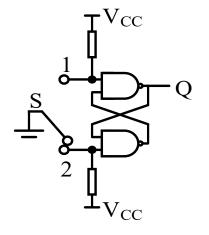
微机原理与接口技术

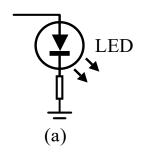
常用并行数字IO设备接口

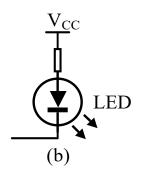
华中科技大学 左冬红

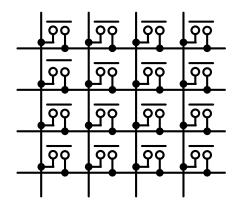


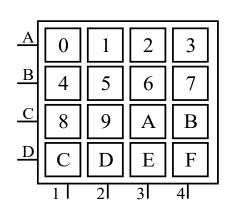
常用并行数字IO设备

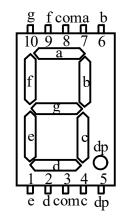


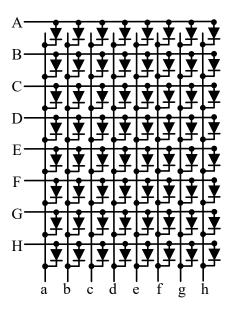


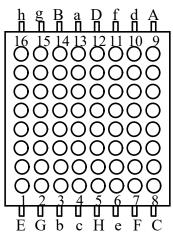












常用并行数字IO设备特点

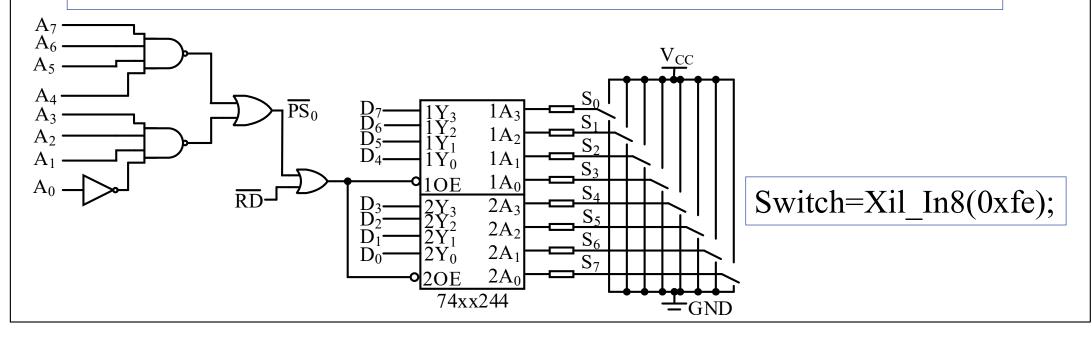
输出设备不具有数据保持功能

输入设备不具有数据缓冲功能

数据缓冲、锁存都必须由接口电路实现

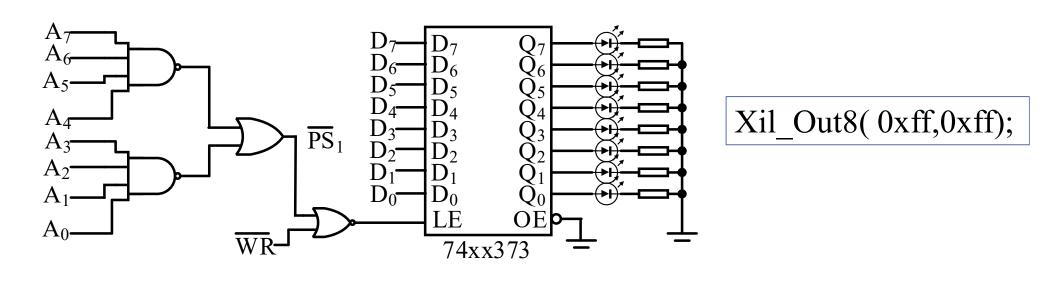
独立开关接口电路示例

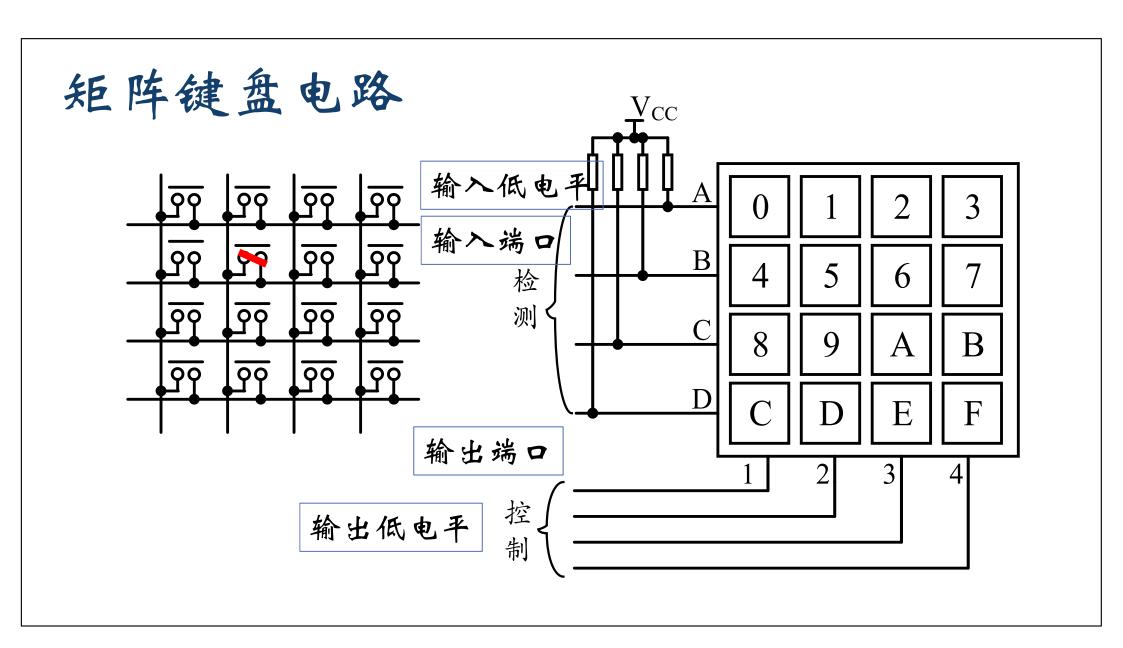
已知某计算机系统具有8位地址总线A7~0、8位数据总线D7~0, 采用存储器映像IO寻址方式,要求为该计算机系统设计一个8位独立开关输入接口电路,且端口地址为0xfe,并编写控制程序段读入8位开关的状态。



独立LED灯接口电路示例

已知某计算机系统具有8位地址总线A7~0、8位数据总线D7~0, 采用存储器映像IO寻址方式,要求为该计算机系统设计一个8位发光二极管输出接口电路,且端口地址为0xff,并编写控制程序段将8个发光二极管点亮。





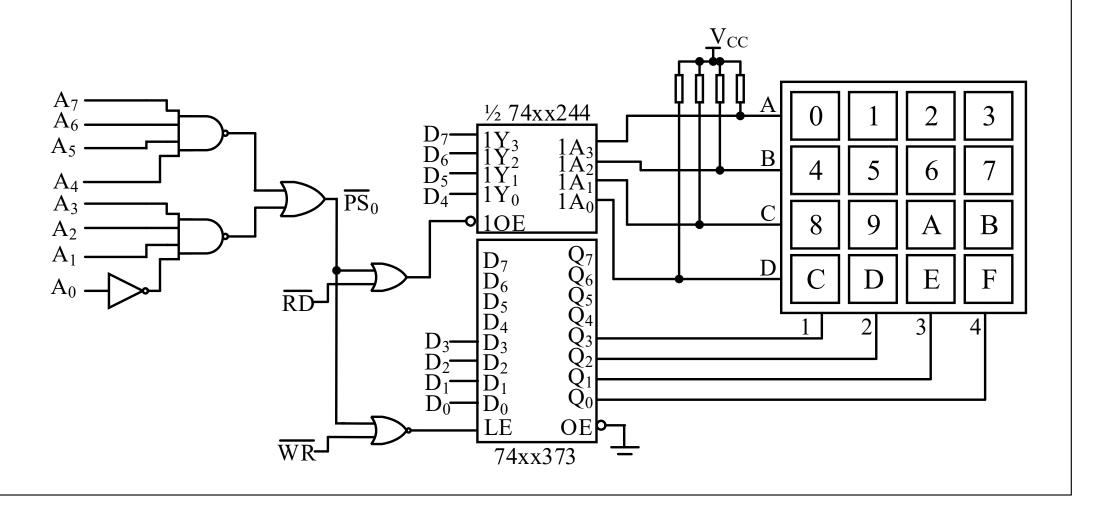
矩阵键盘接口电路示例

已知某计算机系统具有8位地址总线A7~0、8位数据总线D7~0, 采用存储器映像IO寻址方式,要求为该计算机系统设计一个4×4矩阵键盘输入设备接口电路,且仅具有一个端口地址Oxfe。编写控制程序识别按键并输出各个按键所表示的字符。

8位端口,4位输入,4位输出,输入输出由控制信号控制

端口地址Oxfe分别与RD\WR信号译码控制输入、输出

矩阵键盘接口电路示例



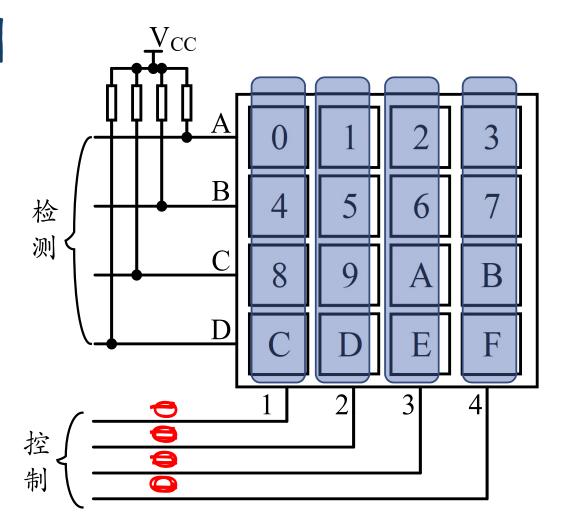
矩阵键盘按键识别

是否有键按下?

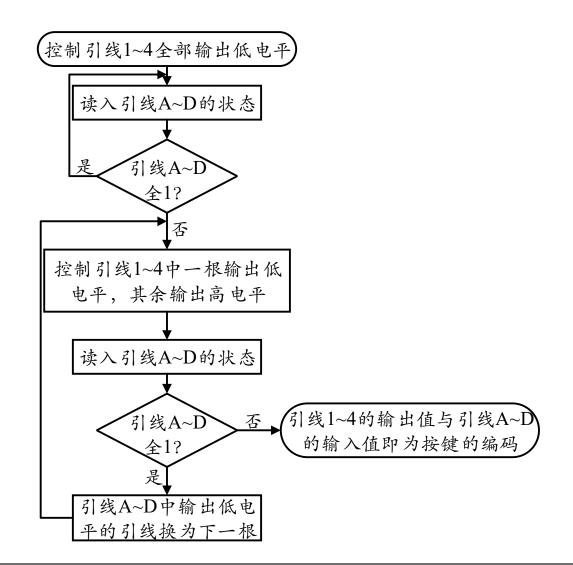
程序控制简单

哪个按键按下?

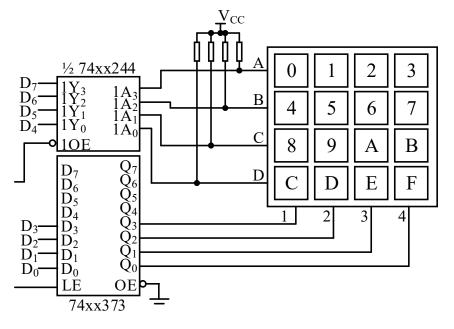
准确识别



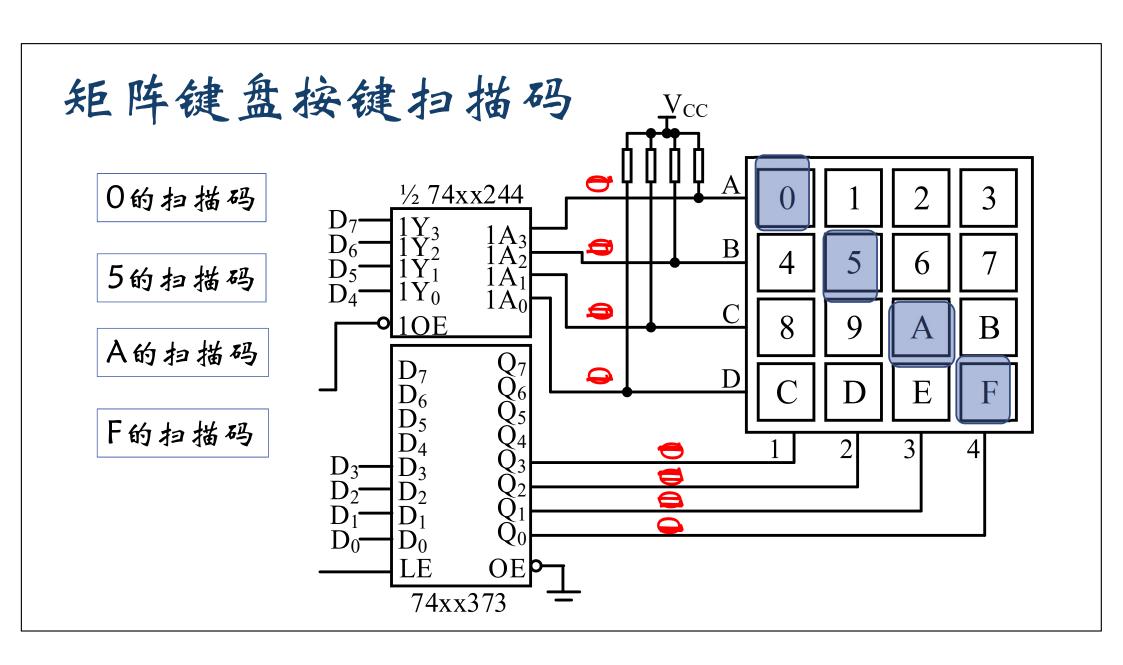
矩阵键盘控制流程



控制程序



```
unsigned char KeyScancode;
char Row,Col=0xf7;
Xil_Out8(0xfe,0x00);//
While ((Row=Xil_In8(0xfe)&0xf0)==0xf0);//
Xil_Out8 (0xfe,Col);//
while ((Row=Xil_In8 (0xfe)&0xf0)==0xf0) //
{
    Col=Col>>1; //
    Xil_Out8 (0xfe,Col);
    }
KeyScancode=Row| (Col&Oxf);
```



矩阵键盘按键扫描码

桉	引线A	引线B	引线C	引线D	引线1	引线2	引线3	引线4	编码
键	(\mathbf{D}_7)	(D_6)	(D_5)	(D_4)	(D_3)	(\mathbf{D}_2)	(\mathbf{D}_1)	(\mathbf{D}_0)	
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0x77
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0x7b
2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0x7d
3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0x7e
4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0xb7
5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0xbb
6	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0xbd
7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0xbe
8	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0xd7
9	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0xdb
A	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0xdd
В	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0xde
C	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0xe7
D	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0xeb
E	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0xed
F	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0xee

矩阵键盘按键键值

扫描码到数字

unsigned char

hex_table[16]= $\{0x77,0x7b,0x7d,0x7e,0xb7,0xbb,0xbd,0xbe,0xd7,0xdb,0xdd,0xde,0xe7,0xeb,0xed,0xee\}$

扫描码到ASCII字符

unsigned char

ascii_table[16][2]= $\{0x77,0x30,0x7b,0x31,0x7d,0x32,0x7e,0x33,$

0xb7,0x34,0xbb,0x35,0xbd,0x36,0xbe,0x37,

0xd7,0x38,0xdb,0x39,0xdd,0x41,0xde,0x42,

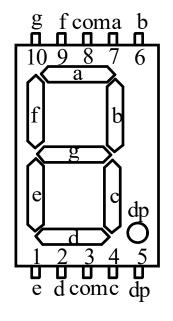
0xe7,0x43,0xeb,0x44,0xed,0x45,0xee,0x46}

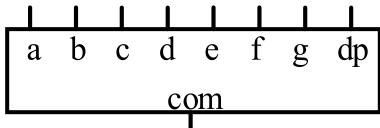
矩阵键盘按键键值获取程序段

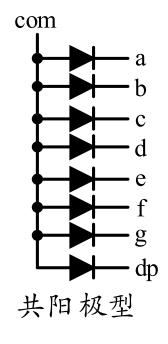
```
unsigned char Key Hex, Key Ascii;
for(int i=0;i<16;i++) // 获取接键ASCII字符
 if (ascii table[i][0] = = KeyScancode)
                            for(int i=0;i<16;i++) // 按键十六进制键值
Key Ascii = ascii table[i][1];
break;
                             if (hex table[i] = = KeyScancode)
                                 Key Hex = i;
                                 break;
```

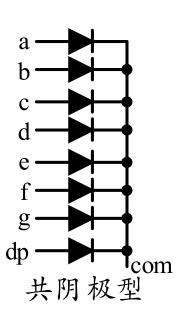
七段数码管



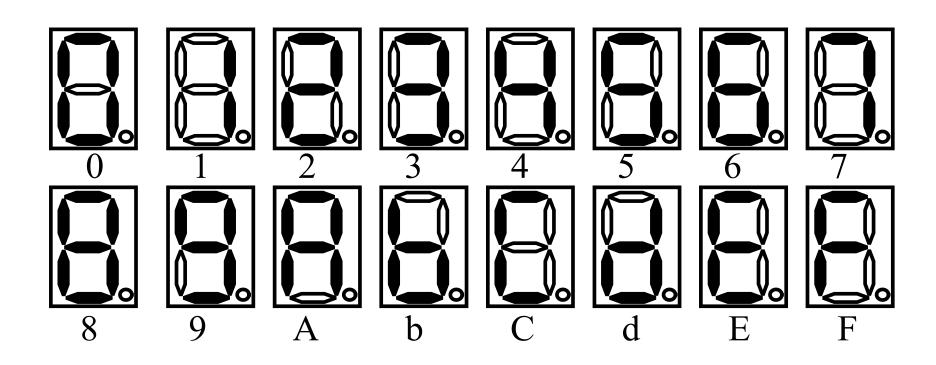








七段数码管十六进制数字字符字型

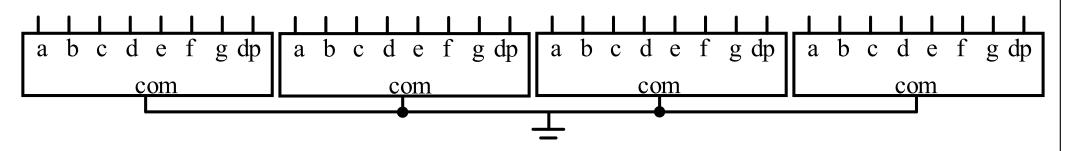


段码

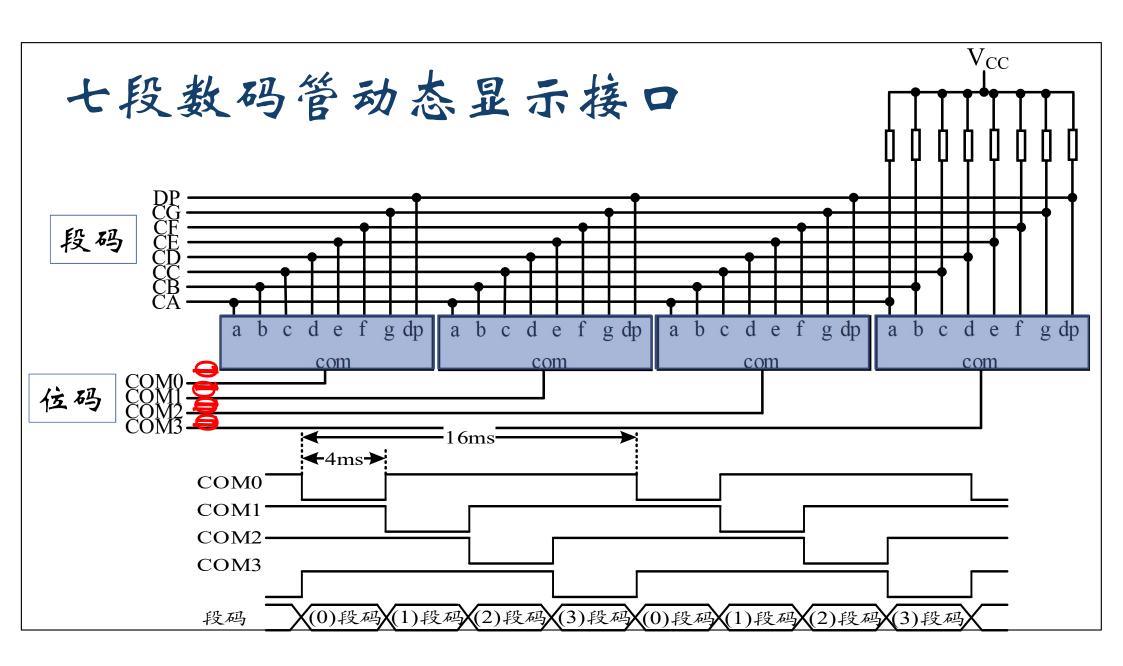
字型对应的数字编码,编码值与电路连接相关

七段数码管静态显示接口

输出引脚多

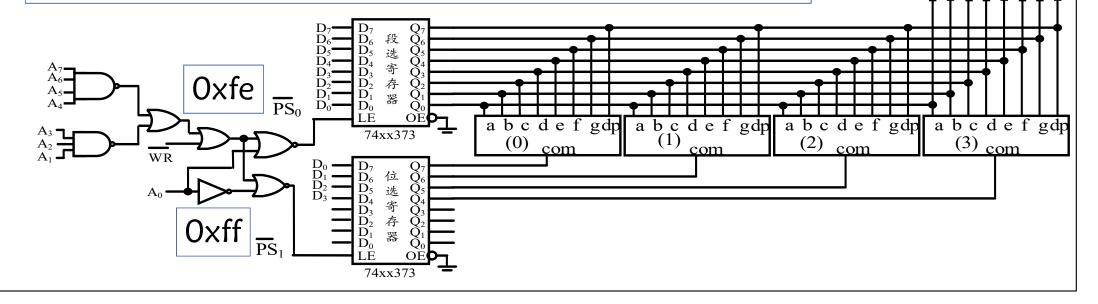


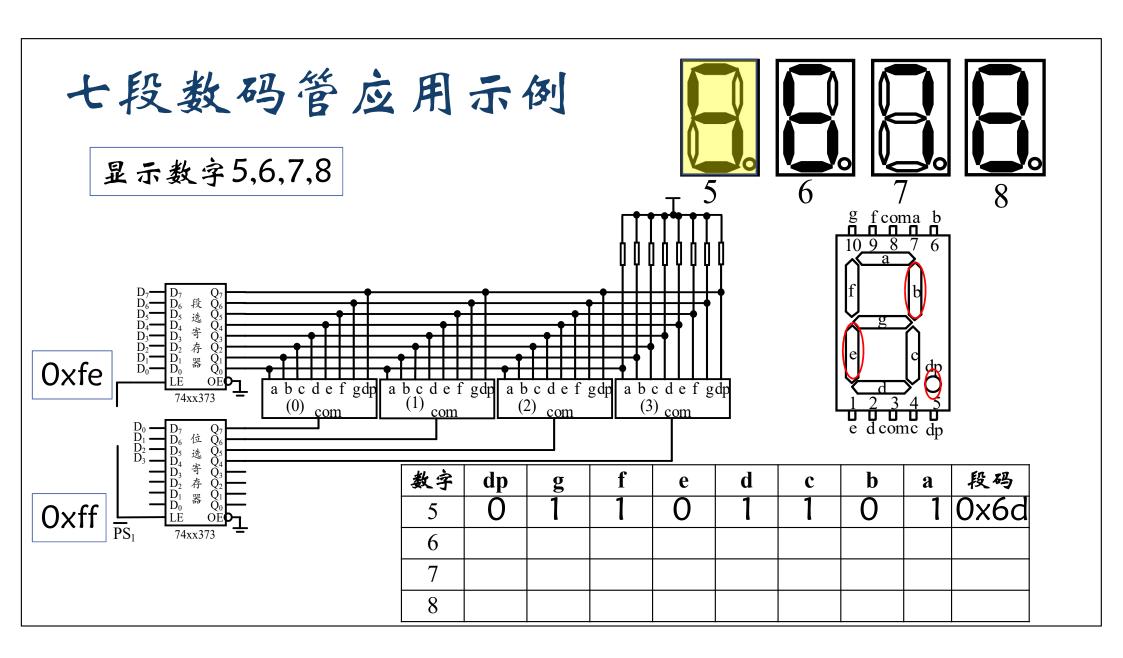
人眼具有"视觉暂留"效应,光的作用结束后,视觉形象并不立即消失

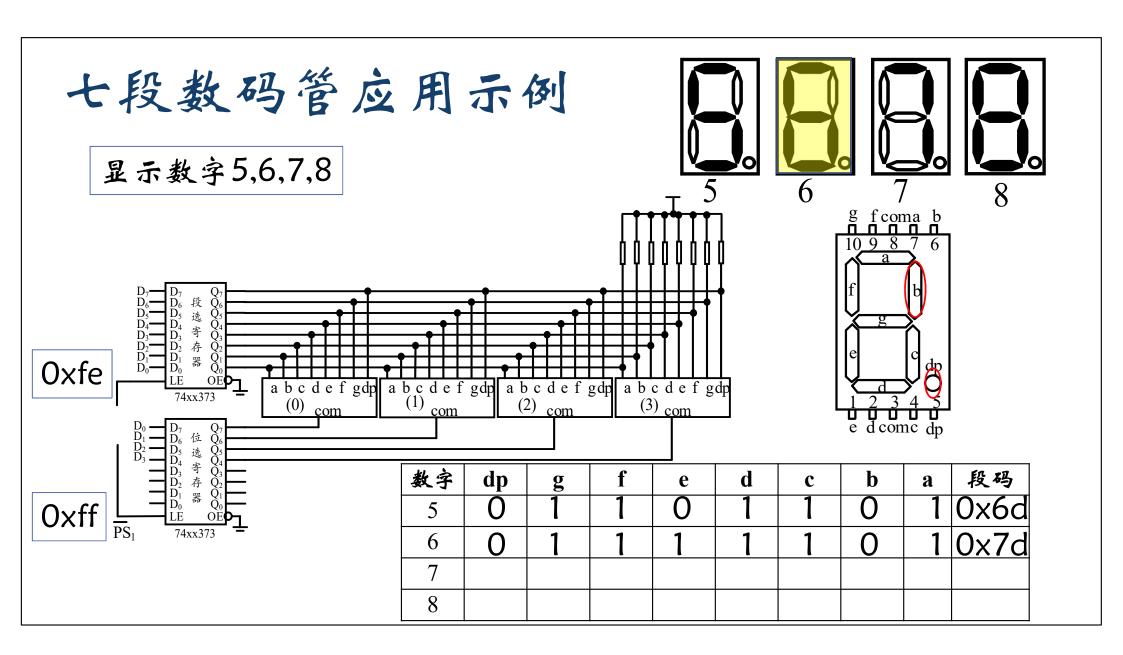


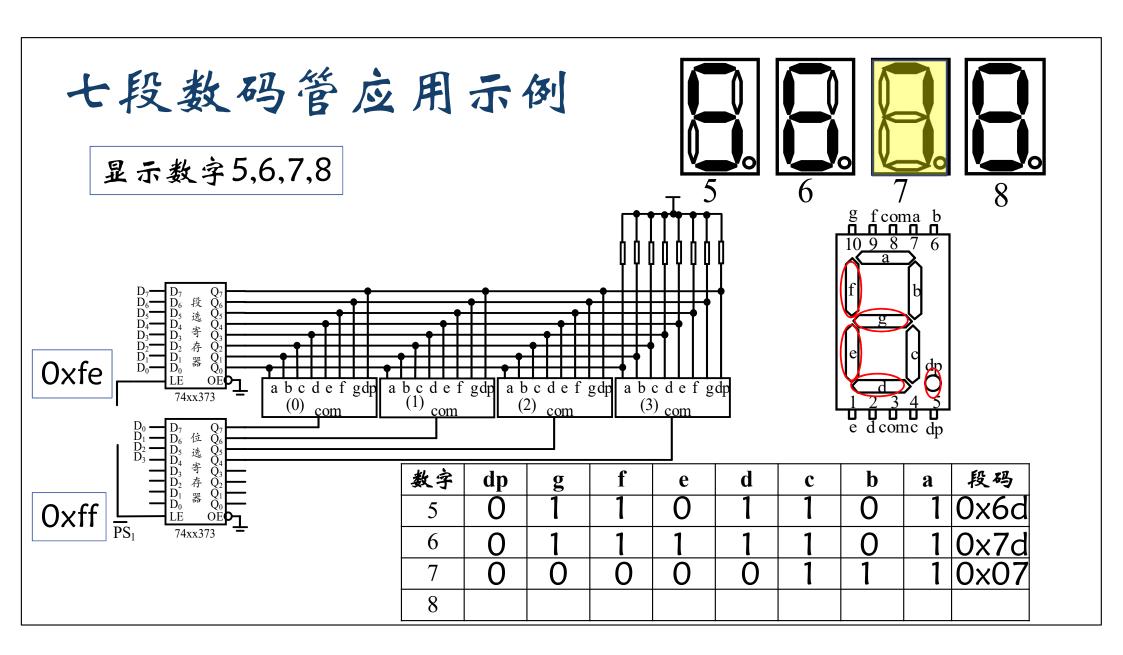
七段数码管应用示例

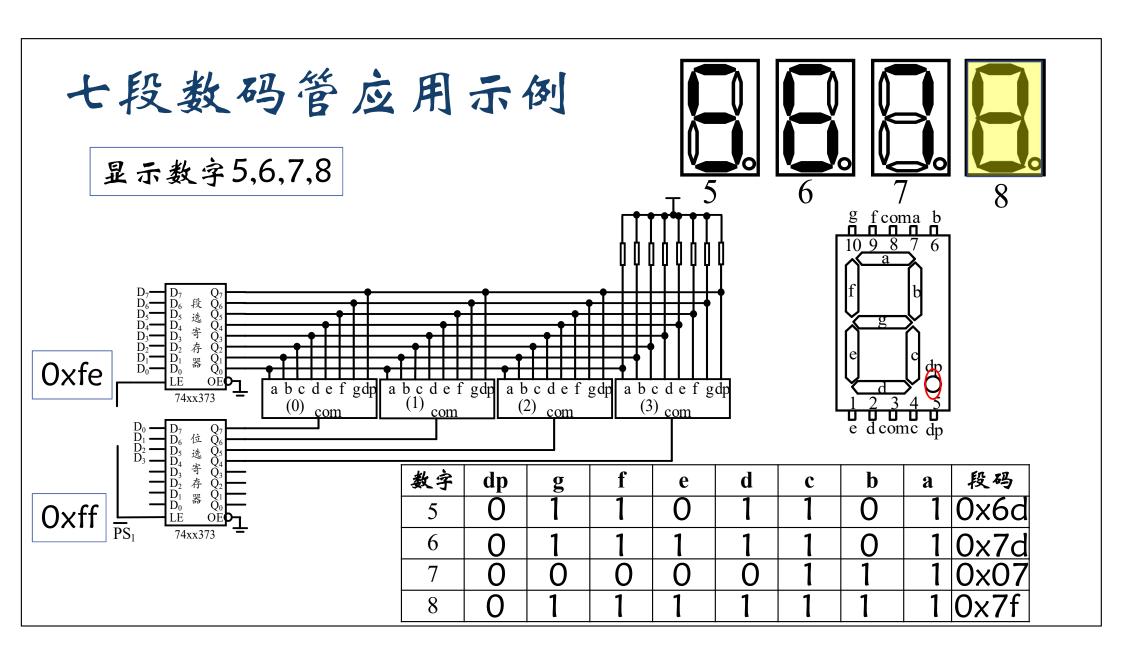
已知某计算机系统具有8位地址总线A_{7~0}、8位数据总线D_{7~0},采用存储器映像IO寻址方式,要求为该计算机系统设计一个4位七段数码管动态显示接口电路,且端口地址为0xfe、0xff。并编写控制程序控制4位七段数码管依次显示数字5、6、7、8。

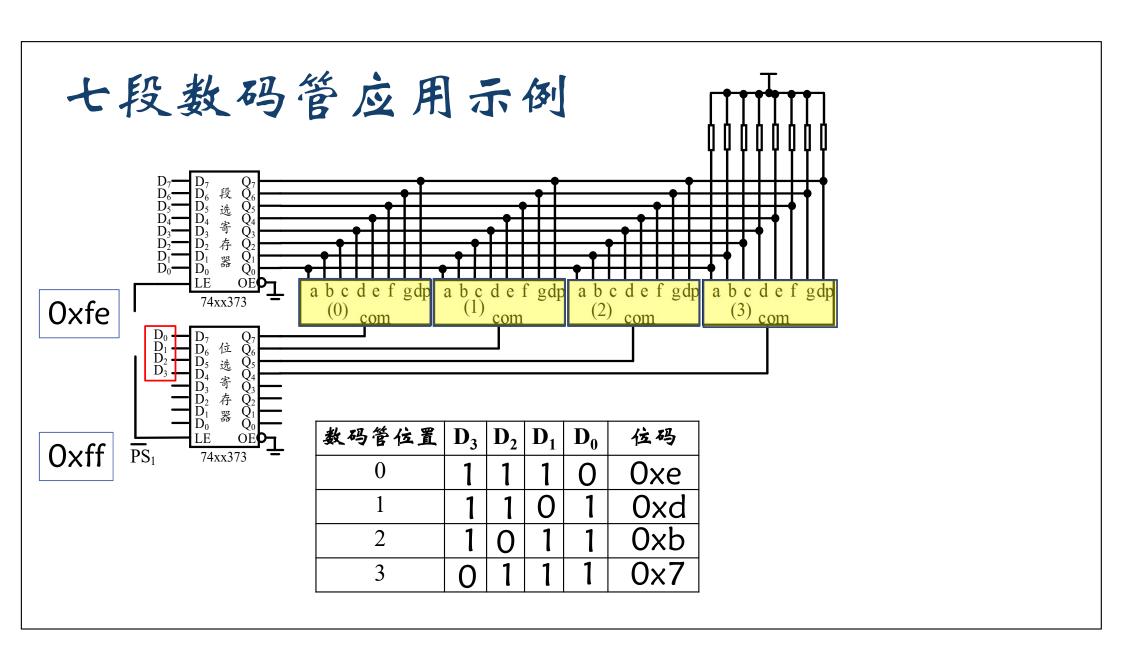




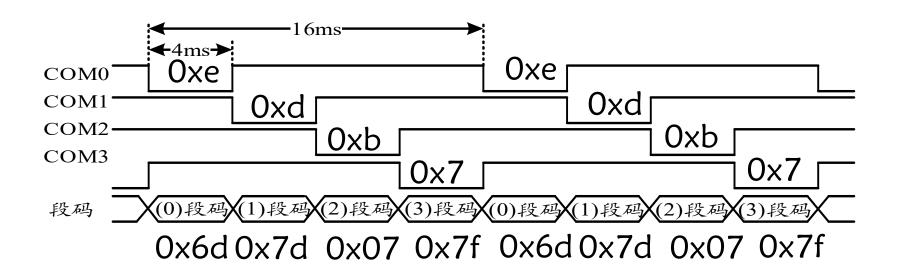








七段数码管应用示例



七段数码管应用示例

显示缓冲区

```
unsigned char seg code[4]=\{0x6d,0x7d,0x07,0x7f\};
unsigned char position=0x01;
Xil Out8(0xff,0xf);//
while(1) //
   position=0x01;
     for(int i=0; i<4; i++)
          Xil Out8(Oxfe, seg code[i]); //输出第i位的段码
          Xil Out8(Oxff,~position); //输出第i位的位码
          delay ms(); //延时
          position=position << 1;// 位码指向下一个七段数码管
```

软件延时

指令周期

指令执行需经历一定的时间

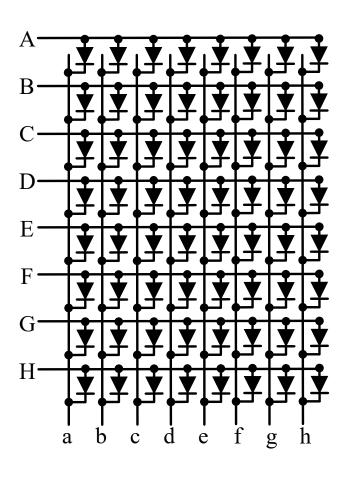
从取指令到存储结果的完整过程需经历的时间,

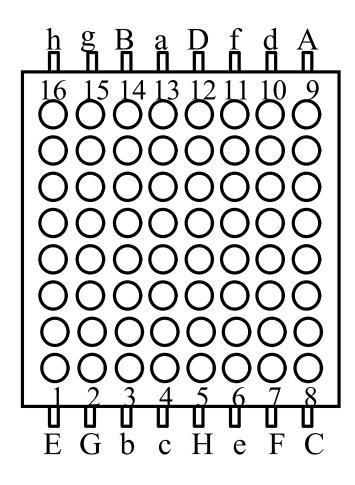
以微处理器肘钟周期为单位

微处理器执行不对寄存器、外设以及存储器产生影响的指令

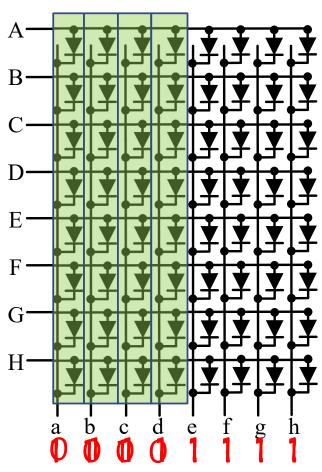
```
void delay_ms( int mil_sec)
{
for(int i=0;i<mil_sec*0x10000;i++);
}</pre>
```

LED点阵接口



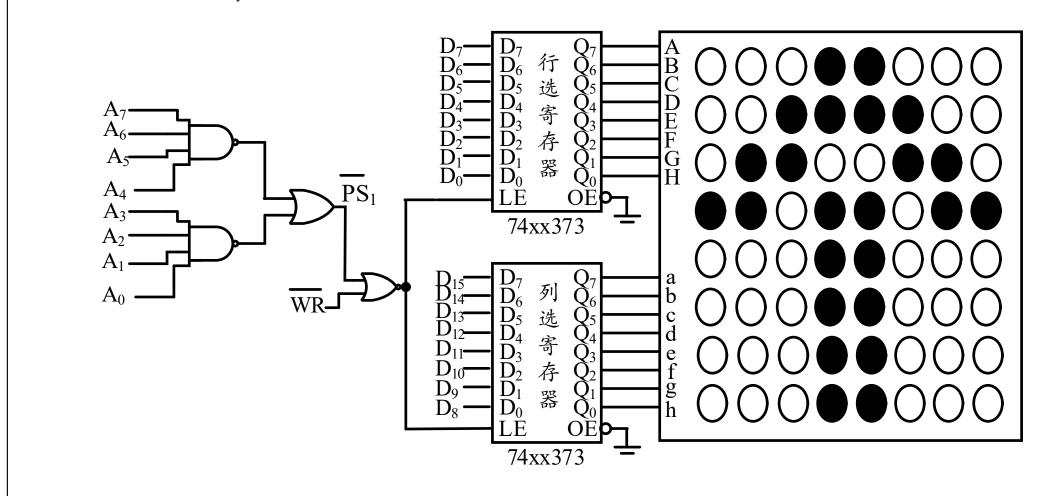


LED点阵工作原理



人眼视觉暂留效应

LED点阵接口



LED点阵接口

```
unsigned char Col Code[8]=\{0xe7,0xc3,0x99,0x24,0xe7,0xe7,0xe7\};
unsigned char Rol Code=0x80;
unsigned short code;
while(1) //无限循环控制8×8 LED点阵显示图案
 Rol Code=0x80;
for(int i=0; i<8; i++)
 code=((unsigned short) Col Code [i] << 8) | Rol Code;
     Xil Out16(Oxff,code); //输出第i行的行选和列编码
     delay ms(); //延时
   Rol Code = Rol Code >> 1;
```

小结

- ·并行数字10设备接口
 - •输入缓冲
 - •输出锁存
 - 动态扫描
 - •人眼视觉暂留效应-循环扫描
 - 软件延时

下一讲:模拟设备并行IO接口