实验四 LED 点阵显示屏

一、简述 LED 点阵显示的原理

1.高亮度 LED 发光管构成点阵,通过编程控制可以显示中英文字符、图形及视频 动态图形。 所显示字符的点阵数据可以自行编写(即直接点阵画图),也可从标准字库(如 ASC16、HZ16) 中提取。后者需要正确掌握字库的编码方法和字符定 位的计算。

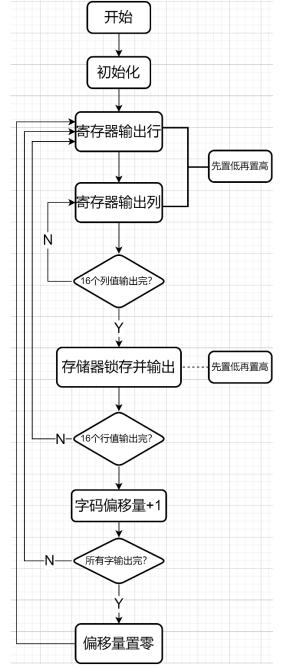
2、实验用的 LED 点阵显示屏为 16*16 点阵。行和列分别使用两个移位寄存器作为输出。当移位寄存器输出的第 i 行为 0,第 j 列为 1 时点亮点(i,j)。

为了能够显示出一个点阵字型,需要进行循环扫描,也就是每一次只点亮一行,然后在列上输出该列对应的 16 个点阵值。输出一行后暂停一段时间,输出下一行。为了达到较好的显示效果,整屏总的扫描时间不高于 40ms。上述过程中行列可以互换。

- 3、实验中使用的移位寄存器是 74HC595, 它是一个同时具有串行移位和输出锁存驱动功能 的器件。74HC595 是具有 8 位移位寄存器和一个存储器,三态输出功能。移位寄存器和存储器是分别的时钟。
- 4、数据在 SRCK (移位寄存器时钟输入)的上升沿输入到移位寄存器中,在 RCK (存储器时钟输入)的上升沿输入到存储寄存器中去。移位寄存器有一个串行移位输入(行 Dx(P00)、列 Dy(P03)),和一个串行输出 (QH),和一个异步的低电平复位,存储寄存器有一个并行 8位的,具备三态的 总线输出,当使能 (P02 和 P07 为低电平)时,存储寄存器的数据输出到总线。
- 5、在控制 74HC595 时,首先将数据放到串行输入的 SI 端,然后在串行时钟 SRCK 上产生一个脉冲,即可输出一个 bit,重复以上步骤 16 次,输出所有列值。 然后给存储器时钟 RCK 一个脉冲,将串行数据锁存起来。将使能端输出低电平,驱动 LED 点阵上。行的输出每次只移位一次,并重新锁存即可。

二、流程图及程序

1、流程图:



2、程序:

ORG 0000H

LJMP START

ORG 0040H

START:

D_X EQU P0.0

D_Y EQU P0.3

CKX EQU P0.1

CKY EQU P0.5

CK_XL EQU P0.2

CK_YL EQU P0.6

EN_X EQU P0.7

EN_Y EQU P0.4

FORMOVE:

SETB EN_Y

CLR CK_YL
MOV DPTR,#TABLE
MOV A,R4
ADD A,R7
MOVC A,@A+DPTR
MOV R6,#8
YW3:
CLR CKY
RLC A
CPL C
MOV D_Y,C
SETB CKY
DJNZ R6,YW3
MOV A,R5
ADD A,R7
MOVC A,@A+DPTR
MOV R6,#8
YW2:
CLR CKY
RLC A
CPL C
MOV D_Y,C
SETB CKY
DJNZ R6,YW2
SETB CK_YL
CLR EN_Y
LCALL DELAY
INC RO
INC RO
INC R1
INC R1
INC R4
INC R4
INC R5

INC R5
DJNZ R3,SM16
LCALL DELAY
INC R7
INC R7
MOV A,R7
SUBB A,#96
JZ FORMOVE
LJMP SM
DELAY:
MOV R6,#0FFH
LOOPD1:
MOV R2,#0FH
LOOPD2:
DJNZ R2,LOOPD2
DJNZ R6,LOOPD1
RET
TABLE:
DB 00H,00H,04H,01H,04H,01H,04H,02H,04H,04H,04H,08H,04H,30H,04H,0C0H ;大
DB 0FFH,00H,04H,0C0H,04H,30H,04H,08H,04H,04H,04H,02H,04H,01H,04H,01H
DB 20H,00H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,3FH,0FCH ;工
DB 20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,00H,00H,00H
DB 08H,24H,06H,24H,01H,0A4H,0FFH,0FEH,01H,23H,06H,22H,40H,00H,49H,3EH;程
DB 49H,22H,49H,22H,7FH,22H,49H,22H,49H,22H,49H,3EH,41H,00H,00H,00H

;DB 00H,00H,00H,00FH,0F0H,08H,08H,08H,10H,0FFH,0FFH,08H,00H,08H,00H

;DB 0FH,0F8H,00H,00H,00H,00FH,0F0H,00H,0CH,00H,02H,3FH,0E1H,00H,00H

TABLE1: DB 80H,00H DB 40H,00H DB 20H,00H DB 10H,00H DB 08H,00H DB 04H,00H DB 02H,00H DB 01H,00H DB 00H,80H DB 00H,40H DB 00H,20H DB 00H,10H DB 00H,08H DB 00H,04H DB 00H,02H DB 00H,01H

三、课后思考题

END

1. 如何使用软件调整和控制 LED 点阵的亮度 答:

由于存在分压, LED 点的亮度和同一列同时亮的 LED 个数有关,故可以减少一次一列显示的点数,同时刷新率乘 2 避免闪烁

2. 如何尽量避免显示过程中的闪烁答:

减少屏幕刷新延迟时间来提高刷新率。

3. 如何将本实验的软硬件推广到多行多列的 LED 显示屏(如 64*1280)答:

;DB 00H,00H,00H,1EH,10H,02H,08H,02H,04H,02H,02H,02H,01H,02H,0FFH,0FCH

;DB 00H,00H,02H,08H,02H,08H,02H,04H,02H,04H,7FH,0FEH,00H,00H,00H,00H

将本实验的控制逻辑拓展,只需要更改一个行/列刷新循环的次数。并且京可能增大刷 新率来减小显示一整个屏幕内容的时间

四、检查程序时,老师要求怎样修改程序功能?写出修改的关键代码即可(配注释)。

要求改变 LED 字幕的运动方向 将列的 ADD A R7 放入对应行中的代码来实现让行读取偏移后的的字码 SM16: SETB EN_X CLR CK_XL MOV DPTR,#TABLE1 MOV A,R0 ADD A,R7 MOVC A,@A+DPTR MOV R6,#8 YW1: CLR CKX RLC A MOV D_X,C **SETB CKX** DJNZ R6,YW1 MOV A,R1 ADD A,R7 MOVC A,@A+DPTR MOV R6,#8 YW0: **CLR CKX** RLC A MOV D_X,C **SETB CKX** DJNZ R6,YW0 SETB CK_XL CLR EN_X

SETB EN_Y

CLR CK_YL

MOV DPTR,#TABLE

MOVC A,@A+	DPTR
MOV R6,#8	
YW3:	
CLR CKY	
RLC A	
CPL C	
MOV D_Y,C	
SETB CKY	
DJNZ R6,YW3	
MOV A,R5	
MOVC A,@A+	DPTR
MOV R6,#8	
YW2:	
CLR CKY	
RLC A	
CPL C	
MOV D_Y,C	
SETB CKY	
DJNZ R6,YW2	
SETB CK_YL	
CLR EN_Y	
LCALL DELAY	
TABLE:	;将两个子码表对调以实现固定某一列,选择要显示的行
DB 80H,00H	
DB 40H,00H	
DB 20H,00H	
DB 10H,00H	
DB 08H,00H	
DB 04H,00H	
DB 02H,00H	
DB 01H,00H	
DB 00H,80H	

MOV A,R4

DB 00H,40H DB 00H,20H DB 00H,10H DB 00H,08H DB 00H,04H DB 00H,02H DB 00H,01H TABLE1: DB 00H,00H,04H,01H,04H,01H,04H,02H,04H,04H,04H,08H,04H,30H,04H,0C0H ;大 DB 0FFH,00H,04H,0C0H,04H,30H,04H,08H,04H,04H,04H,02H,04H,01H,04H,01H DB 20H,00H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,3FH,0FCH ;工 DB 20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,04H,20H,00H,00H DB 08H,24H,06H,24H,01H,0A4H,0FFH,0FEH,01H,23H,06H,22H,40H,00H,49H,3EH;程 DB 49H,22H,49H,22H,7FH,22H,49H,22H,49H,3EH,41H,00H,00H,00H ;DB 00H,00H,00H,00H,0FH,0F0H,08H,08H,08H,10H,0FFH,0FFH,08H,00H,08H,00H ;DB 0FH,0F8H,00H,00H,00H,00H,0FFH,0F0H,00H,0CH,00H,02H,3FH,0E1H,00H,00H ;DB 00H,00H,00H,1EH,10H,02H,08H,02H,04H,02H,02H,02H,01H,02H,0FFH,0FCH ;DB 00H,00H,02H,08H,02H,08H,02H,04H,02H,04H,7FH,0FEH,00H,00H,00H,00H

END

五、实验中遇到哪些问题,怎样解决的?有哪些收获?

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