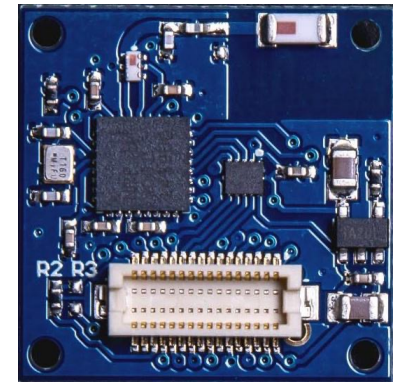
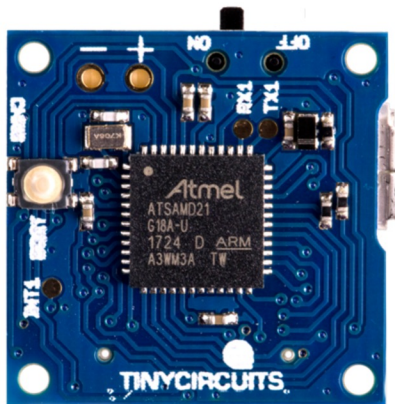


# CSE190 Fall 2022

## Lecture 10

## Serial Busses



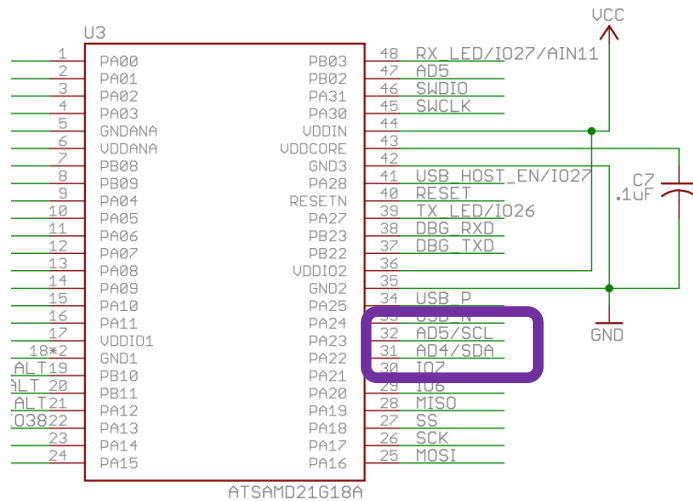
Wireless Embedded Systems

Aaron Schulman

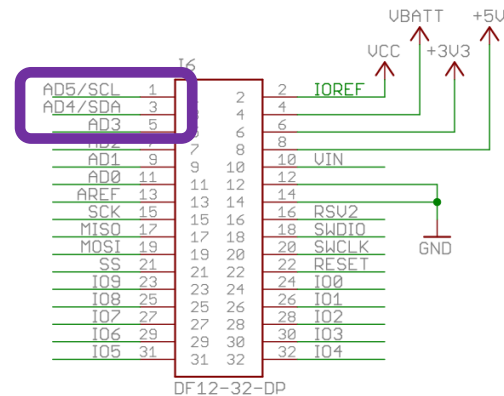
# Serial Busses

Digital data highways that *external peripherals* use to communicate with microcontrollers

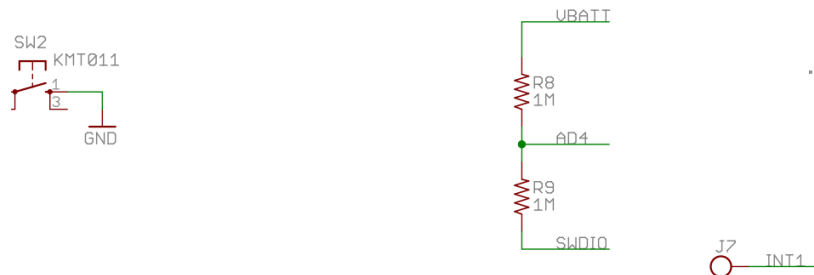
SAMD21 Processor



TinyShield Expansion - Top



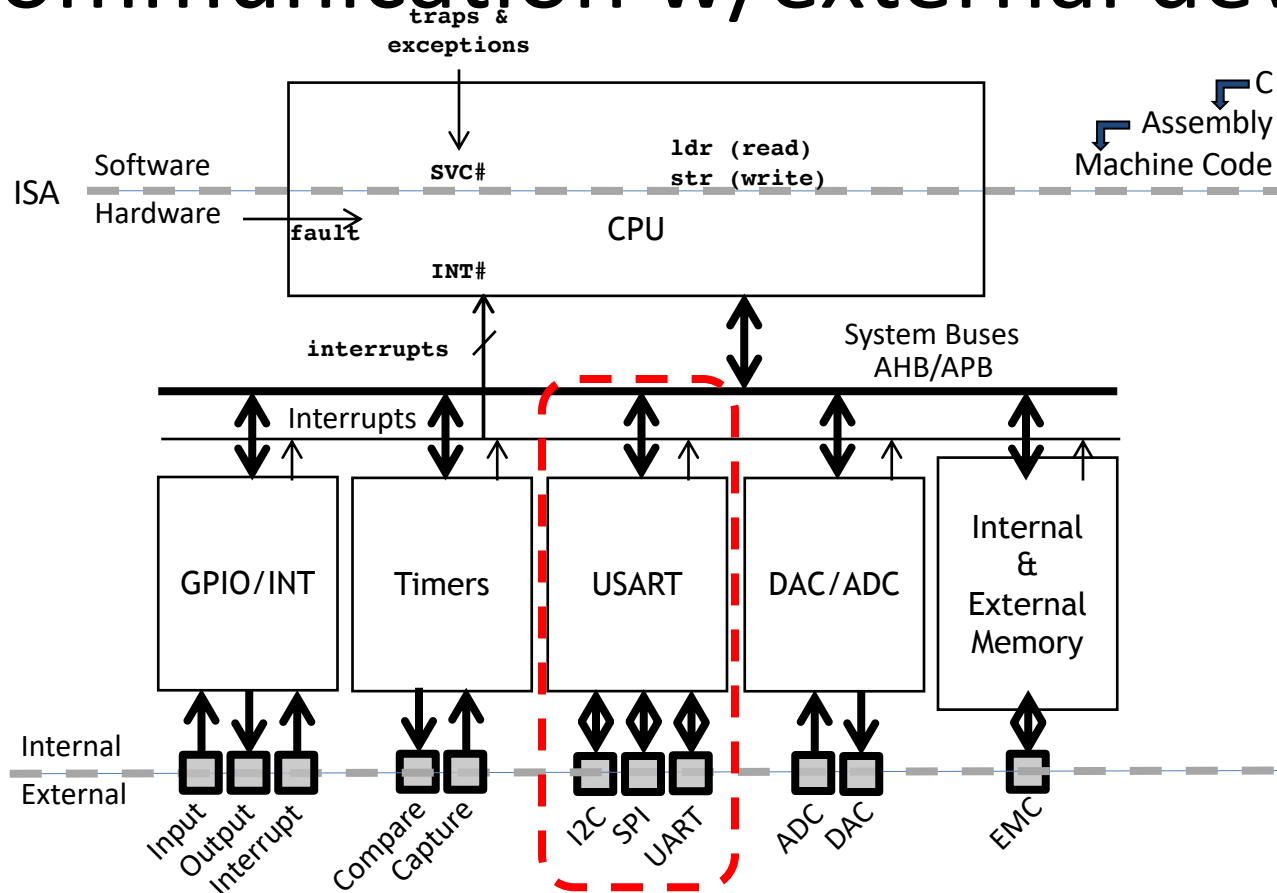
BMA250 Accelerometer



# Serial Buses in our project

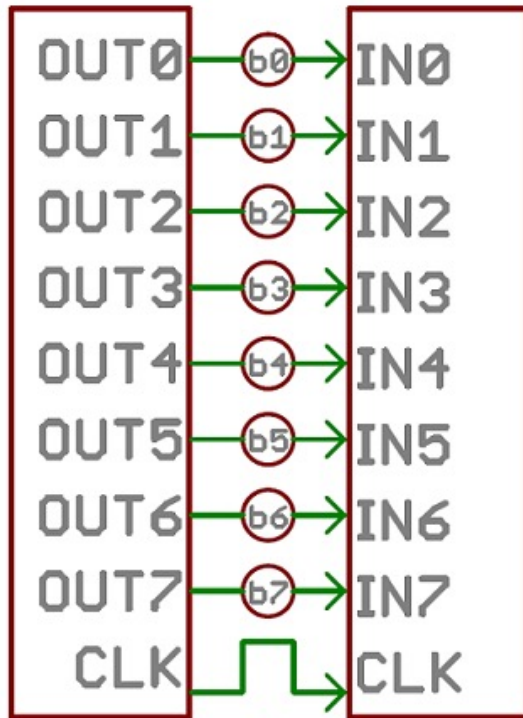
- UART serial bus for sending debug messages to your development host
- I2C serial bus for communicating with sensors (e.g., the accelerometer)
- SPI serial bus for communicating with the Bluetooth Low Energy radio

# We use an internal peripheral for serial communication w/external devices

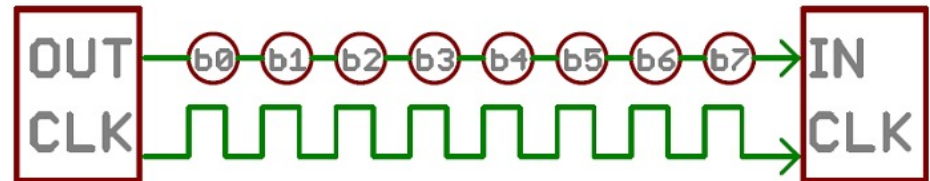


# Parallel Bus vs Serial Bus

## Parallel

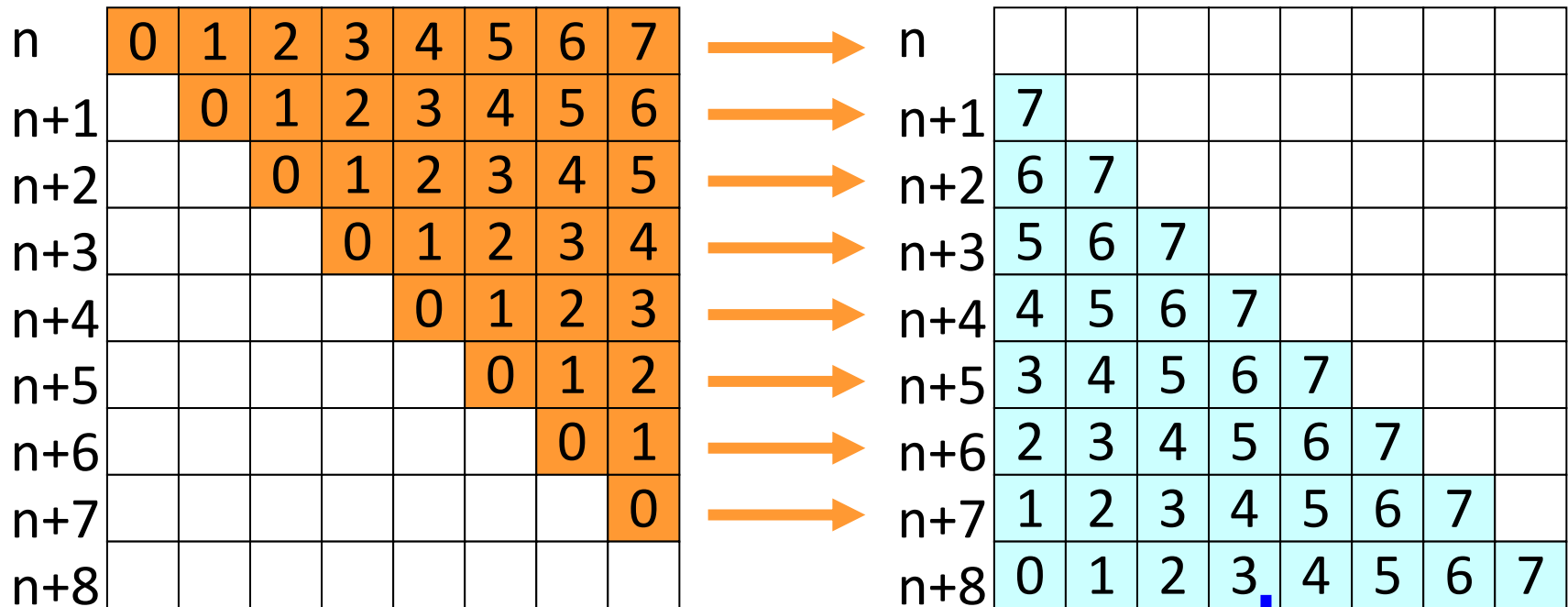


## Serial



What is the benefit of a serial bus over a parallel bus (and vice versa)?

# Simplistic View of Serial Port Operation



**Interrupt raised** when Transmitter (Tx) is empty  
⇒ Byte has been transmitted and next byte ready for loading

**Interrupt raised** when Receiver (Rx) is full  
⇒ Byte has been received and is ready for reading

# Serial Bus Interface Motivations

- Motivation
  - Without using a lot of I/O lines
    - I/O lines require I/O pads which cost \$\$\$ and size
    - I/O lines require PCB area which costs \$\$\$ and size
  - Connect different systems together
    - Two embedded systems
    - A desktop and an embedded system
  - Connect different chips together in the same embedded system
    - MCU to peripheral
    - MCU to MCU
  - Often at relatively low data rates
  - But sometimes at higher data rates
- So, what are our options?
  - Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
  - Also known as USART (pronounced: “you-sart”)