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HO CHI MINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY  
Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering



## MICROCONTROLLER - MICROPROCESSOR

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### LAB 5

# UART

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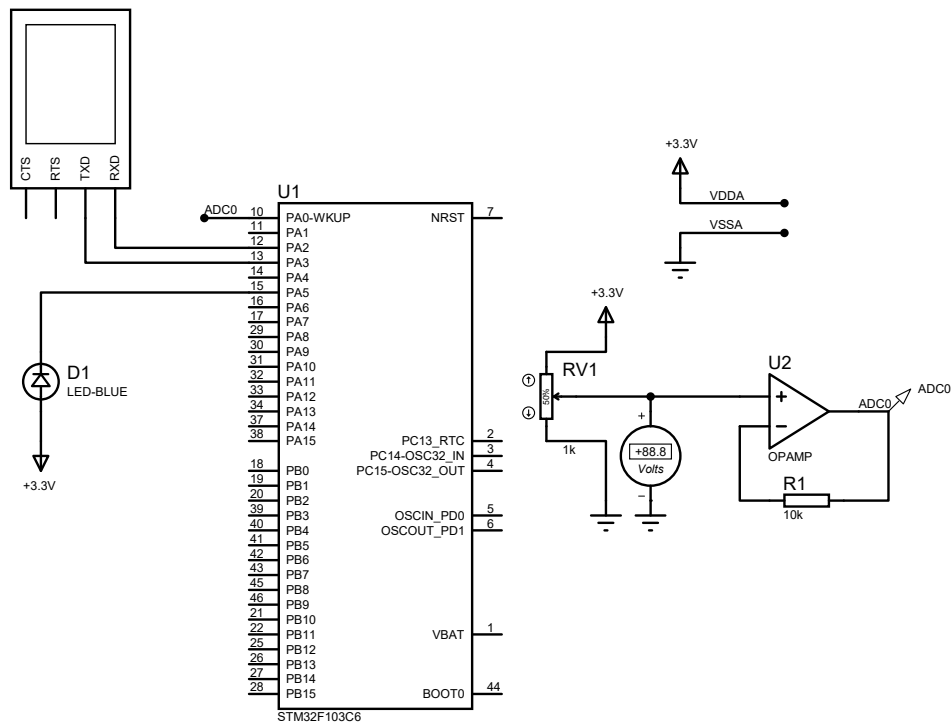
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GitHub submission: [github.com/zabao-qt/GIT\\_LAB5](https://github.com/zabao-qt/GIT_LAB5)

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## 1 Schematic

## 1.1 Proteus UART



## 2 Source code

## 2.1 global.h

Listing all the global variables.

```

1 #ifndef INC_GLOBAL_H_
2 #define INC_GLOBAL_H_
3
4 #include "main.h"
5
6 // Status command parser
7 #define INIT_STR 0
8 #define WAIT_END 1
9
10 // Status UART communication
11 #define WAIT_RST 10
12 #define SEND_ADC 11
13 #define WAIT_OK 12
14 #define MAX_BUFFER_SIZE 30
15
16 extern int status_parser;

```

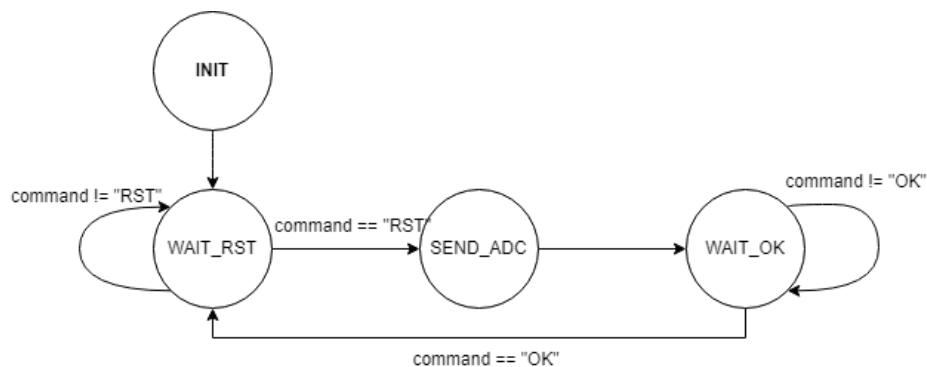
```

17 extern int status_uart;
18
19 // Variables to read data
20 extern uint8_t temp;
21 extern uint8_t buffer[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];
22 extern uint8_t index_buffer;
23 extern uint8_t buffer_flag;
24
25 // Variables to read command
26 extern uint8_t command_flag;
27 extern uint8_t command[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];
28 extern uint8_t command_index;
29
30 // String to display console
31 extern char str[50];
32 // ADC Value
33 extern uint32_t ADC_value;
34
35 #endif /* INC_GLOBAL_H_ */

```

## 2.2 FSM implementation

### 2.2.1 uart\_communication\_fsm() design



### 2.2.2 uart\_communication\_fsm()

This FSM has 3 states: WAIT\_RST, SEND\_ADC, and WAIT\_OK. We begin at the initial state WAIT\_RST, checks command "RST". If true, update the ADC value, send to UART, set timer for 3s and move to SEND\_ADC state.

```

1 case WAIT_RST:
2     if (command_flag == 1) {
3         command_flag = 0;
4         if (command[0] == 'R' && command[1] == 'S' && command[2] == 'T') {
5             // Get ADC value
6             HAL_ADC_Start(&hadc1);
7             ADC_value = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);
8             HAL_ADC_Stop(&hadc1);
9             HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (void*)str, sprintf(str, "\r\n"), 1000);
10            status_uart = SEND_ADC;
11            setTimer(1, 3000);
12        }
13    }

```

```
14 break;
```

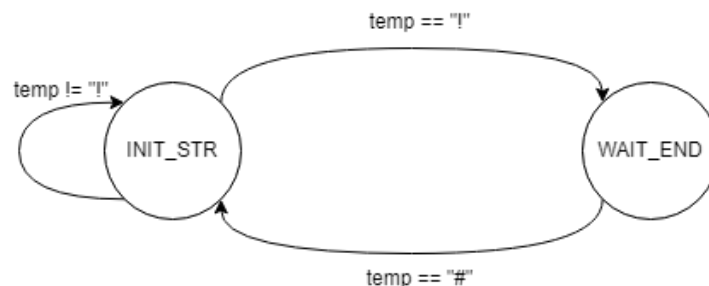
Then, the state transmit ADC value to UART.

```
1 case SEND_ADC:
2     // Display ADC Value console, status = WAIT_OK
3     HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (void*)str, sprintf(str, "!ADC=%lu#\r\n", ADC_value), 1000);
4     status_uart = WAIT_OK;
5     break;
```

Next, it checks if a command has been completed and if the command is "OK". If true, it sends a newline character over UART, transitions to the WAIT\_RST state, and clears the timer. If false, it checks if a timer flag is set. If true, it transitions to the SEND\_ADC state and sets the timer for another 3s.

```
1 case WAIT_OK:
2     if (command_flag == 1) {
3         command_flag = 0;
4         if (command[0] == 'O' && command[1] == 'K') {
5             HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (void*)str, sprintf(str, "\r\n"), 1000);
6             status_uart = WAIT_RST;
7             clearTimer(1);
8         }
9     }
10    if(timer_flag[1] == 1) {
11        status_uart = SEND_ADC;
12        setTimer(1, 3000);
13    }
14    break;
```

### 2.2.3 command\_parser\_fsm() design



### 2.2.4 command\_parser\_fsm()

This FSM has 2 states: INIT\_STR and WAIT\_END. It processes characters received over UART and assembles them into a command until it detects the end marker "#". It begins with INIT\_STR as the initial state. Then checks if temp is "#" to start new command. If true, switch to WAIT\_END state and reset.

```
1 case INIT_STR:
2     if(temp == '!') {
3         status_parser = WAIT_END;
4         command_index = 0;
5     }
6     break;
```

WAIT\_END state processes characters until the end marker "#" is received. If "#" is detected, switch back to initial state, else check if there is "!" to start new command.

```
1 case WAIT_END:
2     if(temp == '#') {
3         status_parser = INIT_STR;
4         command[command_index] = '\0';
5         command_flag = 1;
6     }
7     else {
8         if (temp == '!')
9             command_index = 0;
10        else {
11            command[command_index++] = temp;
12            if (command_index == MAX_BUFFER_SIZE) command_index = 0;
13        }
14    }
15    break;
```

## 2.3 main(void)

In the main infinite loop, we toggle LED Blinky and call two FSMs.

```
1 int main(void)
2 {
3     // Other function calls
4     while (1)
5     {
6         if (timer_flag[0] == 1) {
7             HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(LED_GPIO_Port, LED_Pin);
8             setTimer(0, 1000);
9         }
10        if (buffer_flag == 1) {
11            command_parser_fsm();
12            buffer_flag = 0;
13        }
14        uart_communiation_fsm(hadc1, huart2);
15    }
16 }
```