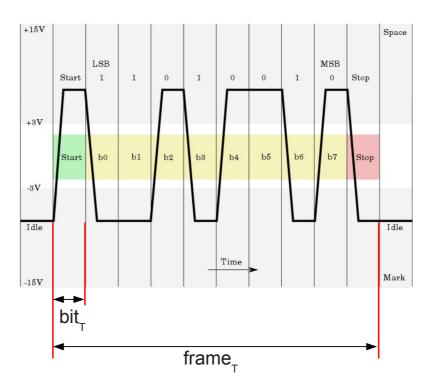
## **RS232 - Transfer calculations**



Time needed to transfer one bit (bit period) :  $bit_T = \frac{1}{baudrate}$  [s]

$$\label{eq:time_total_state} \mbox{Time to transfert } n \mbox{ bits}: \mbox{ } t \! = \! n_{\mbox{\tiny bits}} \! \cdot \! bit_{\mbox{\tiny T}} \! = \! \frac{n_{\mbox{\tiny bits}}}{\mbox{\tiny baudrate}} \quad [s$$

Time to transfer a frame (frame period):

- We have allways one start bit (1)
- We can have 7 or 8 data bits (  $n_{\text{databits}}$  )
- We can have 0 or 1 parity bit (  $n_{\mbox{\scriptsize paritybits}}$  )
- We can have 1 or 2 stop bits  $(n_{stopbits})$

-> 
$$frame_T = \frac{1 + n_{databits} + n_{paritybits} + n_{stopbits}}{baudrate}$$
 [s]

We can find the frame rate:

$$frame_{rate} = \frac{1}{frame_{T}} = \frac{baudrate}{1 + n_{databits} + n_{paritybits} + n_{stopbits}} \quad \left[\frac{1}{s}\right]$$

Wat is the data bits rate for a given baudrate?

We know that  $\,n_{\text{\tiny databits}}\,$  are transmitted during one frame period  $\,$  frame  $_{\scriptscriptstyle T}$  .

-> 
$$databits_{rate} = \frac{n_{databits}}{frame_{T}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $frame_{T} = \frac{1 + n_{databits} + n_{paritybits} + n_{stopbits}}{baudrate}$  [s]

-> databits<sub>rate</sub>=
$$\frac{n_{databits}}{\frac{1+n_{databits}+n_{paritybits}+n_{stopbits}}{baudrate}}$$

$$\text{We find:} \quad \boxed{ \text{databits}_{\text{rate}} = \frac{n_{\text{databits}}}{1 + n_{\text{databits}} + n_{\text{paritybits}} + n_{\text{stopbits}}} \cdot \text{baudrate} } \quad \left[ \frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

How many time does it take to transfer n bits?

$$datatransfer_{time} = \frac{n}{databits_{rate}} \left[ s \right]$$

How many time does it take to transfer n bytes?

A example with a baudrate of 9600, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{databits}_{\text{rate}} \!\!=\!\! \frac{n_{\text{databits}}}{1\!+\!n_{\text{databits}}\!+\!n_{\text{paritybits}}\!+\!n_{\text{stopbits}}} \cdot \text{baudrate} \!=\!\! \frac{8}{1\!+\!8\!+\!0\!+\!1} \cdot 9600 \!=\! 7680 \, \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}}\right] \\ & \text{databytes}_{\text{rate}} \!\!=\!\! \frac{\text{databits}_{\text{rate}}}{8} \!\!=\!\! \frac{7680}{8} \!\!=\! 960 \quad \left[\frac{B}{\text{s}}\right] \end{aligned}$$

To transfer the « Hello world! » string, wich is a length of 13 bytes, we need:

$$datatransfer_{time} = \frac{n}{databytes_{rate}} = \frac{13}{960} \approx 13.5 [ms]$$