

MS51 驱动 RGB 7 段 LED

NuMicro® 1T 8051 系列微控制器范例代码介绍

文件信息

应用简述	使用 MS51 32K 系列驱动 RGB 彩色 7 段 LED 显示
BSP 版本	MS51_Series_BSP_Keil_V1.00.006
开发平台	NuMaker-MS51PC V1.1 & PWM_ARGB_Control_Board V1.0

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1. 概述

1.1 原理

传统 7 段显示为单一颜色，使用者只需把正极接电，不同的负极接地就能控制七段显示不同的数字。

RGB 是色光的色彩模式。R 代表红色，G 代表绿色，B 代表蓝色，三种色彩迭加形成了其它的色彩。因为三种颜色都有 256 个亮度水平级，所以三种色彩迭加就形成 1670 万种颜色。

所以当 RGB 应用于 7 段 LED 显示时，不仅需要点亮，还需要控制 RGB 三色不同的色阶，达成混合颜色的效果。

本范例使用 ADH-Tech 的 ACD8143 RGB LED 模块来实现，LED 脚位定义与内部驱动线路如下：共点亮 2 个 RGB LED 分别定义为 DIG.1、DIG.2。

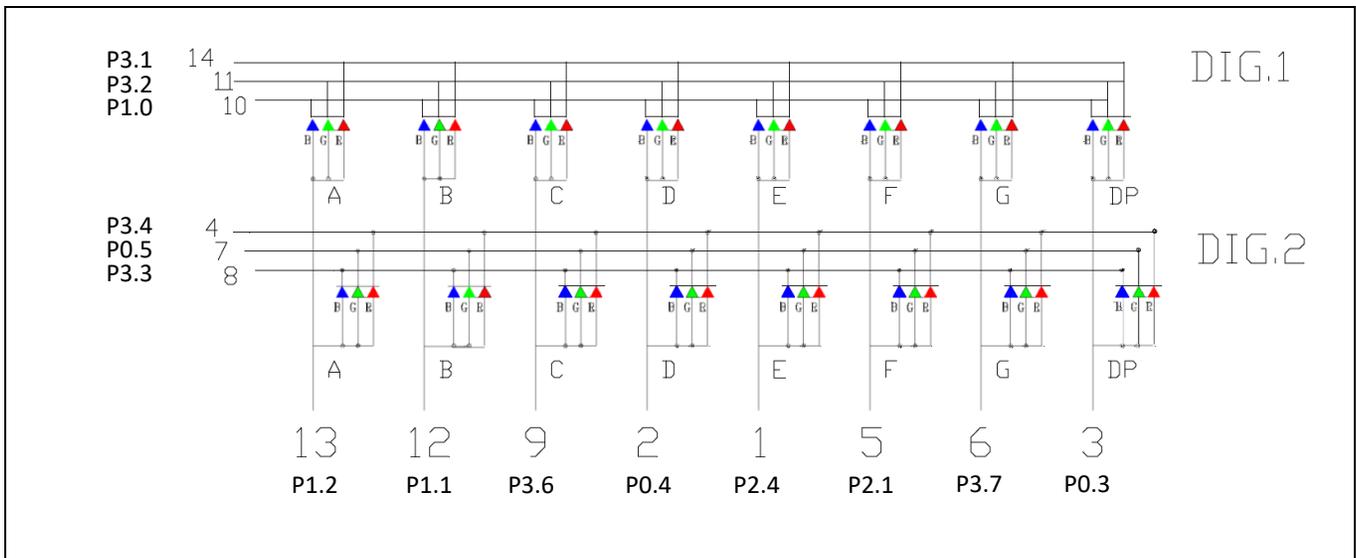


图 1-1 ACD8143 脚位定义与内部驱动线路

脚位 10\11\14 分别代表需要点亮 DIG.1 的 PWM 色阶 B\G\R 控制，脚位 4\7\8 用于点亮 DIG.2，PWM 输出控制 255 级色阶。

其余脚位 13\12\9\2\1\5\6\3 直接以 GPIO 控制点亮，程序内定义名称为 SEG，分别对应 SEG_A ~ SEG_G 以及 SEG_DP。

例如当需要点亮 DIG.1 的 A 段绿色时，设定 LED 11 脚 PWM 输出 Duty 定义色阶，13 脚 GPIO 定为 1 来进行 Enable SEG 配置。

依据上述定义，配合 NuMaker-MS51PC，设计控制板线路如下

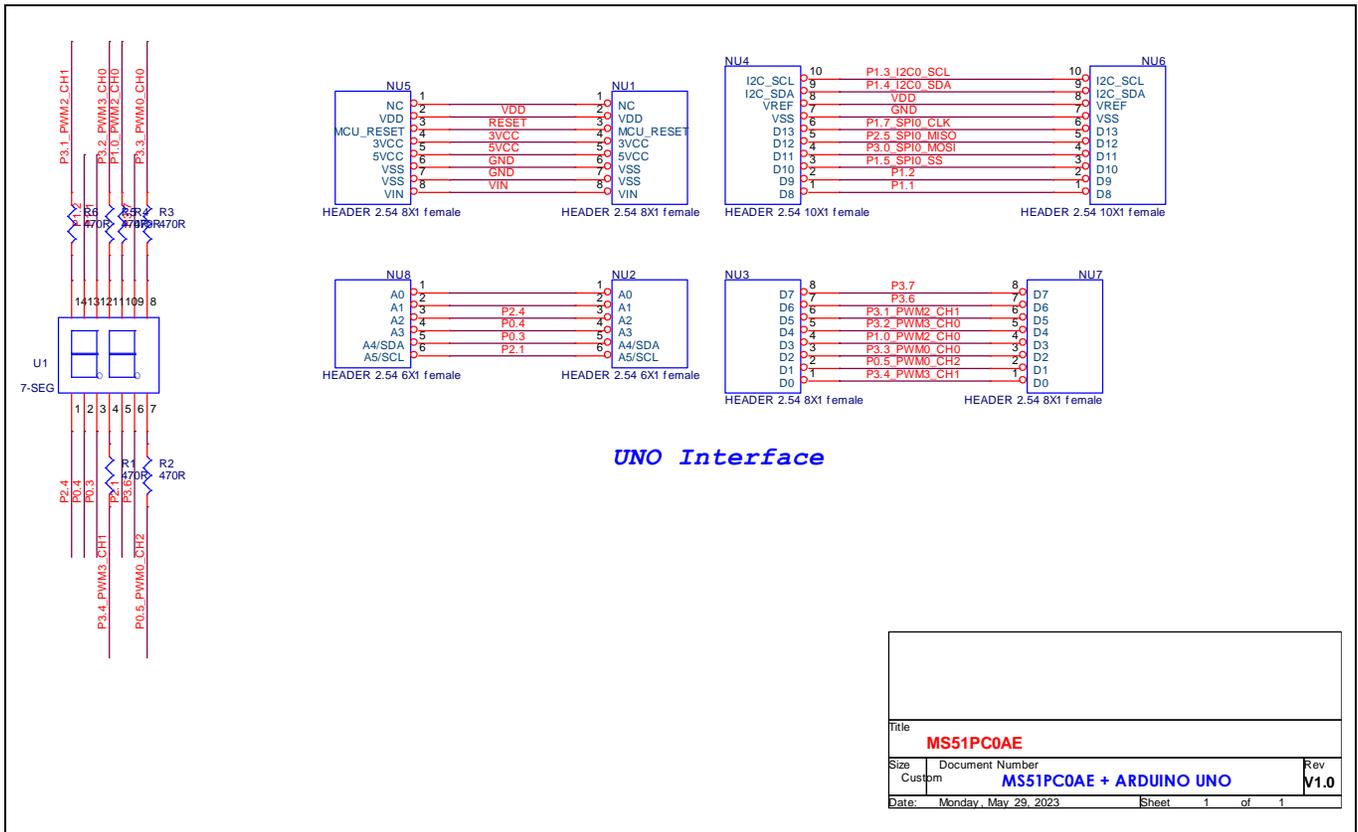


图 1-2 ACD8143 控制板原理图

1.2 执行结果

通过 Access Port UART 传输固定格式 RGB LED 显示对应显示的数字与颜色

UART 传输格式如下，每次传输定义一个 7 段显示

Target: 0 = DIG.1, 1 = DIG.2;

Digit = 0~9, A~F;

Dot Point: 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable;

Color R/G/B = 0x00 ~ 0xFF

Transmit (HEX)							
Header	Target	Digit	Dot Point	Color R	Color G	Color B	End
5A							A5

图 1-3 UART 传输格式定义

输入范例 ·

第一组输入 5A 00 03 00 69 AA 00 A5 控制 DIG.1 显示数字 [3] · 颜色为嫩绿色

第二组输入 5A 01 0A 00 FF AF 30 A5 控制 DIG.2 显示字符 [A] · 颜色为嫩黄色

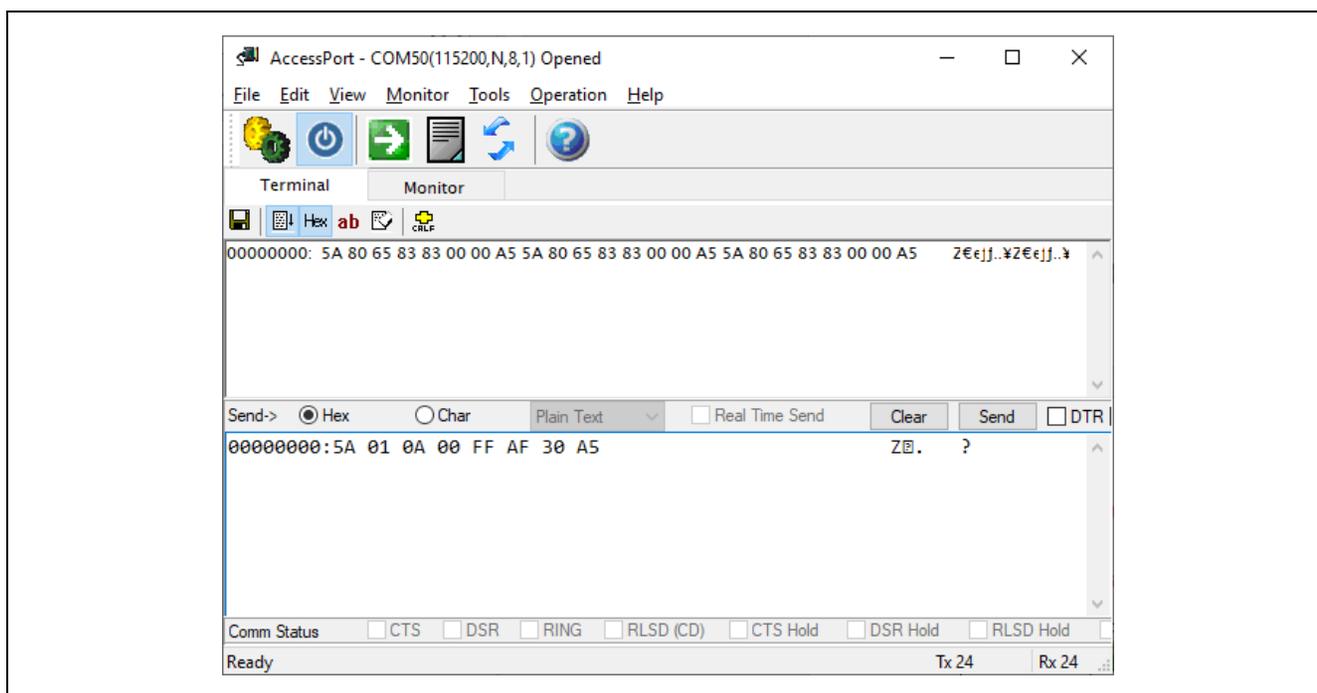


图 1-4 UART 输入与返回值

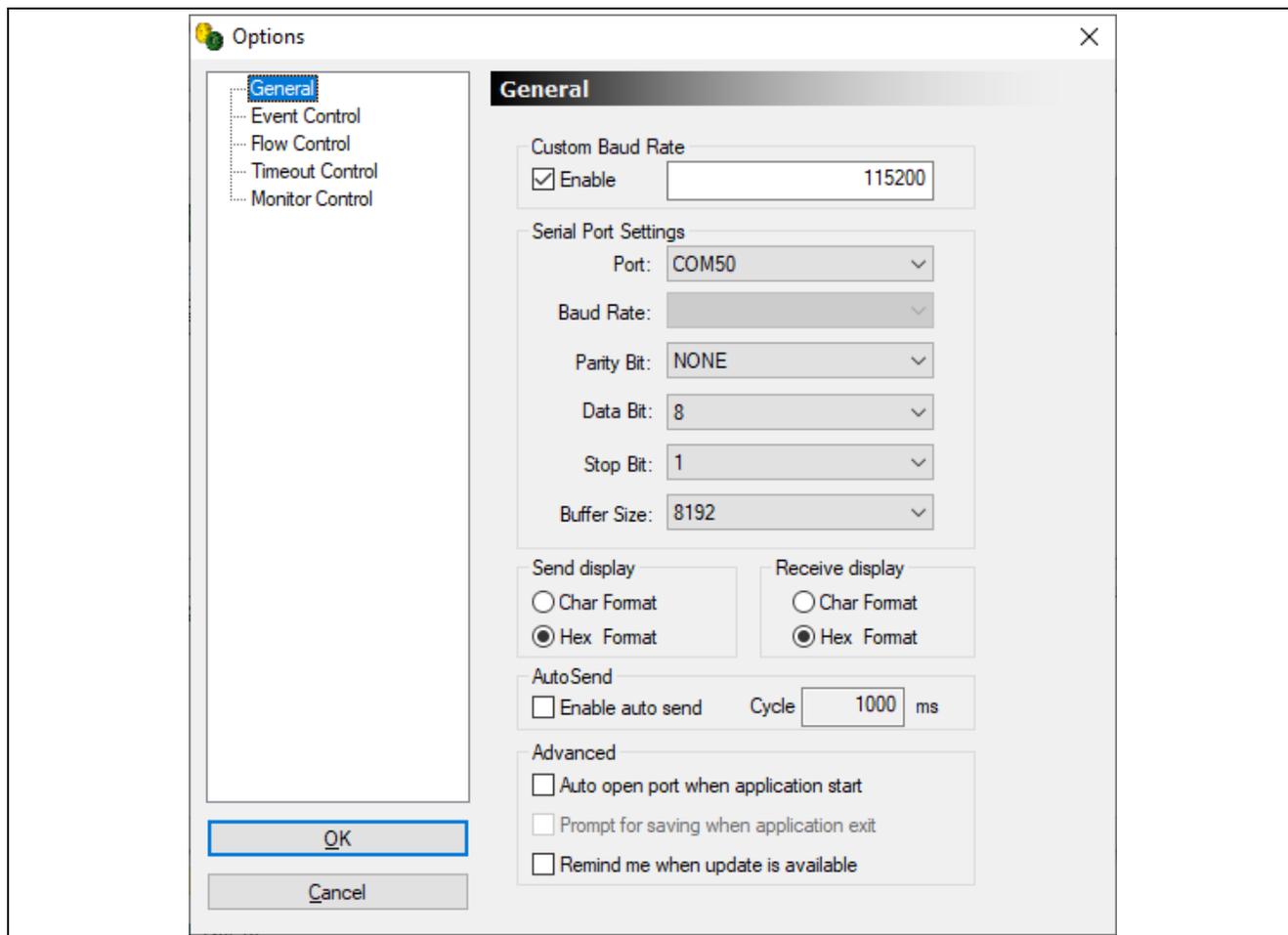


图 1-5 Access Port 配置示意图

2. 配置示意图代码介绍

LED 驱动点亮代码位于 *main.c*。

定义 7 段显示器不同显示字符的 SEG。SEG_DP 在每个 PWM 更新的周期判断是否需要点亮。

```
uint8_t Show_Char[16][7] =
{
    /* SEG_A, SEG_B, SEG_C, SEG_D, SEG_E, SEG_F, SEG_G */
    { 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0}, // 0
    { 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0}, // 1
    { 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1}, // 2
    { 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1}, // 3
    { 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1}, // 4
    { 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, // 5
    { 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}, // 6
    { 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0}, // 7
    { 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}, // 8
    { 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, // 9
    { 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1}, // A
    { 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}, // B
    { 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0}, // C
    { 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1}, // D
    { 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1}, // E
    { 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1}, // F
};
```

SEG 所用到的 GPIO 初始配置。

```
.....
void Segment_Initial(void)
{
    /* Set all segment pins to output low */
    SEG_A = SEG_B = SEG_C = SEG_D = \
    SEG_E = SEG_F = SEG_G = SEG_DP = 0;
    /* Set all segment pins to output mode */
    P12_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_A
    P11_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_B
    P36_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_C
    P04_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_D
    P24_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_E
    P21_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_F
    P37_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_G
    P03_PUSHPULL_MODE; // SEG_DP

    /* Initial value */
    *(uint8_t *)&Scan_Pos = 0x01;
}
```

色阶所用到的 PWM 初始配置。

```
void PWM_Initial(void)
{
    /* Set all PWM pins to output mode */
    P31_PUSHPULL_MODE;    // Dig1_R
    P32_PUSHPULL_MODE;    // Dig1_G
    P10_PUSHPULL_MODE;    // Dig1_B
    P34_PUSHPULL_MODE;    // Dig2_R
    P05_PUSHPULL_MODE;    // Dig2_G
    P33_PUSHPULL_MODE;    // Dig2_B

    /* Set PWM clock source */
    PWM0_ClockSource(PWM_FSYS, 1);
    PWM123_ClockSource(PWM2, 1);
    PWM123_ClockSource(PWM3, 1);

    /* Set PWM period value */
    /* PWM0 for Dig2_G, Dig2_B */
    SFRS = 0;
    PWM0PH = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM0PL = PWM_FEQ_L;
    /* PWM2 for Dig1_R, Dig1_B */
    SFRS = 2;
    PWM2PH = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM2PL = PWM_FEQ_L;
    /* PWM3 for Dig1_G, Dig1_G */
    PWM3PH = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM3PL = PWM_FEQ_L;

    /* Reset SFRS */
    SFRS = 0;

    /* Enable PWM output */
    ENABLE_PWM2_CH1_P31_OUTPUT;    // Dig1_R
    ENABLE_PWM3_CH0_P32_OUTPUT;    // Dig1_G
    ENABLE_PWM2_CH0_P10_OUTPUT;    // Dig1_B
    ENABLE_PWM3_CH1_P34_OUTPUT;    // Dig2_R
    ENABLE_PWM0_CH2_P05_OUTPUT;    // Dig2_G
    ENABLE_PWM0_CH0_P33_OUTPUT;    // Dig2_B
};
```

每次更新色阶，需要重新定义 PWM 的 duty。

```
void Set_PWM_Duty(void)
{
    /* Digi_1 */
    if(((g_u8Scan_Pos == 0x07) && g_Dig_Setting[0].DP) || \
        ((g_u8Scan_Pos < 0x07) && (*(Show_Char[g_Dig_Setting[0].Char] + g_u8Scan_Pos))))
    {
        /* Enable segment */
        SFRS = 2;
        /* Dig1_R */
        PWM2C1H = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[0].R) >> 4);
        PWM2C1L = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[0].R) << 4);
        /* Dig1_G */
        PWM3C0H = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[0].G) >> 4);
```

```
PWM3C0L = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[0].G) << 4);
/* Dig1_B */
PWM2C0H = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[0].B) >> 4);
PWM2C0L = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[0].B) << 4);
}
else
{
    /* Disable segment */
    SFRS = 2;
    /* Dig1_R */
    PWM2C1H = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM2C1L = PWM_FEQ_L;
    /* Dig1_G */
    PWM3C0H = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM3C0L = PWM_FEQ_L;
    /* Dig1_B */
    PWM2C0H = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM2C0L = PWM_FEQ_L;
}

/* Digi_2 */
if(((g_u8Scan_Pos == 0x07) && g_Dig_Setting[1].DP) || \
    ((g_u8Scan_Pos < 0x07) && (*(Show_Char[g_Dig_Setting[1].Char] + g_u8Scan_Pos))))
{
    /* Enable segment */
    SFRS = 2;
    /* Dig2_R */
    PWM3C1H = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[1].R) >> 4);
    PWM3C1L = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[1].R) << 4);
    SFRS = 0;
    /* Dig2_G */
    PWM0C2H = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[1].G) >> 4);
    PWM0C2L = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[1].G) << 4);
    /* Dig2_B */
    PWM0C0H = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[1].B) >> 4);
    PWM0C0L = ((255 - g_Dig_Setting[1].B) << 4);
}
else
{
    /* Disable segment */
    SFRS = 2;
    /* Dig2_R */
    PWM3C1H = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM3C1L = PWM_FEQ_L;
    SFRS = 0;
    /* Dig2_B */
    PWM0C0H = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM0C0L = PWM_FEQ_L;
    /* Dig2_G */
    PWM0C2H = PWM_FEQ_H;
    PWM0C2L = PWM_FEQ_L;
}

/* Reload new setting */
set_PWM0CON0_LOAD;
set_PWM2CON0_LOAD;
set_PWM3CON0_LOAD;

/* Wait new setting reload */
```

```
while(PWM3CON0 & BIT6);

/* Reset SFR */
SFRS = 0;
}
```

主程序设定每 1ms 更新一次所有 GPIO 的状态，达成循环点亮所有 LED。

完成 LED 轮询点亮后，重置 Timer 0 定时并等候下一次定时中断。

```
while(1)
{
    if(TF0 == 1)
    {
        /* Stop Timer0 */
        clr_TCON_TR0;

        /* Set all segment pins to output low */
        SEG_A = SEG_B = SEG_C = SEG_D = \
        SEG_E = SEG_F = SEG_G = SEG_DP = 0;

        /* Set PWM duty */
        Set_PWM_Duty();

        /* Scan segment pins */
        SEG_A = Scan_Pos.A;
        SEG_B = Scan_Pos.B;
        SEG_C = Scan_Pos.C;
        SEG_D = Scan_Pos.D;
        SEG_E = Scan_Pos.E;
        SEG_F = Scan_Pos.F;
        SEG_G = Scan_Pos.G;
        SEG_DP = Scan_Pos.DP;
        (Scan_Pos.DP == 0x01)?(*(uint8_t *)&Scan_Pos = 0x01):(*(uint8_t *)&Scan_Pos
        <<= 1);
        (g_u8Scan_Pos == 0x07)?(g_u8Scan_Pos = 0):(g_u8Scan_Pos++);

        /* Set next time-out */
        TH0 = TH0_INIT;
        TL0 = TL0_INIT;

        /* Clear Timer0 overflow flag */
        TF0 = 0 ;

        /* Start Timer0 */
        set_TCON_TR0;
    }
}
```

若有 UART 传输要求更改显示内容，判定 UART 接受字符串是否完整。接受完成后重新定义 PWM 色阶并 UART 回传更改结果。

```
/* Check UART0 RX */
if(UART0_RX_Flag)
{
    /* Start UART RX */
    if(UART0_RX_TempCount == 0)
```

```
        UART0_RX_TempCount = UART0_RX_Count;
    else
    {
        /* UART stops */
        if(UART0_RX_TempCount == UART0_RX_Count)
        {
            UART0_Timeout_Count++;
            if(UART0_Timeout_Count == 5)
            {
                UART0_RX_Flag = 0;
                UART0_TX_Flag = 1;
                UART0_Timeout_Count = 0;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            UART0_RX_TempCount = UART0_RX_Count;
            UART0_Timeout_Count = 0;
        }
    }
}

/* Set/Get command */
if(UART0_TX_Flag)
{
    /* Check valid data */
    if((UART0_RX_Data[0] == 0x5A) && (UART0_RX_Data[UART0_RX_Ptr-1] == 0xA5))
    {
        /* Set Command */
        if(UART0_RX_Data[1] < DIGI_COUNT)
        {
            g_Dig_Setting[UART0_RX_Data[1]].Char = UART0_RX_Data[2];
            g_Dig_Setting[UART0_RX_Data[1]].DP = UART0_RX_Data[3];
            g_Dig_Setting[UART0_RX_Data[1]].R = UART0_RX_Data[4];
            g_Dig_Setting[UART0_RX_Data[1]].G = UART0_RX_Data[5];
            g_Dig_Setting[UART0_RX_Data[1]].B = UART0_RX_Data[6];

            /* Transmit reply */
            DISABLE_UART0_INTERRUPT;
            for(i = 0; i < 8; i++)
                UART_Send_Data(UART0, Set_Reply[i]);
            ENABLE_UART0_INTERRUPT;
        }
    }
    UART0_RX_Count = UART0_RX_Ptr = UART0_RX_TempCount = UART0_TX_Flag = 0;
}
```

3. 软件与硬件需求

3.1 软件需求

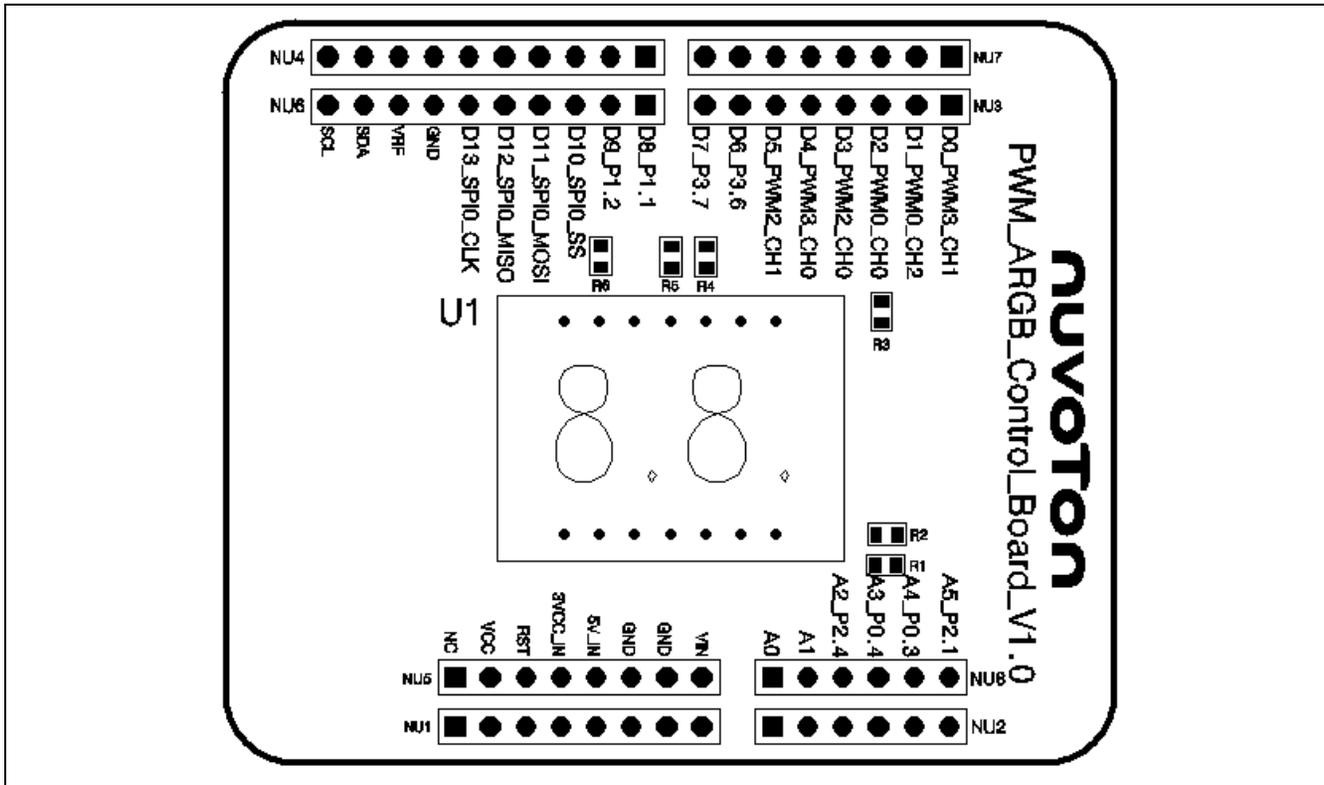
- BSP 版本
 - MS51_Series_BSP_Keil_V1.00.006
- IDE 版本
 - Keil uVision5 and PK51 Development Kit V9.52

3.2 硬件需求

- 电路组件
 - NuMaker-MS51PC V1.1
 - PWM_ARGB_Control_Board V1.0
- 线路示意图
 - 通过 NuMaker-MS51PC Arduino 接口连接，以显示范例代码的执行结果。

	VCC	↔	VCC	
	GPIO (SEG)	↔	DIG SEG A ~ DP	
	GPIO (PWM)	↔	DIG R/G/B	
GPIO (UART)				
	GND	↔	GND	
MS51FC0AE			ACD8143	

图 3-1 线路示意图



3-2 PWM_ARGB_Control_Board PCB

4. 目录信息

📁 EC_MS51_RGB_7Segment_UART_V1.00	
📁 Library	Sample code header and source files
📁 Device	MS51 compliant device header file
📁 Startup	Startup file for MS51
📁 StdDriver	All peripheral driver header and source files
📁 SampleCode	
📁 ExampleCode	Source file of example code

图 4-1 目录信息

5. 范例程序执行

1. 根据目录信息章节进入 ExampleCode 路径中的 KEIL 文件夹，双击 *RGB_7Segment_UART.uvproj*。
2. 进入编译模式界面
 - 编译
 - 下载代码至内存
 - 进入 / 离开仿真模式
3. 进入仿真模式界面
 - 执行代码

6. 修订纪录

Date	Revision	Description
2023.08.11	1.00	初始发布。

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