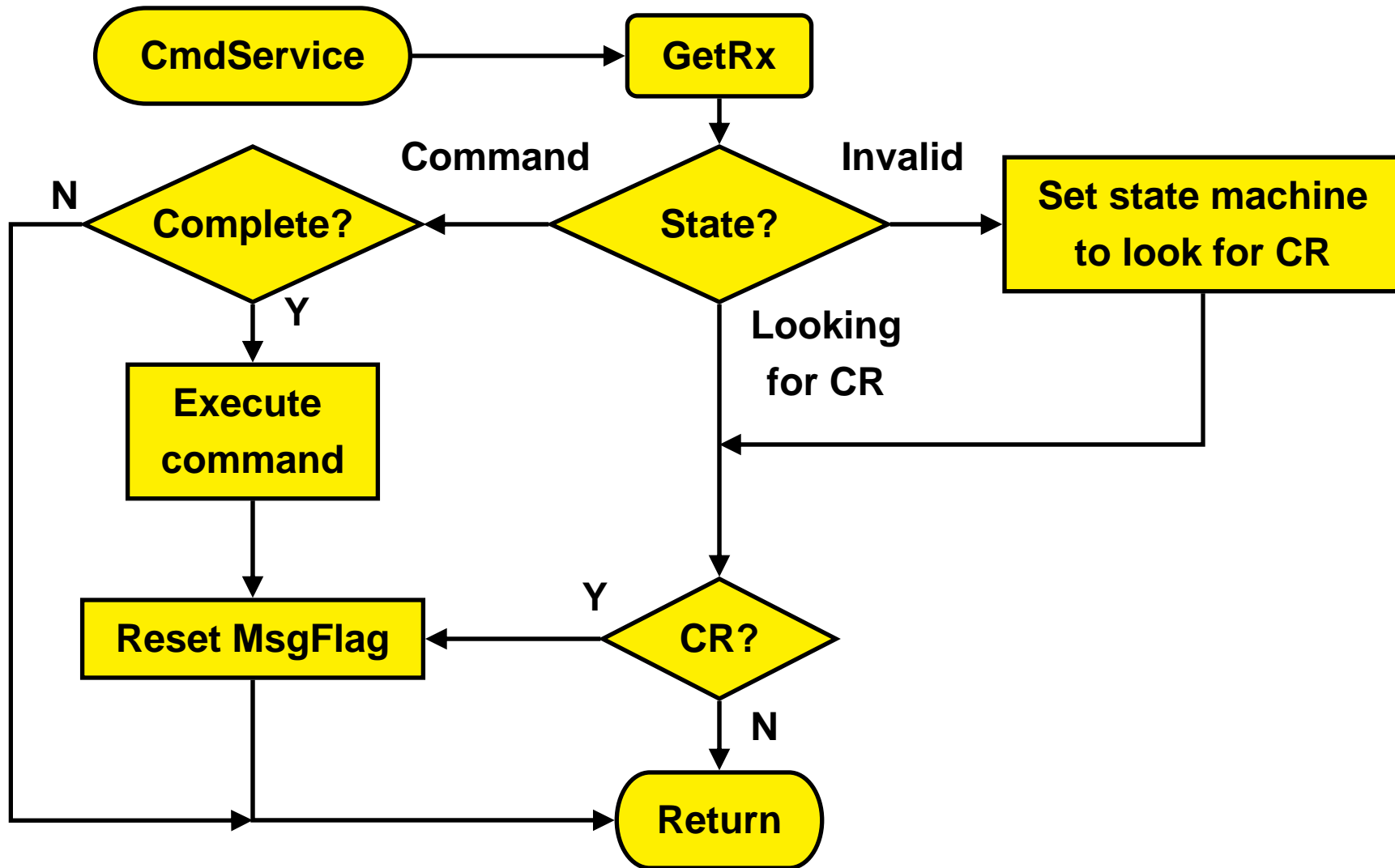
Generic Commands

- **Control and monitor application by a few simple generic commands**
- **Axxx : Display byte at address xxx**
- **Axxx=yy : Set address xxx to yy**
- **V : Show firmware version**
- **? : Show command menu**

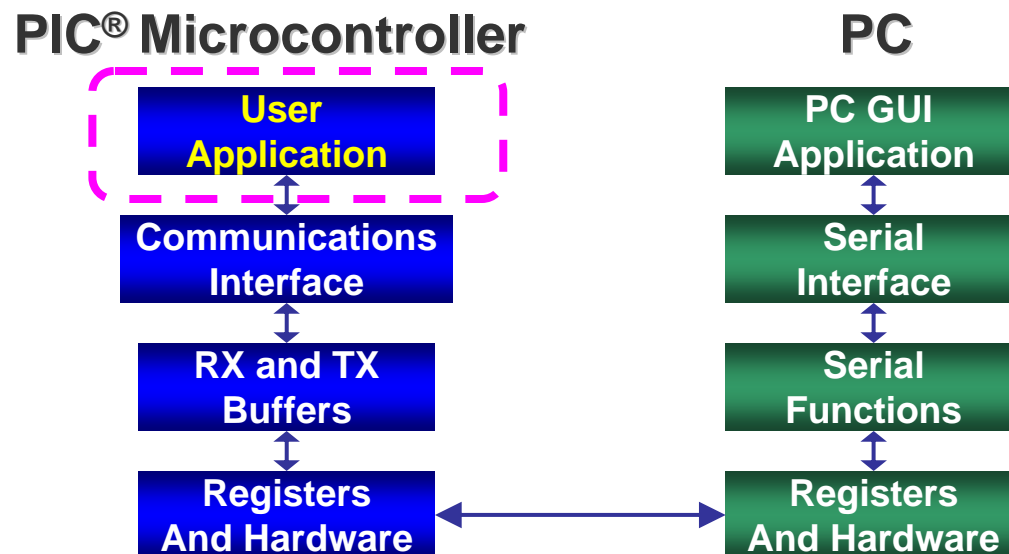
Command Protocol

- **Every character received is echoed**
- **Any invalid character in command invalidates the entire command**
- **All commands are terminated by CR**
- **CR is also echoed followed by “>”**

Command Service



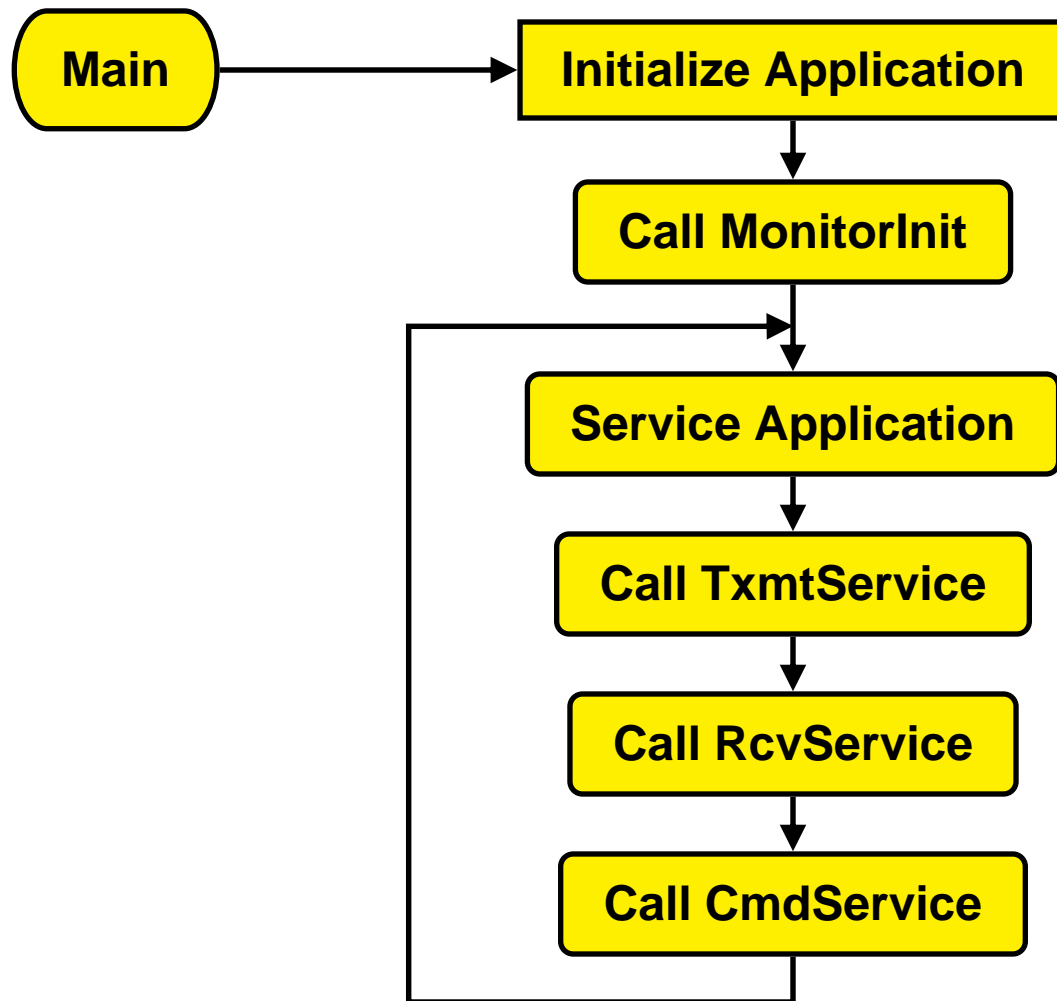
Interfacing User Application to Serial Communications



Additions to User Application

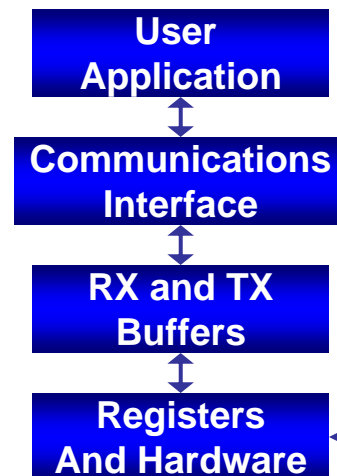
- **Include call to command interpreter initialization as part of the main application initialization**
- **Include calls to all three command interpreter services in main application loop**
- **Average main loop time must be less than one serial character time, otherwise multiple calls to RcvService must be inserted**

Example Main Application

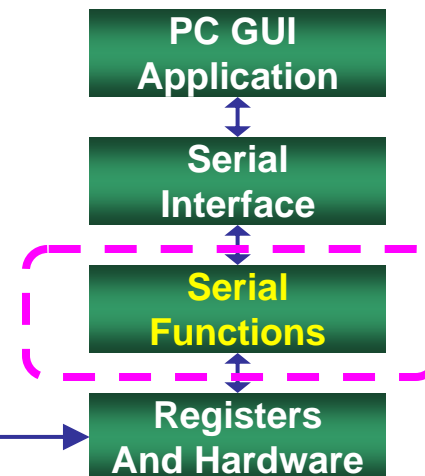


Built-In Functions for Serial Communications

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Visual Basic (VB) vs C#

- **Both use same .NET serial functions**
- **Same wrappers as C# written in VB**
- **Header references:**
 - C#: using System.IO
 - VB: Imports SYS = System.IO.Ports

System.IO.Ports.SerialPort Methods

- **Open()**
- **Write(buf,offset,cnt)**
- **BaseStream.WriteByte(byte)**
- **ReadByte()**
- **DiscardInBuffer()**
- **DiscardOutBuffer()**
- **Close()**
- **Dispose()**

System.IO.Ports.SerialPort Properties

- **BaudRate**
- **PortName**
- **BreakState**
- **ReadBufferSize**
- **WriteBufferSize**
- **WriteTimeout**
- **ReadTimeout**
- **IsOpen**
- **Parity**
- **StopBits**
- **DataBits**
- **DtrEnable**
- **RtsEnable**
- **Handshake**

Finding Available Ports

- **Easy way**

- VB and C#:

```
MyComboBox.Items.AddRange  
    (System.IO.Ports.SerialPort.GetPortNames())
```

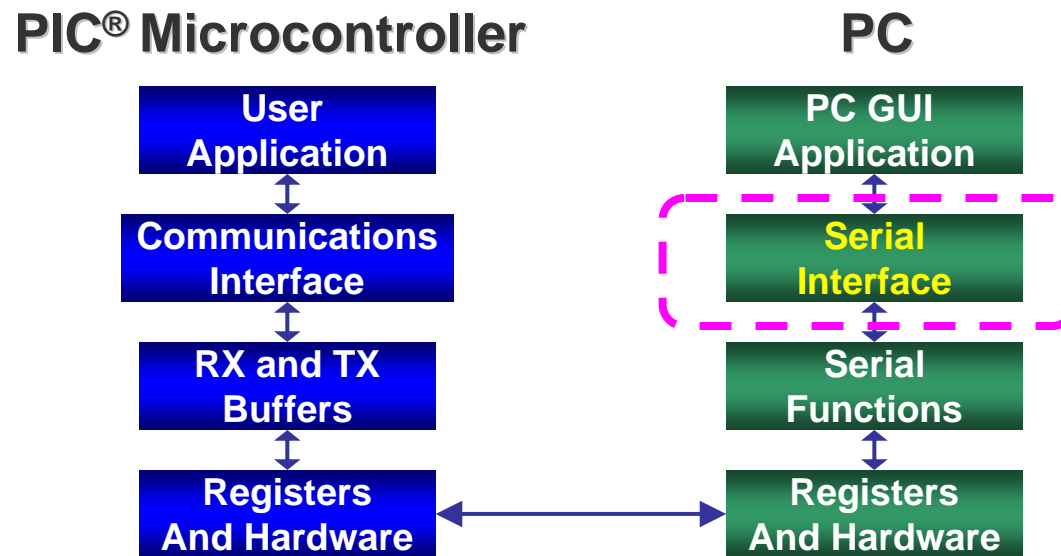
- **Better way**

- Read registry directly to avoid modems
- See code listings for example

Opening a Comm Port

- **Allocate memory space by declaring the serial port**
 - VB: Private SPort as SYS.SerialPort
SPort = new System.IO.Ports.SerialPort()
 - C#: System.IO.Ports.SerialPort SPort = new System.IO.Ports.SerialPort()
- **Initialize the serial port properties**
 - SPort.BaudRate = 9600
- **Open() the port**
 - SPort.Open()

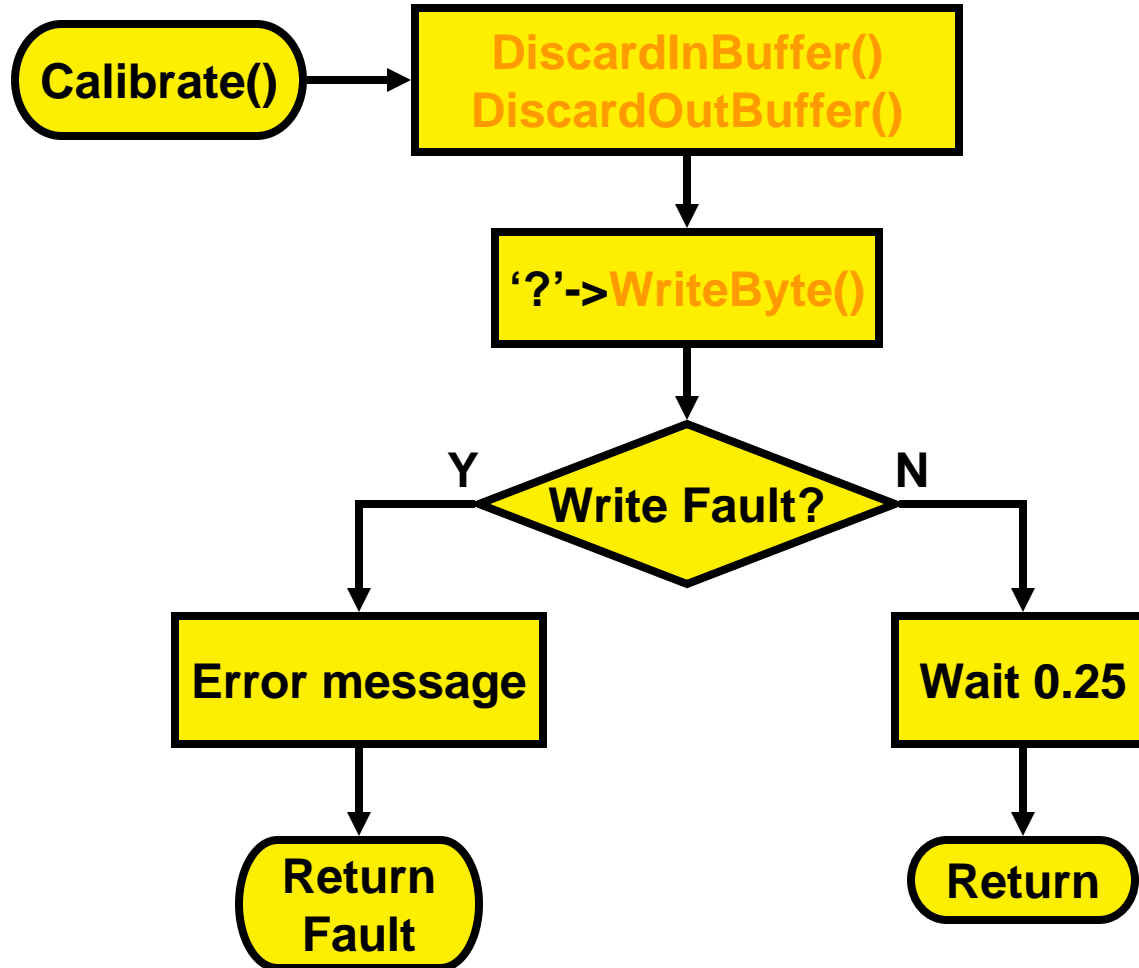
Visual Basic and C# Wrappers For the Serial Port



Serial Interface Functions

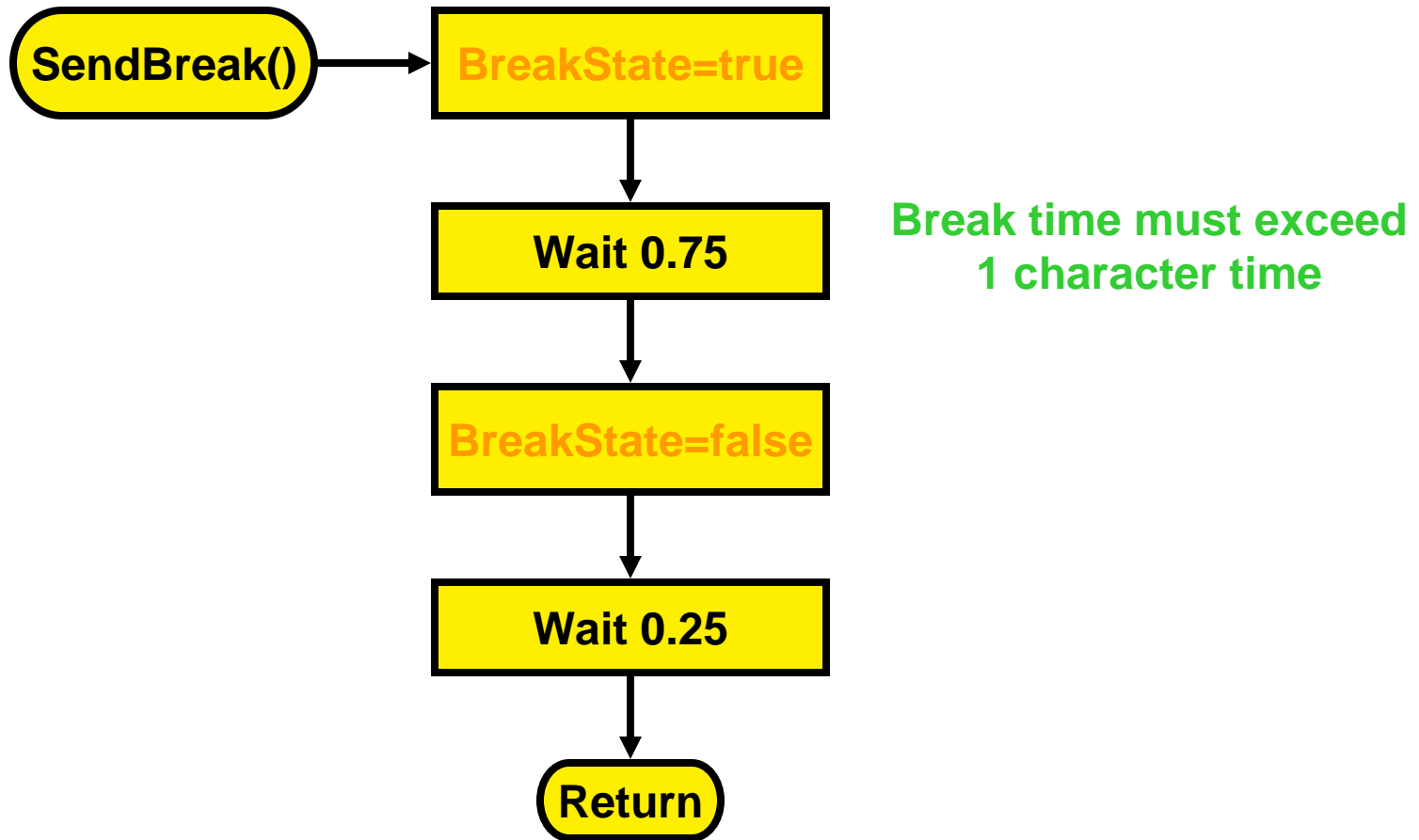
- **Calibrate:** Send calibration character to slave
- **SendBreak:** Request re-calibration
- **Test:** Verify proper communication link
- **SendChar:** Transmit one character
- **ReceiveChar:** Receive one character
- **SendString:** Transmit a string of characters

Calibrate()

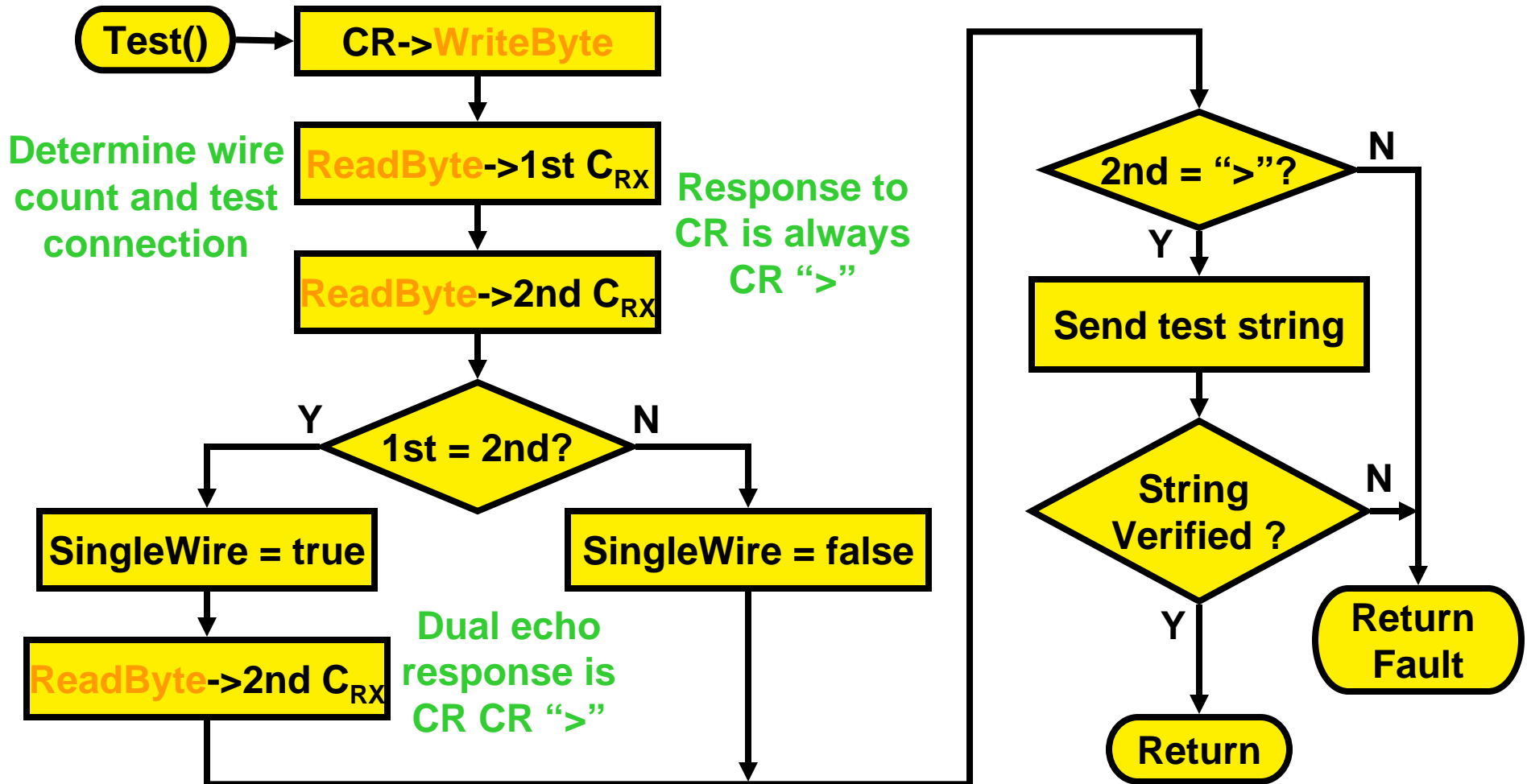


Wait required to
allow Autocal to
finish and setup
for receive

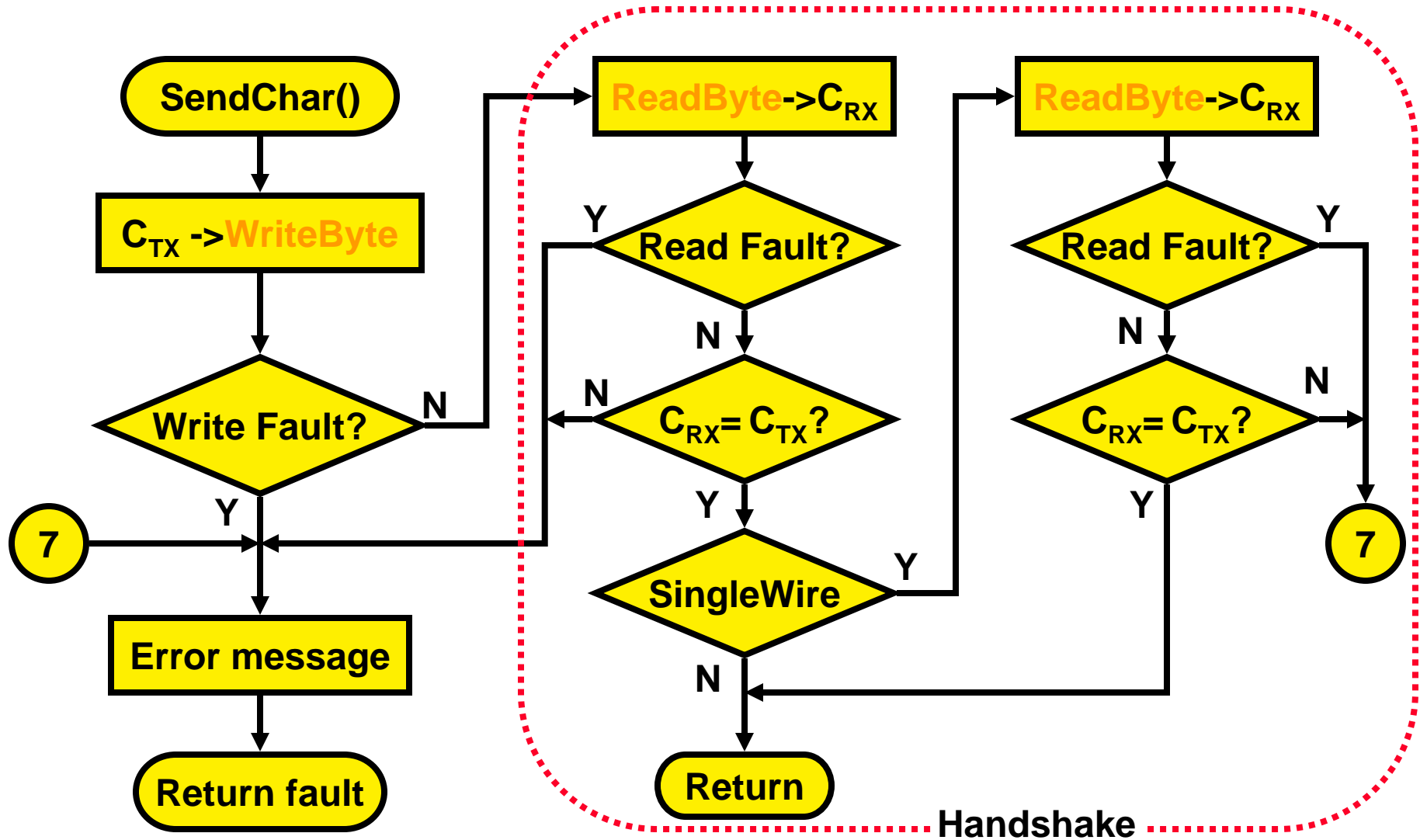
SendBreak()



Test()

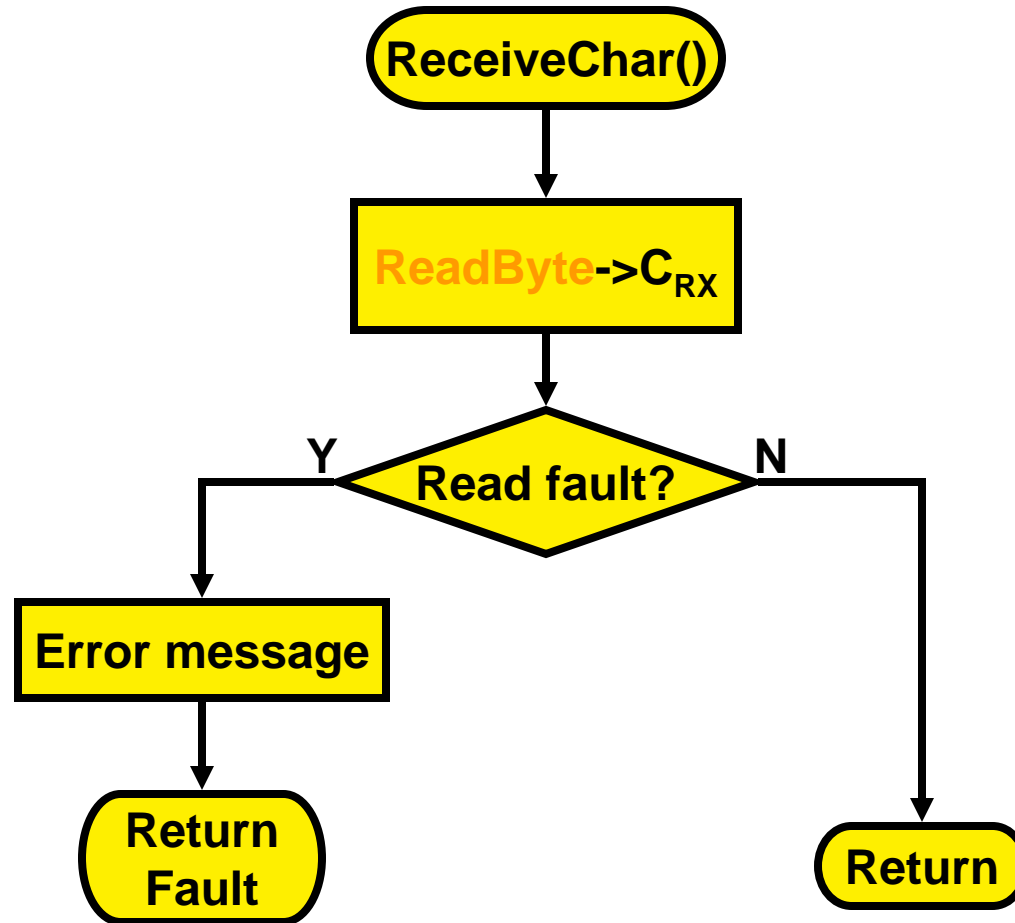


SendChar()

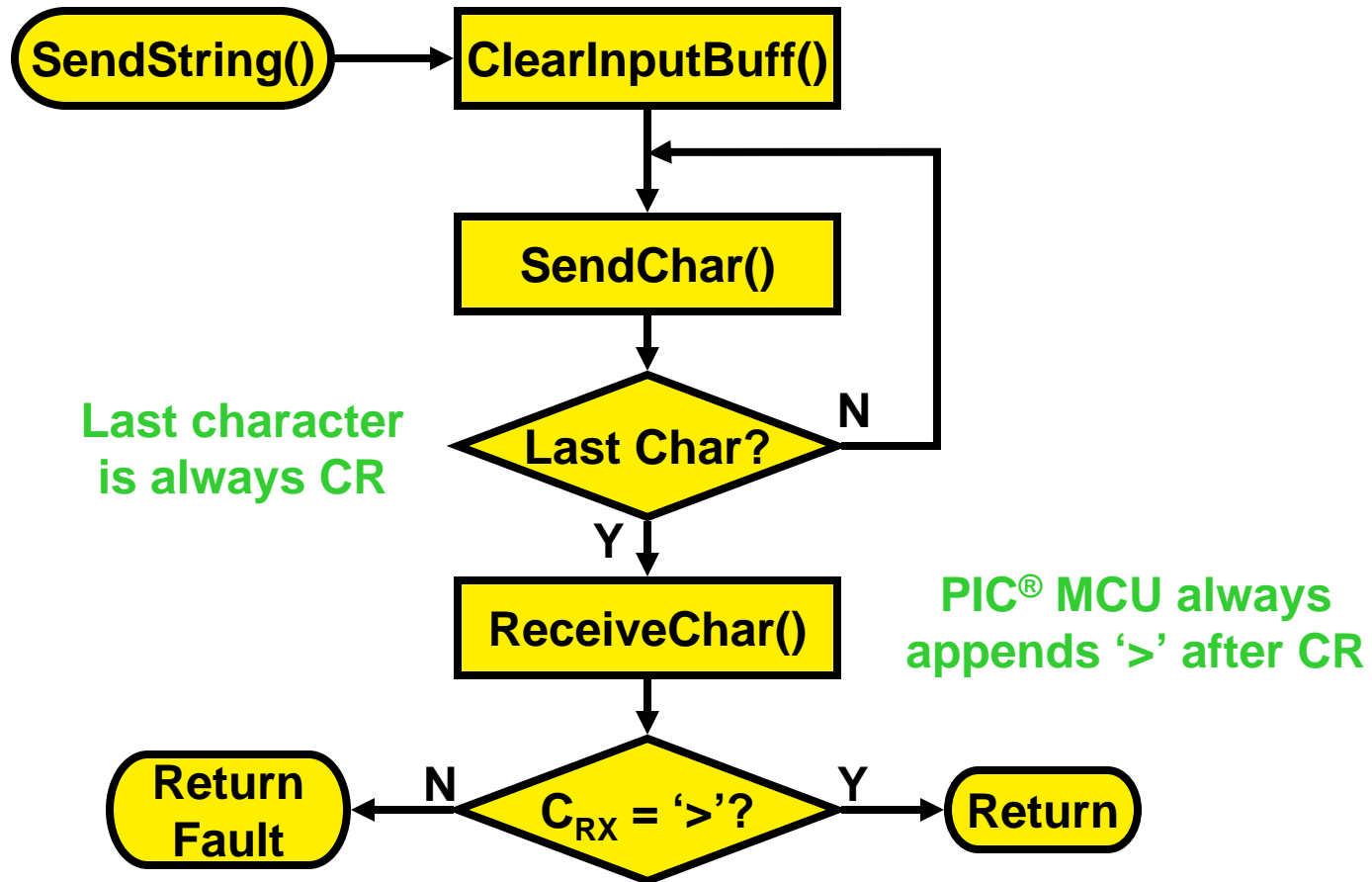


Handshake

ReceiveChar()

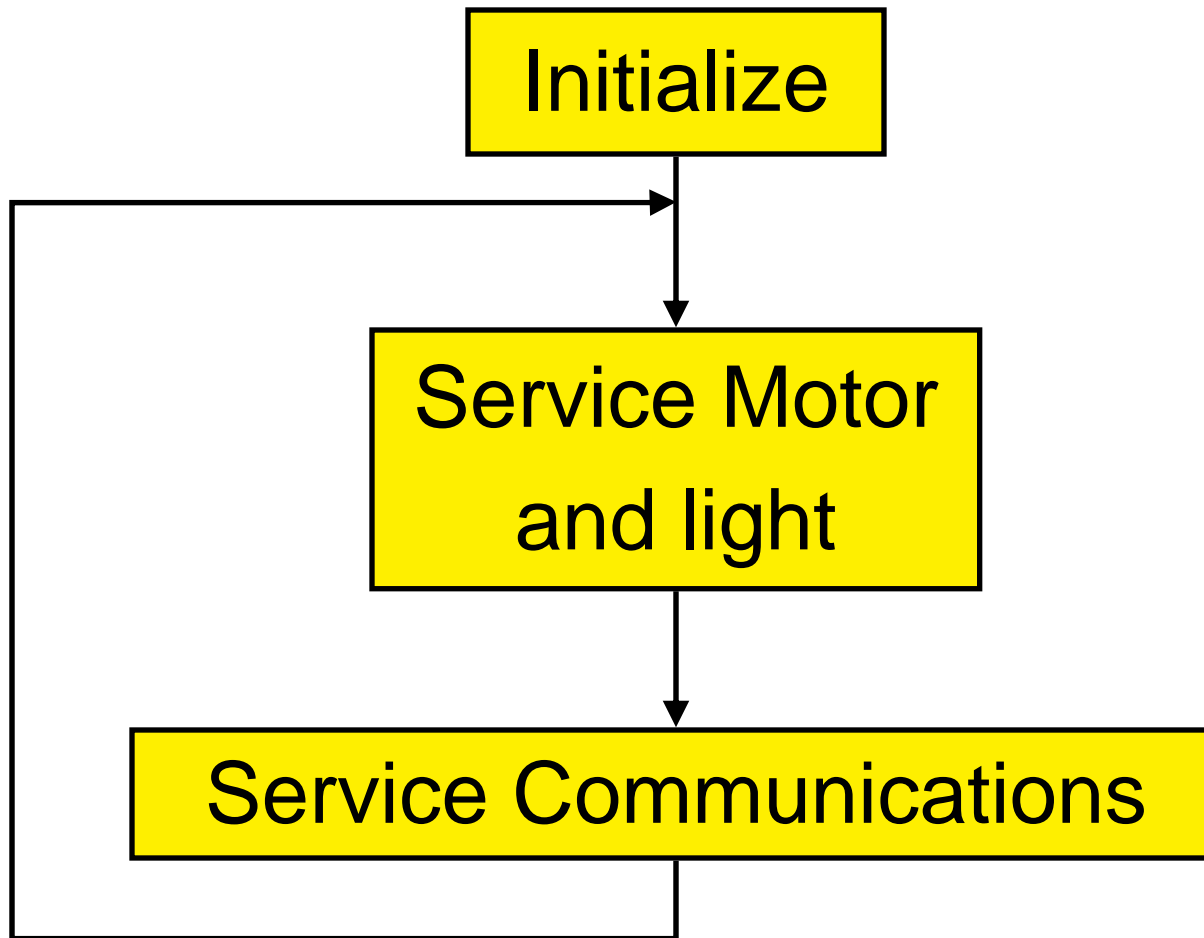


SendString()

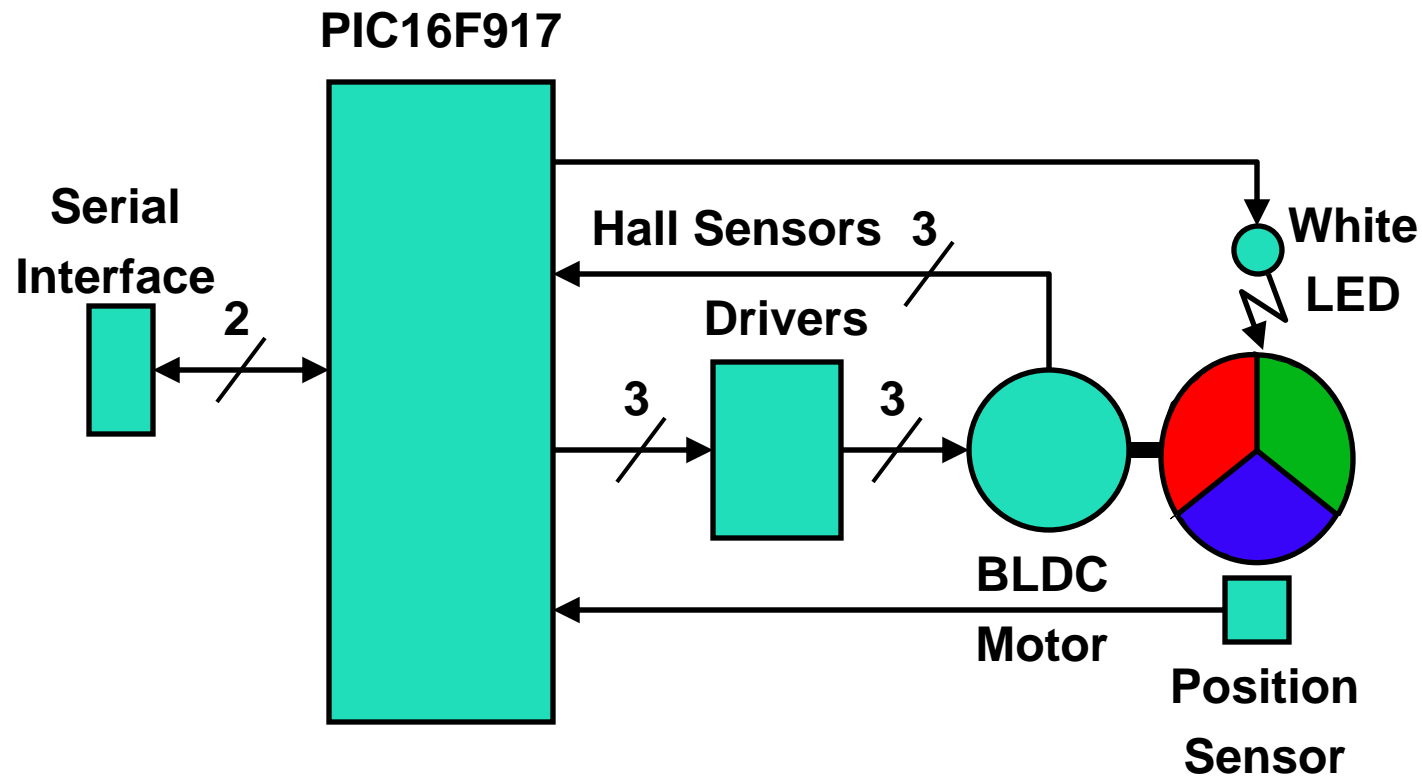


Communication Application Demo

Demo Flowchart



Demo Block Diagram



Summary

- **Elements of communications solution**
 - Hardware: RS-232 to TTL interface
 - Firmware: Polled or interrupt driven UART buffers and command decoder
 - Software: .NET functions for VB and C#
- **Build firmware and software in layers**
- **Read and write SFR and GPR space with minimum universal interface**

Dev Tools used in this class

Color Wheel Demo

- PICDEM™ Mechatronics Demo board (DM163029)
- Standard 9-Pin subminiature D cable
- Hurst brushless motor (DMB0224C10002)
- Keyspan USB to 4 Port Serial adapter (USA-49WLC)

References

- AN712 - Autobaud for the PIC16C5X devices
- AN774 - Asynchronous communications with the PICmicro[®] USART
- EDN (August 22, 2002) – “Use a PIC[®] for automatic baud-rate detection”
- DM163029 – PICDEM[™] Mechatronics Demo board
- C# For Dummies (ISBN:978-0-7645-9704-3)
- <http://msdn.microsoft.com/vstudio/express/>

Thanks for Attending

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