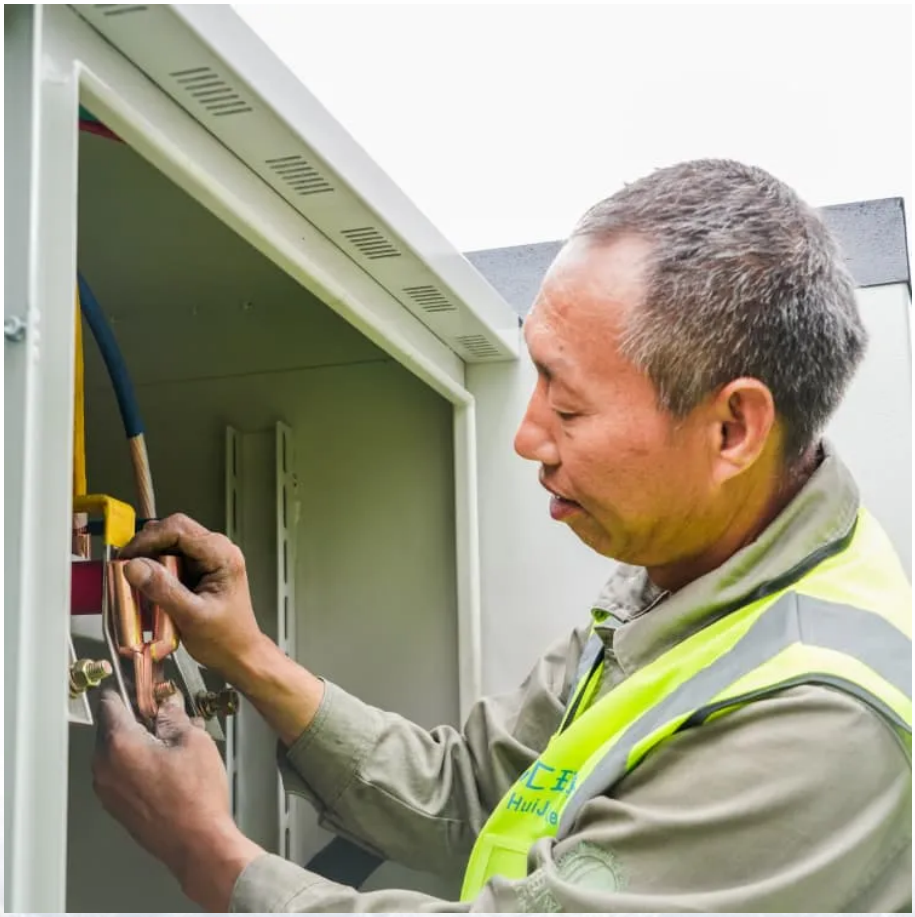
Kongres Container

How does the MCU communicate with each base station



Overview

For example, GPIO allows the MCU to read and write digital signals and I2C, SPI or UART allows it to communicate with other devices. By using peripherals, the MCU can perform a wide range of work.How does an MCU work?

The MCU receives inputs from buttons, switches, sensors, and similar components; and controls the peripheral circuitry—such as motors and displays—in accordance with a preset program that tells it what to do and how to respond. Figure 1 shows the structure of a typical MCU.

How do MCUs connect to other devices?

MCUs can route their internal peripherals to different physical pins that are available on the MCUs' package. These pins are used to connect electrically the MCU to the outside world, allowing it to interact with external devices and sensors.

How do I connect a device to an MCU?

These pins are used to connect electrically the MCU to the outside world, allowing it to interact with external devices and sensors. Therefore, to interact with a device that is connected to an MCU, you will need to access the peripheral register that is associated with the physical pin to which the device is connected.

How many times a day does a MCU communicate?

The communication will not happen more than once every few minutes for most of the devices and on demand for others. The speed is not very critical (message is short): 1 Mbit/s I think is WAY overkill for my purposes. The MCUs I plan on using are the following.

What does the MCU do in all modern electronic devices?

Most modern electronic devices include one or more MCUs. Indeed, MCUs are ubiquitous: they’re essential to the operation of cell phones; they’re in

refrigerators and washers and most other household appliances; they control flashing lights in children’s toys; and much more. So what is it, exactly, that the MCU is doing in all of these devices?

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What types of peripherals are used in a MCU?

They are typically connected to the CPU through an internal bus. The common peripherals on many MCUs are GPIO, Timer, PWM, ADC, UART, SPI, I2C. For example, GPIO allows the MCU to read and write digital signals and I2C, SPI or UART allows it to communicate with other devices. By using peripherals, the MCU can perform a wide range of work.

How does the MCU communicate with each base station

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