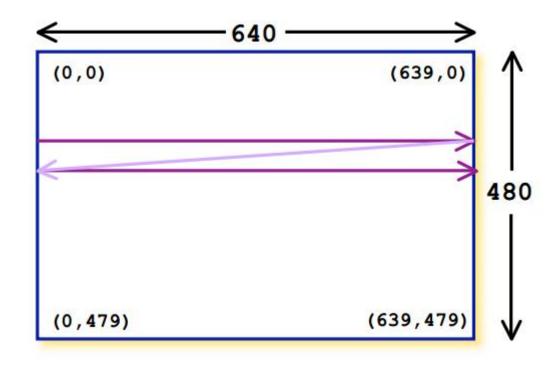
让 Arduino 输出 VGA 信号

首先需要学习 VGA 显示的基本知识。比如下面这个文档就介绍了 VGA 信号的基本常识 http://lslwww.epfl.ch/pages/teaching/cours_lsl/ca_es/VGA.pdf

- a. VGA 信号主要有下面几个构成
 - Horizontal sync 作用是通知换行
 - Vertical sync 作用是通知换页
 - Red: 0-0.7v 红色信号的幅值
 - Green: 0-0.7v 绿色信号的幅值
 - Blue: 0-0.7v 蓝色信号的幅值

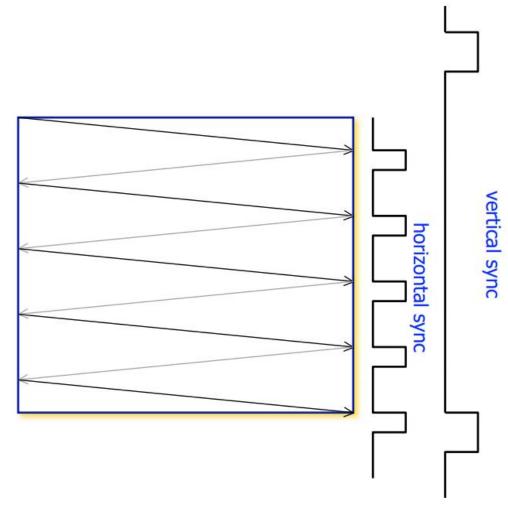
从上面的 RGB 可以看出来, VGA 是模拟信号,并非完全的数字信号

b. VGA 信号的扫描顺序是从左到右,从上到下。



- c. 通常扫描速度是 60Hz。例如在 640x480 60 Hz 的条件下,一共有 640x480x60 = 18432000 个点,平均每个点 5.423 x 10 -8 次 秒 也就是 54ns。除了这个之外,每次换行返回行首,或者换页也都是需要时间的(front and back porches,资料上说,这个参数是最开始 CRT 需要的。电子枪射出电子,使用磁场来控制飞行的目标。发射换行或者换页之后,需要一段时间来调整,所以要求有一些延时)。综合起来对于带宽的要求在 25Mhz 左右
- d. 当换行的时候(horizontal),RGB 要给出黑色(全 0)

e. 下面是一个换行换页的 demo



对于上图的简单解释就是:通过 RGB 三个信号逐个给出每个点的颜色信息。然后扫描完一行之后要给一个 H Sync 信号通知这是一行的结束(有些资料说是负脉冲,但是实际做的时候好像正负脉冲都可以)。这样从上倒下从左到右扫描完一页之后,再发送一个 V Sync 通知页结束,开始一个新的页面,这样周而复始。

上述是定性的介绍, 定量介绍可以参考下面的页面

http://wenku.baidu.com/link?url=q6VExjB4jAlxPaYxQkGBAhrpAxLXQSm2rYQBHkDAgz 3tYdVP4bdD3x IUFolEgOF2mY6cF4zm1mHb6xzEs DQ0jwTixbBhYn4-o52G5jVy3

计算方法

http://wenku.baidu.com/link?url=q6VExjB4jAlxPaYxQkGBAhrpAxLXQSm2rYQBHkDAgz 3tYdVP4bdD3x_IUFolEgOF2JZg-IVZPYHIWOO-Rf5uDmU1ASDDKdCDbBA97EP42I_

更详细一点的介绍

http://www.cnblogs.com/spartan/archive/2011/08/16/2140546.html

提供一张 Xilinx 的 table 有详细的参数

http://blog.163.com/qingyu 1984/blog/static/14441450320116510647563/

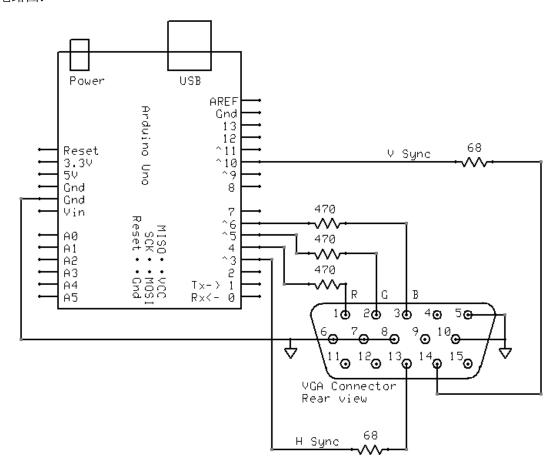
在下面这个网站也提供了 Time Table

http://martin.hinner.info/vga/

下面这个页面给出了使用 Arduino 来产生 VGA 信号并且 Show 在显示器上的例子, http://www.gammon.com.au/forum/?id=11608

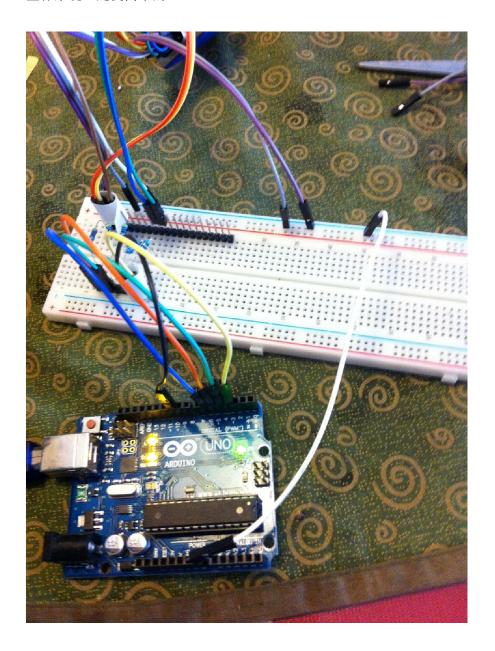
其中提到: 因为显示器中 R G B 上已经有 75 欧的电阻,所以外端加入 470 欧电阻 就能保证输入在 0-0.7v 了。

电路图:



基本的连接

	Arduino 端	VGA 显示器端(上图是公头)
D3		Pin13
D4		Pin1
D5		Pin2
D6		Pin3
GND		Pin6/Pin7/Pin8/Pin5/Pin10
D10		Pin14



下面的代码来自 http://www.gammon.com.au/forum/?id=11608

/*

VGA colour video generation

Author: Nick Gammon
Date: 22nd April 2012

Version: 1.0

Version 1.0: initial release

Version 1.1: Amended to output 64 colours

Connections:

DO: Dull Red pixel output (1K resistor in series) --> Pin 1 on DB15 socket

D1: Dull Green pixel output (1K resistor in series) --> Pin 2 on DB15 socket

D2: Dull Blue pixel output (1K resistor in series) --> Pin 3 on DB15 socket

D3: Horizontal Sync (68 ohms in series) --> Pin 13 on DB15 socket

D4: Red pixel output (470 ohms in series) --> Pin 1 on DB15 socket (also)

D5: Green pixel output (470 ohms in series) --> Pin 2 on DB15 socket (also)

D6: Blue pixel output (470 ohms in series) --> Pin 3 on DB15 socket (also)

D10: Vertical Sync (68 ohms in series) --> Pin 14 on DB15 socket

Gnd: --> Pins 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 on DB15 socket

Note: As written, this sketch has 34 bytes of free SRAM memory.

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```
*/
```

```
#include "TimerHelpers.h"
#include <avr/pgmspace.h>
#include <avr/sleep.h>
                             // <---- HSYNC
const byte hSyncPin = 3;
                             // <---- Red pixel data
const byte redPin = 4;
                             // <---- Green pixel data
const byte greenPin = 5;
const byte bluePin = 6;
                             // <----- Blue pixel data
const byte dullRedPin = 0;
                              // <----- Red pixel data 50% brightness
                             // <----- Green pixel data 50% brightness
const byte dullGreenPin = 1;
const byte dullBluePin = 2;
                              // <----- Blue pixel data 50% brightness
const byte vSyncPin = 10;
                             // <---- VSYNC
const int horizontalBytes = 60; // 480 pixels wide
const int verticalPixels = 480; // 480 pixels high
// Timer 1 - Vertical sync
                       pin 16 (D10) <----- VSYNC
// output
              OC1B
//
     Period: 16.64 mS (60 Hz)
         1/60 * 1e6 = 16666.66 uS
//
//
     Pulse for 64 uS (2 x HSync width of 32 uS)
//
      Sync pulse: 2 lines
//
      Back porch: 33 lines
      Active video: 480 lines
//
//
      Front porch: 10 lines
//
          Total: 525 lines
// Timer 2 - Horizontal sync
                       pin 5 (D3) <----- HSYNC
// output
              OC2B
//
     Period: 32 uS (31.25 kHz)
//
         (1/60) / 525 * 1e6 = 31.74 uS
//
     Pulse for 4 uS (96 times 39.68 nS)
//
      Sync pulse: 96 pixels
//
      Back porch: 48 pixels
```

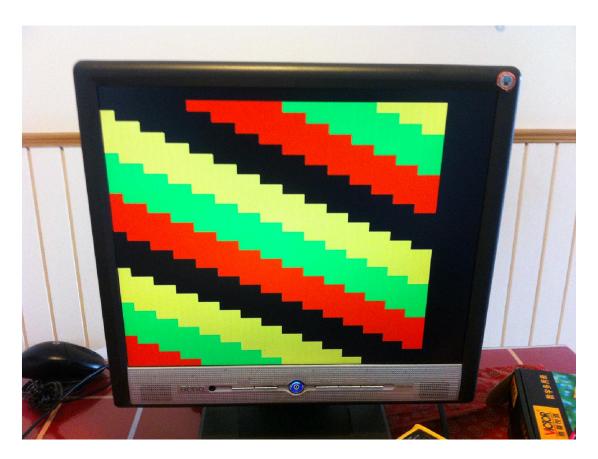
```
//
      Active video: 640 pixels
//
       Front porch: 16 pixels
//
          Total: 800 pixels
// Pixel time = ((1/60) / 525 * 1e9) / 800 = 39.68 nS
// frequency = 1/(((1/60)/525*1e6)/800) = 25.2 \text{ MHz}
// However in practice, it we can only pump out pixels at 375 nS each because it
// takes 6 clock cycles to read one in from RAM and send it out the port.
const int verticalLines = verticalPixels / 16;
const int horizontalPixels = horizontalBytes * 8;
const byte verticalBackPorchLines = 35; // includes sync pulse?
const int verticalFrontPorchLines = 525 - verticalBackPorchLines;
volatile int vLine;
volatile int messageLine;
volatile byte backPorchLinesToGo;
#define nop asm volatile ("nop\n\t")
// bitmap - gets sent to PORTD
// For D4/D5/D6 bits need to be shifted left 4 bits
// ie. 00BGR0000
char message [verticalLines] [horizontalBytes];
// ISR: Vsync pulse
ISR (TIMER1 OVF vect)
  {
  vLine = 0;
  messageLine = 0;
  backPorchLinesToGo = verticalBackPorchLines;
  } // end of TIMER1_OVF_vect
// ISR: Hsync pulse ... this interrupt merely wakes us up
ISR (TIMER2_OVF_vect)
  } // end of TIMER2_OVF_vect
void setup()
  {
```

```
byte count = 0;
       // initial bitmap ... change to suit
       for (int y = 0; y < verticalLines; y++)
          for (int x = 0; x < horizontal Bytes; <math>x++)
               message [y] [x] = ((count << 1) \& 0x70) | (count \& 0x07);
               if (++count >= 64)
                 count = 0;
               }
       // disable Timer 0
       TIMSK0 = 0; // no interrupts on Timer 0
       OCROA = 0; // and turn it off
       OCROB = 0;
       // Timer 1 - vertical sync pulses
       pinMode (vSyncPin, OUTPUT);
       Timer1::setMode
                                         (15,
                                                             Timer1::PRESCALE_1024,
Timer1::CLEAR_B_ON_COMPARE);
       OCR1A = 259; // 16666 / 64 uS = 260 (less one)
       OCR1B = 0; // 64 / 64 \text{ uS} = 1 \text{ (less one)}
       TIFR1 = bit (TOV1); // clear overflow flag
       TIMSK1 = bit (TOIE1); // interrupt on overflow on timer 1
       // Timer 2 - horizontal sync pulses
       pinMode (hSyncPin, OUTPUT);
       Timer2::setMode (7, Timer2::PRESCALE_8, Timer2::CLEAR_B_ON_COMPARE);
       OCR2A = 63; // 32 / 0.5 \text{ uS} = 64 \text{ (less one)}
       OCR2B = 7;
                       // 4 / 0.5 \text{ uS} = 8 \text{ (less one)}
       TIFR2 = bit (TOV2); // clear overflow flag
       TIMSK2 = bit (TOIE2); // interrupt on overflow on timer 2
       // prepare to sleep between horizontal sync pulses
       set_sleep_mode (SLEEP_MODE_IDLE);
       // pins for outputting the colour information
       pinMode (redPin, OUTPUT);
       pinMode (greenPin, OUTPUT);
       pinMode (bluePin, OUTPUT);
       pinMode (dullRedPin, OUTPUT);
       pinMode (dullGreenPin, OUTPUT);
       pinMode (dullBluePin, OUTPUT);
```

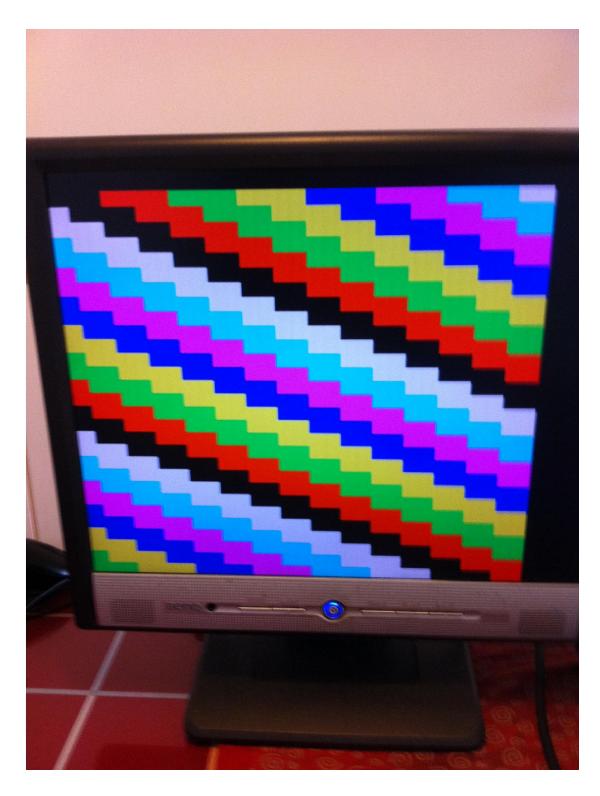
```
} // end of setup
// draw a single scan line
void doOneScanLine ()
  {
  // after vsync we do the back porch
  if (backPorchLinesToGo)
     backPorchLinesToGo--;
     return;
    } // end still doing back porch
  // if all lines done, do the front porch
  if (vLine >= verticalPixels)
     return;
  // pre-load pointer for speed
  register char * messagePtr = & (message [messageLine] [0] );
  delayMicroseconds (1);
  // how many pixels to send
  register byte i = horizontalBytes;
  // blit pixel data to screen
  while (i--)
     PORTD = * messagePtr++;
  // stretch final pixel
  nop; nop; nop;
  PORTD = 0; // back to black
  // finished this line
  vLine++;
  // every 16 pixels it is time to move to a new line in our text
  if ((vLine & 0xF) == 0)
     messageLine++;
  } // end of doOneScanLine
void loop()
```

```
{
    // loop to avoid overhead of function all
    while (true)
    {
        // sleep to ensure we start up in a predictable way
        sleep_mode ();
        doOneScanLine ();
        }     // end of while
} // end of loop
```

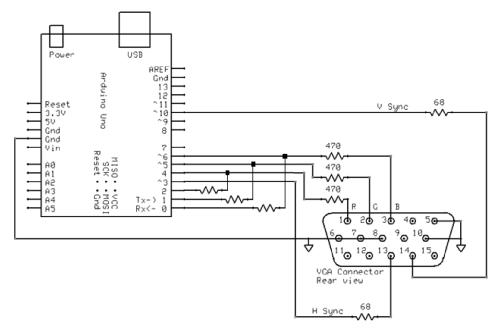
按照上述连接硬件和软件之后,得到下面的结果:



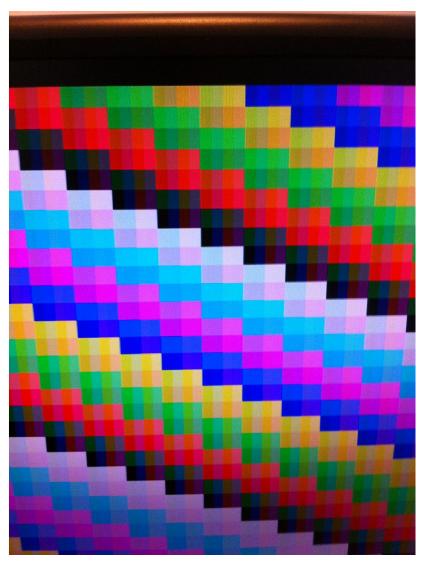
看起来和文章中提到的不同。尝试调试,可以怀疑的只有 RGB 三个信号(Hsync 和 Vsync 错误的时候会无显示)。一个是 RGB 连接的顺序,一个是 RGB 的通断。从上面的图片可以看到,缺少的应该是 Blue 信号,经过检查,确实 Blue 信号连接不良。最后得到的结果是:



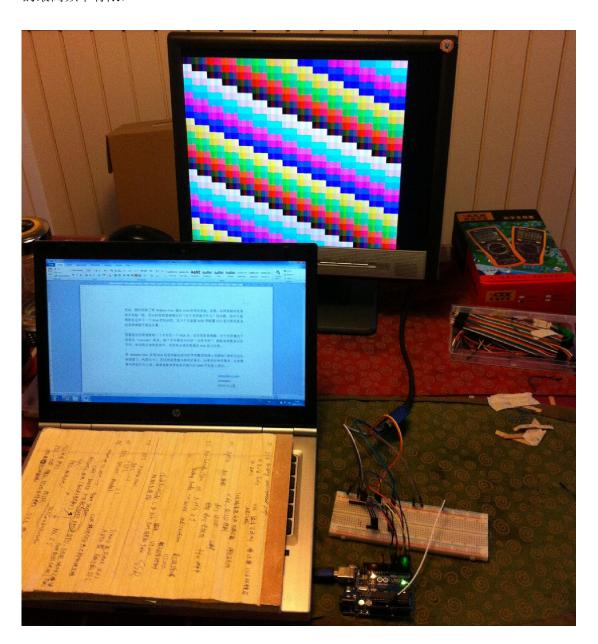
不过这个结果和文章中的图片相比,看起来颜色数不够多,再仔细阅读文章,原来这个程序是需要额外的电阻配合才能显示更多颜色。需要加入 3 个 1K 电阻。修改后的电路图如下(多出来的是 1K 电阻)



修改之后的结果如下,可以看出来颜色更多一些(本质上是数字信号分压组合而来的,所以颜色数量有限)



最后,放一张完整的工作照(显示器屏幕没有完全显示,因为 Arduino 所能提供的最高频率有限)



至此,我们完成了用 Arduino Uno 输出 VGA 信号的实验。但是,如同我做的其他很多实验一样,无法回答我老婆提出的"这个东西能干什么"的问题。也许只能帮助自己学习一下 VGA 的知识吧,至少下次查看 EDID 和配置 DTD 面对那些复杂的各种参数不再会头晕。

图像显示的原理就是一个点对应一个 VGA 点,这点很容易理解;对于字符模式下的显示(Console)来说,每个字符都有对应的"点阵字库",根据要显示的字符将对应的字模合成到显存中,最终将合成结果通过 VGA 显示出来。

用 Arduino Uno 实现 VGA 信号的输出因为时序和整体资源上的限制(频率已经拉到很高了,内存太小),无法完成更高分辨率的显示。如果有这样的需求,还是需

要专用的芯片之类。或者直接用带有显示接口的 ARM 开发板之类的。

www.lab-z.com Zoologist 2014-11-23