Pololu Serial Transmitter utility for Windows

Pololu Serial Transmitter v1.3 - Connected	
COM Port COM3 V Baud Rate 115200 bps	append CRC7 byte
Connect Disconnect	
use "0x" prefix for hex (e.g. you can write 128 or 0x80)	
single byte:	Send single byte
2-byte command: 136 0x7F	Send 2-byte command
3-byte command: 0wAA 10 2	Send 3-byte command
4-byte command:	Send 4-byte command
5-byte command:	Send 5-byte command
6-byte command:	Send 6-byte command
Sent/Received data (hex):	
07:15:59 FM sent AA 0A 02 received: 00 ' 07:16:01 FM sent 08 7F	
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This is a simple serial transmitter utility for Windows that lets you transmit sequences of bytes to a selectable COM port. The most recent version allows you to specify the baud rate, and it reports back any serial data it receives while you are connected. This program can be used to send commands to our serially controllable devices, which can help you troubleshoot problems by letting you determine if the fault lies with your serial code or with the device itself. To install the program, download and unzip the following archive:

Pololu Serial Transmitter [http://www.pololu.com/file/download/PololuSerialTransmitterV1.3.zip?file_id=0J132] (256k zip)

and open the file setup.exe. The installed program will appear in your Start menu as **Pololu Serial Transmitter** under the **Pololu** category.

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Sent/Received data (hex):	
07:15:59 PM sent AA OA O2 received: 00 ' 07:16:01 PM sent 88 7F	

You can send a single byte at a time using the **Send single byte** button, or you can send entire packets up to six bytes in length. Simply enter the values of the bytes you wish to transmit in the text boxes. These values are interpreted as *decimal* (base-10) integers unless they are preceded by the **0x** prefex, in which case they are interpreted as *hexidecimal* (base-16) integers. For example, to send a byte that has a value of 128, you can either type **128** or **0x80**. The log at the bottom of the window keeps a record of the packets that have been sent and received. This log displays each sent byte as a two-digit hex number and each received byte as a two-digit hex number followed by its ASCII character representation.