

Communication Protocol for Testing Impedance Microbiology

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Using the circuit provided, we will be scanning in the range from f-value closest to 30 Hz to 30 kHz. The increments are to be done in a factor of two. The circuit will be tested for 14 different frequencies.

The following things are black-boxed:

- `int init_adc()` : Initializes ADC. If it worked, then returns 0, else -1.
- `int init_sine()` : Initializes the sine wave generator. If it worked, then returns 0, else -1.
- `long read_val_adc(int a)` : This function does the following :
 - If 'a' is any one of 0,1,2, or 3, it returns the 24-bit value of the a^{th} ADC as a long .
 - If 'a' is not one of the above the function returns '-1'
- `int set_val(long freq)` : This sets the closest frequency possible in the sine wave generator. If it worked, then return 0, else -1.
- `int change_freq_steps(long n_steps)` : Adds $0001_{hex} \times n_steps$ to the output to the sine-wave generator. If it overflows, then return -1.
- `int mult_freq(long k)` : Multiplies the output to ADC by k. If it overflows, then return -1.
- `int set_sine(int a)` : If 'a' is 1, turn on the sine wave generator else turn it off.

The arduino responds to the command of the computer through serial communication.

1 Transmission Protocol for the Primary message

The primary message will be the initial message before validation procedures.

1.1 From Computer to Arduino

The computer can send the following (# is 32-bit integer):

- `SETFR:#` = This commands the arduino to set the frequency to the value closest to # which is a long
- `CGSTP:#` = This commands the arduino to change the frequency steps by # which is a long
- `MLSTP:#` = This commands the arduino to multiply the frequency by # which is a long
- `CHKCF` = This commands the arduino to check the current frequency
- `GENHI` = This commands the arduino to turn on the sine wave generator
- `GENLO` = This commands the arduino to turn off the sine wave generator
- `ERROR:<>` = This sends an error to the arduino

1.2 From arduino to computer

The arduino can send the following:

- `ERROR:<>` = This sends an error to the computer
- `SDDAT:#:c` = This sends the data to the computer as # = ADC output of the c^{th} ADC

2 Verification Protocol

The next communication will be a set of verification bits.

2.1 Transmission of input message

The input message will be of the form “ST<MESSAGE>ab\r\n”. Here,

- ST is put as the ‘start’ bits.
- <MESSAGE> is the placeholder for the message sent.
- ‘a’ is a char which is a byte-wise XOR of the characters in the message.
- ‘b’ is (Sum of integer representations of char is MESSAGE) mod 2^8
- “\r\n” is put as the ‘stop’ bits

2.2 Receiving of the message

On receiving the message, the following is performed :

1. If the first two chars are ST, continue. Else send ERROR:
2. Compare ‘a’ with the ‘a’ that is computed using the message. If same, continue. Else send ERROR:
3. Compare ‘b’ with the ‘b’ that is computed using the message. If same, continue. Else send ERROR:
4. Check is the last two chars. If they are \r\n, continue. Else send ERROR:
5. Send ‘CNF’ to the transmitter.

2.3 Confirming that message has been received

If ‘CNF’ is received, then the sending was successful. Otherwise, resend the message.