

CS122A: Intermediate Embedded and Real Time Operating Systems

Jeffrey McDaniel

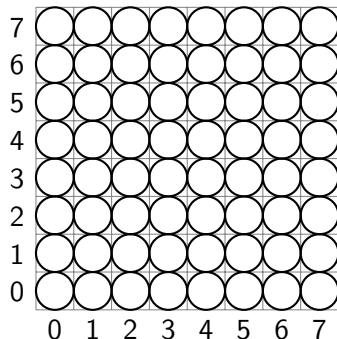
University of California, Riverside

Light-Emitting Diode (LED)

- ▶ Two-lead semiconductor light source
- ▶ Emits light when activated based on energy band gap and integrated optical components
- ▶ Provide many benefits over incandescent lighting:
 - ▶ Lower energy consumption
 - ▶ Longer lifetime
 - ▶ Improved physical robustness
 - ▶ Smaller size
 - ▶ and Faster switching

LED Matrix

Writing to an LED Matrix



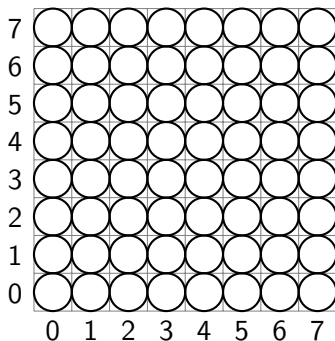
LED Matrix

7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Internal 2D array

LED Matrix

Writing to an LED Matrix



LED Matrix

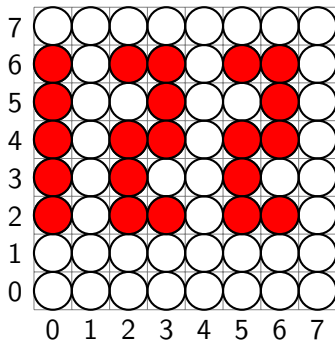
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Internal 2D array

1. Update internal 2d array representation (boolean)

LED Matrix

Writing to an LED Matrix



LED Matrix

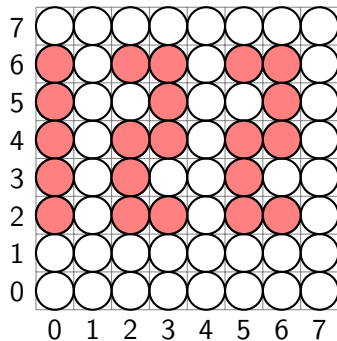
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Internal 2D array

1. Iterate over each LED and write the appropriate value

LED Matrix

Writing to an LED Matrix



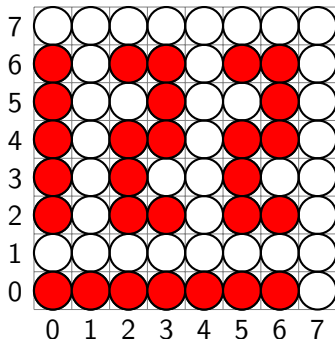
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Internal 2D array

1. LED's will begin to fade

LED Matrix

Writing to an LED Matrix



LED Matrix

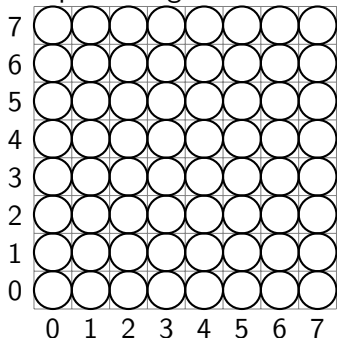
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Internal 2D array

1. LED's will begin to fade...and need to be updated every so often.

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

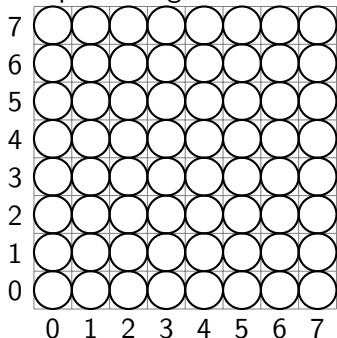


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



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The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

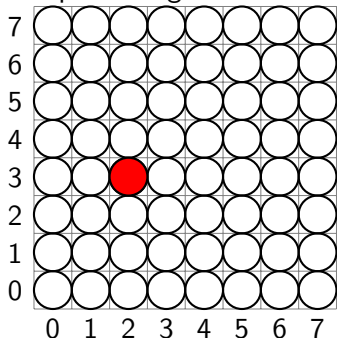


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 4 → *b*100 → Red

RGB LED Matrix

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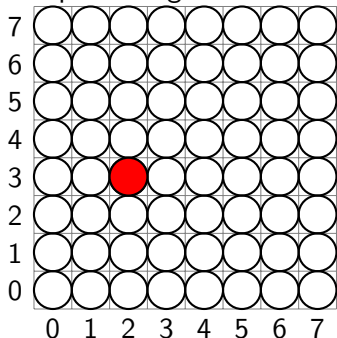


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 4 → *b*100 → Red

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

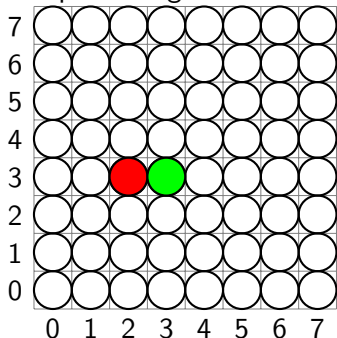


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 2 → *b010* → Green

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

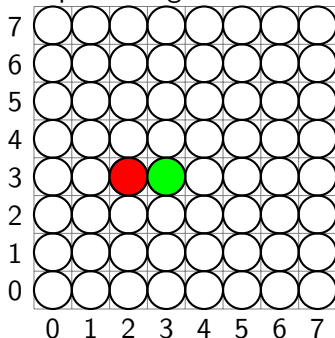


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 2 → *b010* → Green

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

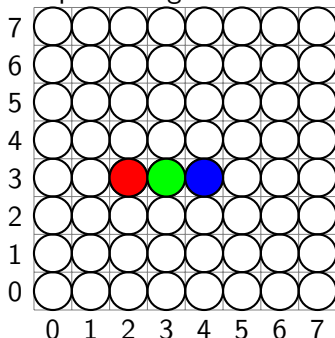


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 1 → *b001* → Blue

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

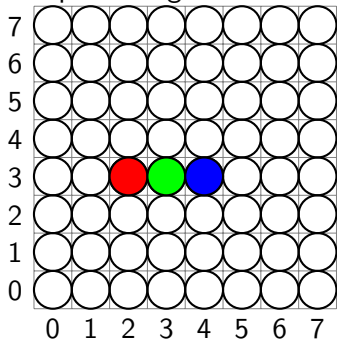


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 1 → *b001* → Blue

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.

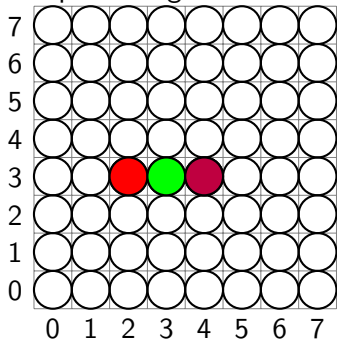


7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	2	5	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

► 5 → *b101* → Purple

RGB LED Matrix

The internal 2D array can now hold the values 0-7, with the binary value representing the RGB value.



7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	4	2	5	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

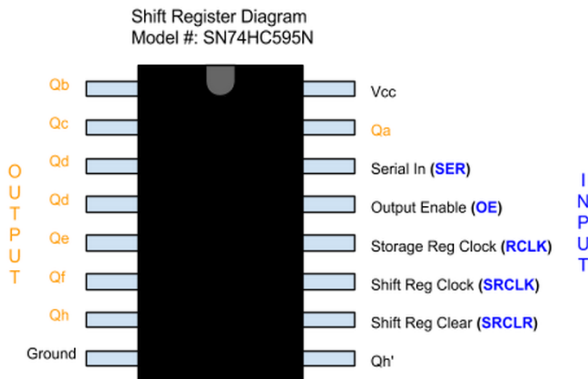
► 5 → *b101* → Purple

LED Examples

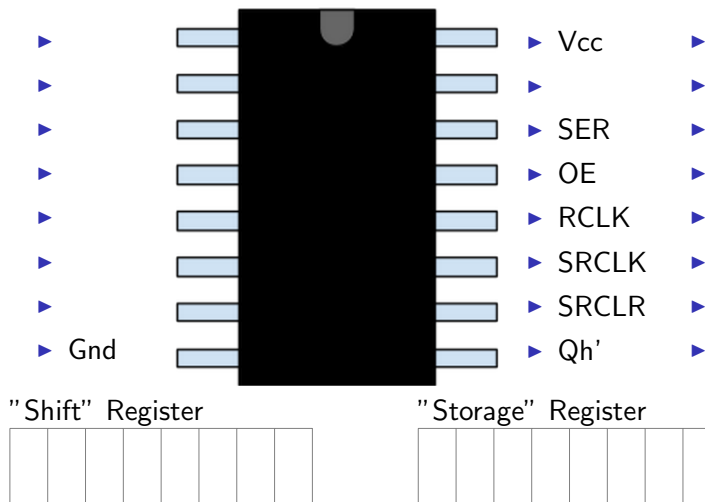
- ▶ Student project (10s- 40s)
- ▶ 8x8x8 cube
- ▶ 32x32x32 cube
- ▶ LED infinity table
- ▶ LED table demo (tetris)
- ▶ LED Reactive table

Shift Registers

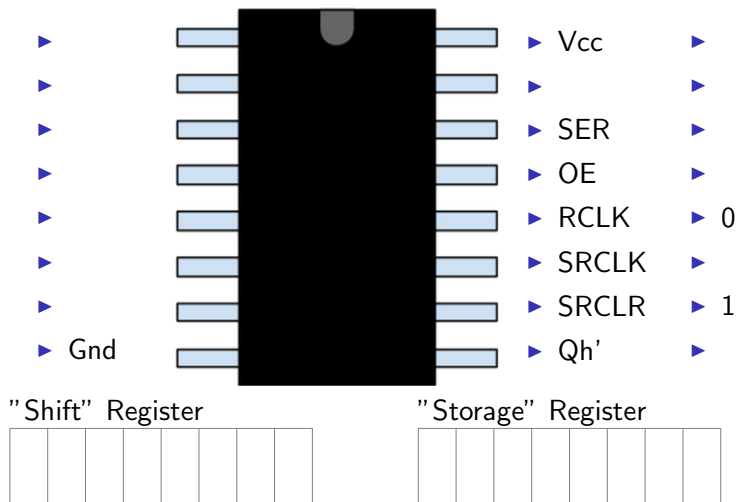
- ▶ An 8x8 RGB LED Matrix takes 32 pins to run
- ▶ The ATmega 1284 we are using has 32 pins
- ▶ Shift Registers allow you to use less pins



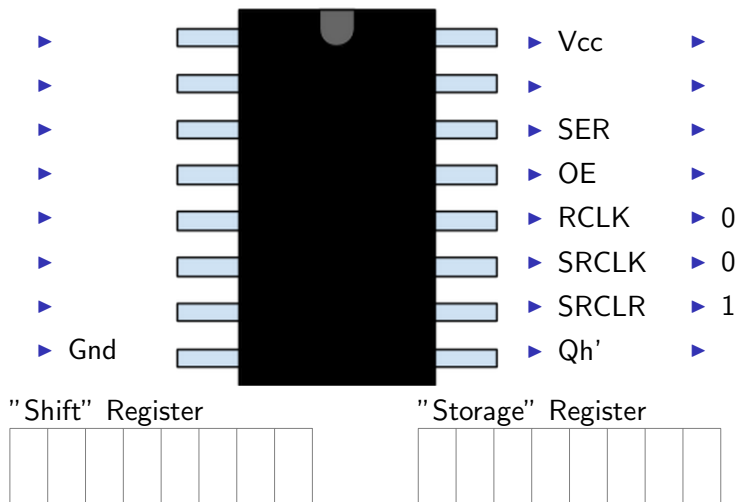
Shift Registers



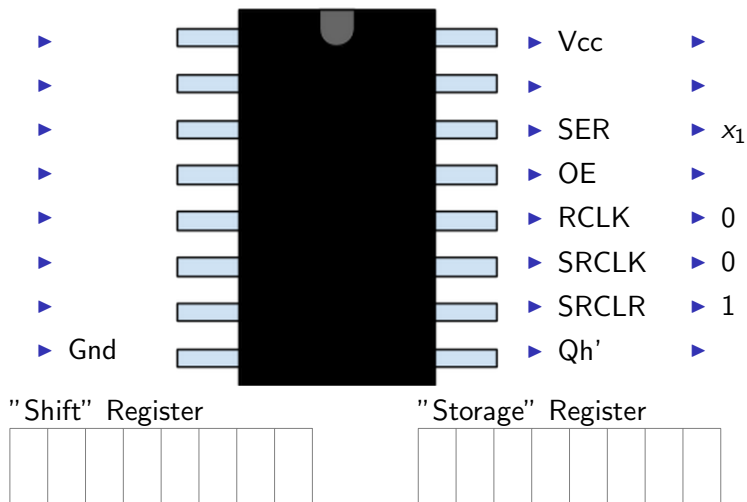
Shift Registers



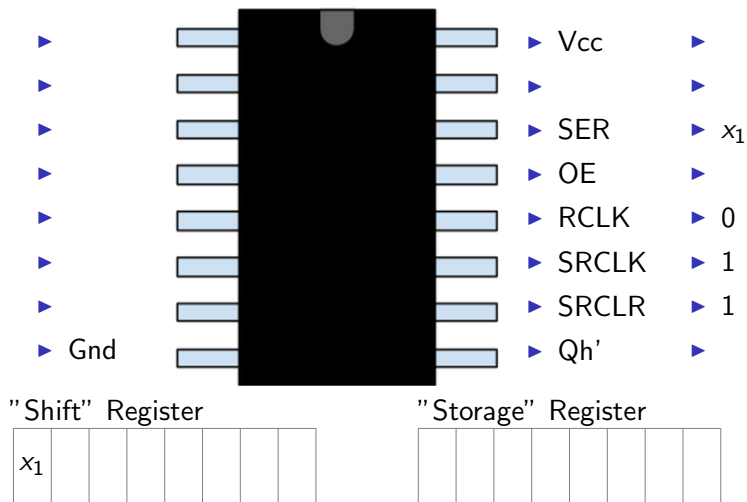
Shift Registers



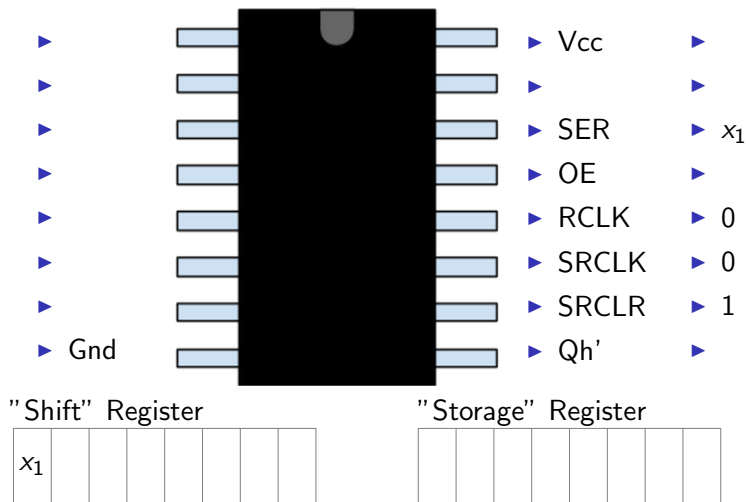
Shift Registers



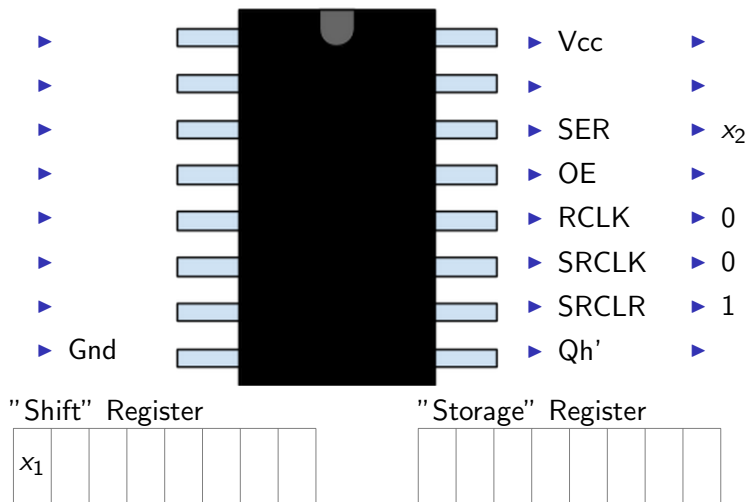
Shift Registers



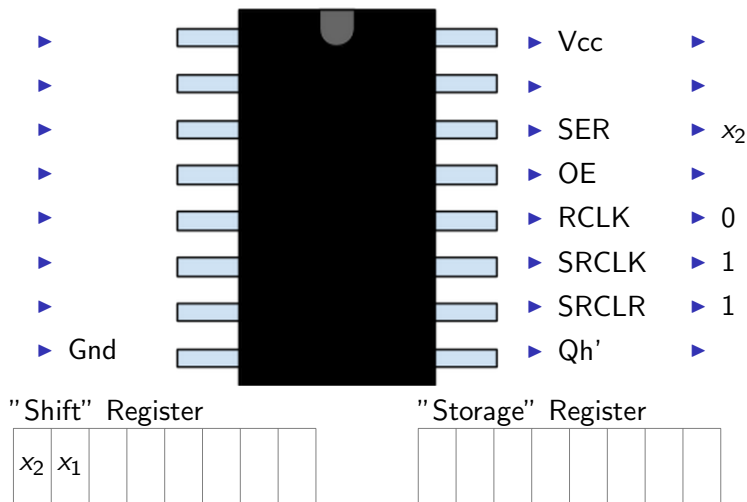
Shift Registers



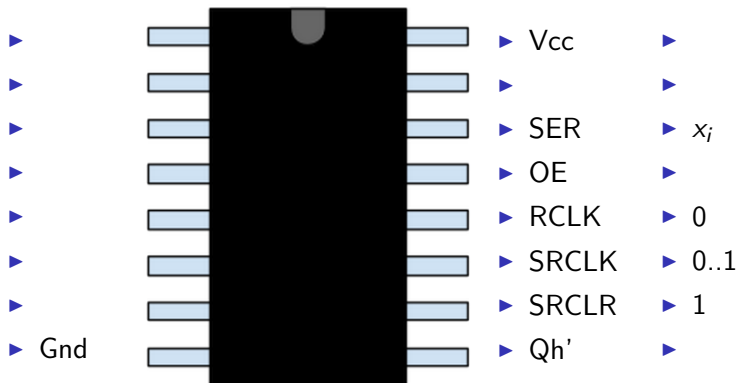
Shift Registers



Shift Registers



Shift Registers



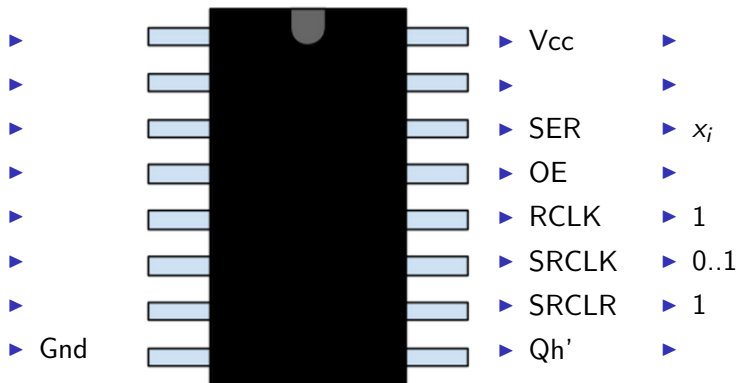
"Shift" Register

x_8	x_7	x_6	x_5	x_4	x_3	x_2	x_1
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

"Storage" Register

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Shift Registers



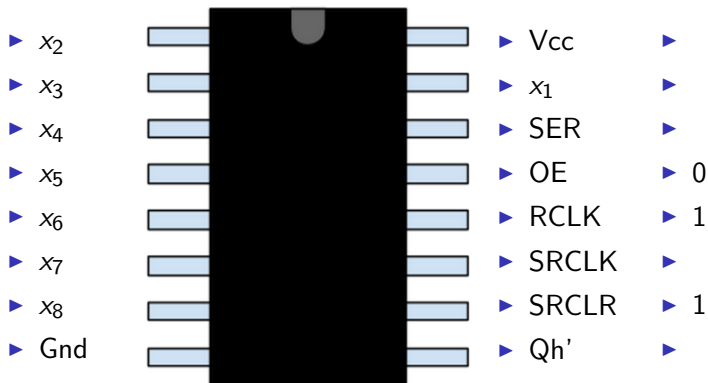
"Shift" Register

x ₈	x ₇	x ₆	x ₅	x ₄	x ₃	x ₂	x ₁
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

"Storage" Register

x ₈	x ₇	x ₆	x ₅	x ₄	x ₃	x ₂	x ₁
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Shift Registers



"Shift" Register

X8	X7	X6	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

"Storage" Register

X8	X7	X6	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Shift Registers

- ▶ A single shift register requires only 5 lines for 8 bits of data

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- ▶ Using a shift register for each of R, G, B, and Ground on the RGB LED Matrix uses 20 pins, saving 12 pins
- ▶ RCLK and SRCLK can be shared on each to save an additional 4 pins

Shift Registers

- ▶ A single shift register requires only 5 lines for 8 bits of data
- ▶ Using a shift register for each of R, G, B, and Ground on the RGB LED Matrix uses 20 pins, saving 12 pins
- ▶ RCLK and SRCLK can be shared on each to save an additional 4 pins
- ▶ If you want the storage to always be output, OE can be set to ground saving an additional 4 pins

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- ▶ Using a shift register for each of R, G, B, and Ground on the RGB LED Matrix uses 20 pins, saving 12 pins
- ▶ RCLK and SRCLK can be shared on each to save an additional 4 pins
- ▶ If you want the storage to always be output, OE can be set to ground saving an additional 4 pins
- ▶ The RGB LED Matrix can be run using 12 pins on the microcontroller

Shift Registers

- ▶ A single shift register requires only 5 lines for 8 bits of data
- ▶ Using a shift register for each of R, G, B, and Ground on the RGB LED Matrix uses 20 pins, saving 12 pins
- ▶ RCLK and SRCLK can be shared on each to save an additional 4 pins
- ▶ If you want the storage to always be output, OE can be set to ground saving an additional 4 pins
- ▶ The RGB LED Matrix can be run using 12 pins on the microcontroller
- ▶ If the RCLK and SRCLR are shared across all 4 shift registers 6 additional pins are saved

Shift Registers

- ▶ A single shift register requires only 5 lines for 8 bits of data
- ▶ Using a shift register for each of R, G, B, and Ground on the RGB LED Matrix uses 20 pins, saving 12 pins
- ▶ RCLK and SRCLK can be shared on each to save an additional 4 pins
- ▶ If you want the storage to always be output, OE can be set to ground saving an additional 4 pins
- ▶ The RGB LED Matrix can be run using 12 pins on the microcontroller
- ▶ If the RCLK and SRCLR are shared across all 4 shift registers 6 additional pins are saved
- ▶ The RGB LED Matrix can be run using only 6 pins of the microcontroller, without daisy chains