

LPC1114 display driver

LPC1114 display driver

Example:

LPC1114 driving a 4 digit LED display

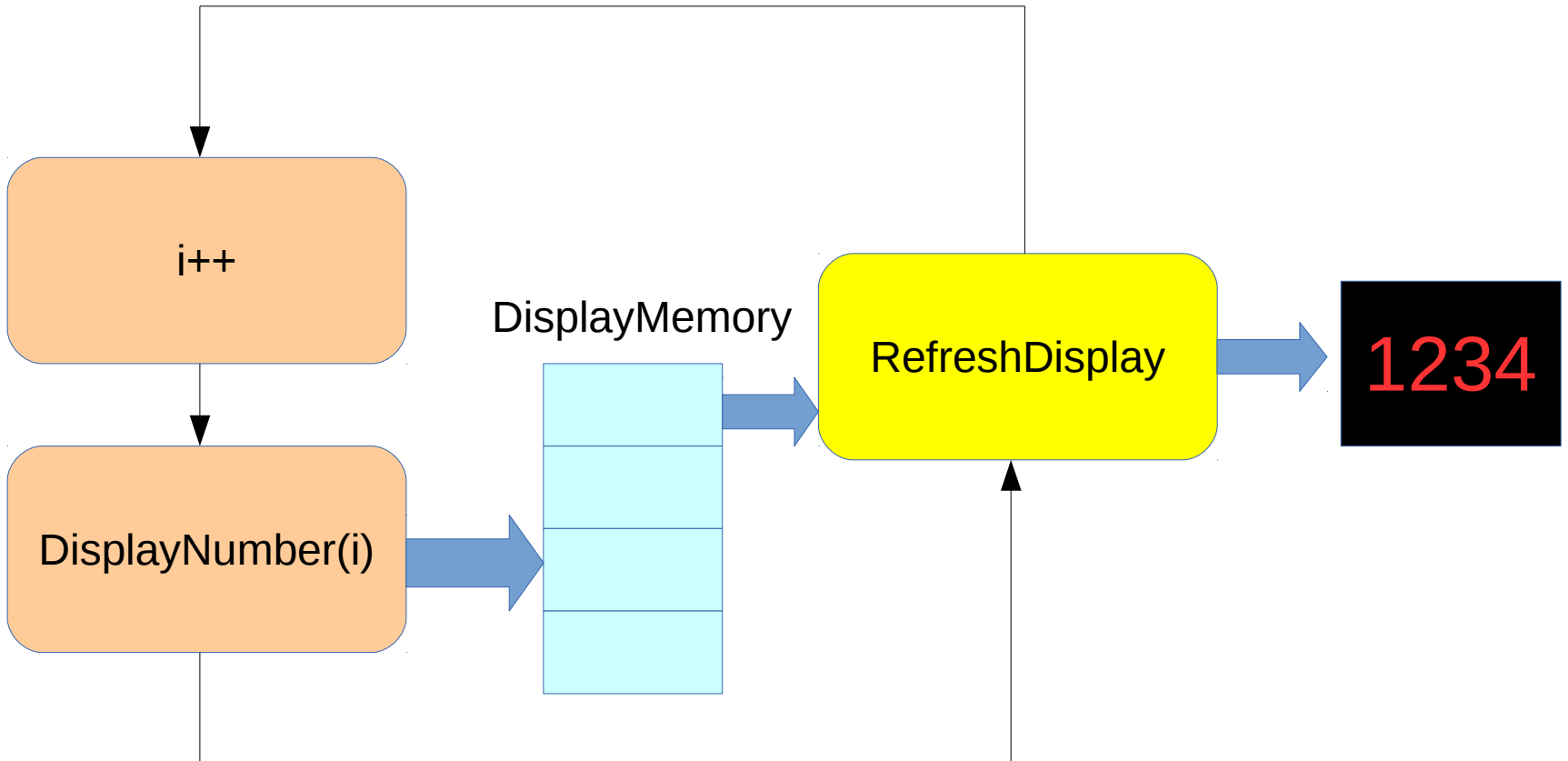
LPC1114 display driver

The main function

- 1) Perform initial IO configuration
- 2) Increment a number (reset to 0 after 9999)
- 3) Call on DisplayNumber
- 4) Call on RefreshDisplay
- 5) Repeat 2-4

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Main loop



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```
int main()  
{  
    ConfigPins();  
    int i=0;  
  
    while(1)  
    {  
        DisplayNumber(i++);  
        RefreshDisplay();  
        if (i > 9999)  
            i=0;  
    }  
}
```

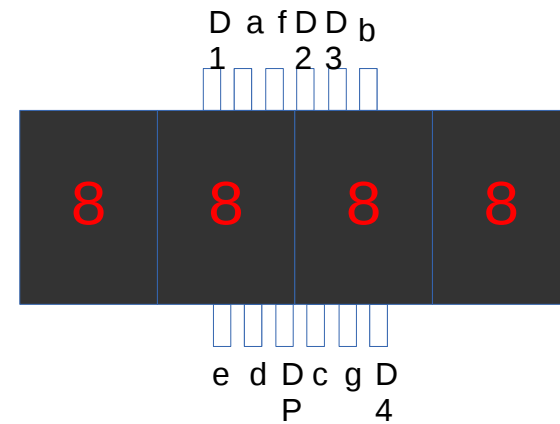
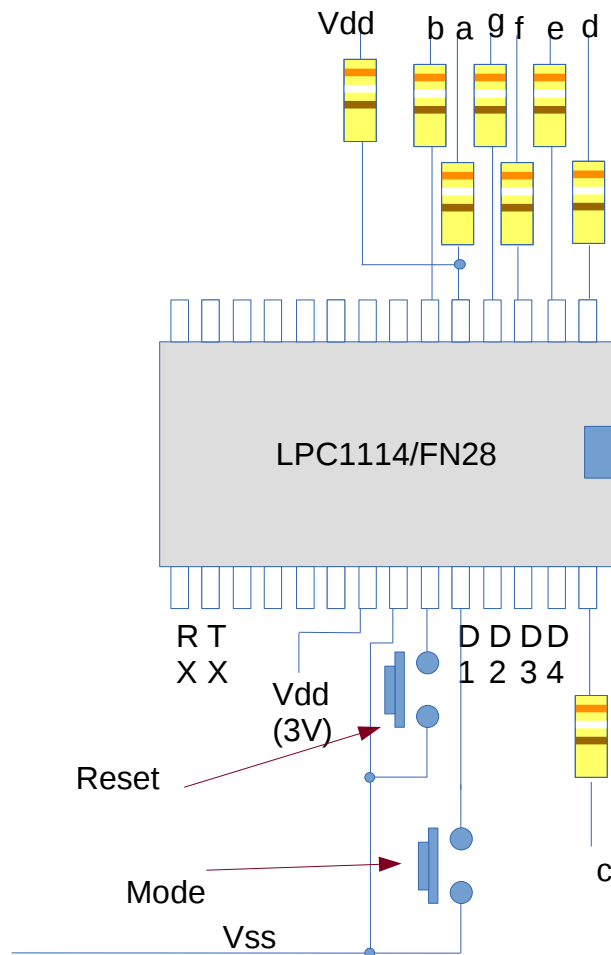
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ConfigPins function

- 1) Enable IO configuration function
- 2) Enable GPIO ports
- 3) Set port bit function
- 4) Set port bit direction

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Wiring



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```
// Association of bits to segments due to wiring
// Display is on Port 0
#define SEG_A BIT5
#define SEG_B BIT6
#define SEG_C BIT7
#define SEG_D BIT8
#define SEG_E BIT9
#define SEG_F BIT10
#define SEG_G BIT11
#define DIG_1 BIT1
#define DIG_2 BIT2
#define DIG_3 BIT3
#define DIG_4 BIT4
```


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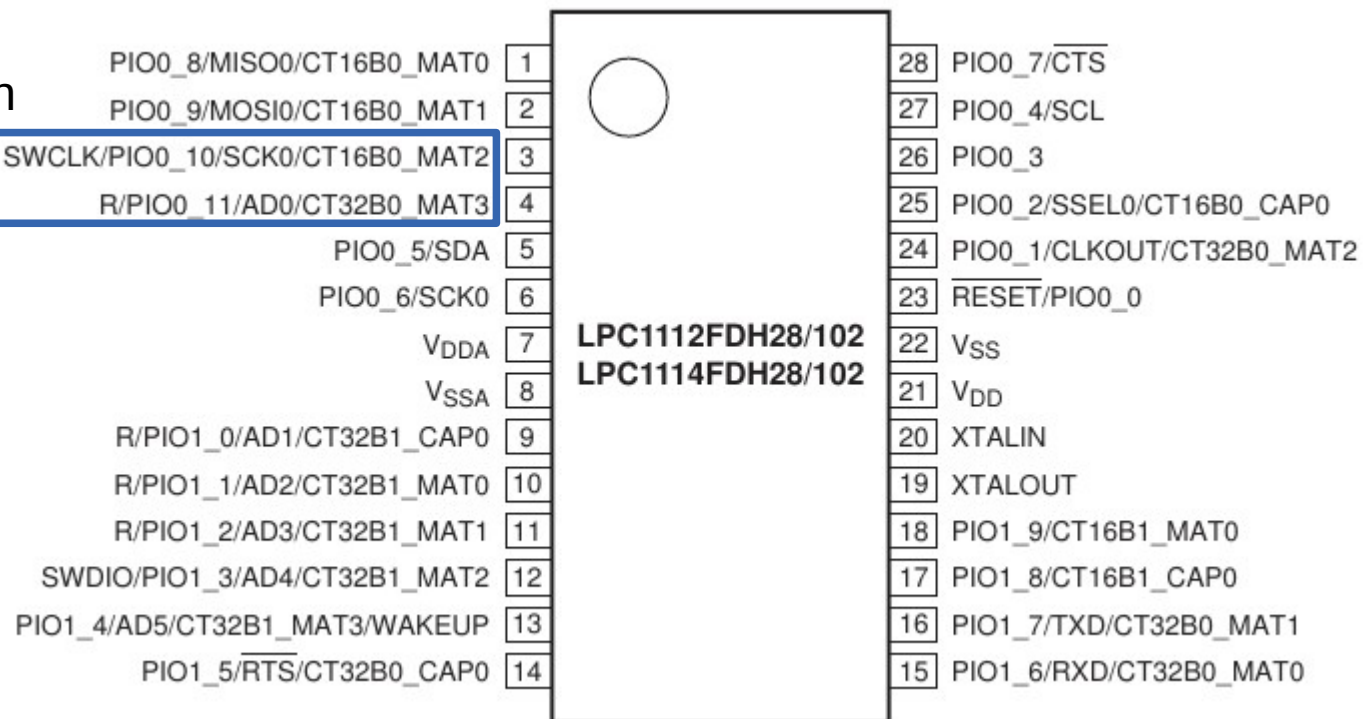
```
const short digits[]=
{ \
  SEG_A | SEG_B | SEG_C | SEG_D | SEG_E | SEG_F           , \
    SEG_B | SEG_C                                           , \
  SEG_A | SEG_B |           SEG_D | SEG_E |           SEG_G , \
  SEG_A | SEG_B | SEG_C | SEG_D |           SEG_G , \
    SEG_B | SEG_C |           SEG_F | SEG_G , \
  SEG_A |           SEG_C | SEG_D |           SEG_F | SEG_G , \
  SEG_A |           SEG_C | SEG_D | SEG_E | SEG_F | SEG_G , \
  SEG_A | SEG_B | SEG_C                                           , \
  SEG_A | SEG_B | SEG_C | SEG_D | SEG_E | SEG_F | SEG_G , \
  SEG_A | SEG_B | SEG_C | SEG_D |           SEG_F | SEG_G \
};
```

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```
void ConfigPins()
{
    SYSAHBCLKCTRL |= BIT6 + BIT16; // Turn on clock for
                                    // GPIO and IOCON
    // Make all of the segment and digit bits outputs
    GPIOODIR = SEG_A | SEG_B | SEG_C | SEG_D | SEG_E \ |
               SEG_F | SEG_G | DIG_1 | DIG_2 | DIG_3 | DIG_4;
    // Turn off (make high) all display digits
    GPIOODATA = DIG_1 | DIG_2 | DIG_3 | DIG_4;
    // Make Port 0 bit 5 behave as a generic
    // output port (open drain)
    IOCON_PIO0_5 |= BIT8;
    // Make Port 0 bit 10 behave as a generic I/O port
    IOCON_SWCLK_PIO0_10 = 1;
    // Make Port 0 bit 11 behave as a generic I/O port
    IOCON_R_PIO0_11 = 1;
}
```

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Default function
Not GPIO



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(Refer to tables: 69,82,85)

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```
void RefreshDisplay(void)
{
    // Turn on (make low) the desired
    // digit and blank all segments
    GPIO0DATA = DIG_1 | DIG_2 | DIG_3;
    // Set the relevant segment bits
    GPIO0DATA |= DisplayMemory[0];
    // Wait for display to light up
    delay(1000);

    // repeat for next digit
    GPIO0DATA = DIG_1 | DIG_2 | DIG_4;
    GPIO0DATA |= DisplayMemory[1];
    delay(1000);
}
```

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```
// repeat for next digit
GPIO0DATA = DIG_1 | DIG_3 | DIG_4;
GPIO0DATA |= DisplayMemory[2];
delay(1000);
```

```
// repeat for next digit
GPIO0DATA = DIG_2 | DIG_3 | DIG_4;
GPIO0DATA |= DisplayMemory[3];
delay(1000);
```

```
}
```

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```
void DisplayNumber(int Number)
{
    DisplayMemory[0]=digits[Number % 10];
    Number = Number / 10;
    DisplayMemory[1]=digits[Number % 10];
    Number = Number / 10;
    DisplayMemory[2]=digits[Number % 10];
    Number = Number / 10;
    DisplayMemory[3]=digits[Number % 10];
}
```

LPC1114 display driver

- Demonstration of display
- Vary timings
- Task: recode for display in Hex
 - New segment codes
 - Create DisplayHex (variation of Display Number)
 - Test