

INTEGRATED TECHNICAL EDUCATION CLUSTER AT ALAMEERIA

E-626-A Data Communication and Industrial Networks (DC-IN)

Lecture #3 RS232 & 485 protocols

Instructor: Dr. Ahmad El-Banna)anna

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What is RS-232

- RS-232 is a popular communications interface for connecting modems and data acquisition devices (i.e. GPS receivers, electronic balances, data loggers, ...) to computers.
- RS-232 can be plugged straight into the computer's serial port (know as COM or Comm port).





RS-232 Signals

- Architecturally RS-232 is a bidirectional point to point link.
- Two independent channels are established for two-way (full-duplex) communications.
- RS-232 can also carry additional signals used for flow control (RTS, CTS) and modem control (DCD, DTR, DSR, RI).



(serial port - PC side)







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RS-232 Signals..

 Common 25 pin D-shell connector pinout used for asynchronous data communications.

Pin 1	Signal PGND Protective Ground
2	TXD Transmit Data
3	RXD Receive Data
4	RTS Ready To Send
5	CTS Clear To Send
6	DSR Data Set Ready
7	SG Signal Ground
8	CD Carrier Detect
20	DTR Data Terminal Ready
22	RI Ring Indicator



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RS-232 Line Driver

- Unbalanced Line Drivers
 - <u>Each signal appears on the interface connector as a voltage with</u> <u>reference to a signal ground</u>.
 - The "idle" state (MARK) has the signal level negative with respect to common whereas the active state (SPACE) has the signal level positive respest to the same reference.



Voltage Range = ± (5 to 25 volts)

RS-232 Interface Circuit

RS-232 Speed

- How fast can RS-232 be?
 - The maximum speed, according to the standard, is 20kbit/s. However, modern equipment can operate much faster than this. (i.e. Lynx can reach 115200 baud.)
 - The length of the cable also plays a part in maximum speed.
 The longer the cable the slower the speed at which you can obtain accurate results.
 - A large wire capacitance and inductance limits the maximum length of the cable and/or the maximum speed; Moreover higher is the capacitance of the cable higher is the interference between two adjacent signal wire.

50 feet (15m) @ max baudrate is commonly quoted as the maximum distance.

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RS-232 sw settings

- One byte of async data has:
 - Start Bit = 1 (always)
 - Data Bits = 8 (or 7)
 - Stop bits = 1 (or 2)
 - Parity = NONE (or EVEN or ODD)











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What is RS-485

- What is RS-485?
 - RS-485 is a EIA standard interface which is very common in the data acquisition world
 - RS-485 provides balanced transmission line which also can be shared in Multidrop mode.
 - It allows high data rates communications over long distances in real world environments.
- How fast can RS-485 be?
 - RS-485 was designed for greater distance and higher baudrates than RS-232.
 - According to the standard, 100kbit/s is the maximum speed and distance up to 4000 feet (1200 meters) can be achieved.



RS-485 Line Driver

- **Balanced Line Drivers**
 - Voltage produced by the driver appears across a pair of signal wires that transmit only one signal. Both wires are driven opposite.
 - RS-485 driver has always the "Enable" direction control signal.
 - Differential system provides noise immunity, because much of the common mode signal can be rejected by the receiver. So ground shifts and induced noise signals can be nullified.



RS-485 Network

- RS-485 provides Half-Duplex, Multidrop communications over a single twisted pair cable.
- The standard specifies up to 32 drivers and 32 receivers can share a multidrop network
- Terminator resistors avoid reflected signal



TYPCIAL RS-485 TWO WIRE MULTIDROP NETWORK



RS-485 Half-duplex

• Datalogic uses Half-Duplex configurations for Data Collecting and Master/Slave layouts.





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RS-485 Full-duplex

 Potentially RS-485 interface can also use 4-wires to communicate in multidrop mode.)anna

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RS-232 VS RS-485



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RS-232 vs RS-485

- The architectural difference between RS-232 and RS-485 is that 232 is a bi-directional point to point link, whereas 485 is a single channel bus.
- Electrically, each 232 signal uses a single wire with symmetric voltages about a common ground wire. 485 uses two wires to carry the single signal differentially.
- The big difference to the software is that only one device on a 485 bus can transmit at a time, whilst there is not similar limitation on RS232 because is a peer-to-peer link.



RS-232 vs RS-485

	RS-232	RS-485
Mode of Operation	SINGLE-ENDED	DIFFERENTIAL
Total Number of Drivers and Receivers on One Line	1 DRIVER 1 RECEIVER	32 DRIVER 32 RECEIVER
Maximum Cable Length	50 FEET	4000 FEET
Maximum Data Rate @Max length	20kb/s	100kb/s
Driver Output Signal Level (Loaded Min.) Loaded	+/-5V to +/-15V	+/-1.5V
Driver Output Signal Level (Unloaded Max) Unloaded	+/-25V	+/-6V
Driver Load Impedance	3kΩ to 7kΩ	54Ω
Max. Driver Current in High Z State Power On	N/A	N/A
Max. Driver Current in High Z State Power Off	+/-6mA @ +/-2v	+/-100uA
Slew Rate (Max.)	30V/µS	N/A
Receiver Input Voltage Range	+/-15V	-7V to +12V
Receiver Input Sensitivity	+/-3V	+/-200mV
Receiver Input Resistance	3kΩ to 7kΩ	$\geq 12k\Omega$



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Data Format and Protocols

- Information content passing through peer-to-peer connection is packed in a very simple structure:
 - <Header-string> <Code identifier ><INFO-FIELD><Terminatorstring>
 - <Header-string> and <Terminator-string> are both configurable via software (device configuration parameters)
- Most common generic Handshake are available/selectable with RS232 interface:
 - Hardware (RTS-CTS)
 - Software XON/XOFF



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- For more details, refer to:
 - Online tutorials on RS232/485.
- The lecture is available online at:
- Lecture notes are found at:
 - http://bu.edu.eg/staff/ahmad.elbanna-courses/12133
- For inquires, send to:
 - <u>ahmad.elbanna@feng.bu.edu.eg</u>