

# Introduction to Communication protocols



By: Yehia M. Abu Eita

# Outlines

- On-board communications vs. networking
- What is a communications system?
- Classifications of communications systems
- Bit rate and Baud rate
- Communications in Embedded Systems

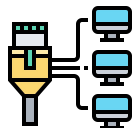
# On-board communications vs. networking

- **On-board communications:**

- It is the communication interface that connects different parts of an embedded system.
- **UART**
- **SPI**
- **I2C**

- **Networking:**

- It is the interfaces that connects the embedded system to another systems.
- **Wifi**
- **Bluetooth**
- **Ethernet**



# What is a communications system?

- **A simple communications system consists of:**

- **Transmitter:**

- It is the device that modifies/modulates the data to be able to transmit safely and securely in the transmission media.

- **Transmission media:**

- It is the media that the data will be transmitted through.
    - Ex: air, water, wires,....etc.

- **Receiver:**

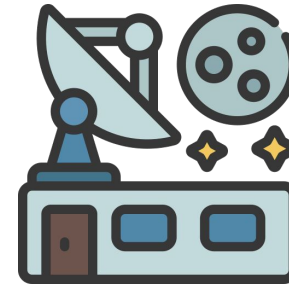
- It is the device that retrieves the original data, it simply makes the reverse operation of the transmitter.



# Classifications of communications systems

- **Wireless Communications**

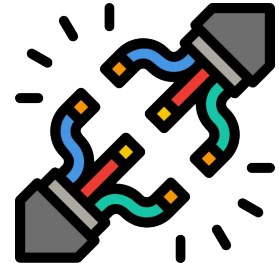
- Data are transmitted **without** need of **wires and cables**.
- **Pros:**
  - Communication devices are mobile.
  - Lower cost due to less cables.
- **Cons:**
  - Communication speed is lower compared to wired communications.
  - Less Secure.
  - Less noise immunity.



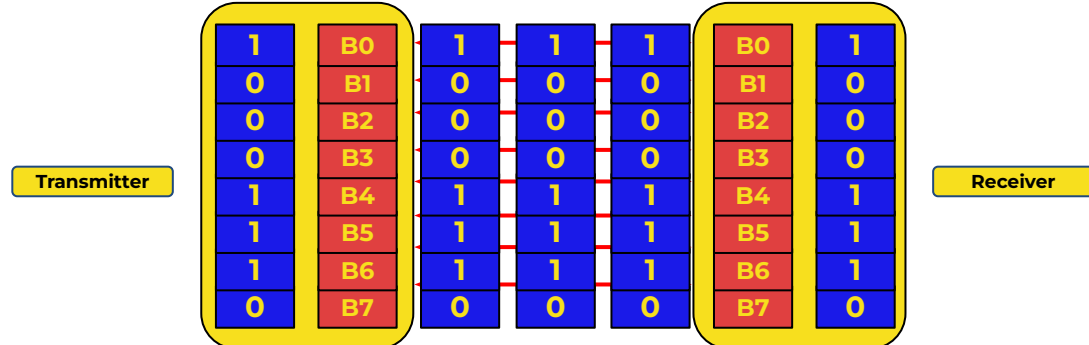
# Classifications of communications systems

- **Wired Communications**

- Data are transmitted **into cables and wires**.
- **Pros:**
  - **Very high speed communications.**
  - **More secure.**
  - **More noise immune.**
  - **More suitable for large distances.**
- **Cons:**
  - **Communication devices are fixed.**
  - **Larger cost due to long cables.**



- **Serial Communications**



# Classifications of communications systems

- **Simplex**

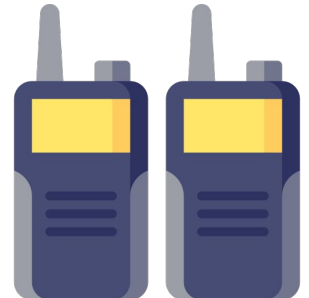
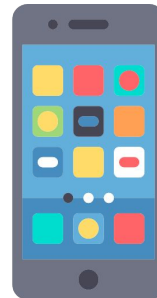
- It is a one way communication

- **Half-duplex**

- Communication must be in one direction at a time

- **Full-duplex**

- Communication is bidirectional





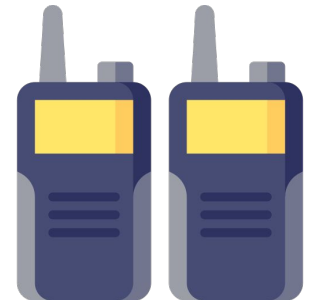
# Classifications of communications systems

- **Synchronous**

- It is a communication where a clock controls the communication timing

- **Asynchronous**

- It is a communication where a there is no clock and communication is controlled by a controlling data added to the original data



# Bit rate and Baud rate

- **Bit rate**

- It is the **number of bits transmitted per second**.
- **Example:** 10Mbps.

- **Baud rate**

- It is the **number of bauds (group of bits) transmitted per second**.
- **Example:** 10 Mbaud/s, and baud = 3 bits, then
  - Bit rate =  $10\text{ M} * 3 = 30\text{Mbps}$

# Communications in Embedded Systems

- **Parallel:** Interfacing an LCD.
- **Serial:** Interfacing with UART, SPI, I2C,....etc.
- **Wireless:** Interfacing with wifi or bluetooth, GSM, ....etc.
- **Half-duplex:** Interfacing with I2C.
- **Full-Duplex:** Interfacing with UART or SPI.
- **Synchronous:** Interfacing with SPI or I2C.
- **Asynchronous:** Interfacing with UART.

# Summary

- You have learned what is a communication system
- Remember that there is a difference between on-board communications and networking
- Choosing the type of communication will depend on your system's need and the other devices to communicate with