LCD1602液晶模块编程

例: LCD1602显示

• 功能

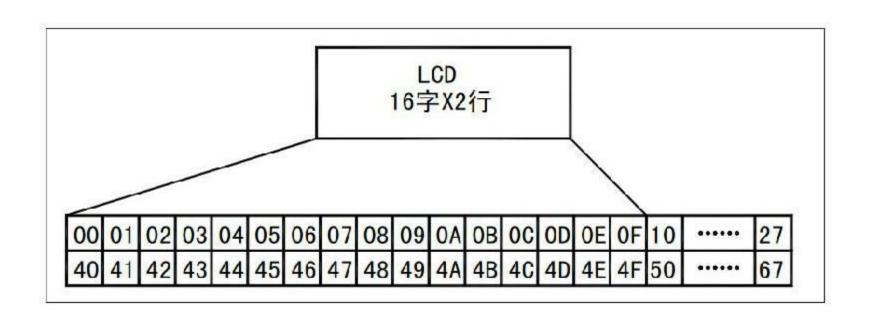


LCD模块接口信号

编号	符号	引脚说明	编号	符号	引脚说明	
1	VSS	电源地	9	D2	Data 1/0	
2	VDD	电源正极	10	D3	Data 1/0	
3	VL	液晶显示偏压信号	11	D4	Data 1/0	
4	RS	数据/命令选择端 (H/L)	12	D5	Data I/O	
5	R/W	读/写选择端(H/L)	13	D6	Data 1/0	
6	Ε	使能信号	14.	D7	Data 1/0	
7	DO	Data I/O	15	BLA	背光源正极	
8	D1	Data I/O	16 BLK 背光源:		背光源负极	

序号	指令	RS	R/W	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	DO
1	清显示	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	光标返回	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*
3	置输入模式	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I/D	s
4	显示开/关控制	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	С	В
5	光标或字符移位	0	0	0	0	0	1	s/c	R/L	*	*
6	置功能	0	0	0	0	1	DL.	N	F	*	*
7	置字符发生存贮器地 址	0	0	0	1	字符	发生	存贮	器地	址	
8	置数据存贮器地址	0	0	1	显示	数据	存贮	器地	址		
9	读忙标志或地址	0	1	BF	计数	器地	址				
10	写数到 CGRAM 或 DDRAM)	1	0	要写	的数	据内	容				
11	从 CCRAII或 DDRAII 读数	1	1	读出	的数	据内	容				

字符位置与数据地址



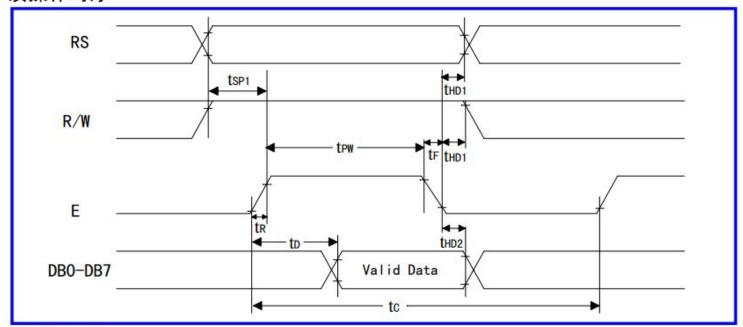
字符编码

- 基于ASCII
- 无控制码
- 扩充日文和 希腊字符

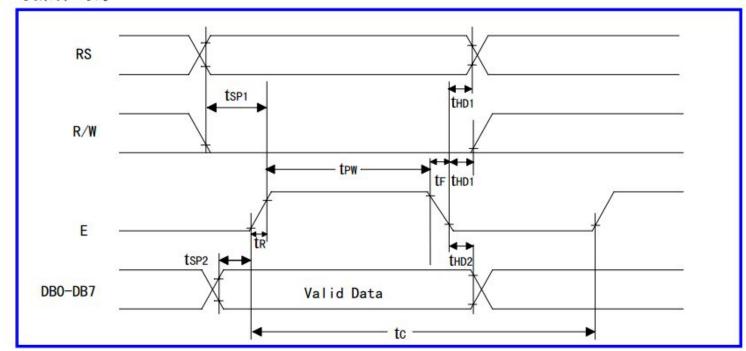


1. 读操作时序

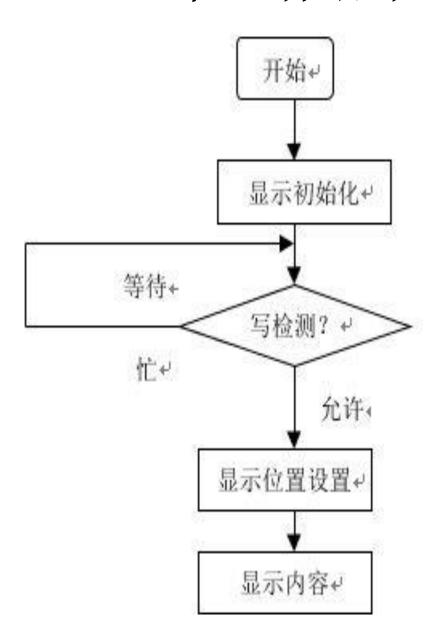
基本时序



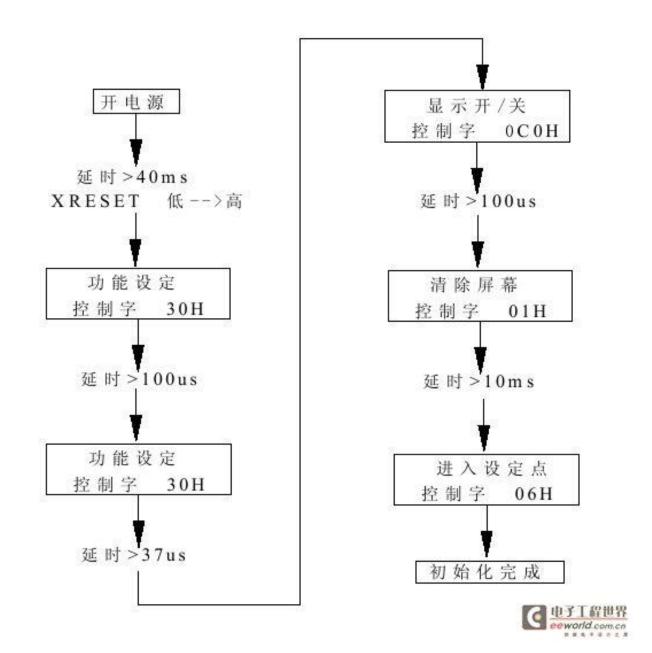
2. 写操作时序



基本工作流程



5. 初始化流程



并行执行与串行操作

- Verilog中的行为语句之间是并行执行的关系
- LCD模块的操作命令是顺序执行的

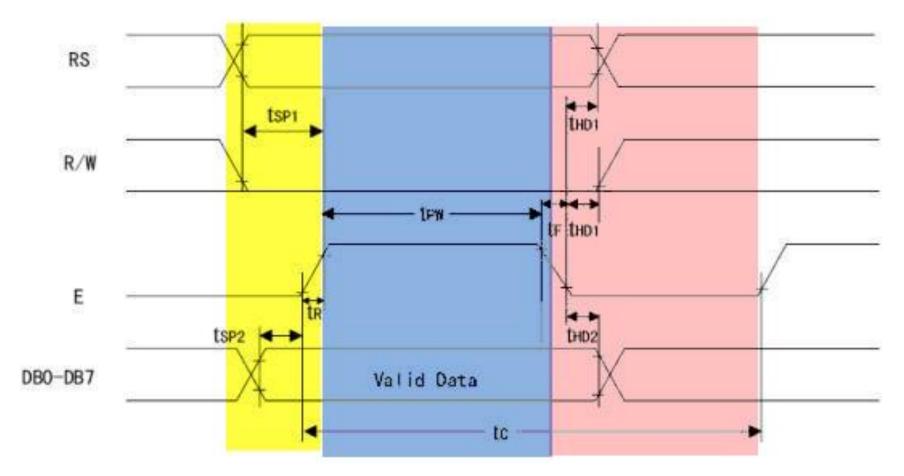
• 问题: 在HDL中如何实现LCD操作?

解决方法: 状态机

• 状态机的状态之间转移是顺序的

• 利用状态机可以实现特定时序

LCD1602的基本写操作分为3阶段:



- 1. 发命令,准备数据,1ms
- 2. 写数据,8ms
- 3. 等待完成, 180ms (足够完成, 避免查询忙状态)

如何确定持续时间(定时)?

• 对已知时钟 脉冲计数

```
редти
                  delay <=0;
                  nstate < 1;
              end
    end
1:
    begin
         RS \le 0;
         RW <= 0;
         data<=8'h01;
         if(delay < 1000)
             delay <= delay+1;
         else
             begin
                  delay <= 0;
                  EN <= 1;
                  nstate <= 2;
              end
    end
```

一个写操作由3个状态完成

 发命令, 准备数 据,
 1ms

```
begin
    RS <= 0;
    RW <= 0;
    data<=8'h01;
    if(delay < 1000)
         delay <= delay+1;
    else
         begin
              delay <= 0;
              EN <= 1;
              nstate <= 2;
         end
end
```

2. 写数据, 8ms

```
end
2:
    begin
         if(delay < 8000)
             delay <= delay+1;
         else
             begin
                  delay<=0;
                  EN <= 0;
                  nstate <= 3;
             end
    end
3:
```

3.等待完成 180ms

```
end
3:
    begin
         if(delay < 180000)
             delay <= delay+1;
         else
             begin
                  delay <= 0;
                 data<=8'h02;
                  nstate <= 4;
             end
    end
```

写一个字符A的流程

复位等待一>发01h命令清屏幕

- ->发02h命令
- ->发06h命令
- 一>发0ch命令
- ->发14h命令
- ->发38h命令
- ->发地址80h+00
- ->发数据"A"
- 一>自陷循环

顶层模块定义了LCD引脚

```
■module lcd1602ak(
     input clk20m,
     input reset,
     output reg[7:0] data,
     output reg RS,
     output reg RW,
     output reg EN
```

由20MHz时钟分频得到1MHz时钟

```
req[6:0] cnt20;
reg[23:0] delay;
reg clk1m;
always@(posedge clk20m)
    if(cnt20 < 10)
        cnt20<=cnt20+1;
    else
        begin
            cnt20<=0;
            clk1m <= ~clk1m;
        end
```

```
reg[6:0] lcd state, nstate;
always@(posedge clk1m)
    if(!reset)
         lcd state <= 0;
    else
         lcd state <= nstate;</pre>
always@(posedge clk1m)
    begin
         case ( 1cd state )
                  begin
                      if ( delay
```

delay

其后就依次发命令

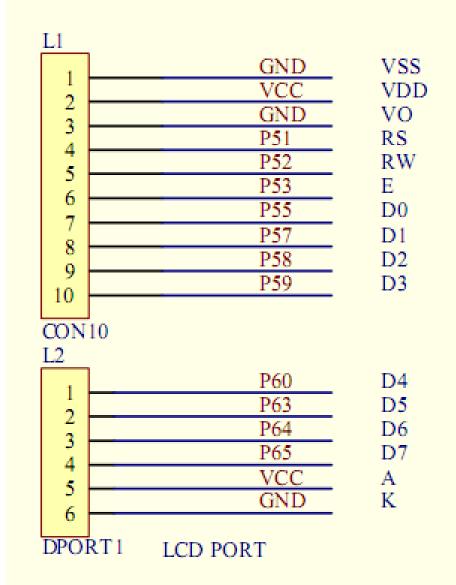
- 每个命令有3个阶段,对应3个状态
- 状态按顺序转移

• 注意发数据时RS=1, 地址要加80或c0

康新实验板引脚定义

20M时钟: Pin_17

自定义复位开关: Pin 114



按照以上步骤,在LCD1602上实现显示单个/多个字符

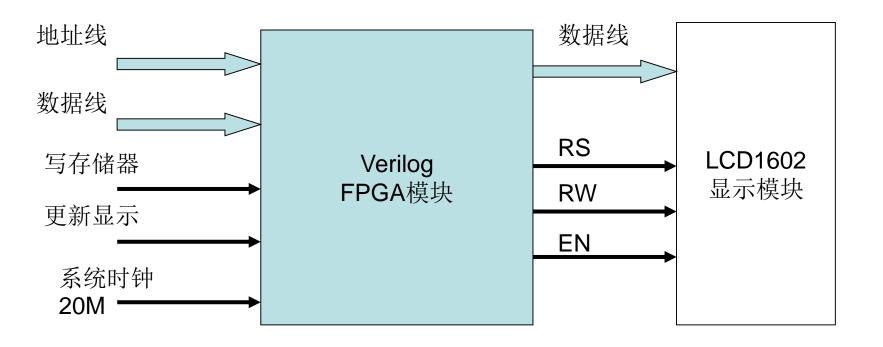


进一步设计 模块基本要求

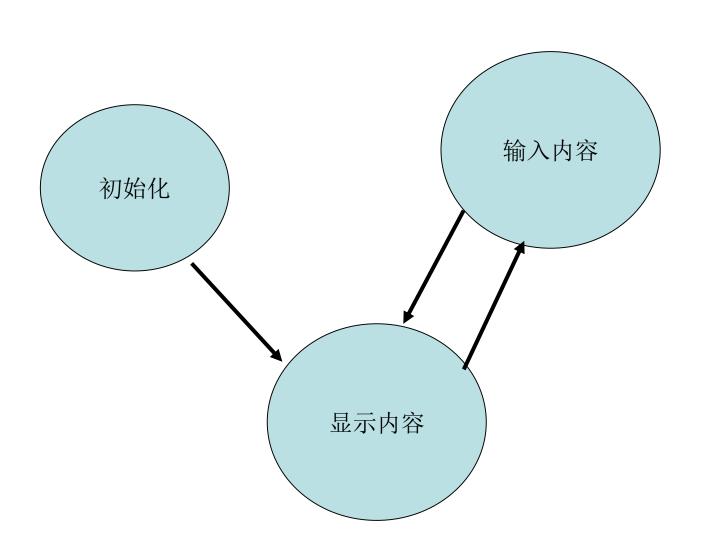
- 采用双端口存储器作为显示缓冲区
- LCD模块负责显示内容
- 在LCD_fresh命令下,读取并显示缓冲区

模块基本设计

- 采用双端口存储器作为显示缓冲区
- LCD模块负责显示内容
- 在LCD_fresh命令下,读取并显示缓冲区



基本状态转移图设计



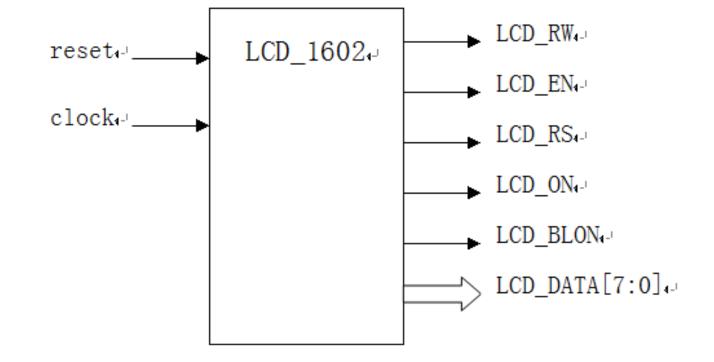
另一种解决方案

- 一、功能描述
- 本设计实现LCD_1602的接口,具体功能定 义如下:
- 1、异步复位信号;
- 2、按下复位键后在LCD_1602液晶屏显示内部设置好的字符,每间隔0.1秒显示一个字符。

来源于网络

```
// Company: Jackin
// Engineer: Jackin
// Create Date: 2012-2-26
// Design Name: LCD 1602
// Module Name: LCD 1602
// Project Name: LCD 1602
// Target Device: EP2C5t144
// Tool versions: Modelsim SE PLUS 6.2b & Quartus II 9.0
// Description: CFAH1602B-TMC-JP port
// Dependencies: DE2 BOARD
// Revision:
// Additional Comments:
```

出 信



þ	功能描述心	目标/源4	输入/输出₄	信号名↩
þ	复位。₄┘	Pin ₄₋ 1	Input₄	reset₄J
μ	时钟,频率 50MHz , 占空比 1: 1。 4	Pin ₄₋ 1	Input₄∪	clock₄∪
P	读、写操作选择,0: 写,1: 读。↓	Pin₁₁	Output ₁₋	LCD_RW₁-
φ	片选使能,高电平有效。₄┘	Pin₄-	Output ₄₋	LCD_EN₁-
P	寄存器选择,0:指令,1:数据。↓	Pin ₄₋ 1	Output ₄₋	LCD_RS₁-
þ	液晶驱动电源。₄┘	Pin ₄₋ 1	Output ₄₋	LCD_0N₄J
þ	背景灯开关,0为关,1为开。₄□	Pin ₄₋ 1	Output ₄₋	LCD_BLON ₄ J
Ψ	显示的 8 位数据代码₄	Pin ₄₋ 1	Output ₄₋	LCD_DATA[7:0]4-

三、设计思想

- 1、首先把50MHz的时钟信号转化为10Hz的信号,实现每0.1秒显示一个字符,设计一个分频器。
- 2、LCD_RW设置为0,因为只有写信号,没有读信号。
- 3、指令参数设置,LCD_RS设置为0,在每个10Hz时钟的上升沿,对LCD_DATA输入一个参数,实现内部参数的设置,依次为清零、归位、光标右移、画面不动、显示开、光标不显示、光标闪烁关、光标右移一个字符位、设置八位数据接口、两行显示、5*8点阵字符。
- 4、显示数据的输入,LCD_RS设置为1,在每个10Hz时钟的上升沿,对LCD_DATA输入一个8位字符代码并在液晶屏显示。

顶层模块定义

接口信号定义

```
input reset; //reset
input clock; //20MHz Clock
output [7:0] LCD DATA; //8-bit LCD DATA
output LCD RW; //LCD Read/Write Select, 0=Write, 1=Read
output LCD EN; //LCD Enable
output LCD RS; //LCD Command/Data select, 0=Command, 1=Data
//output LCD ON; //LCD Power ON/OFF, 0=OFF, 1=ON
//output LCD BLON; //LCD Back Light ON/OFF, 0=OFF, 1=ON
reg LCD RS;
reg [7:0] LCD DATA;
//Fixed signal
//assign LCD ON = 1'b1; //Power On
//assign LCD BLON = 1'b1;//Back Light On
assign LCD RW = 1'b0; //Because of no write, so LCD RW signal
                       //is always low level
```

```
10Hz
```

```
//Produce 10Hz clock signal
 reg LCD CLOCK; //10Hz Clock
 reg [21:0] count; //counter
always@(posedge clock or negedge reset)
■begin
   if(!reset) //reset
       begin
        count <= 22'd0;
        LCD CLOCK <= 1'b0;
        end
    else if (count == 999999) //20Hz turn
        begin
        count <= 22'd0;
        LCD CLOCK <= ~LCD CLOCK;
        end
    else
        count <= count + 1'b1; //count
 end
```

• 10Hz时钟也负责产生操作信号EN,100ms

```
//enable negative edge
assign LCD_EN = LCD_CLOCK;
```

参数定义和变量定义

```
//LCD internal parameter Settings
//Set parameters
CLEAR = 10'b00 0000 0001; //clear
parameter
          RETURN = 10'b00 0000 0010; //return home
parameter
            MODE = 10'b00 0000 0100; //entry mode set
parameter
          DISPLAY = 10'b00 0000 1000; //display ON/OFF control
parameter
            SHIFT = 10'b00 0001 0000;//cursor or display shift
parameter
         FUNCTION = 10'b00 0010 0000; //function set
parameter
            CGRAM = 10'b00 0100 0000; //set CGRAM address
parameter
            DDRAM = 10'b00 1000 0000; //set DDRAM address
parameter
            WRITE = 10'b01 0000 0000; //write data to RAM
parameter
            STOP = 10'b10 0000 0000; //release control
parameter
```

```
reg [9:0] state; //state machine code
reg [5:0] char_count; //char counter
reg [7:0] data_display;//display data
```

由状态确定是写命令还是写数据 RS信号

```
//If read, LCD_RS is high level, else is low level
always@(posedge LCD_CLOCK or negedge reset)
begin
   if(!reset)
      LCD_RS <= 1'b0;
   else if(state == WRITE)
      LCD_RS <= 1'b1;
   else
      LCD_RS <= 1'b0;
end</pre>
```

```
//State machine
 always@(posedge LCD CLOCK or negedge reset)
■begin
    if(!reset)
    begin
        state <= IDLE;
        LCD DATA <= 8'bzzzz zzzz;
        char count <= 6'd0;
    end
    else
    begin
       case (state)
       //start
       IDLE:begin
              state <= CLEAR;
             LCD DATA <= 8'bzzzz zzzz;
            end
       //clear
```

```
//clear
CLEAR: begin
       state <= RETURN;
       LCD DATA <= 8'b0000 0001;
      end
//home
RETURN: begin
       state <= MODE;
       LCD DATA <= 8'b0000 0010;
       end
//cursor move to the right
//display don't move
MODE:begin
       state <= DISPLAY;
       LCD DATA <= 8'b0000 0110;
     end
//display on
//cursor and blinking of cursor off
DISPLAY:begin
       state <= SHIFT;
       LCD DATA <= 8'b0000 1100;
        end
//cursor moving
```

```
//cursor moving
//move to the right
SHIFT:begin
       state <= FUNCTION;
       LCD DATA <= 8'b0001 0100;
      end
//Set interface data length(8-bit)
//numbers of display line(2-line)
//display font type(5*8 dots)
FUNCTION: begin
       state <= DDRAM;
       LCD DATA <= 8'b0011 1000;
         end
//Set DDRAM address in address counter
DDRAM:begin
       state <= WRITE;
       if(char count <= `LINE 1)</pre>
          LCD DATA <= 8'b1000 0000;//line 1
       else
          LCD DATA <= 8'b1100 0000;//line 2
      end
//Write data into internal RAM
```

```
//Write data into internal RAM
      WRITE: begin
             if (char count == `LINE 1)
                 state <= DDRAM;
             else
                 state <= WRITE;
             if (char count == `LINE 2)
                 state <= STOP;
             char count <= char count + 1'b1;
             LCD DATA <= data display;
            end
      //Finish
      STOP:state <= STOP;
      //Other state
      default:state <= IDLE;
      endcase
   end
end
```

```
//the data of display
always@(char count)
■begin
    case (char count)
        6'd0: data display = "H";
        6'd1: data display = "e";
        6'd2: data display = "l";
        6'd3: data display = "l";
        6'd4: data display = "o";
        6'd5: data display = ",";
        6'd6: data display = "J";
        6'd7: data display = "a";
        6'd8: data display = "c";
        6'd9: data display = "k";
        6'd10: data display = "i";
        6'd11: data display = "n";
```

```
υ ατυ. ααια ατρρτας - τ ,
       6'd11: data display = "n";
       6'd12: data display = "!";
       6'd13: data display = "W";
       6'd14: data display = "e";
       6'd15: data display = "l";
       6'd16: data display = "c";
       6'd17: data display = "o";
       6'd18: data display = "m";
       6'd19: data display = "e";
       default:data display = 8'd32;
   endcase
end
endmodule
```

• 按照实验板锁定引脚

· 下载程序以后,LCD显示内容

修改程序实现显示内容可变

- 使用实验板按钮开关,每按一次改变LCD 显示内容
- 改变单个显示字符
- 改变多个显示字符
- 例如:按S3(引脚P115)依次显示ABCDEF 等单个字符
- 按S4(P114)依次显示"1234","5678", "9012"等

• 按钮开关去抖动程序可以参考教材P219

end