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Micro:bit measures temperature which is sent to MatDeck and displayed in instrument widget

This example illustrates communications between MatDeck and micro:bit using a com port. The obtained results are displayed in instrument widget.

The document here contains the micro:bit Python program. The user can flash .HEX files onto a micro:bit directly from the document.They will need to highlight the whole Python block they would like to flash and click Deploy. If the micro:bit Python block has already been deployed to the micro:bit, you will not need to deploy it again to run it.The micro:bit should be connected to the PC. The receiver code is also in this MatDeck document

The micro:bit's processor contains a temperature sensor which can be used in your programs. It's a useful approximation of the temperature around the micro:bit.

• Flush the following code to your micro:bit (select all lines and click Deploy button from programing tab)

The temperature read from the micro:bit unit is displayed by the virtual instrument in the canvas below. The instrument is added from **Insert - Select Form.**



It is related to the variable given in the code.



MatDeck can communicate and receive data from the micro:bit unit via com port. The micro Python code given above will cause the micro:bit to send temperature data via a com port. The data can then be displayed using Virtument. The required parameters for com port communications are:

- COM3
- Baud rate = 115200
- Data = 8 bits
- Parity = none
- Stop = 1 bit

```
13 handle := com_open("COM3,115200,N,8,1")
14 t := timer_create(250)
15 Temp := 0
16 counter := 10
17 on_event(t,microbit_read())
```

Here, we temperature sent from micro:bit.

```
18 microbit_read()
19 {
20 value := com_read(handle, 100)
21
22 if(size(value) == 4)
23 {
24 valuestr := vec2str(value)
25 Temp = to_number(mid(valuestr, 0,2))
26 set_widget_value(WGT2, Temp)
27 }
28 counter -= 1
29 if(counter == 0)
30 {
31 com_close(handle)
32 timer_delete(t)
33 }
34 }
```