

ENGINE

Teaching online electronics, microcontrollers and programming in Higher Education

Programming of embedded systems

6. Neopixels driver

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Declaration

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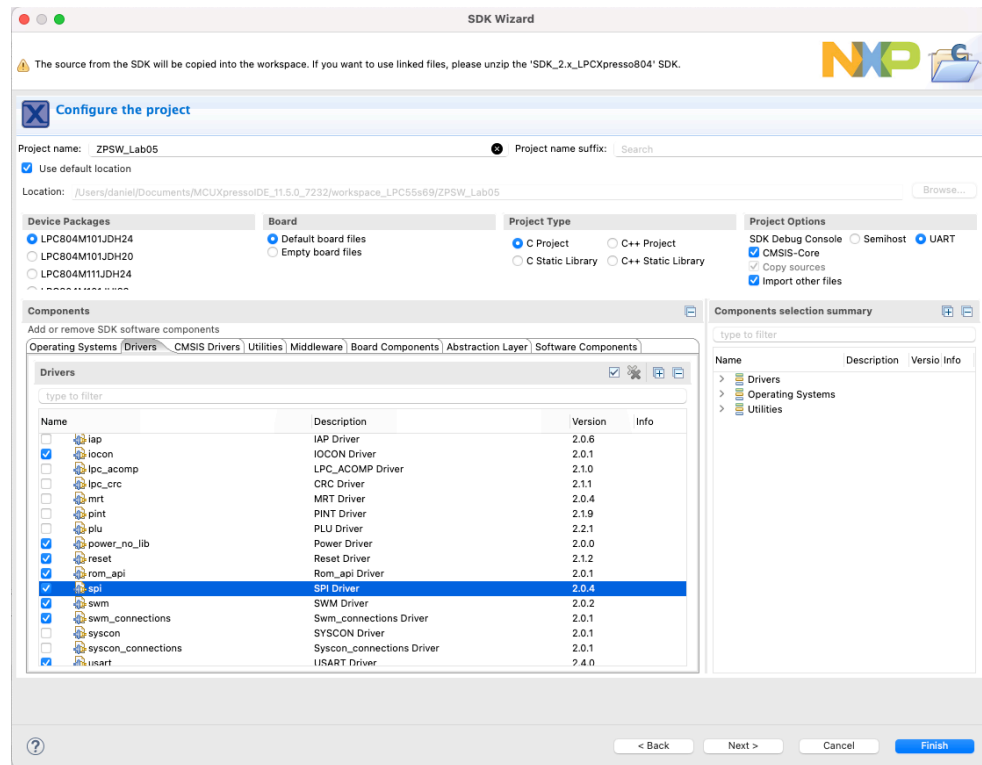
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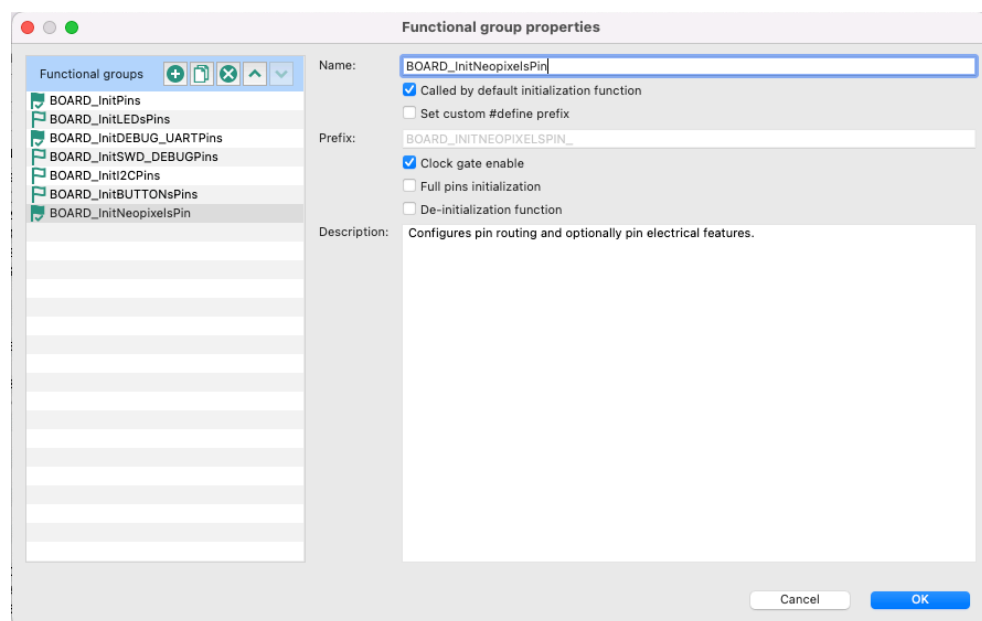
6. Neopixels driver

I. Wykorzystanie interfejsu SPI

1. Stwórz nowy projekt dla płyty *LPCXpresso804*, tak jak na poprzednich zajęciach i nazwij go *Lab06*.
2. Dodaj sterownik interfejsu *SPI*:



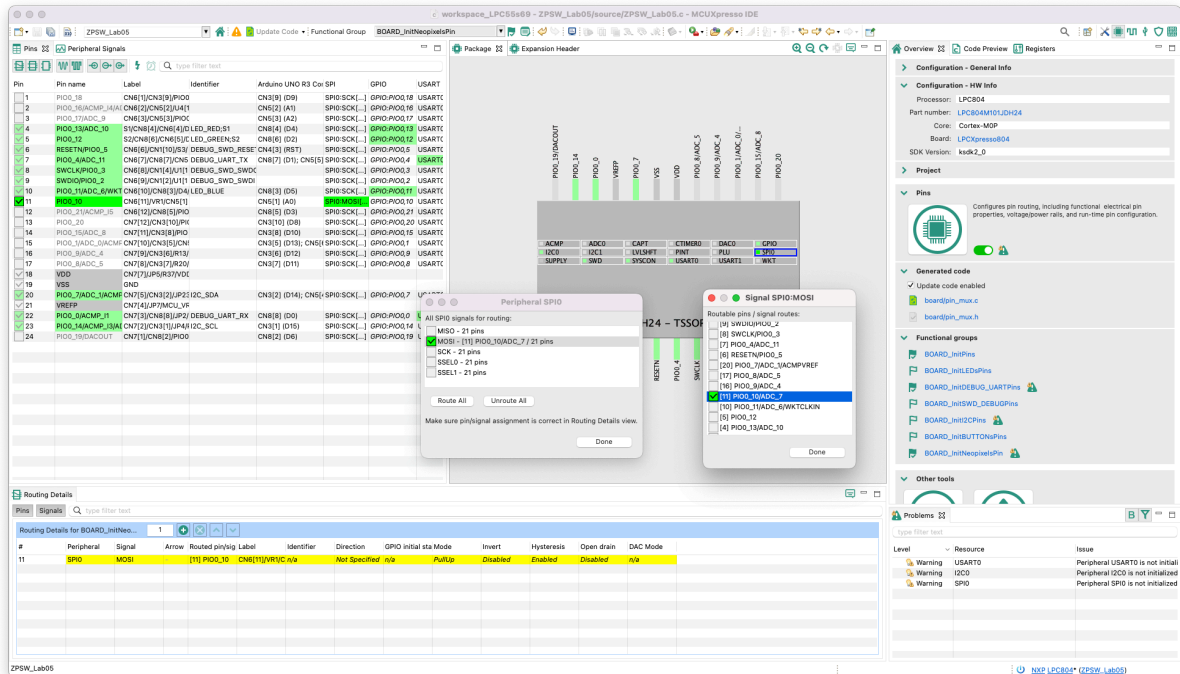
3. Przejdź do *Config Tool* -> *Pins* a następnie w *Functional group* stwórz nowy preset *BOARD_InitNeopixelsPin*:



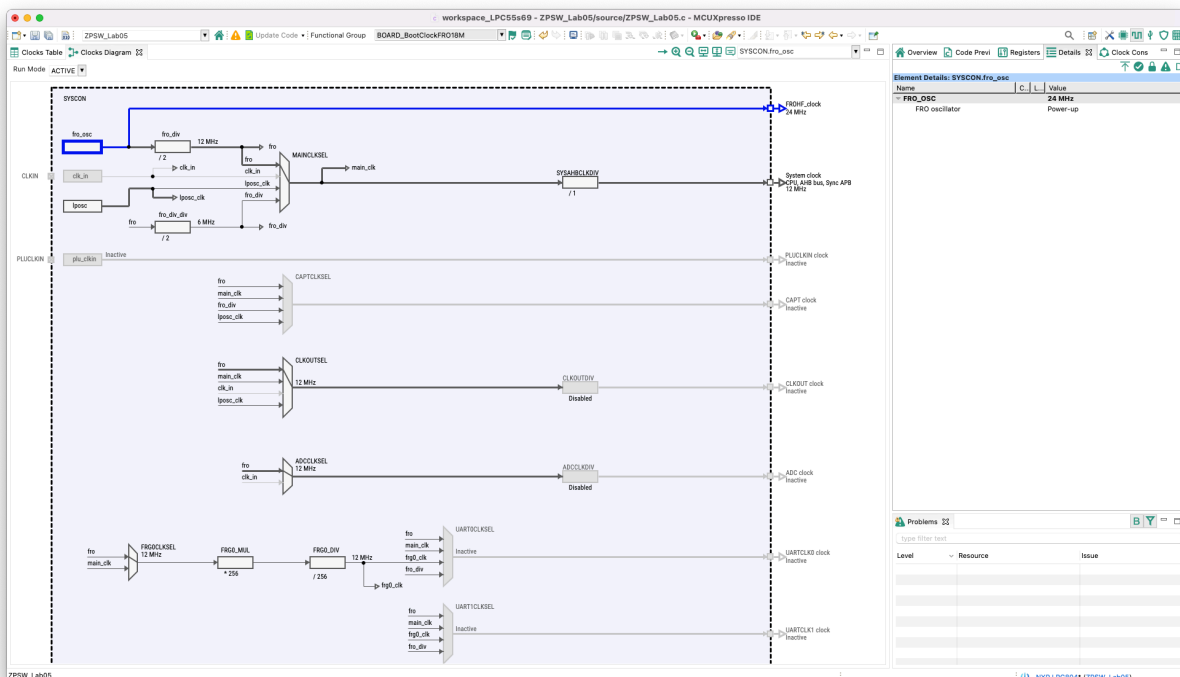
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4. Podłącz linię *MOSI* interfejsu *SPI0* do wyprowadzenia *PIO_010* mikrokontrolera:



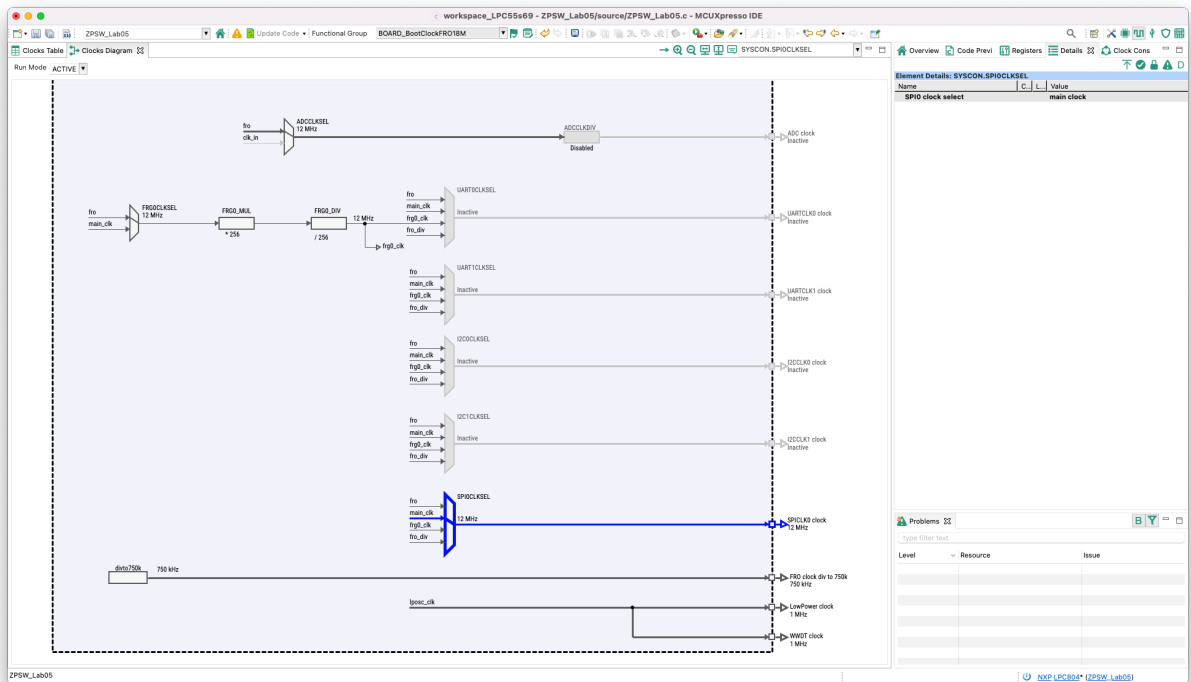
5. W zakładce *Clocks* kliknij na blok oscylatora *FRO_OSC* i zmień jego częstotliwość na 24 MHz:



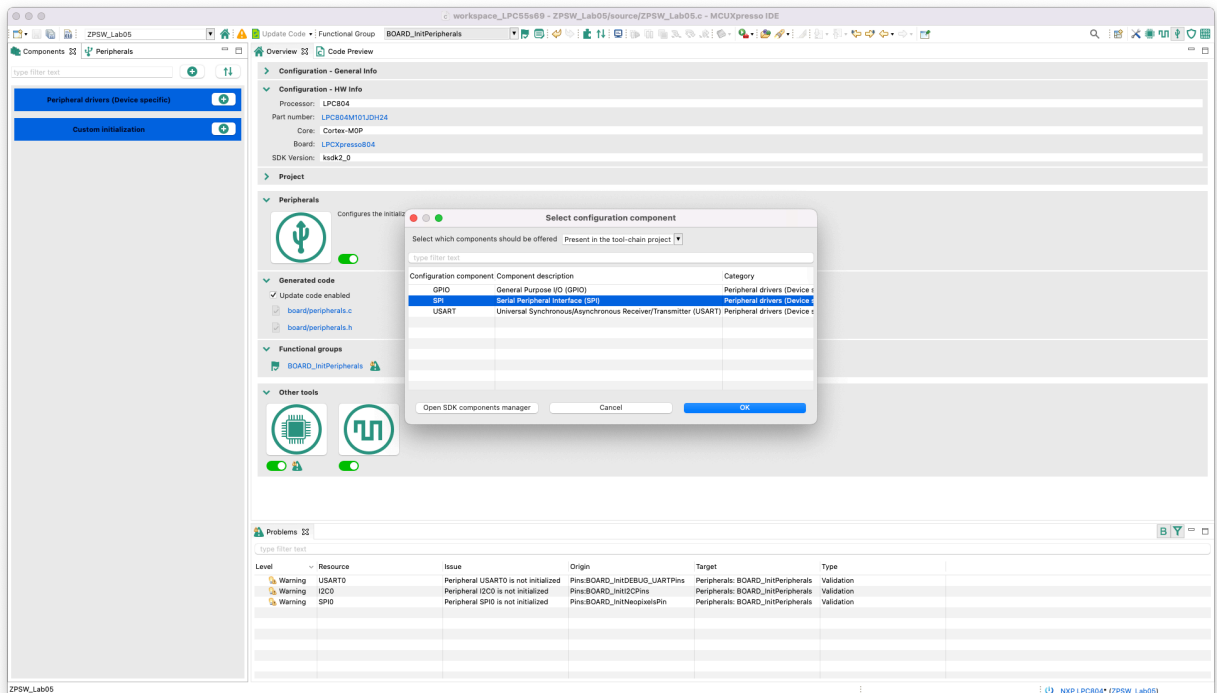
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- Następnie doprowadź sygnał zegara 12 MHz do interfejsu *SPI0* przez wybór *main_clk* w bloku *SPIOCLKSEL*:



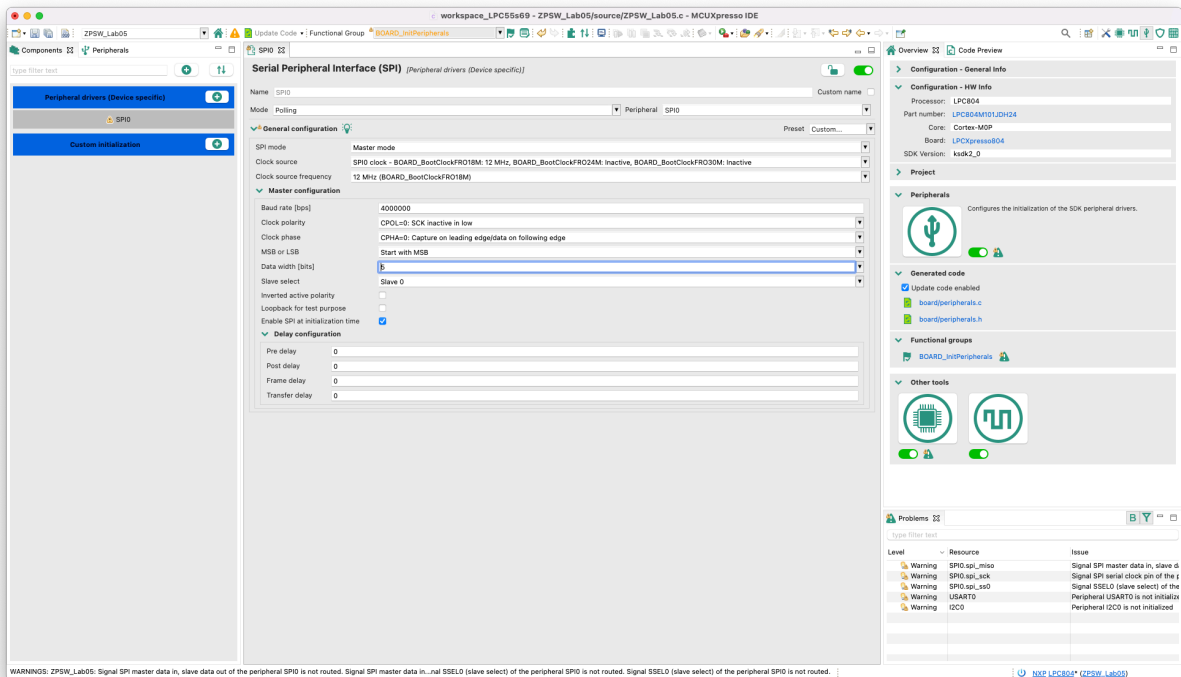
- W zakładce *Peripherals* wybierz sterownik *SPI*:



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8. Skonfiguruj parametry transmisji *SPI* w trybie *Polling* dla interfejsu *SPI0*:



9. Przejdź do głównego pliku projektu i zmodyfikuj kod jak poniżej:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"

#define LEDS 37
#define GET_BIT(k, n) (k & (1 << (n)))
#define SET_BIT(k, n) (k |= (1 << (n)))
#define CLR_BIT(k, n) (k &= ~(1 << (n)))

#define CODE_0 0b10000
#define CODE_1 0b11100

uint32_t colors[LEDS]={0};

void Neopixels_Send(SPI_Type *base, uint32_t n, uint32_t *value) {
    uint16_t LED_data=0;

    for(int j=0;j<n;j++) {
        for(int i=23;i>=0;i--) {
            LED_data = GET_BIT(value[j], i) ? CODE_1 : CODE_0;

            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
        // Reset >= 50 us
        LED_data=0;
        for(int j=0;j<50;j++) {
            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
    }
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {

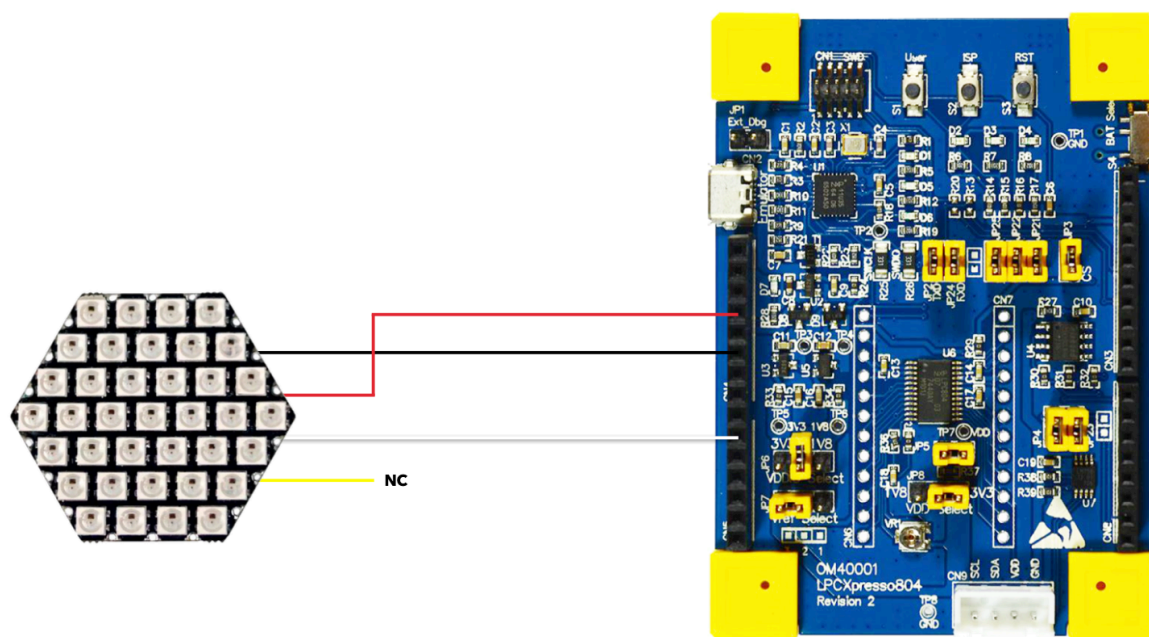
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif
}
```

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```
SPI_WriteConfigFlags(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, kSPI_ReceiveIgnore);  
  
while(1) {  
    colors[18] = 0x00000F;  
    Neopixels_Send(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, LEDES, colors);  
}  
return 0 ;  
}
```

10. Podłącz moduł LED do płytki prototypowej według poniższego schematu:



11. Zbuduj projekt w konfiguracji **Release**, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie programu.

UWAGA! Nie wolno włączać **wszystkich diod z pełną jasnością** bez dodatkowego zasilania modułu - grozi uszkodzeniem stabilizatora. Płyta prototypowa jest w stanie zasilić cały moduł LED z ok. **1/16 jasności** - maksymalna wartość dla koloru białego: HEX **0x0F0F0F**.
DEC R:**15**, G:**15**, B:**15**

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II. Funkcja setRGB

1. Napisz funkcję ustawiającą kolor w formacie RGB 888
2. Dodaj timer systemowy i sprawdź regulację jasności poszczególnych składowych RGB:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"

#define LEDS 37
#define GET_BIT(k, n)    (k & (1 << (n)))
#define SET_BIT(k, n)   (k |= (1 << (n)))
#define CLR_BIT(k, n)   (k &= ~(1 << (n)))

#define CODE_0          0b10000
#define CODE_1          0b11100

uint32_t colors[LEDS]={0};
uint8_t k=0;

void Neopixels_Send(SPI_Type *base, uint32_t n, uint32_t *value) {
    uint16_t LED_data=0;

    for(int j=0;j<n;j++) {
        for(int i=23;i>=0;i--) {
            LED_data = GET_BIT(value[j], i) ? CODE_1 : CODE_0;

            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
        // Reset >= 50 us
        LED_data=0;
        for(int j=0;j<50;j++) {
            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
    }
}

inline uint32_t setRGB(uint8_t r, uint8_t g, uint8_t b) {
    return ((g<<16) | (r<<8) | b);
}

void SysTick_Handler(void) {
    colors[k] = setRGB(k++, 0, 0);
    //colors[k] = setRGB(0, k++, 0);
    //colors[k] = setRGB(0, 0, k++);
    Neopixels_Send(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, LEDS, colors);
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    SPI_WriteConfigFlags(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, kSPI_ReceiveIgnore);

    SysTick_Config(SystemCoreClock / 100); // 100 Hz

    while(1) {
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

3. Zbuduj projekt, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie programu.

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II. Funkcja setBrightness

1. Napisz funkcję ustawiającą jasność zadanego koloru:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"

#define LEDS 37
#define GET_BIT(k, n) (k & (1 << (n)))
#define SET_BIT(k, n) (k |= (1 << (n)))
#define CLR_BIT(k, n) (k &= ~(1 << (n)))

#define CODE_0 0b10000
#define CODE_1 0b11100

uint32_t colors[LEDS]={0};
uint8_t k=0;

void Neopixels_Send(SPI_Type *base, uint32_t n, uint32_t *value) {
    uint16_t LED_data=0;

    for(int j=0;j<n;j++) {
        for(int i=23;i>=0;i--) {
            LED_data = GET_BIT(value[j], i) ? CODE_1 : CODE_0;
            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
    }
    // Reset >= 50 us
    LED_data=0;
    for(int j=0;j<50;j++) {
        while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
        base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
    }
}

inline uint32_t setRGB(uint8_t r, uint8_t g, uint8_t b) {
    return ((g<<16) | (r<<8) | b);
}

uint32_t setBrightness(uint32_t color, uint8_t level) {
    uint8_t b = level * (color & 0x0000FF) / 255;
    uint8_t r = level * ((color & 0x00FF00) >> 8) / 255;
    uint8_t g = level * ((color & 0xFF0000) >> 16) / 255;

    return ((g<<16) | (r<<8) | b);
}

void SysTick_Handler(void) {
    colors[18] = setRGB(255, 0, 128);
    colors[18] = setBrightness(colors[18], k++);

    Neopixels_Send(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, LEDS, colors);
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    SPI_WriteConfigFlags(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, kSPI_ReceiveIgnore);

    SysTick_Config(SystemCoreClock / 100); // 100 Hz

    while(1) {
    }

    return 0 ;
}
```

2. Zbuduj projekt, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie programu dla różnych kolorów RGB.

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III. Prosta animacja

1. Napisz funkcję „przesuwającą” świecący punkt po matrycy:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"

#define LEDS 37
#define GET_BIT(k, n) (k & (1 << (n)))
#define SET_BIT(k, n) (k |= (1 << (n)))
#define CLR_BIT(k, n) (k &= ~(1 << (n)))

#define CODE_0 0b10000
#define CODE_1 0b11100

uint32_t colors[LEDS]={0};
uint8_t k=0;
uint32_t rgbColor=0;

void Neopixels_Send(SPI_Type *base, uint32_t n, uint32_t *value) {
    uint16_t LED_data=0;

    for(int j=0;j<n;j++) {
        for(int i=23;i>=0;i--) {
            LED_data = GET_BIT(value[j], i) ? CODE_1 : CODE_0;

            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
    }
    // Reset >= 50 us
    LED_data=0;
    for(int j=0;j<50;j++) {
        while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
        base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
    }
}

inline uint32_t setRGB(uint8_t r, uint8_t g, uint8_t b) {
    return ((g<<16) | (r<<8) | b);
}

void Animate(uint32_t color)
{
    for(int j=0;j<LEDS;j++)
        colors[j]=0x000000;

    colors[k]=color;

    k++;
    if(k>=LEDS)
        k=0;
}

void SysTick_Handler(void) {
    rgbColor = setRGB(0, 0, 15); // MAX RGB: (15, 15, 15)
    Animate(rgbColor);

    Neopixels_Send(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, LEDS, colors);
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    SPI_WriteConfigFlags(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, kSPI_ReceiveIgnore);

    SysTick_Config(SystemCoreClock / 10); // 10 Hz

    while(1) {
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

2. Zbuduj projekt, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie programu.

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IV. Animacja LUT (lookup table)

1. Napisz animację wykorzystującą tablicę LUT. Nie przekraczaj wartości 15 na poszczególnych składowych RGB!

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fst_debug_console.h"

#define LEDES 37
#define GET_BIT(k, n) (k & (1 << (n)))
#define SET_BIT(k, n) (k |= (1 << (n)))
#define CLR_BIT(k, n) (k &= ~(1 << (n)))

#define CODE_0 0b10000
#define CODE_1 0b11100

uint32_t colors[LEDES]={0};
uint8_t k=0;
uint32_t rgbColor=0;

const bool pic1[4][LEDES] = {{
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,1,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,1,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,1,1,1,0,0,
    0,1,0,0,1,0,0,
    0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,
    0,1,0,0,1,0,0,
    0,1,1,1,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
}, {
    1,1,1,1,
    1,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,1,
    1,1,1,1,
}}};

void Neopixels_Send(SPI_Type *base, uint32_t n, uint32_t *value) {
    uint16_t LED_data=0;

    for(int j=0;j<n;j++) {
        for(int i=23;i>=0;i--) {
            LED_data = GET_BIT(value[j], i) ? CODE_1 : CODE_0;

            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
        // Reset >= 50 us
        LED_data=0;
        for(int j=0;j<50;j++) {
            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
    }
}

inline uint32_t setRGB(uint8_t r, uint8_t g, uint8_t b) {
    return ((g<<16) | (r<<8) | b);
}

void setImage(const bool *image, uint32_t color) {
    for(int i=0; i<LEDES; i++) {
        colors[i] = image[i] * color;
    }
}

void SysTick_Handler(void) {
```

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```
    rgbColor = setRGB(0, 0, 15); // MAX RGB: (15, 15, 15)
    setImage(pic1[k++ % 4], rgbColor);
    Neopixels_Send(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, LEDS, colors);
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    SPI_WriteConfigFlags(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, kSPI_ReceiveIgnore);

    SysTick_Config(SystemCoreClock / 5); // 5 Hz

    while(1) {
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

2. Zbuduj projekt, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie programu.

3. Dodaj kolejną tablicę z animacją:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"

#define LEDS 37
#define GET_BIT(k, n) (k & (1 << (n)))
#define SET_BIT(k, n) (k |= (1 << (n)))
#define CLR_BIT(k, n) (k &= ~(1 << (n)))

#define CODE_0 0b10000
#define CODE_1 0b11100

uint32_t colors[LEDS]={0};
uint8_t k=0;
uint32_t rgbColor=0;

const bool pic1[4][LEDS] = {{
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,1,1,0,0,
    0,0,1,0,1,0,0,
    0,0,1,1,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,1,1,1,0,
    0,1,0,0,1,0,
    0,1,0,0,0,1,0,
    0,1,0,0,1,0,
    0,1,1,1,0,
    0,0,0,0,
}, {
    1,1,1,1,
    1,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,0,1,
    1,0,0,0,1,
    1,1,1,1,
}};

const bool pic2[6][LEDS] = {{
    1,1,1,1,
    0,1,0,1,0,
    0,0,1,1,0,0,
    0,0,0,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,
}}
```

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```
}, {
    0,0,0,1,
    0,0,0,1,1,
    0,0,0,1,0,1,
    0,0,0,1,1,1,1,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,1,1,1,1,
    0,0,0,1,0,1,
    0,0,0,1,1,
    0,0,0,1,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,1,1,0,0,
    0,1,0,1,0,
    1,1,1,1,
}, {
    0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    1,1,1,1,0,0,0,
    1,0,1,0,0,0,
    1,1,0,0,0,
    1,0,0,0,
}, {
    1,0,0,0,
    1,1,0,0,0,
    1,0,1,0,0,0,
    1,1,1,1,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,
};

void Neopixels_Send(SPI_Type *base, uint32_t n, uint32_t *value) {
    uint16_t LED_data=0;

    for(int j=0; j<n; j++) {
        for(int i=23; i>=0; i--) {
            LED_data = GET_BIT(value[j], i) ? CODE_1 : CODE_0;

            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
        // Reset >= 50 us
        LED_data=0;
        for(int j=0; j<50; j++) {
            while(!(base->STAT & SPI_STAT_TXRDY_MASK));
            base->TXDAT = LED_data ;
        }
    }
}

inline uint32_t setRGB(uint8_t r, uint8_t g, uint8_t b) {
    return ((g<<16) | (r<<8) | b);
}

void setImage(const bool *image, uint32_t color) {
    for(int i=0; i<LEDS; i++) {
        colors[i] = image[i] * color;
    }
}

void SysTick_Handler(void) {
    rgbColor = setRGB(0, 0, 15); // MAX RGB: (15, 15, 15)
    setImage(pic2[k++ % 6], rgbColor);
    Neopixels_Send(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, LEDS, colors);
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    SPI_WriteConfigFlags(SPI0_PERIPHERAL, kSPI_ReceiveIgnore);
}
```

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```
SysTick_Config(SystemCoreClock / 5); // 5 Hz
while(1) {
}
return 0 ;
}
```

4. Zbuduj projekt, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie programu.

V. Zadania

1. Stwórz swoje własne animacje LUT
2. Stwórz animację kolorową (pamiętaj żeby nie przekraczać wartości RGB: 15, 15, 15 na wielu diodach)