AN49943

PSoC® 1 USB-to-UART Bridge

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Associated Part Family: CY8C24x94
Software Version: PSoC® Designer™ 5.4
Related Application Notes: None

This application note explains how to implement a full-featured USB-to-UART bridge using PSoC® 1. It also discusses user module configuration, critical firmware, and reasons why a USB-to-UART bridge is needed. A step-by-step USB-to-UART bridge implementation is given for better understanding.

Introduction

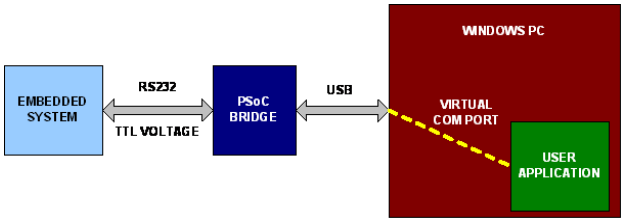
Although USB is now the generally accepted standard for interfacing with PCs, RS-232 and other UART protocols are still widely used in embedded systems and some PC software. This application note describes a USB-to-UART bridge solution implemented in PSoC 1. This solution is designed as a reference for designers who need such a bridge in their systems. It can be implemented and tested on a CY3214 USB Evaluation Board.

This application note assumes that you know at least the basics of how to use the PSoC Designer IDE. If you are new to PSoC Designer, see PSoC® Designer > Help > Documentation > Designer Specific Documents > IDE User Guide. You can also refer application note AN75320– Getting Started with PSoC 1, which introduces the PSoC 1 device and the IDE tool along with the projects.

Description

The USB-to-UART bridge sits between an embedded system and a host PC. The embedded system connects to the bridge through a standard UART interface. The PC connects to the bridge through the USB. From the perspective of the embedded system, the bridge presents a PC UART port. From the perspective of the application software on the host PC, the bridge also enumerates as a UART. This arrangement lets you reuse the existing firmware and application software designed to communicate through the UART. It also allows embedded software engineers who are familiar with programming for a UART to develop USB solutions without having to learn additional programming techniques. Figure 1 shows a high-level block diagram of a system that incorporates the USB-to-UART bridge.

Figure 1. USB-to-UART System



The bridge supports the following baud rates: 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200 bps. You can implement custom baud rates by modifying the code in the included example project. The bridge also supports dynamic baud rate changes from the PC terminal software while the device is operating.

The data format is 1 start bit, 8 data bits, an optional parity bit, and 1 stop bit. If the parity bit is used, it can be even or odd. The flow control is currently not supported by the bridge. The burst data rate limit for UART transmission from the PSoC 1 device is 6 Mbps, although sustained speeds may be slower because of data processing time. The host determines the data rate on the USB side of the bridge.

The bridge itself is designed to be powered by the USB port. With minimal hardware and software changes, you can redesign the bridge to be self-powered, as discussed in this application note.

Purpose

A USB-to-UART bridge solution is necessary in several situations. You can install a bridge in any existing system that uses a UART to communicate with a PC to permit communication over USB, with no further firmware modification. Because the bridge enumerates on the PC side as a UART, you can use any existing support software with no or minimal modifications.

Communication through USB is important for connected embedded systems. Most consumer PCs sold today do not contain RS-232 ports. Microsoft does not support RS-232 hardware in the Windows operating system. However, to retain compatibility with modern PC hardware, systems must replace RS-232 communication with USB. The USB-to-UART bridge solution allows RS-232 communication to be replaced with USB, with maximum reuse of existing systems.

Using PSoC 1 in this role provides flexibility and reduces the BOM cost, both of which are not possible with single-purpose bridge chips. The design described in this application note keeps a significant portion of the PSoC 1 resources free for other system uses. The solution, together with this application note, is specifically designed to be easy to extend, which minimizes the non-recurring engineering (NRE) cost, which is a one-time cost to research, develop, design, and test a new product, involved with integrating additional features.

BOM reduction is also possible because of differences in voltage shifting requirements. RS-232 generally requires voltage level shifting to interface with the standard 3-V and 5-V logic systems. With PSoC 1, the UART interfaces directly with 3-V or 5-V TTL systems and the USB. Adding PSoC 1 to an embedded system that currently uses RS-232 eliminates voltage-shifting hardware in most cases. Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a system that uses voltage level shifting for RS-232 communications. Figure 3 shows a similar system that uses a bridge to eliminate the voltage-shifting requirement.

Figure 2. RS-232 System with Level Shifting

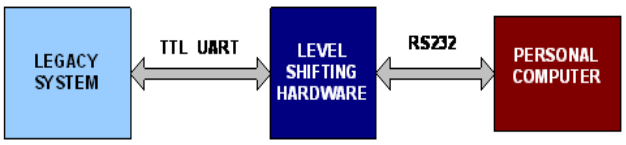
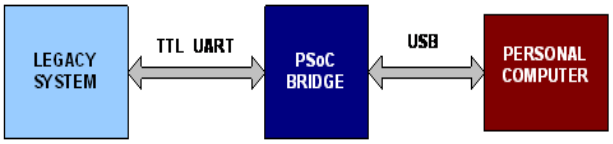


Figure 3. Level Shifting Replaced by USB Bridge



Although this solution enables the use of PSoC 1 as a bridge with no additional firmware development, a PSoC 1-based solution offers considerable flexibility over a single-purpose bridge chip. Because the bridge functionality is written entirely in firmware, it is possible to make arbitrary changes in functionality.

Architecture

Device Setup: Global Resources Settings

Figure 4 shows the PSoC **Global Resources** settings. The key settings to note are power, system clock, VC1, and the watchdog setting.

In this particular example, power is shown as 5 V, which is appropriate for a bus-powered system. Changing the power to 3.3 V is also possible but requires slight changes in the code used to initialize the USBUART user module.

VC1 ultimately drives the UART baud clock. If changes are made to the VC1 divider, then the counter values in the source code must change accordingly to maintain the desired baud rate.

The **Analog Power** setting is set to **SC On/Ref Low**. This is because the analog blocks are used to detect USB bus power.

All other settings work as shown, but you can easily change them to accommodate additional system requirements, with minimal impact on the functionality described in this application note.

Figure 4. Global Resources Settings

Global Resources - AN49943

Power Setting [Vcc / SysClk freq]	5.0V / 24MHz
CPU_Clock	SysClk/4
Sleep_Timer	512_Hz
VC1= SysClk/N	2
VC2= VC1/N	10
VC3 Source	SysClk/1
VC3 Divider	255
SysClk Source	Internal
SysClk*2 Disable	No
Analog Power	SC On/Ref Low
Ref Mux	(Vdd/2)+/-BandGap
AGndBypass	Disable
Op-Amp Bias	Low
A_Buff_Power	Low
Trip Voltage [LVD]	4.81V
LVDThrottleBack	Disable
Watchdog Enable	Disable

Device Setup: User Modules

Figure 5 shows the user module layout for this project. The design uses four PSoC 1 user modules: an 8-bit counter, a UART, a USBUART, and a programmable comparator. The 8-bit counter serves as the clock for the UART. The UART baud clock can be set to a specific value by changing the counter value. The UART is used as the embedded (RS-232) side of the bridge. The USBUART is used as the PC (USB) side of the bridge.

The programmable comparator is used to detect the presence of bus power from the USB.

Figure 5. User Module Layout

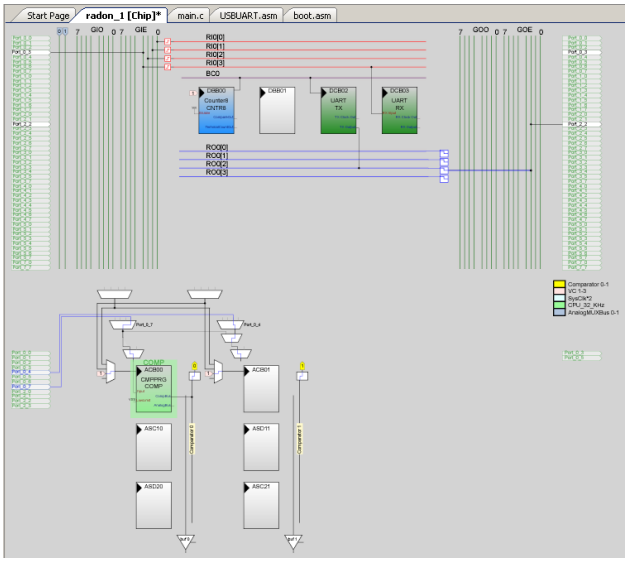


Figure 6 shows the user module properties for the 8-bit counter. The counter is clocked by VC1. The counter period is set to produce the desired UART baud clock rate. Note that the UART baud clock must be eight times the desired data rate. The compare value must be set to a value that is roughly half the period to produce a square wave with a 50 percent duty cycle. The counter enable bit is connected to V_{CC}, so that the counter is always on.

Figure 6. Counter8 User Module Properties

Parameters - Counter8

Name	Counter8
User Module	Counter8
Version	2.60
Clock	VC1
ClockSync	Sync to SysClk
Enable	High
CompareOut	None
TerminalCountOut	None
Period	155
CompareValue	78
CompareType	Less Than Or Equal
InterruptType	Terminal Count
InvertEnable	Normal

Although it is not apparent from the module properties window, the compare output of the counter is connected to Row Broadcast Bus 0. This connection is achieved by clicking BC0 and setting it to DBB00. Because this application does not use the counter Terminal Count output and interrupt, the remaining properties are not important. You can change them to meet a specific system requirement.

Figure 7 shows the user module properties for the UART. The key settings are the **RX Input, TX Output, Clock, RXCmdBuffer,** and the **TX Interrupt Mode**. You can change the **RX Input** and **TX Output** if you need different pins for the UART side of the bridge. The **RXCmdBuffer** must be disabled. This application works in part by making changes to the user module code driving the UART RX, and it is not compatible with the **RXCmdBuffer**, an optional higher level UART API. The **TX Interrupt Mode** must be set to **TXRegEmpty** for proper operation. The **InvertRX Input** option is set to normal in this example. This can be enabled if appropriate for the system with which it communicates. The remaining settings must have no impact on bridge operation.

Figure 7. UART User Module Properties

Parameters - UART

Name	UART
User Module	UART
Version	5.3
Clock	Row_0_Broadcast
RX Input	Row_0_Input_2
TX Output	Row_0_Output_2
TX Interrupt Mode	TXRegEmpty
ClockSync	Sync to SysClk
RxCmdBuffer	Disable
RxBufferSize	16
CommandTerminator	13
Param_Delimiter	0
IgnoreCharsBelow	0
Enable_BackSpace	Disable
RX Output	None
RX Clock Out	None
TX Clock Out	None
InvertRX Input	Normal

Figure 8 shows the user module properties for the programmable comparator. The comparator receives a voltage from the VBUS line of the USB connector. This voltage is used to determine whether the bus is active. The USB specification requires that a device not send power back to an inactive USB bus. This mechanism detects whether the bus is powered and prevents the PSoC 1 device from placing voltage on the bus if it is. This is done as part of the USB Compliance Checklist to ensure that the device's pull-up is active only when VBUS is high.

Figure 8. CMPPRG User Module Properties

Parameters - CMPPRG

Name	CMPPRG
User Module	CMPPRG
Version	3.3
AnalogBus	Disable
CompBus	ComparatorBus_0
Input	AnalogColumnMUXBusSwitch_0
LowLimit	VSS
RefValue	0.750

Figure 9 shows the user module properties for the USBUART. This module does not appear in the user module layout portion of the Chip Editor view because the USB hardware is dedicated. As a result, no specific placement and routing are required. This user module handles all communications with a PC through USB. It enumerates as a serial communication device and appears to the host computer as a virtual UART port. **VendorID** and **ProductID** must be set to the appropriate values for the required end use. If you do not have a **VendorID** assigned to your company, see the following site for information on obtaining one from the USB Implementers Forum: http://www.usb.org/developers/vendor

Note that the USB Implementers Forum is a separate entity not affiliated with Cypress Semiconductor. Vendor string values are purely descriptive strings and must be set to the appropriate values describing the system.

Serial numbering is an optional feature. If you change the system from bus powered to self-powered, you must also change the **DevicePower** setting. Finally, if you use the system as bus powered and add functionalities, you may need to increase the maximum power setting.

Figure 9. USBUART User Module Properties

Parameters - USBUART

Name	USBUART
User Module	USBUART
Version	1.60
VendorID	0000
ProductID	0000
VendorString	Cypress Demo
ProductString	Cypress USB to UART Demo
SerialNumberType	None
SerialNumberString	0000
DevicePower	Bus Powered
MaxPower	100

Software

The bridge software consists primarily of two concurrent loops. The background loop is implemented in the UART RX and TX interrupts and handles the reception and transmission of data over the UART. The foreground loop is an infinite while() loop located in *main.c*. This loop handles USB transmission and reception, and it initiates UART transmission when USB data is present. The foreground loop also handles dynamic data rate switching and USB bus power detection.

Any user customization of the software must be added to the foreground loop. You must ensure that the execution length of this loop is not longer than the time to transmit one character over the UART. Failing to do so can result in a UART buffer overflow. Awareness of timing becomes critical if any interrupt routines are added, because failure to service UART interrupts in a timely manner also results in buffer overflow.

The UART firmware is altered to include dual receive buffers for incoming UART data. This allows one buffer to be copied out to the USB port, while a second one receives data.

Testing

You can test the example USB-to-UART project with the CY3214 kit and any MCU with a UART interface. Figure 10 shows the block diagram for a typical USB-to-UART bridge application. To quickly test the project with only the CY3214 kit and a PC, the UART side of the bridge can be looped back to the PC using an RS232 interface. The USB end of the bridge is connected to the PC through a USB cable, and the UART end is connected to an RS232 port on the kit.

Figure 10. Testing the USB-to-UART Bridge Using CY3214

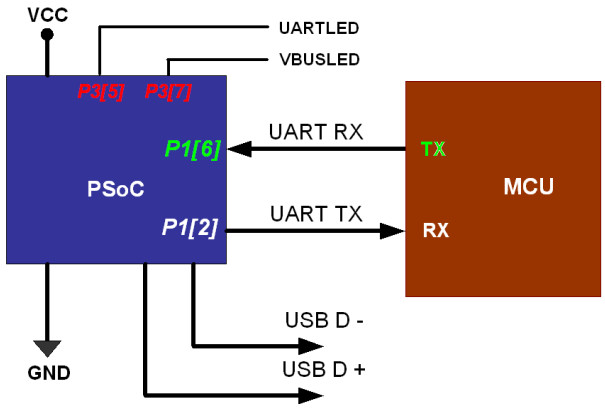
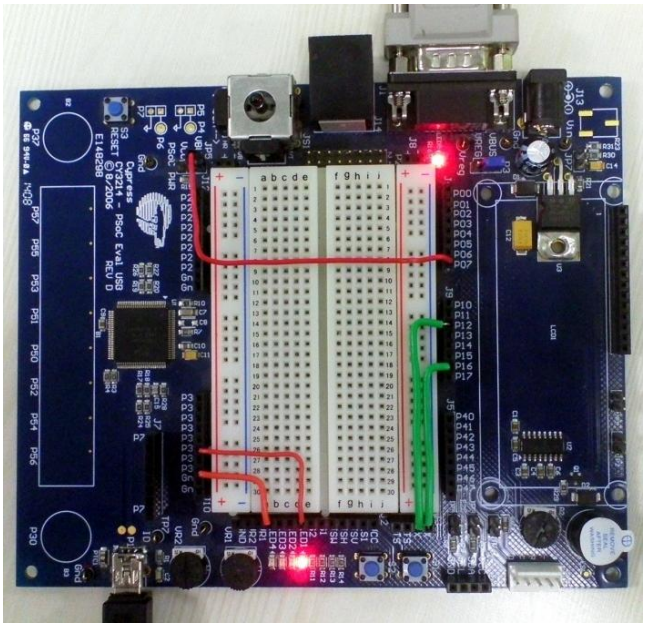


Figure 11 shows a snapshot of the system setup using the CY3214 kit. Pins P12 and P16 correspond to the TX and RX pins of the bridge. These are connected to the PC serial port using the RS232 connector (J1). The board is connected to the PC USB port using connector P1. The kit is powered over USB. Ensure that the PSoC PWR jumper (JP5) on the CY3214 kit is configured to power PSoC from VCC. Note that R15 is shorted on the CY3214 kit.

Figure 11. USB-to-UART Setup on CY3214 Kit



You need to make the following connections:

1. Connect one end of an RS232 serial cable to J1 of the CY3214 kit and the other end to the serial port of the PC.
2. Connect P16 of J9 to the RX header of J3.
3. Connect P12 of J9 to the TX header of J3.
4. Connect P35 of J10 to LED1 of J2.
5. Connect P37 of J10 to LED4 of J2.
6. Connect the VBUS header of JP5 to P07 of J4.
7. Place a jumper on P3 to select VBUS as the power source.
8. Connect one end of a USB mini-B cable to the PC and the other end to the USB connector on the kit (P1) to power the kit from the USB port.

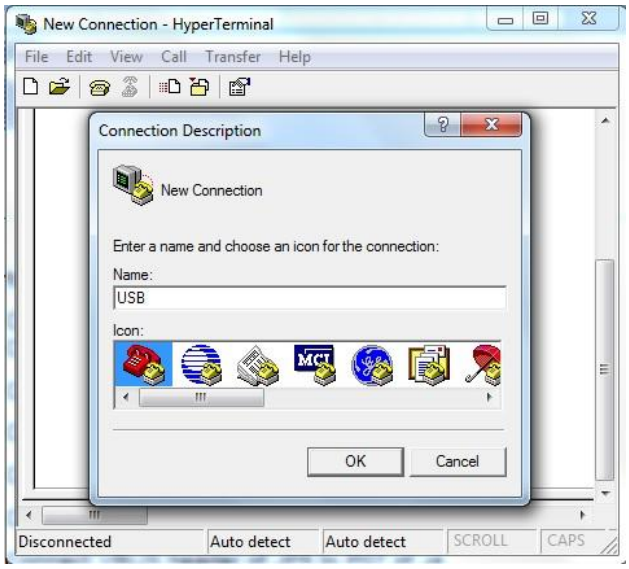
When the project is loaded to the board and powered using the USB cable, the PC will recognize it as “Cypress USB to UART demo.” To enumerate the project as a USB to UART, the OS should be directed to the Setup Information (*.inf*) file generated by PSoC Designer™. To do so, manually direct the OS to the “lib” folder of the AN49943 project. The project will now correctly enumerate as a virtual COM port.

To test the bridge functionality, open two instances of a terminal application like HyperTerminal or Tera Term. Configure both the instances with identical serial settings. When any character is typed on one terminal, it will be detected by the bridge and will be displayed on the other terminal instance.

For example, here are the step-by-step instructions for configuring the HyperTerminal application.

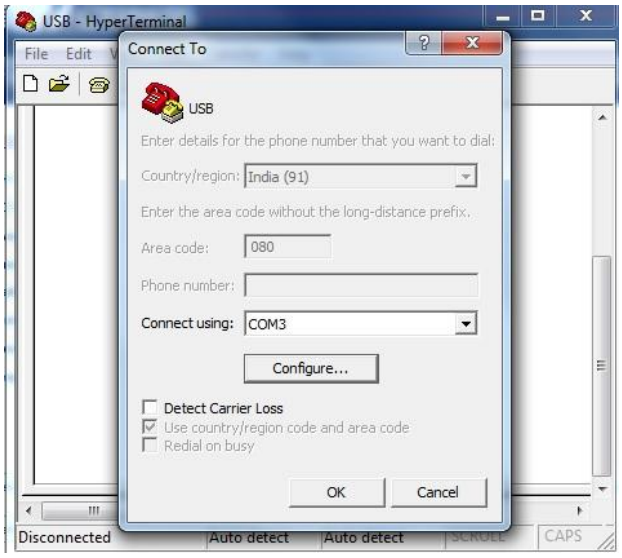
1. Open the HyperTerminal **New Connection** window and enter a name, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. HyperTerminal New Connection Window



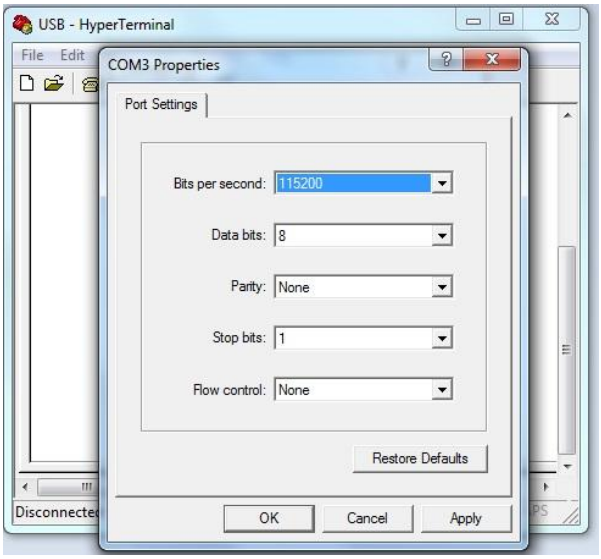
2. Select the COM port for “USB” as shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13. COM Port Selection Window



3. Configure the COM port as shown in Figure 14.

Figure 14. COM Port Settings Window



4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for the COM port “USB to UART.” Verify that both of the terminals are connected.

   Note If the COM port for “USB to UART” is not recognized, then go to **Device Manager** and update the driver with the installation location as the project location.

5. Type some text in a window and validate that the same text appears in the other terminal window.

You can use two status LEDs for debugging:

- LED1 (VBUSLED) connected to P35 glows whenever power on the USB line is detected. VBUS power is monitored by P07, which is routed to the internal comparator.
- LED4 (UARTLED) glows initially during startup until the USBUART user module initializes successfully. During normal operation, LED4 should flash once whenever the UART configuration is changed for the enumerated COM port.

Summary

The USB-to-UART bridge serves as an effective bridge between an embedded system and a host PC when used with PSoC 1. This bridge helps systems to retain compatibility with modern PC hardware. Using PSoC 1 to implement this solution provides flexibility and is also cost-effective.

Document History

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Revision	ECN	Submission Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
**	2653927	01/04/2009	GYV/AESA	New application note
*A	2873532	02/04/2010	RLRM	Updated project files
*B	3153453	01/25/2011	KLMZ	Updated Software Version on page 1 as PSoC Designer™ 5.1 SP1 Changed title to “PSoC® 1 USB to RS-232 Bridge” Updated the abstract
*C	3164413	02/07/2011	KLMZ	Added associated files
*D	3202226	03/21/2011	KLMZ	Updated to describe a general USB-to-UART bridge instead of a bridge specific to RS-232
*E	3478728	12/29/2011	KLMZ	Updated template Updated attached project
*F	3565595	04/12/2012	ARVI	Updated project to support dynamic baud rate changes, VBUS detection
*G	4289948	02/24/2014	KRIS	Updated project to PSoC Designer 5.4 and changed necessary images in the document
*H	4296461	03/10/2014	ASRI	Updated the introduction content, added the step-by-step setting instructions for HyperTerminal and updated the project,
*I	4663762	02/17/2015	ASRI	Added a link to PSoC Designer and its learning resources Added a link to AN75320 - Getting started with PSoC 1 Updated template Sunset review
*J	5713238	04/26/2017	AESATMP9	Updated logo and copyright.

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