

# 8x8点阵模块驱动

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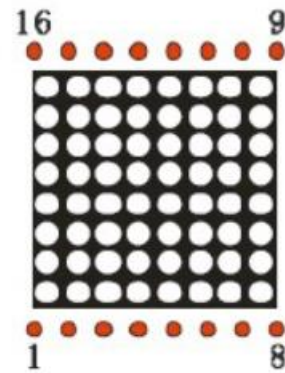
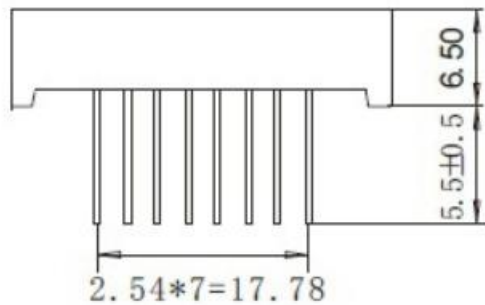
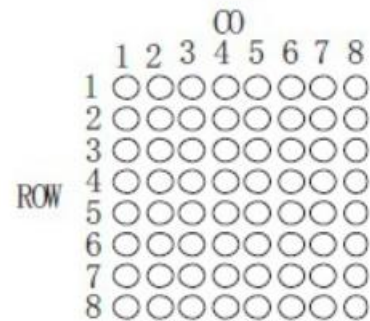
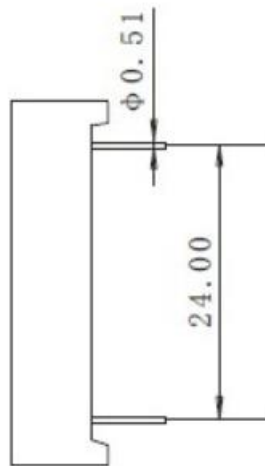
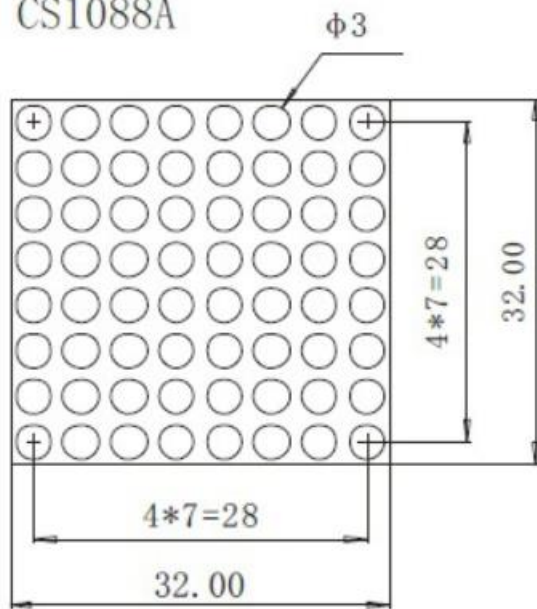
王安然

STEP FPGA



# 8x8点阵封装

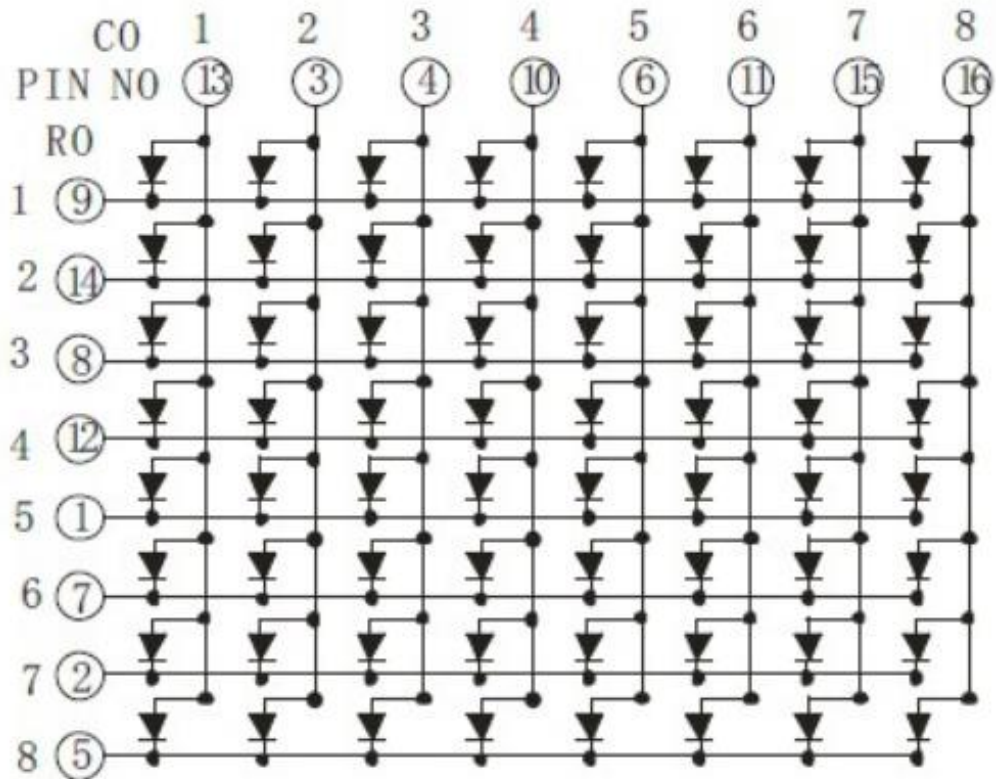
CS1088A



数码管显示及引脚位置图

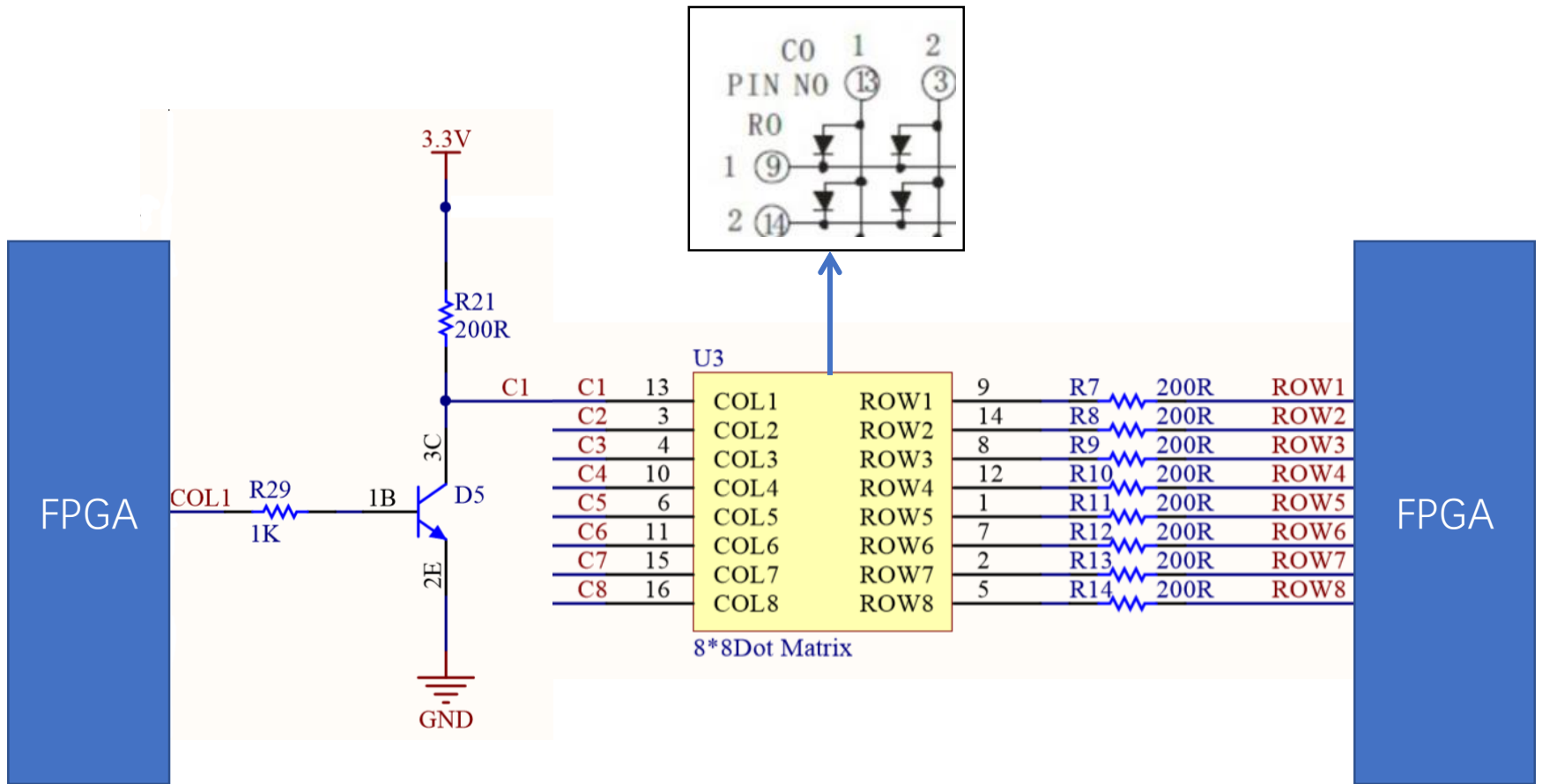


# 8x8点阵结构





# 点阵电路连接

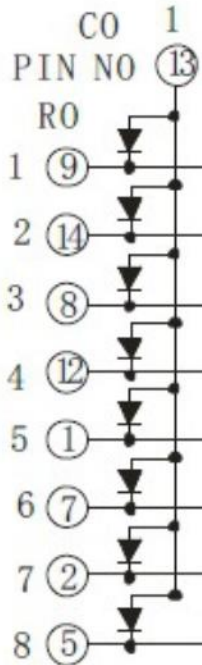




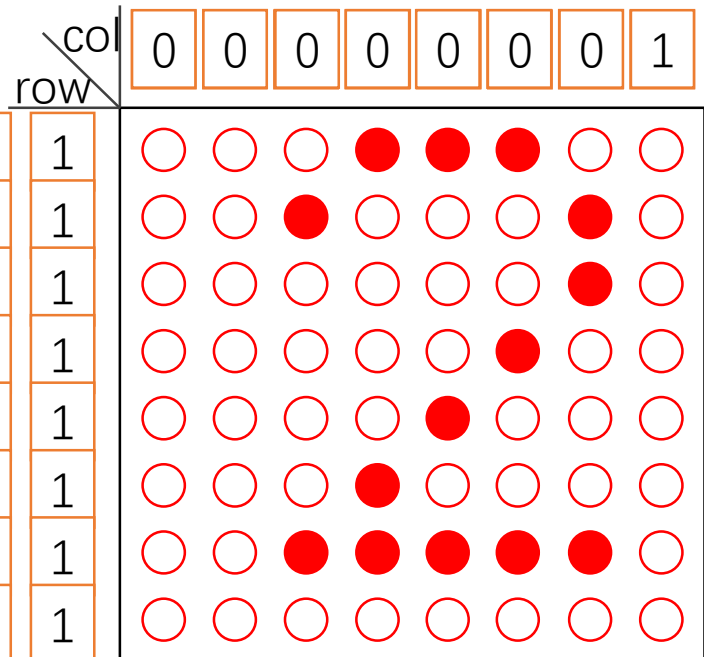
# 点阵扫描显示原理

8个时刻，扫描显示

2的字库数据



1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1





## 点阵扫描速率

点阵可以用扫描的方式显示，主要的原理是利用人眼的滞留效应，当闪烁的频率足够高时，人眼看到的就是连续的，例如当扫描频率等于100Hz时，则在人眼看到的点阵显示就是连续的。

整个点阵扫描频率为100Hz，周期为10ms，每一列的扫描周期为1.25ms，我们可以使用800Hz的时钟触发完成每一列的扫描。

```
reg [12:0] cnt;
always @(posedge clk or negedge rst_n)
if(!rst_n) cnt <= 1'b0;
else if(cnt >= 13'd7499) cnt <= 1'b0;
else cnt <= cnt + 1'b1;

reg clk_800hz;
always @(posedge clk or negedge rst_n)
if(!rst_n) clk_800hz <= 1'b0;
else if(cnt == 13'd7499) clk_800hz <= ~clk_800hz;
else clk_800hz <= clk_800hz;
```



# 字库存储器实现

使用取模软件将数字1~9转换成8X8字库，网上也有很多现成的字库数据，下面就是我们在网上找到的5X7的字库数据（适合共阳极点阵使用），我们可以调整成8X8字库数据，使用时按位取反即可。

```
reg [63:0] mem [9:0];
always @(negedge rst_n) begin
    mem[0]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h3E, 8'h51, 8'h49, 8'h45, 8'h3E, 8'h00}; // 0
    mem[1]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h42, 8'h7F, 8'h40, 8'h00, 8'h00}; // 1
    mem[2]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h42, 8'h61, 8'h51, 8'h49, 8'h46, 8'h00}; // 2
    mem[3]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h21, 8'h41, 8'h45, 8'h4B, 8'h31, 8'h00}; // 3
    mem[4]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h18, 8'h14, 8'h12, 8'h7F, 8'h10, 8'h00}; // 4
    mem[5]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h27, 8'h45, 8'h45, 8'h45, 8'h39, 8'h00}; // 5
    mem[6]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h3C, 8'h4A, 8'h49, 8'h49, 8'h30, 8'h00}; // 6
    mem[7]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h01, 8'h71, 8'h09, 8'h05, 8'h03, 8'h00}; // 7
    mem[8]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h36, 8'h49, 8'h49, 8'h49, 8'h36, 8'h00}; // 8
    mem[9]= {8'h00, 8'h00, 8'h06, 8'h49, 8'h49, 8'h29, 8'h1E, 8'h00}; // 9
end
```



# 点阵扫描显示实现

使用状态机完成点阵的扫描实现，这里我们用的一段式，将sw接口分配给FPGA核心板的拨码开关，波动拨码开关控制点阵显示数据。

```
input [3:0] sw;

reg [2:0] state;
always @(posedge clk_800hz or negedge rst_n)
if(!rst_n) begin col <= 8'hff; row = 8'hff; state <= s0; end
else
case(state)
s0: begin col <= 8'b1111_1110; row = ~mem[sw][56+:8]; state <= s1; end
s1: begin col <= 8'b1111_1101; row = ~mem[sw][48+:8]; state <= s2; end
s2: begin col <= 8'b1111_1011; row = ~mem[sw][40+:8]; state <= s3; end
s3: begin col <= 8'b1111_0111; row = ~mem[sw][32+:8]; state <= s4; end
s4: begin col <= 8'b1110_1111; row = ~mem[sw][24+:8]; state <= s5; end
s5: begin col <= 8'b1101_1111; row = ~mem[sw][16+:8]; state <= s6; end
s6: begin col <= 8'b1011_1111; row = ~mem[sw][ 8+:8]; state <= s7; end
s7: begin col <= 8'b0111_1111; row = ~mem[sw][ 0+:8]; state <= s0; end
default: begin state <= s0; col <= 8'hff; row = 8'hff; end
endcase
```







# 字库存储器实现

字库数据的移位速度与点阵显示的移动速度成正比，本设计以5Hz的频率移位，需要设计产生5Hz的时钟信号，分频实现，这里就不多说了；将所有要显示的字符字库拼接成一组数据，然后以5Hz的频率左移，每次左移8位（对应一列）。

```
reg [479:0] mem_r;
always @(posedge clk_800hz or negedge rst_n)
  if(!rst_n)
    mem_r <= {mem[0],mem[1],mem[2],mem[3],mem[4],mem[5],mem[6],mem[7],mem[8],mem[9]};
  else if(clk_5hz)
    mem_r <= {mem_r[471:0],mem_r[479:472]};
  else
    mem_r <= mem_r;
```

# Thanks

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