

SPI通信

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概要

通过OLED屏实现数据显示:

1. OLED屏简介
2. SPI总线简介
3. SPI工作模式
4. 初始化配置MSP432的SPI模式
5. 程序分析

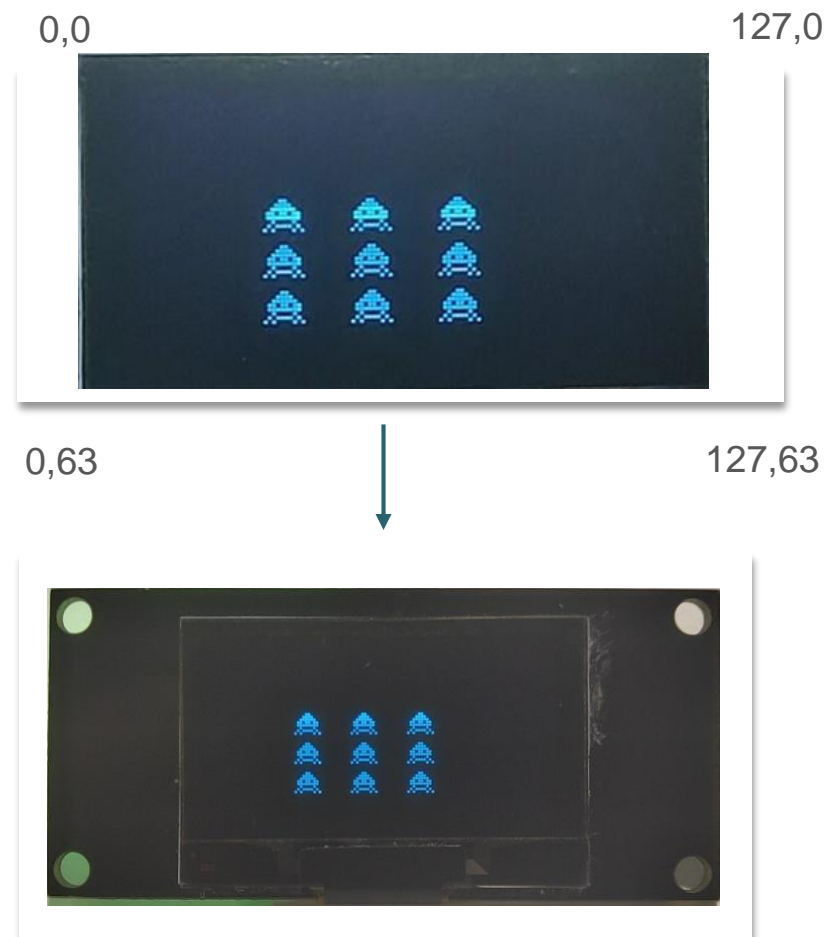
OLED屏简介

OLED名词解释:

OLED (Organic Light-Emitting Diode) 即有机发光二极管。OLED显示技术无需背光灯, 采用非常薄的有机材料涂层和玻璃基板(或柔性有机基板), 当有电流通过时, 这些有机材料就会发光。

特性:

- 屏幕像素宽高 128*64
- 每个字体需要7x8像素区域
 - 每行允许128/7,最多18个字符
 - 允许64/8 = 8行



SPI总线简介

SPI接口全称Serial Peripheral Interface（串行外设接口），由摩托罗拉定义和开发，包含SCK，MOSI，MISO以及CS等4种信号，采用主从模式架构。

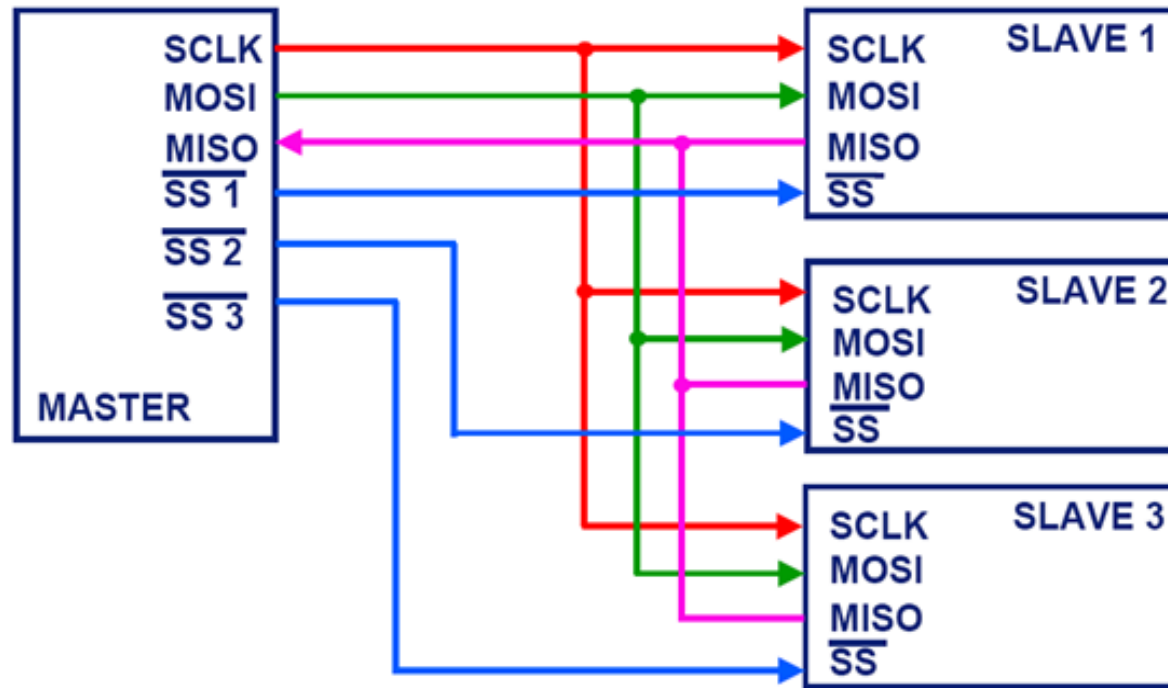
MOSI即Master output Slave input

MISO即Master input Slave output

SPI接口在传输数据时，总线时钟SCK由Master控制，在SCK移位脉冲下，数据按位传输，高位在前，低位在后，依次进行传输。

SPI总线拓扑结构

下图所示为SPI总线拓扑结构:



SPI总线拓扑结构

从SPI总线拓扑结构可知，3个SPI从设备共享数据线和时钟线，同时各自连接1个片选信号。当SPI主控制器拉低片选信号SS1，该从设备立即被选通，同时开启SPI数据传输，其他SPI从设备则处于高阻状态。

SPI总线优缺点总结：

优点：支持全双工模式，操作简单，传输速率较高。

缺点：占用管脚较多，没有流控，没有数据应答机制。

SPI工作模式

SPI支持4种工作模式，具体如下：

工作模式	描述
MODE 0	CPOL=0 CPHA=0
MODE 1	CPOL=0 CPHA=1
MODE 2	CPOL=1 CPHA=0
MODE 3	CPOL=1 CPHA=1

CPOL(UCCKPL)表示SCK空闲时电平极性polarity

CPHA(UCCKPH)表示采样数据时，SCK相位phase

MSP432上的SPI

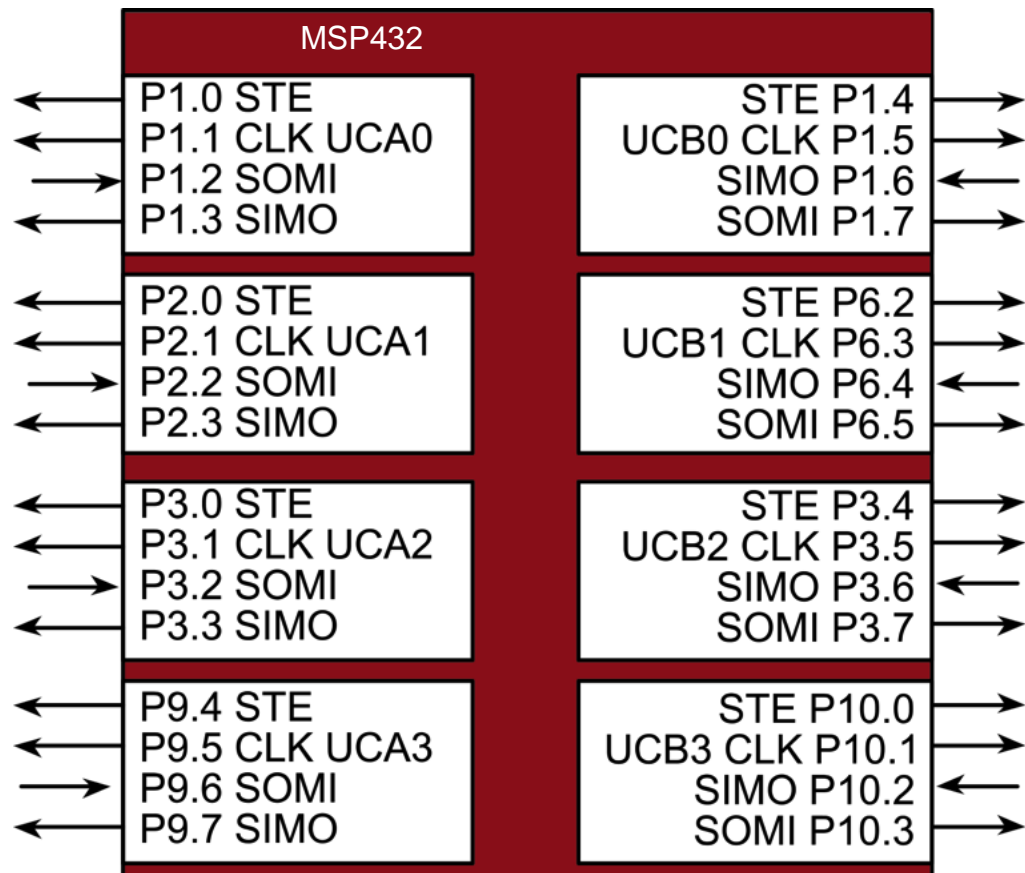
组件

- 使能 (片选信号)
- 时钟
- 数据输出
- 数据输入

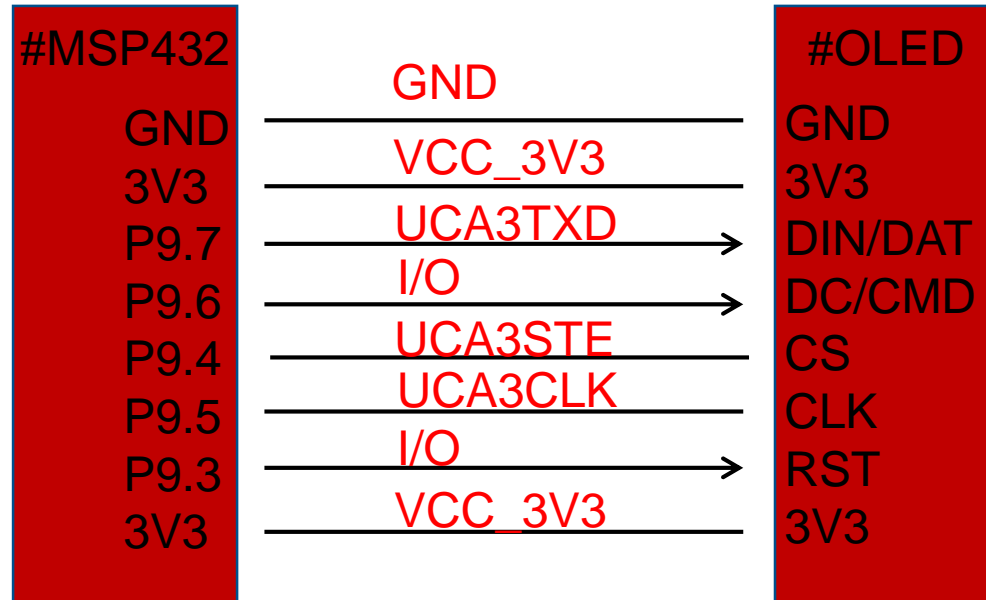
MSP432作为主设备

- 驱动时钟
- 驱动使能
- 启动发送

OLED 作为从设备



OLED屏接口



MSP432 SPI UCAXCTLW0寄存器

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15	UCCKPH	RW	0h	Clock phase select 0b = Data is changed on the first UCLK edge and captured on the following edge. 1b = Data is captured on the first UCLK edge and changed on the following edge.
14	UCCKPL	RW	0h	Clock polarity select 0b = The inactive state is low. 1b = The inactive state is high.
13	UCMSB	RW	0h	MSB first select. Controls the direction of the receive and transmit shift register. 0b = LSB first 1b = MSB first
12	UC7BIT	RW	0h	Character length. Selects 7-bit or 8-bit character length. 0b = 8-bit data 1b = 7-bit data
11	UCMST	RW	0h	Master mode select 0b = Slave mode 1b = Master mode
10-9	UCMODEx	RW	0h	eUSCI mode. The UCMODEx bits select the synchronous mode when UCSYNC = 1. 00b = 3-pin SPI 01b = 4-pin SPI with UCxSTE active high: Slave enabled when UCxSTE = 1 10b = 4-pin SPI with UCxSTE active low: Slave enabled when UCxSTE = 0 11b = I2C mode
8	UCSYNC	RW	0h	Synchronous mode enable 0b = Asynchronous mode 1b = Synchronous mode
7-6	UCSSELx	RW	0h	eUSCI clock source select. These bits select the BRCLK source clock in master mode. UCxCLK is always used in slave mode. 00b = Reserved 01b = ACLK 10b = SMCLK 11b = SMCLK
5-2	Reserved	R	0h	Reserved
1	UCSTEM	RW	0h	STE mode select in master mode. This byte is ignored in slave or 3-wire mode. 0b = STE pin is used to prevent conflicts with other masters 1b = STE pin is used to generate the enable signal for a 4-wire slave
0	UCSWRST	RW	1h	Software reset enable 0b = Disabled. eUSCI reset released for operation. 1b = Enabled. eUSCI logic held in reset state.

备注：见
MSP432P4xx Technical Reference Manual
手册25.4.1章节

OLED初始化函数 (上)

```
void JN_LCD_Init(void){
    volatile uint32_t delay;
    EUSCI_A3->CTLW0 = 0x0001;           // hold the eUSCI module in reset mode
    // configure UCA3CTLW0 for:
    // bit15      UCCKPH = 1; data shifts in on first edge, out on following edge
    // bit14      UCCKPL = 0; clock is low when inactive
    // bit13      UCMSB = 1; MSB first
    // bit12      UC7BIT = 0; 8-bit data
    // bit11      UCMST = 1; master mode
    // bits10-9   UCMODEx = 2; UCSTE active low
    // bit8       UCSYNC = 1; synchronous mode
    // bits7-6    UCSSELx = 2; eUSCI clock SMCLK
    // bits5-2    reserved
    // bit1       UCSTEM = 1; UCSTE pin enables slave
    // bit0       UCSWRST = 1; reset enabled
    EUSCI_A3->CTLW0 = 0xAD83;
    // set the baud rate for the eUSCI which gets its clock from SMCLK
    // Clock_Init48MHz() from ClockSystem.c sets SMCLK = HFXTCLK/4 = 12 MHz
    // if the SMCLK is set to 12 MHz, divide by 3 for 4 MHz baud clock
    EUSCI_A3->BRW = 3;
```

OLED初始化函数 (下)

```
// modulation is not used in SPI mode, so clear UCA3MCTLW
EUSCI_A3->MCTLW = 0;
P9->SEL0 |= 0xB0;
P9->SEL1 &= ~0xB0; // configure P9.7, P9.5, and P9.4 as primary module function
P9->SEL0 &= ~(DC_BIT|RESET_BIT);
P9->SEL1 &= ~(DC_BIT|RESET_BIT); // configure P9.3 and P9.6 as GPIO (Reset and D/C pins)
P9->DIR |= (DC_BIT|RESET_BIT); // make P9.3 and P9.6 out (Reset and D/C pins)
EUSCI_A3->CTLW0 &= ~0x0001; // enable eUSCI module
EUSCI_A3->IE &= ~0x0003; // disable interrupts
RESET = 0; // reset the LCD to a known state, RESET low
for(delay=0; delay<100; delay=delay+1); // delay minimum 1000 ns
RESET = 1; // hold RESET high
lcdcommandwrite(0xAE); // --turn off oled panel
lcdcommandwrite(0xA1); // --Set SEG/Column Mapping
lcdcommandwrite(0xC8); //Set COM/Row Scan Direction
lcdcommandwrite(0xaf); // --turn on oled panel
JN_LCD_Clear_0();
}
```

内容小结

- 1.了解什么是OLED屏及如何使用OLED屏;
- 2.熟悉SPI总线协议, 并熟练使用SPI通信;
- 3.将数据通过OLED屏显示出来;

疑难解答

OLED屏不显示字符:

- 检查OLED屏、总线驱动板、MSP432P401R之间的所有连接;
- 检查电源线 (VCC) 电压值正常和地线 (GND) 连接正确;
- 确保将RST引脚拉高;
- 运行提供的主程序, 测试OLED屏能否正常显示数据;

课后练习&思考&本知识点延伸扩展

课后练习:

1. 通过OLED屏输出数字、英文字符、汉字;
2. 将校徽图案通过OLED屏显示出来;

思考:

1. 接口串行意味着什么? 为什么串行很重要?
2. 接口是同步的是什么意思? 为什么同步很重要?

本知识点延伸扩展:

1. 将循线传感器的数据通过OLED屏显示出来, 判断机器人在什么路口上;
2. 通过SPI总线连接语音识别模块, 实现语音控制机器人;

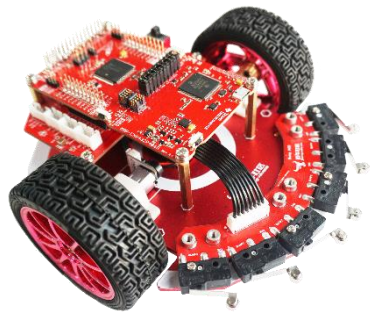
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