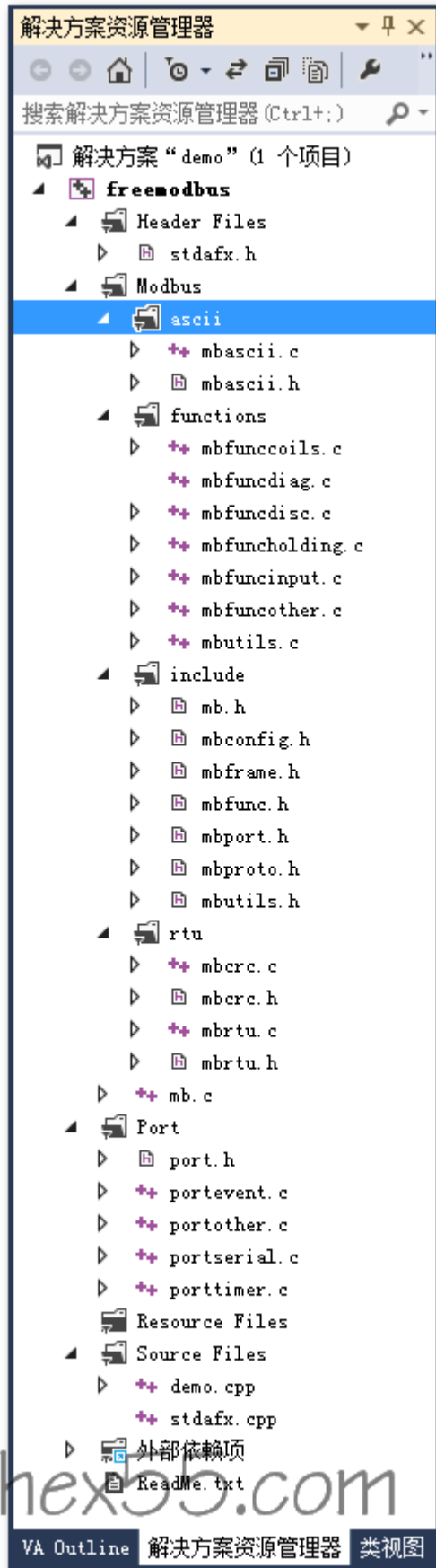


freemodbus 源码分析详解

2016 年 1 月 6 日 by shawge

我这里为了方便代码浏览，用了 VS2013，DEMO 自然用 WIN32 的，选用哪个 DEMO 进行分析也并不影响我们对 FREEMODBUS 的解剖。

代码组织结构



首先是 modbus 这个大文件下的文件：

- **ascii** 目录的文件是用于实现 MODBUS ASCII 模式的，这个在 modbus 里是可选实现代码比较简单，看完 RTU 的分析我相信你对比自己也就看明白 ASCII 模式了，这将不是本文的重点。
- **functions** 是与 RTU 的执行功能码相关的代码，主要就是读、写寄存器开关线圈之类的，根据你自己的需要在去实现里面回调，按照相应参数去执行相应功能。
- **include** 是 freemodbus 的一些定义，这里先不作分析，在看源代码的时候我们再去看每个数据结构的相关定义。
- **rtu** 这个文件夹就是 RTU 模式的实现了，本文分析重点之一。
- **port 这个是移植相关**，port.h 是移植需要的函数声明。portevent.c 这个是事件队列的实现，freemodbus 只是用了一个消息作为队列简单赋值处理，portother.c 是一相从字节里取位等与 MODBUS 没多大关系的函数，portserial.c 是串口移植相关函数，porttimer.c 是定时器相关移植（由于 RTU 方式依赖时间来判断帧头帧尾），移植相关可以参见我的另一篇博文(译自官方文档)[freemodbus RTU/ASCII 官方移植文档](#)。
- **mb.c** 这个就是 modbus 的应用层实现，本文分析重点之一。
Source Files 目录中的 demo.cpp 是例程，stdafx.cpp 是 WIN32 的预编译文件与 modbusfree 无关。

流程分析

win32 的 main（）分析，不感兴趣直接跳到 **mb.c** 一节

一切还是从 main 开始吧。

```
int
_tmain( int argc, _TCHAR * argv[] )
{
    int          iExitCode;
    TCHAR        cCh;
    BOOL          bDoExit;

    const UCHAR   ucSlaveID[] = { 0xAA, 0xBB, 0xCC };

    if( eMBInit( MB_RTU, 0x01, 1, 115200, MB_PAR_EVEN ) != MB_ENOERR )
    {
        _ftprintf( stderr, _T( "%s: can't initialize modbus stack!\r\n" ), PROG );
        iExitCode = EXIT_FAILURE;
    }
    else if( eMBSetSlaveID( 0x34, TRUE, ucSlaveID, 3 ) != MB_ENOERR )
    {
        _ftprintf( stderr, _T( "%s: can't set slave id!\r\n" ), PROG );
        iExitCode = EXIT_FAILURE;
    }
    else
    {

```

```

/* Create synchronization primitives and set the current state
 * of the thread to STOPPED.
 */

InitializeCriticalSection( &hPollLock );
eSetPollingThreadState( STOPPED );

/* CLI interface. */
_tprintf( _T( "Type 'q' for quit or 'h' for help!\r\n" ) );
bDoExit = FALSE;
do
{
    _tprintf( _T( "> " ) );
    cCh = _gettchar( );
    switch ( cCh )
    {
        case _TCHAR( 'q' ):
            bDoExit = TRUE;
            break;
        case _TCHAR( 'd' ):
            eSetPollingThreadState( SHUTDOWN );
            break;
        case _TCHAR( 'e' ):
            if( bCreatePollingThread( ) != TRUE )
            {
                _tprintf( _T( "Can't start protocol stack! Already running?\r\n" ) );
            }
            break;
        case _TCHAR( 's' ):
            switch ( eGetPollingThreadState( ) )
            {
                case RUNNING:
                    _tprintf( _T( "Protocol stack is running.\r\n" ) );
                    break;
                case STOPPED:
                    _tprintf( _T( "Protocol stack is stopped.\r\n" ) );
                    break;
                case SHUTDOWN:
                    _tprintf( _T( "Protocol stack is shutting down.\r\n" ) );
                    break;
            }
            break;
        case _TCHAR( 'h' ):
            _tprintf( _T( "FreeModbus demo application help:\r\n" ) );
            _tprintf( _T( " 'd' ... disable protocol stack.\r\n" ) );

```

```

        _tprintf( _T( " 'e' ... enabled the protocol stack\r\n" ) );
        _tprintf( _T( " 's' ... show current status\r\n" ) );
        _tprintf( _T( " 'q' ... quit application\r\n" ) );
        _tprintf( _T( " 'h' ... this information\r\n" ) );
        _tprintf( _T( "\r\n" ) );
        _tprintf( _T( "Copyright 2006 Christian Walter <wolti@sil.at>\r\n" ) );
        break;
default:
    if( cCh != _TCHAR( '\n' ) )
    {
        _tprintf( _T( "illegal command '%c'\r\n" ), cCh );
    }
    break;
}

/* eat up everything untill return character. */
while( cCh != '\n' )
{
    cCh = _gettchar( );
}
}
while( !bDoExit );

/* Release hardware resources. */
( void )eMBClose( );
iExitCode = EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
return iExitCode;
}

```

eMBInit(MB_RTU, 0x01, 1, 115200, MB_PAR_EVEN) != MB_ENOERR 初始化 modbus 协议栈，如果初始化失败则打印错误信息并退出，否则打印命令提示符，要求输入指令。

```

do
{
    _tprintf( _T( "> " ) );
    cCh = _gettchar( );
    switch ( cCh )
    {
        case _TCHAR( 'q' ):
            bDoExit = TRUE;
            break;
        case _TCHAR( 'd' ):

```

```

        eSetPollingThreadState( SHUTDOWN );
        break;
case _TCHAR( 'e' ):
    if( bCreatePollingThread( ) != TRUE )
    {
        _tprintf( _T( "Can't start protocol stack! Already running?\r\n" ) );
    }
    break;
case _TCHAR( 's' ):
    switch ( eGetPollingThreadState( ) )
    {
        case RUNNING:
            _tprintf( _T( "Protocol stack is running.\r\n" ) );
            break;
        case STOPPED:
            _tprintf( _T( "Protocol stack is stopped.\r\n" ) );
            break;
        case SHUTDOWN:
            _tprintf( _T( "Protocol stack is shutting down.\r\n" ) );
            break;
    }
    break;
case _TCHAR( 'h' ):
    _tprintf( _T( "FreeModbus demo application help:\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( " 'd' ... disable protocol stack.\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( " 'e' ... enabled the protocol stack\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( " 's' ... show current status\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( " 'q' ... quit application\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( " 'h' ... this information\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( "\r\n" ) );
    _tprintf( _T( "Copyright 2006 Christian Walter <wolti@sil.at>\r\n" ) );
    break;
default:
    if( cCh != _TCHAR( '\n' ) )
    {
        _tprintf( _T( "illegal command '%c'\r\n" ), cCh );
    }
    break;
}

/* eat up everything untill return character. */
while( cCh != '\n' )
{
    cCh = _gettchar( );

```

```

    }
}
while( !bDoExit );

```

如果用户输入 e,则会调用 `bCreatePollingThread()` 启动协议栈线程。那么我们跟进 `bCreatePollingThread()` 去看看。

```

BOOL
bCreatePollingThread( void )
{
    BOOL          bResult;

    if( eGetPollingThreadState( ) == STOPPED )
    {
        if( ( hPollThread = CreateThread( NULL, 0, dwPollingThread, NULL, 0, NULL ) ) == NULL )
        {
            /* Can't create the polling thread. */
            bResult = FALSE;
        }
        else
        {
            bResult = TRUE;
        }
    }
    else
    {
        bResult = FALSE;
    }

    return bResult;
}

```

先是确认一下线程状态，然后创建并启动线程函数 `dwPollingThread()`，

```

DWORD          WINAPI
dwPollingThread( LPVOID lpParameter )
{
    eSetPollingThreadState( RUNNING );

    if( eMBEnable( ) == MB_ENOERR )
    {
        do

```

```

    {
        if( eMBPoll( ) != MB_ENOERR )
            break;
    }
    while( eGetPollingThreadState( ) != SHUTDOWN );
}

( void )eMBDisable( );

eSetPollingThreadState( STOPPED );

return 0;
}

```

从这里就跟 MCUARM 上应用 **freemodbus** 一样一样的了，无法是先使能协议栈，然后循环调用 **eMBPoll()**，同时用 **eGetPollingThreadState()** 检测线程状态。**eMBPoll(void)** 就是我们的重点咯，我们现在已经进入 **mb.c** 这个文件啦，这个是 **freemodbus** 实现的 **modbus** 应用层，虽然代码里面对数据链路层以及应用层分的不是很清晰，但这个 **mb.c** 是完完全全的应用层了。

mb.c

```

eMBCErrorCode
eMBPoll( void )
{
    static UCHAR    *ucMBFrame;
    static UCHAR    ucRcvAddress;
    static UCHAR    ucFunctionCode;
    static USHORT   usLength;
    static eMBException eException;

    int            i;
    eMBCErrorCode  eStatus = MB_ENOERR;
    eMBCEventType  eEvent;

    /* Check if the protocol stack is ready. */
    if( eMBState != STATE_ENABLED )
    {
        return MB_EILLSTATE;
    }

    /* Check if there is a event available. If not return control to caller.
     * Otherwise we will handle the event. */
    if( xMBPortEventGet( &eEvent ) == TRUE )
    {

```



```

switch ( eEvent )
{
case EV_READY:
    break;

case EV_FRAME_RECEIVED:
    eStatus = peMBFrameReceiveCur( &ucRcvAddress, &ucMBFrame, &usLength );
    if( eStatus == MB_ENOERR )
    {
        /* Check if the frame is for us. If not ignore the frame. */
        if( ( ucRcvAddress == ucMBAAddress ) || ( ucRcvAddress == MB_ADDRESS_BROADCAST ) )
        {
            ( void )xMBPortEventPost( EV_EXECUTE );
        }
    }
    break;

case EV_EXECUTE:
    ucFunctionCode = ucMBFrame[MB_PDU_FUNC_OFF];
    eException = MB_EX_ILLEGAL_FUNCTION;
    for( i = 0; i < MB_FUNC_HANDLERS_MAX; i++ )
    {
        /* No more function handlers registered. Abort. */
        if( xFuncHandlers[i].ucFunctionCode == 0 )
        {
            break;
        }
        else if( xFuncHandlers[i].ucFunctionCode == ucFunctionCode )
        {
            eException = xFuncHandlers[i].pxHandler( ucMBFrame, &usLength );
            break;
        }
    }

    /* If the request was not sent to the broadcast address we
     * return a reply. */
    if( ucRcvAddress != MB_ADDRESS_BROADCAST )
    {
        if( eException != MB_EX_NONE )
        {
            /* An exception occurred. Build an error frame. */
            usLength = 0;
            ucMBFrame[usLength++] = ( UCHAR )( ucFunctionCode | MB_FUNC_ERROR );
            ucMBFrame[usLength++] = eException;

```

```

    }
    if( ( eMBCurrentMode == MB_ASCII ) && MB_ASCII_TIMEOUT_WAIT_BEFORE_SEND_MS )
    {
        vMBPortTimersDelay( MB_ASCII_TIMEOUT_WAIT_BEFORE_SEND_MS );
    }
    eStatus = peMBFrameSendCur( ucMBAddress, ucMBFrame, usLength );
}
break;

case EV_FRAME_SENT:
    break;
}
}
return MB_ENOERR;
}

```

eMBPoll () 就是一个状态机。它只有下面四种状态：

```

typedef enum
{
    EV_READY,                /*!< Startup finished. */
    EV_FRAME_RECEIVED,       /*!< Frame received. */
    EV_EXECUTE,              /*!< Execute function. */
    EV_FRAME_SENT            /*!< Frame sent. */
} eMBEventType;

```

从注释中可以看出，分别是启动完成，帧接收完成，执行功能码，执行帧发送。

这个状态机通过 xMBPortEventGet(&eEvent) 获取事件状态，而事件状态的投递方是谁呢？这里我们先不关注（咱们自上向下分析吧）。我们先分析一下这个状态机的流程。

由于我在写这篇文章之前做过功课，所以比较清楚，这里大家过一下就可以了。

在整个协议栈运行的最初肯定是 EV_READY 态，然后过了一个 3.5T（这个就是 modbus 的帧头帧尾确认时间啦，不清楚？去翻翻协议吧，我当然不建议你读国人写的那些“modbus 协议整理”之类的葵花宝典，而是建议你去 modbus 官网下载。找不到下载链接？看这里 [Modbus Specifications and Implementation Guides](#),点那个 I Accept 就可以进去啦。）如果这个时候接收到一个完整的帧那么就会进入 EV_FRAME_RECEIVED 态，至于是谁负责去接收和检验帧我们后面再去理，你要记住我们还在应用层里打转转。

```

/* Check if the frame is for us. If not ignore the frame. */
if( ( ucRcvAddress == ucMBAddress ) || ( ucRcvAddress == MB_ADDRESS_BROADCAST ) )
{
    ( void )xMBPortEventPost( EV_EXECUTE );
}

```

```
}
```

在 EV_READY 态如果检测收到的地址跟从机地址 (freemodbus 的开源版本只支持从机, 如果你想要主机的可以参考一下 [FreeModbus Slave-Master-RTT-STM32](#)) 匹配, 或是广播地址就自己给自己投递一个 EV_EXECUTE 事件。

```
case EV_EXECUTE:
    ucFunctionCode = ucMBFrame[MB_PDU_FUNC_OFF];
    eException = MB_EX_ILLEGAL_FUNCTION;
    for( i = 0; i < MB_FUNC_HANDLERS_MAX; i++ )
    {
        /* No more function handlers registered. Abort. */
        if( xFuncHandlers[i].ucFunctionCode == 0 )
        {
            break;
        }
        else if( xFuncHandlers[i].ucFunctionCode == ucFunctionCode )
        {
            eException = xFuncHandlers[i].pxHandler( ucMBFrame, &usLength );
            break;
        }
    }

    /* If the request was not sent to the broadcast address we
     * return a reply. */
    if( ucRcvAddress != MB_ADDRESS_BROADCAST )
    {
        if( eException != MB_EX_NONE )
        {
            /* An exception occurred. Build an error frame. */
            usLength = 0;
            ucMBFrame[usLength++] = ( UCHAR )( ucFunctionCode | MB_FUNC_ERROR );
            ucMBFrame[usLength++] = eException;
        }
        if( ( eMBCurrentMode == MB_ASCII ) && MB_ASCII_TIMEOUT_WAIT_BEFORE_SEND_MS )
        {
            vMBPortTimersDelay( MB_ASCII_TIMEOUT_WAIT_BEFORE_SEND_MS );
        }
        eStatus = peMBFrameSendCur( ucMBAddress, ucMBFrame, usLength );
    }
    break;
```

在 EV_EXECUTE 的第一段就是执行相应的功能码回调，也就是读写寄存器或者是打开线圈什么的，实现上就是执行 mbfunctions 里面的代码，因为在协议栈初始化的时候这些文件里面的函数都被值给了 xFuncHandlers[]，去看看 xFuncHandlers[]的定义吧。

```
/* An array of Modbus functions handlers which associates Modbus function
 * codes with implementing functions.
 */
static xMBFunctionHandler xFuncHandlers[MB_FUNC_HANDLERS_MAX] = {
#if MB_FUNC_OTHER_REP_SLAVEID_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_OTHER_REPORT_SLAVEID, eMBFuncReportSlaveID},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_READ_INPUT_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_READ_INPUT_REGISTER, eMBFuncReadInputRegister},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_READ_HOLDING_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_READ_HOLDING_REGISTER, eMBFuncReadHoldingRegister},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_WRITE_MULTIPLE_HOLDING_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_WRITE_MULTIPLE_REGISTERS, eMBFuncWriteMultipleHoldingRegister},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_WRITE_HOLDING_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_WRITE_REGISTER, eMBFuncWriteHoldingRegister},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_READWRITE_HOLDING_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_READWRITE_MULTIPLE_REGISTERS, eMBFuncReadWriteMultipleHoldingRegister},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_READ_COILS_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_READ_COILS, eMBFuncReadCoils},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_WRITE_COIL_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_WRITE_SINGLE_COIL, eMBFuncWriteCoil},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_WRITE_MULTIPLE_COILS_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_WRITE_MULTIPLE_COILS, eMBFuncWriteMultipleCoils},
#endif
#if MB_FUNC_READ_DISCRETE_INPUTS_ENABLED > 0
    {MB_FUNC_READ_DISCRETE_INPUTS, eMBFuncReadDiscreteInputs},
#endif
};
```

看到这里你就明白了 xFuncHandlers 不过是一个功能码和功能回调函数的对应表，eMBFuncWriteHoldingRegister（）就是写保持寄存器回调。我们还是接着看 EV_EXECUTE，第一段里面需要注意 if(xFuncHandlers[i].ucFunctionCode == 0)这一句是用来在结束遍历表，freemodbus 提供了一个

eMBRegisterCB () eMBRegisterCB 函数专门用来注册功能码和与之相应的回调，但是对于不响应的功能码 freemodbus 通过 xFuncHandlers[i].ucFunctionCode = 0; 将其直接置 0。

EV_EXECUTE 第二段就是对主机作出回应。讲到这里接收处理就讲完了。在 mb.c 中我们可以看到这一层并不对 EV_FRAME_SENT 作处理。

mbtu.c 分析

在 mb.c 里面我们留了一个疑惑，是谁在投递事件？或者说是在改变 mb.c 里面状态机的状态？

如果是 RTU 模式，那么就是这 mbtu.c 里面的这个函数了

```
BOOL
xMBRTUTimerT35Expired( void )
{
    BOOL          xNeedPoll = FALSE;

    switch ( eRcvState )
    {
        /* Timer t35 expired. Startup phase is finished. */
        case STATE_RX_INIT:
            xNeedPoll = xMBPortEventPost( EV_READY );
            break;

            /* A frame was received and t35 expired. Notify the listener that
             * a new frame was received. */
        case STATE_RX_RCV:
            xNeedPoll = xMBPortEventPost( EV_FRAME_RECEIVED );
            break;

            /* An error occurred while receiving the frame. */
        case STATE_RX_ERROR:
            break;

            /* Function called in an illegal state. */
        default:
            assert( ( eRcvState == STATE_RX_INIT ) ||
                    ( eRcvState == STATE_RX_RCV ) || ( eRcvState == STATE_RX_ERROR ) );
    }

    vMBPortTimersDisable( );
    eRcvState = STATE_RX_IDLE;

    return xNeedPoll;
}
```

这个函数是被 `vMBPortTimerPoll()` 被调用的，`vMBPortTimerPoll()` 又是被 `xMBPortEventGet()` 调用的，这里我们看一下 `vMBPortTimerPoll()` 是在什么情况下调用 `xMBRTUTimerT35Expired`:

```
void
vMBPortTimerPoll( )
{

    /* Timers are called from the serial layer because we have no high
    * res timer in Win32. */
    if( bTimeoutEnable )
    {
        DWORD          dwTimeCurrent = GetTickCount( );

        if( ( dwTimeCurrent - dwTimeLast ) > dwTimeOut )
        {
            bTimeoutEnable = FALSE;
            ( void )pxMBPortCBTimerExpired( );
        }
    }
}
```

可以看到就当系统的 `tickCount` 间隔达到一定时间时就调用 `xMBRTUTimerT35Expired()` (`pxMBPortCBTimerExpired` 在 `eMBInit()`中被赋值为 `xMBRTUTimerT35Expired`)，简单点说吧，就相当于单片机定时器中断函数，定时执行 `xMBRTUTimerT35Expired()`函数。

回到 `mbrtu.c` 中来吧，跟踪的第一要点是不能迷路，方向感要好！

`xMBRTUTimerT35Expired` 就是根据 `eRcvState` 的不同状态来投递不同的事件给 `mb.c` 中的 `eMBPoll()` 这个状态机。而 `eRcvState` 又是怎么来的呢？在 `xMBRTUReceiveFSM()` 中我们看到了它。

```
BOOL
xMBRTUReceiveFSM( void )
{
    BOOL          xTaskNeedSwitch = FALSE;
    UCHAR         ucByte;

    assert( eSndState == STATE_TX_IDLE );

    /* Always read the character. */
    ( void )xMBPortSerialGetByte( ( CHAR * ) & ucByte );
```

```

switch ( eRcvState )
{
    /* If we have received a character in the init state we have to
     * wait until the frame is finished.
     */
    case STATE_RX_INIT:
        vMBPortTimersEnable( );
        break;

    /* In the error state we wait until all characters in the
     * damaged frame are transmitted.
     */
    case STATE_RX_ERROR:
        vMBPortTimersEnable( );
        break;

    /* In the idle state we wait for a new character. If a character
     * is received the t1.5 and t3.5 timers are started and the
     * receiver is in the state STATE_RX_RECEIVCE.
     */
    case STATE_RX_IDLE:
        usRcvBufferPos = 0;
        ucRTUBuf[usRcvBufferPos++] = ucByte;
        eRcvState = STATE_RX_RCV;

        /* Enable t3.5 timers. */
        vMBPortTimersEnable( );
        break;

    /* We are currently receiving a frame. Reset the timer after
     * every character received. If more than the maximum possible
     * number of bytes in a modbus frame is received the frame is
     * ignored.
     */
    case STATE_RX_RCV:
        if( usRcvBufferPos < MB_SER_PDU_SIZE_MAX )
        {
            ucRTUBuf[usRcvBufferPos++] = ucByte;
        }
        else
        {
            eRcvState = STATE_RX_ERROR;
        }
        vMBPortTimersEnable( );

```

```

        break;
    }
    return xTaskNeedSwitch;
}

```

这里不兜圈子，直接告诉你 xMBRTUReceiveFSM 会在串口接收函数中被调用（虽然在这个 WIN32 例程中并没有中断例程）。我们这里主要分析一下 xMBRTUReceiveFSM 的流程。

首先 xMBRTUReceiveFSM 会进入 STATE_RX_INIT 态，这个时候它调用 vMBPortTimersEnable 开启定时器，当达到 3.5T 时间后 xMBRTUTimerT35Expired 会让 eRcvState = STATE_RX_IDLE，这样 xMBRTUReceiveFSM 会进入 STATE_RX_IDLE 态，在 STATE_RX_IDLE 态一旦通过 xMBPortSerialGetByte 收到了一个字符，那么就会进入 STATE_RX_RCV 态，在这里就是持续的接收字符同时进行两种检测，一种是如果接收的字符超过了 MB_SER_PDU_SIZE_MAX（RTU 帧的最大值）就会进入 STATE_RX_ERROR 态，另一种就是检测是否超时，vMBPortTimersEnable() 就是用来清零定时器的。如果超时则会由 xMBRTUTimerT35Expired 向 mb.c 状态机投递一个 EV_FRAME_RECEIVED 帧结束事件，这个时候帧数据就会被交给 mb.c 中的状态机去处理。在 xMBRTUTimerT35Expired 退出前会再次将 xMBRTUReceiveFSM 的状态置为 STATE_RX_IDLE 空闲态。

至此从上到下整个接收流程都理清楚了。那么我再看一看发送流程吧，这个比较轻松。

```

BOOL
xMBRTUTransmitFSM( void )
{
    BOOL          xNeedPoll = FALSE;

    assert( eRcvState == STATE_RX_IDLE );

    switch ( eSndState )
    {
        /* We should not get a transmitter event if the transmitter is in
         * idle state. */
        case STATE_TX_IDLE:
            /* enable receiver/disable transmitter. */
            vMBPortSerialEnable( TRUE, FALSE );
            break;

        case STATE_TX_XMIT:
            /* check if we are finished. */
            if( usSndBufferCount != 0 )
            {
                xMBPortSerialPutByte( ( CHAR )*pucSndBufferCur );
                pucSndBufferCur++; /* next byte in sendbuffer. */
                usSndBufferCount--;
            }
    }
}

```



```

        else
        {
            xNeedPoll = xMBPortEventPost( EV_FRAME_SENT );

            /* Disable transmitter. This prevents another transmit buffer
             * empty interrupt. */
            vMBPortSerialEnable( TRUE, FALSE );
            eSndState = STATE_TX_IDLE;
        }
        break;
    }

    return xNeedPoll;
}

```

xMBRTUTransmitFSM 在 eMBInit () 中被赋值给了 pxMBFrameCBTransmitterEmpty ，而 pxMBFrameCBTransmitterEmpty 又被 xMBPortSerialPoll 调用，最后 xMBPortSerialPoll 被 xMBPortEventGet 中被调用。

xMBRTUTransmitFSM 只有两个状态。

```

typedef enum
{
    STATE_TX_IDLE,          /*!< Transmitter is in idle state. */
    STATE_TX_XMIT           /*!< Transmitter is in transfer state. */
} eMBSndState;

```

在没有发送任务的时候，它是处理 STATE_TX_IDLE 态，在 modbus 协议栈初始化的时候它就是这个态，而这个 STATE_TX_XMIT 发送态则是用来将要发送的数据推送到发送缓冲的（这里你可以用你的串口中断来做，但我觉得用 DMA 会更好一些），发送完数据后又返回到 STATE_TX_IDLE 态，但是 STATE_TX_XMIT 是谁让它进入的呢？

```

eMBCErrorCode
eMBRTUSend( UCHAR ucSlaveAddress, const UCHAR * pucFrame, USHORT usLength )
{
    eMBCErrorCode    eStatus = MB_ENOERR;
    USHORT           usCRC16;

    ENTER_CRITICAL_SECTION( );

    /* Check if the receiver is still in idle state. If not we where to
     * slow with processing the received frame and the master sent another
     * frame on the network. We have to abort sending the frame.

```

```

    */
    if( eRcvState == STATE_RX_IDLE )
    {
        /* First byte before the Modbus-PDU is the slave address. */
        pucSndBufferCur = ( UCHAR * ) pucFrame - 1;
        usSndBufferCount = 1;

        /* Now copy the Modbus-PDU into the Modbus-Serial-Line-PDU. */
        pucSndBufferCur[MB_SER_PDU_ADDR_OFF] = ucSlaveAddress;
        usSndBufferCount += usLength;

        /* Calculate CRC16 checksum for Modbus-Serial-Line-PDU. */
        usCRC16 = usMBCRC16( ( UCHAR * ) pucSndBufferCur, usSndBufferCount );
        ucRTUBuf[usSndBufferCount++] = ( UCHAR )( usCRC16 & 0xFF );
        ucRTUBuf[usSndBufferCount++] = ( UCHAR )( usCRC16 >> 8 );

        /* Activate the transmitter. */
        eSndState = STATE_TX_XMIT;
        vMBPortSerialEnable( FALSE, TRUE );
    }
    else
    {
        eStatus = MB_EIO;
    }
    EXIT_CRITICAL_SECTION( );
    return eStatus;
}

```

这个 `eMBRTUSend` 就是用来将 `xMBRTUTransmitFSM` 置为 `STATE_TX_XMIT` 的函数，同时它还使能串口发送功能。`eMBRTUSend` 本身却是在 `eMBPoll ()` 的 `EV_EXECUTE` 状态的第二段被调用的，就是当收到功能码时我们回应给主机的这一部分。

```

    /* If the request was not sent to the broadcast address we
    * return a reply. */
    if( ucRcvAddress != MB_ADDRESS_BROADCAST )
    {
        if( eException != MB_EX_NONE )
        {
            /* An exception occurred. Build an error frame. */
            usLength = 0;
            ucMBFrame[usLength++] = ( UCHAR )( ucFunctionCode | MB_FUNC_ERROR );
            ucMBFrame[usLength++] = eException;

```

```

    }
    if( ( eMBCurrentMode == MB_ASCII ) && MB_ASCII_TIMEOUT_WAIT_BEFORE_SEND_MS )
    {
        vMBPortTimersDelay( MB_ASCII_TIMEOUT_WAIT_BEFORE_SEND_MS );
    }
    eStatus = peMBFrameSendCur( ucMBAddress, ucMBFrame, usLength );
}
break;

```

其中的 `peMBFrameSendCur ()` 就是 `eMBRTUSend ()`，在 `eMBInit` 我们将 `eMBRTUSend` 赋值给了 `peMBFrameSendCur ()`。现在咱们终于绕出来了，发送流程也介绍清楚了。

写到这里，我估计你可能会有一些疑惑，在这个例程中真正完成发送和接收串口的代码在哪里？

```

BOOL
xMBPortEventGet( eMBEventType * eEvent )
{
    BOOL          xEventHappened = FALSE;

    if( xEventInQueue )
    {
        *eEvent = eQueuedEvent;
        xEventInQueue = FALSE;
        xEventHappened = TRUE;
    }
    else
    {
        /* Poll the serial device. The serial device timeouts if no
         * characters have been received within for t3.5 during an
         * active transmission or if nothing happens within a specified
         * amount of time. Both timeouts are configured from the timer
         * init functions.
         */
        ( void )xMBPortSerialPoll( );

        /* Check if any of the timers have expired. */
        vMBPortTimerPoll( );

    }
    return xEventHappened;
}

```

其实它们就在 xMBPortSerialPoll 里，换句话说，每次当 mb.c 的状态机调用 xMBPortEventGet () 都在进行串口操作，要么是发送要么是接收。

```
BOOL
xMBPortSerialPoll( )
{
    BOOL          bStatus = TRUE;
    DWORD          dwBytesRead;
    DWORD          dwBytesWritten;
    DWORD          i;

    while( bRxEnabled )
    {
        /* buffer wrap around. */
        if( uiRxBufferPos >= BUF_SIZE )
            uiRxBufferPos = 0;

        if( ReadFile( g_hSerial, &ucBuffer[uiRxBufferPos],
                      BUF_SIZE - uiRxBufferPos, &dwBytesRead, NULL ) )
        {
            if( dwBytesRead == 0 )
            {
                /* timeout with no bytes. */
                break;
            }
            else if( dwBytesRead > 0 )
            {
                vMBPortLog( MB_LOG_DEBUG, _T( "SER-POLL" ),
                            _T( "detected end of frame (t3.5 expired.)\r\n" ) );
                for( i = 0; i < dwBytesRead; i++ )
                {
                    /* Call the modbus stack and let him fill the buffers. */
                    ( void )pxMBFrameCBByteReceived( );
                }
            }
        }
        else
        {
            vMBPortLog( MB_LOG_ERROR, _T( "SER-POLL" ), _T( "I/O error on serial device: %s" ),
                        Error2String( GetLastError ( ) ) );
            bStatus = FALSE;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    if( bTxEnabled )
    {
        while( bTxEnabled )
        {
            ( void )pxMBFrameCBTransmitterEmpty( );
            /* Call the modbus stack to let him fill the buffer. */
        }
        dwBytesWritten = 0;
        if( !WriteFile
            ( g_hSerial, &ucBuffer[0], uiTxBufferPos, &dwBytesWritten, NULL )
            || ( dwBytesWritten != uiTxBufferPos ) )
        {
            vMBPortLog( MB_LOG_ERROR, _T( "SER-POLL" ), _T( "I/O error on serial device: %s" ),
                        Error2String( GetLastError ( ) ) );
            bStatus = FALSE;
        }
    }

    return bStatus;
}

```

xMBPortSerialPoll 依据 bRxEnabled 和 bTxEnabled 来区分到底是发送还是接收。

我看到有人说 **freemodbus** 只能通过阻塞方式发送和接收串口数据很显然是错误的，它可以用普通串口中断或者是串口 **DMA** 来做。

写第一版的时候忘了分析一下事件队列，虽然说是叫事件队列，其实就是很简单的对一个变量进行了封装,提供了抽象接口，代码也只有这么几行：

```

/* ----- Variables -----*/
static eMBEventType eQueuedEvent;
static BOOL      xEventInQueue;

/* ----- Start implementation -----*/
BOOL
xMBPortEventInit( void )
{
    xEventInQueue = FALSE;
    return TRUE;
}

BOOL
xMBPortEventPost( eMBEventType eEvent )
{

```

```

    xEventInQueue = TRUE;
    eQueuedEvent = eEvent;
    return TRUE;
}

BOOL
xMBPortEventGet( eMBEventType * eEvent )
{
    BOOL          xEventHappened = FALSE;

    if( xEventInQueue )
    {
        *eEvent = eQueuedEvent;
        xEventInQueue = FALSE;
        xEventHappened = TRUE;
    }
    else
    {
        /* Poll the serial device. The serial device timeouts if no
         * characters have been received within for t3.5 during an
         * active transmission or if nothing happens within a specified
         * amount of time. Both timeouts are configured from the timer
         * init functions.
         */
        ( void )xMBPortSerialPoll( );

        /* Check if any of the timers have expired. */
        vMBPortTimerPoll( );

    }
    return xEventHappened;
}

```

xMBPortEventPost 这个投递事件的函数只是将事件枚举赋值给这个模块的变量，同时将 xEventInQueue 置为真表示队列中有数据，xMBPortEventGet 的逻辑稍微复杂一点，它会在 eMBPoll 状态机中被反复调用，它首先将 xEventInQueue 置为 FALSE，然后如果队列中有数据将就队列中的数字赋给 eMBPoll 传入的指针，没有事件的话就进行一次串口的接收和发送处理。

注意：freemodbus 并没有用到 T1.5（同一帧内两个字符之间的最大时间间隔）检测，你可以去看源代码里面 xMBRTUTimerT15Expired 这个函数仅仅只是声明了，我个人猜测是因为 T1.5 这个时间粒度太小（波特率为 19200，按协议 t1.5 取为 750us），一般的 MCU 根本没精力去做这个检测。

最后提一下 asc 模式，在 eMBInit()函数中我们看到如果你的初时化时候的选择 MB_ASCII 作为参数，与 modbus 协议相关的回调和状态都会被替换成 maasiic 中的内容，顺着这条藤去摸一下 ASC 模式的瓜应该不难。

```
#if MB_RTU_ENABLED > 0
    case MB_RTU:
        pvMBFrameStartCur = eMBRTUStart;
        pvMBFrameStopCur = eMBRTUStop;
        peMBFrameSendCur = eMBRTUSend;
        peMBFrameReceiveCur = eMBRTUReceive;
        pvMBFrameCloseCur = MB_PORT_HAS_CLOSE ? vMBPortClose : NULL;
        pxMBFrameCBByteReceived = xMBRTUReceiveFSM;
        pxMBFrameCBTransmitterEmpty = xMBRTUTransmitFSM;
        pxMBPortCBTimerExpired = xMBRTUTimerT35Expired;

        eStatus = eMBRTUInit( ucMBAddress, ucPort, ulBaudRate, eParity );
        break;
#endif
#if MB_ASCII_ENABLED > 0
    case MB_ASCII:
        pvMBFrameStartCur = eMBASCIIStart;
        pvMBFrameStopCur = eMBASCIIStop;
        peMBFrameSendCur = eMBASCIISend;
        peMBFrameReceiveCur = eMBASCIIReceive;
        pvMBFrameCloseCur = MB_PORT_HAS_CLOSE ? vMBPortClose : NULL;
        pxMBFrameCBByteReceived = xMBASCIIReceiveFSM;
        pxMBFrameCBTransmitterEmpty = xMBASCIITransmitFSM;
        pxMBPortCBTimerExpired = xMBASCIITimerT1SEExpired;

        eStatus = eMBASCIIInit( ucMBAddress, ucPort, ulBaudRate, eParity );
        break;
#endif
```