

# PV198 – One-chip Controllers

## UART

# Content

1. What is UART
2. What is it used for
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## What is UART

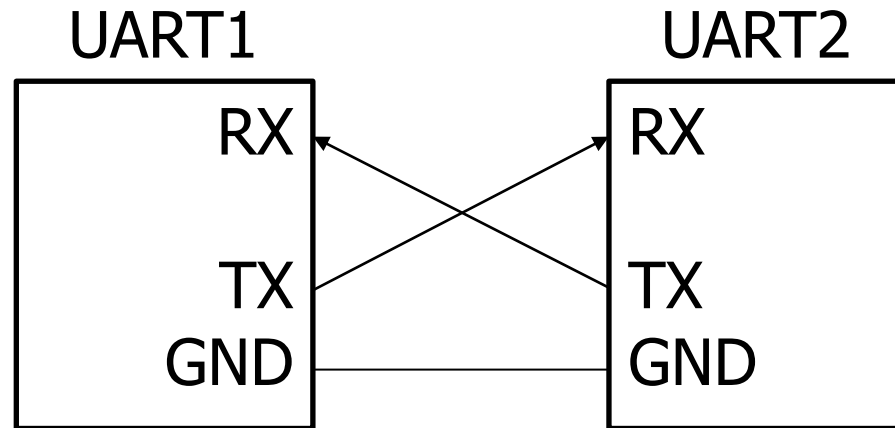
- UART – **U**niversal **A**synchronous **R**eceiver-**T**ransmitter
- Serial communication



## What is it used for

- Intra-board communication
- Sensors
- GPS
- Bluetooth
- Modems

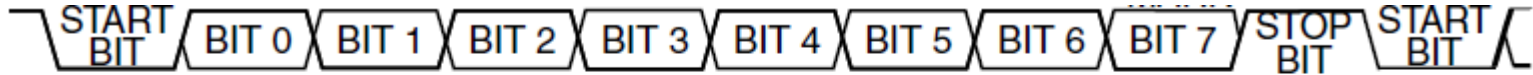
## How does it work – Scheme



## How does it work

- 2 wires (Receive – RX, Transmit – TX)
- 1 to 1 communication
- Works without clock signal
- Requires same settings for devices (baud rate, parity, etc.)
- Asynchronous
- Full-duplex

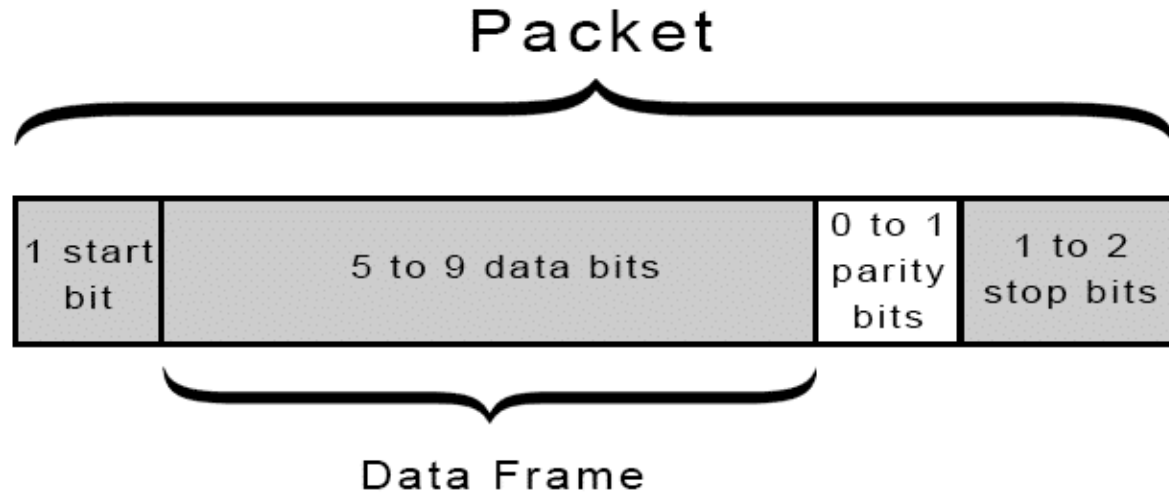
## How does it work – Message



**Figure 59-14. Eight bits of data with LSB first**

K66 Sub-Family Reference Manual

## How does it work – Message



<http://www.circuitbasics.com/basics-uart-communication/>



## How does it work – Settings

- Baud rate (typical 9600 – 115200)
- Number of data bits (8 – 9)
- Number of stop bits (1 – 2)
- Parity bit (disabled / odd / even)

## FRDM-K66F UART

- 5 UART modules
- RS-485 support
- Hardware flow control (RTS/CTS)
- 9-bit UART support
- Interrupts
- DMA support
- TX/RX FIFO

## USB to UART Bridge

- Silicon Labs – [link](#)
- Might be needed to install driver



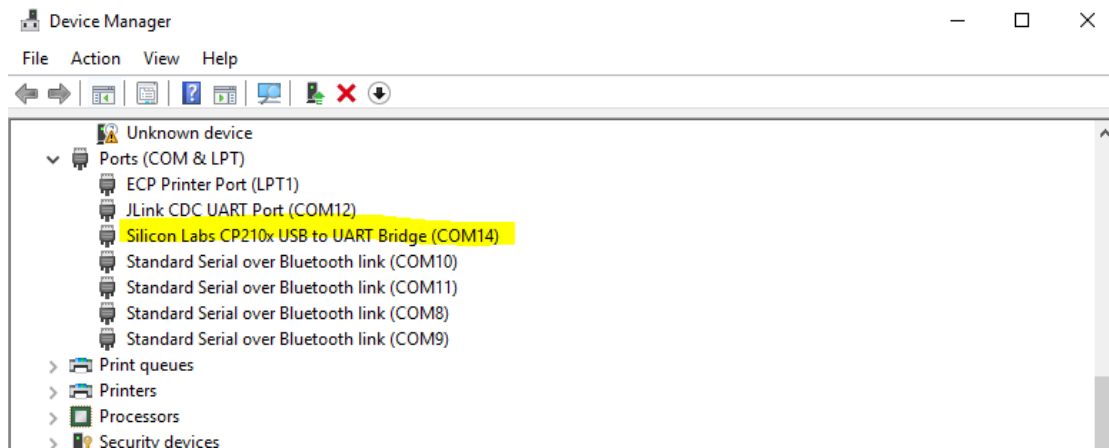
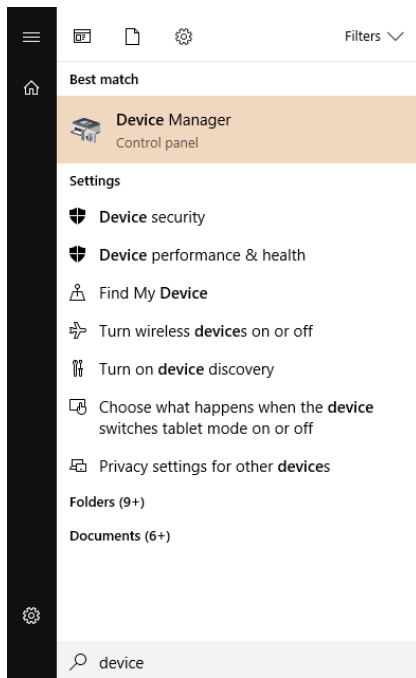
## Application

- Create an application that reads data from UART and sends the data back to PC
- Update your code to rotate received character +2

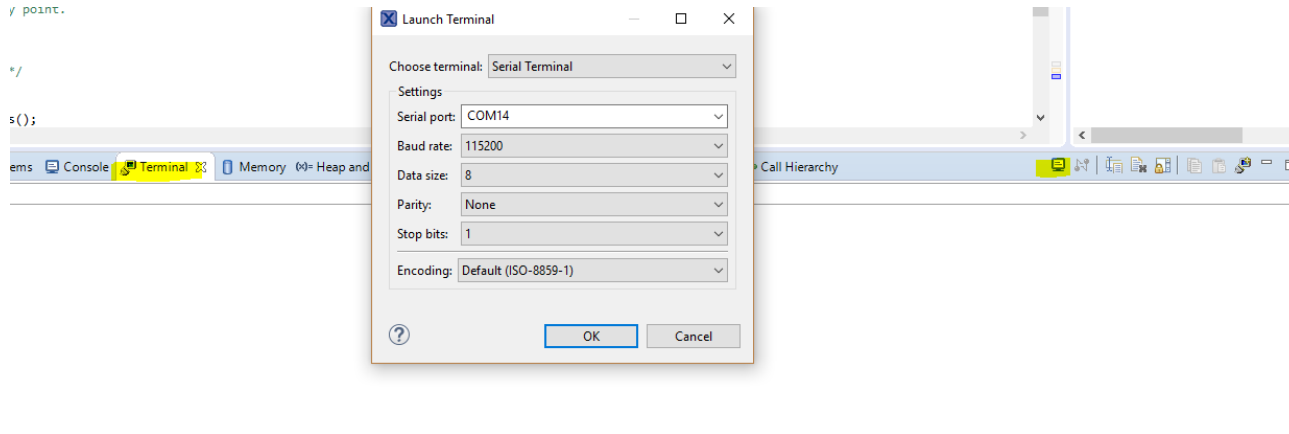
## Application – Step-by-step guide

1. Setup pin routing (done in template)
2. Setup UART peripheral (done in template)
3. Connect “USB to UART bridge” to a board (based on pin routing)
4. When “USB to UART bridge” is connected to a PC, it appears in Device Manage in “Ports (COM & LPT)” as “COM” port.
5. Open terminal application (or Terminal view in MCUXpresso IDE) and connect to correct COM port with your UART settings

# Application – Step-by-step guide



# Application – Step-by-step guide



## Application 2

- Open Python3
- Use import Serial
- Using Serial send string to device
- Check if device correctly encrypted string



## Homework

- On device side you will receive 3 characters
- These 3 characters represent RGB values in order
- Your goal is to set LED color correctly according to received values