

## Lab Session : 12

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### Creating Multiple Serial Port with RTOS

Name : Durvesh Naresh Patil

PRN : 2019BTEEN00035

Batch : EN-1

Sub. : RTOS - Lab

#### ① Theory :

Communication : Exchanging the data between two systems

Serial communication : Data is sent bit by bit i.e.  
one bit at a time.

In serial communication, the data is in the form of binary pulses. LPC2138/48 has only one serial port. We need to use multiple serial port so here we are sending data via GPIO to the virtual terminal in the binary form.

Baud Rate : Two microcontrollers should have same baud rate for proper serial communication.

Baud rate is the number of bits transferred from receiver to sender per sec. Some std. baud rates are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 57600.

Higher baud rate, more data transferred in less amount of time.

Asynchronous data transfer : When data bits are not synchronized with clock line.

For asynchronous data transfer, baud rate is important.

## **Code:**

```
#include "config.h"

#include "stdlib.h"

#include <stdio.h>


#define TaskStkLengh  64                                //Define the Task0 stack length


OS_STK      TaskStk0 [TaskStkLengh];                    //Define the Task stack
OS_STK      TaskStk1 [TaskStkLengh];                    //Define the Task stack
OS_STK      TaskStk2 [TaskStkLengh];                    //Define the Task stack
OS_STK      TaskStk3 [TaskStkLengh];                    //Define the Task stack


void  Task0(void *pdata);
void  Task1(void *pdata);
void  Task2(void *pdata);
void  Task3(void *pdata);


char buffer[25];


int main (void)
{
    LED_init();
    TargetInit();
    OSInit ();

    OSTaskCreate (Task0,(void *)0, &TaskStk0[TaskStkLengh - 1], 6);
    OSTaskCreate (Task1,(void *)0, &TaskStk1[TaskStkLengh - 1], 7);
    OSTaskCreate (Task2,(void *)0, &TaskStk2[TaskStkLengh - 1], 8);
    OSTaskCreate (Task3,(void *)0, &TaskStk3[TaskStkLengh - 1], 9);

    OSStart();
    return 0;

}
```

```
/*
```

```
    ASCII Format: G T A 5
```

```
    Binary Format: 01000111 01010100 01000001 00110101
```

```
    Write Binary values of each character from LSB to MSB in Tasks
```

```
*/
```

```
void Task0    (void *pdata)
```

```
{
```

```
    pdata = pdata;
```

```
                                /* Dummy data */
```

```
    LED_on(0);
```

```
    OSTimeDly(10);
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        LED_off(0);    //Start Bit
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_on(0);      //1
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_on(0);      //1
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_on(0);      //1
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_off(0);     //0
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_off(0);     //0
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_off(0);     //0
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_on(0);          //1
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_off(0);         //0
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_on(0);          //Stop Bit
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
OSTimeDly(10); //empty period
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
void Task1 (void *pdata)
```

```
{
```

```
    pdata = pdata;
```

```
                                /* Dummy data */
```

```
    LED_on(1);
```

```
    OSTimeDly(10);
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        LED_off(1);    //Start Bit
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_off(1);    //0
```

```
        OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
        LED_off(1);    //0
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_on(1);          //1
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_off(1);         //0
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_on(1);          //1
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_off(1);         //0
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_on(1);          //1
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_off(1);         //0
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
LED_on(1);          //Stop Bit
```

```
OSTimeDly(1);
```

```
OSTimeDly(10); //empty period
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
void Task2 (void *pdata)
```

```
{
```

```
    pdata = pdata;
```

```
    LED_on(2);
```

```
    OSTimeDly(10);
```

```
    while(1)
```

```

{
    LED_off(2);    //Start Bit
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_on(2);      //1
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_off(2);     //0
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_off(2);     //0
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_off(2);     //0
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_off(2);     //0
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_on(2);      //1
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_off(2);     //0
    OSTimeDly(1);

    LED_on(2);      //Stop Bit
    OSTimeDly(1);

    OSTimeDly(10); //empty period
}
}

```

```

void Task3      (void *pdata)
{
    pdata = pdata;

    LED_on(3);
    OSTimeDly(10);

    while(1)
    {
        LED_off(3);    //Start Bit
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_on(3);      //1
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_off(3);     //0
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_on(3);      //1
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_off(3);     //0
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_on(3);      //1
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_on(3);      //1
        OSTimeDly(1);

        LED_off(3);     //0
        OSTimeDly(1);
    }
}

```

```

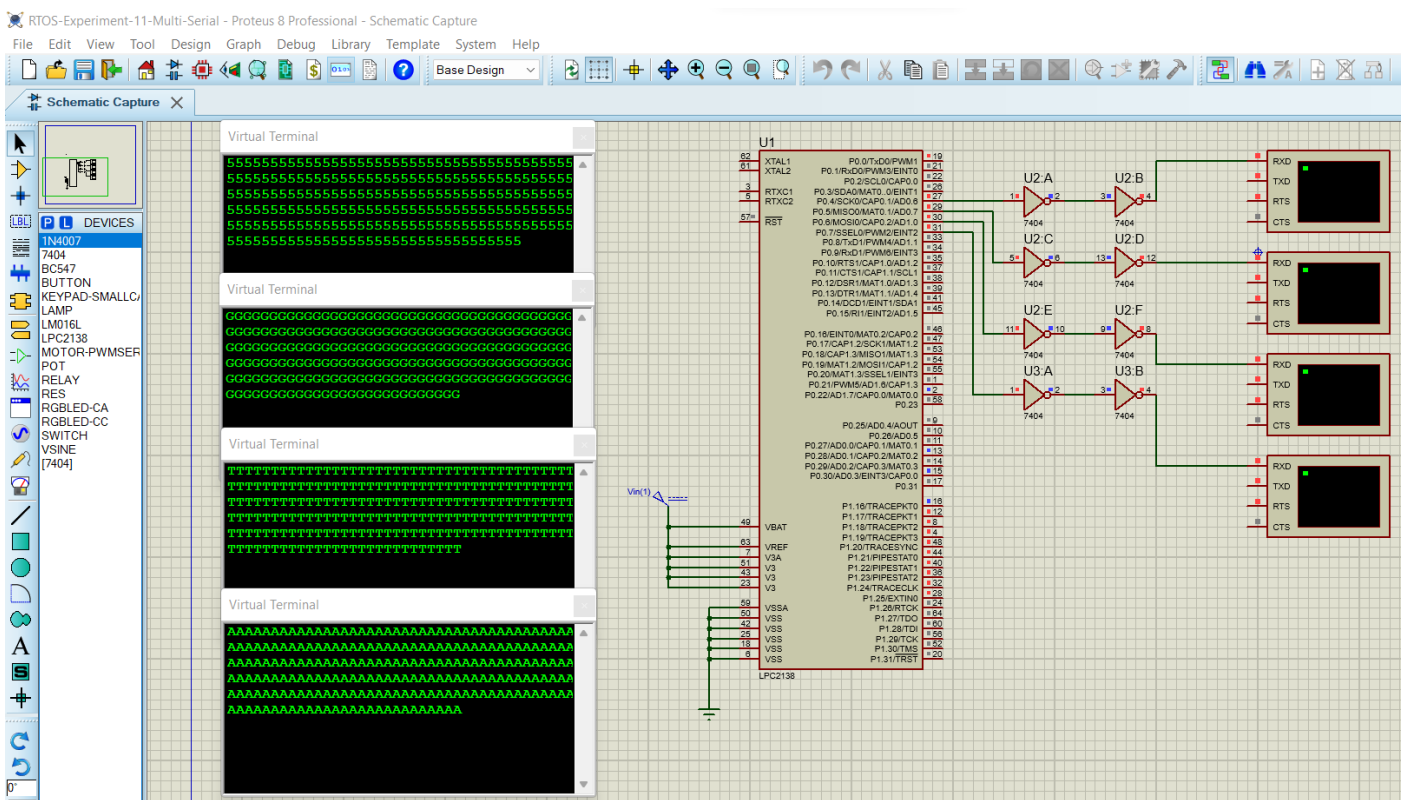
    LED_on(3);          //Stop Bit

    OSTimeDly(1);

    OSTimeDly(10); //empty period
}
}

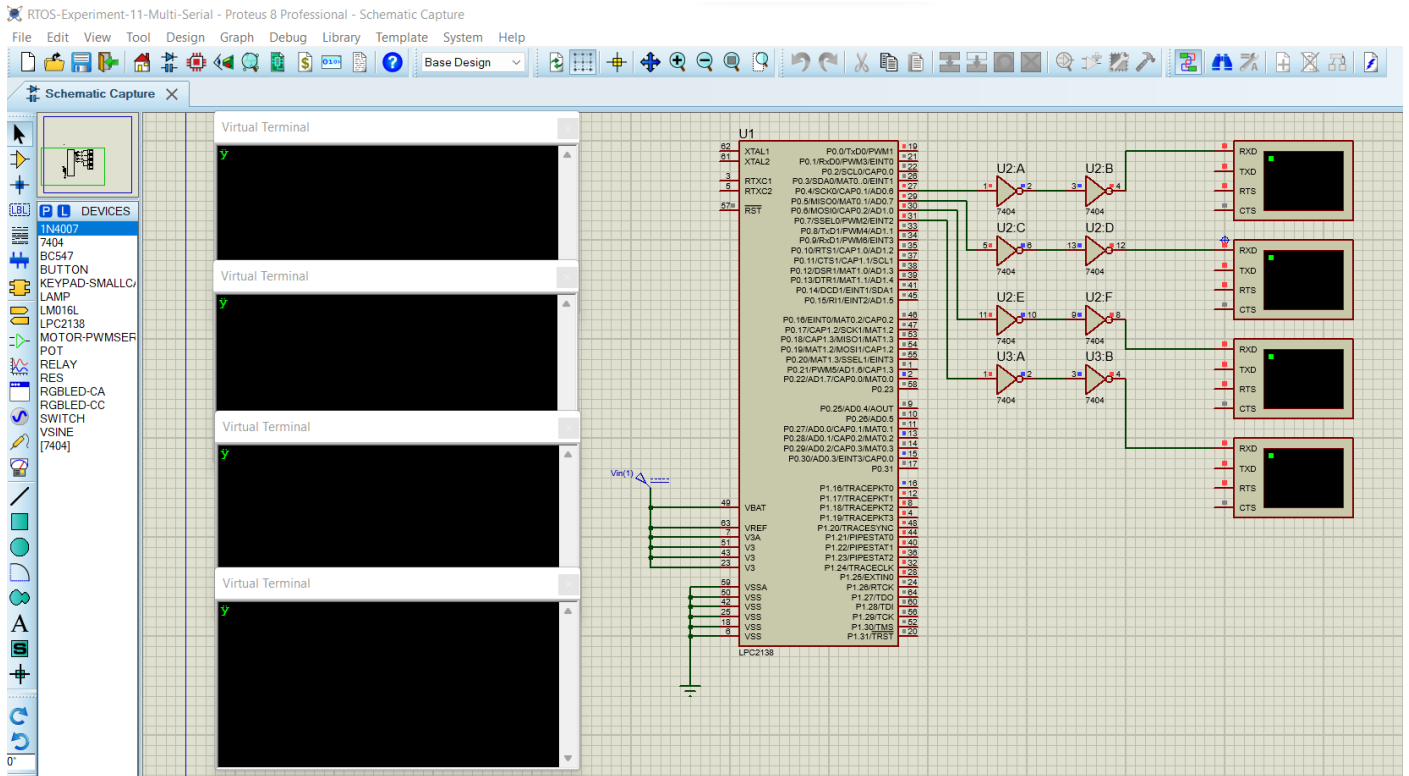
```

\_\_\_\_\_





2) When baud rate is different (OS\_TICKS\_PER\_SEC = 100, Virtual Terminal = 2400)



**Comments:**

When baud rate is not same, garbled data got received at virtual terminal.

⑥ Conclusion :

- i) We can have multiple serial ports with the help of RTOS, since LPC1114 has only one.
- ii) Receiver & sender both must have the same baud rate for proper serial communication.
- iii) Here, GPIO are mimicking serial port & sending data in binary format by considering proper baud rate by giving proper delays.