## **SIEMENS**

# Serial Intelligent Display® Device Appnote 29

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This application note describes a method of obtaining a serial input display with a selected number of digits using an 8051/8031 microprocessor and DL2416 Intelligent Displays. The DL2416 has been used only as an example for this Appnote; other Intelligent Displays can be used instead.

#### Introduction

A parallel bus configuration is frequently used to transfer data to a microprocessor when it is used on a single card system. However, if the system is not physically small in number of chips or has multiple cards, data handling becomes cumbersome and costly. For long distances, serial communications over a two or four wire links is desirable and is economically attractive. However, the trade-off between cost and speed has to be considered by the designer.

#### Description

The DL2416 Intelligent Display is a 0.160" four character, 17 segment, LED display module with on-board memory, character generator, multiplexer and display drivers integrated into a custom integrated circuit. This eliminates the necessity to design external circuitry normally required to drive a multiplexed display. Using these important attributes of the Intelligent Display, the designer now only has to provide for interfacing, which is a seven-bit ASCII parallel code, a two-bit address, and a write signal. The procedure for writing these commands is similar to those used for an external Random Access Memory.

The serial/parallel and parallel/serial conversion is normally accomplished by using a UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) or a USART (Universal Synchronous/ Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter). The 8031 is a very attractive microcontroller to use in this application because it has an integral UART. This integral UART provides the designer with the means for controlling the conversion of serial into parallel information or vice-versa. The 8031 has more RAM than the popular 8048, but the operation and instruction sets are very similar. Refer to a 8031 data sheet for a complete description of the product.

#### Circuit Description

The block diagrams of the 8031 (Figure 1) and the DL2416 (Figure 2) show the internal structure of these devices. By combining the DL2416, an easy to use peripheral device in a parallel system, and the 8031 results in a low cost, simple serial display system. A 32-digit system can be built using an 8031 microprocessor, an 8212 or equivalent latch, a 2716 EPROM, and a 75189 IC for interfacing to 20 mA or RS232 input lines. Buffers were added to minimize the long cable noise spikes and interface loading on the bus. See Figure 3 for system schematic.

#### **Software Considerations**

This system, as described, is set up to receive data only at 100 baud rate. Additional software is required for transmit routine. For a given data rate and (data format is start bit, 9-data bits and a stop bit) three sections of software and possibly a special crystal oscillator frequency may be required for a given transmit rate. On power-up or reset, the serial port and timer control words must be initialized.

Special control functions have been included in this program as follows:

Power Up Return Backspace

Line Feed

See Program Listing on last page of appnote.

### Conclusion

This Application Note has introduced the ease of interfacing the DL2416 to any microprocessor. By combining the DL2416 and the 8031, difficulties usually associated with serial conversion using software and its attendant timing problems can be easily overcome.

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Figure 1. 8031 block diagram

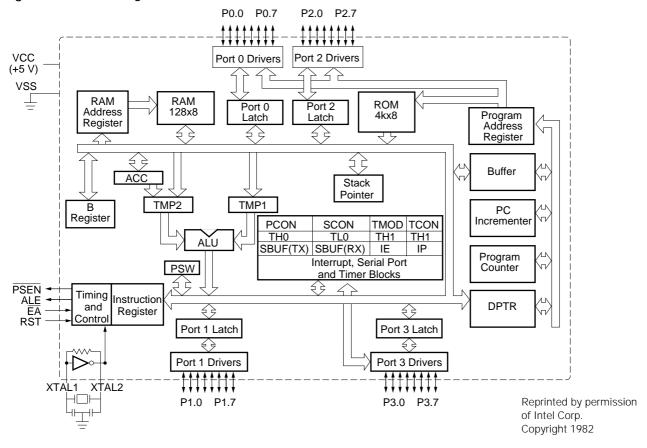


Figure 2. DL2416 internal block diagram

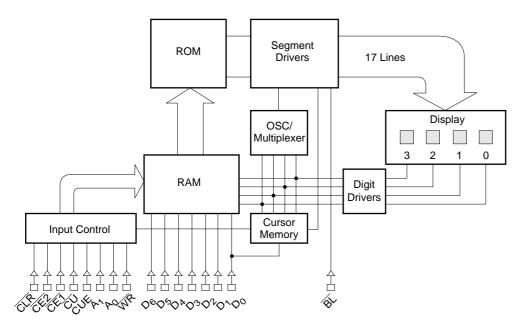


Figure 3. System schematic

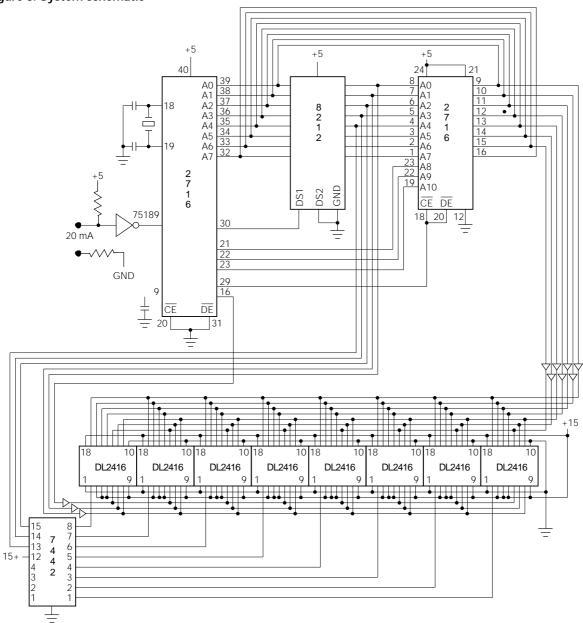
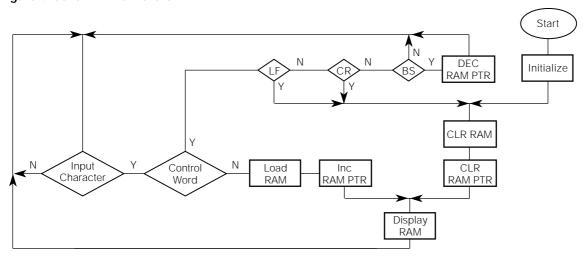


Figure 4. Serial IDA flow chart



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					;SERIAL IDA USING 8031 UP ;AND IEA2416-32	
0000	020040		ORG LJMP	0000H INIT	AND 1EA2410-32	
0003	32		ORG RTI	0003H	;EXTERNAL INTERRUPT 0	
0003	32		ORG RTI	000BH	;TIMER 0 OVERFLOW	
0008	32		ORG RTI	0013H	;EXTERNAL INTERRUPT 1	INTERRUPTS NOT USED
0013 001B	32		ORG RTI	001BH	;TIMER 1 OVERFLOW	
0018	32		ORG RTI	0023H	;SERIAL I/O INTERRUPT	
0023	32		KII		;SETUP SERIAL PORT ;9 BIT UART MODE 3 ;SET TIMER	
			ORG	0040H	,	
0040	75A800	INIT:	MOV	IE,#00H	;ENABLE INTERRUPTS	
0043	758922		MOV	TMODE,#22H	TIMER 0 & 1 AUTO RELOAD	INITIALIZE
0046 0049	758D72 759870		MOV MOV	TH1,#72H SCON,#70H	;RELOAD FOR 110 :MODE 3 RCV	803 1 μΡ
0049 004C	D28E		SETB	#8EH	;TIMER 1 ON	
004E	7920	CLRAM:	MOV	R1,#RAM	;RAM INITIAL ADDRESS	
0050	E4		CLR	Α		CLR RAM
0051	7B20		MOV	R3,#CNTR	;LOAD # OF DIGITS	32.7.7.
0053	F7	CLR1:	MOV INC	@R1,A	;LOAD RAM	
0054 0055	09 DBFC		DJNZ	R1 R3.CLR1		
0057	7820		MOV	RO,#RAM	;SET RAM INPUT PNTR TO INITIAL	CLR RAM PTR
0059	7B20	DISPRM:	MOV	R3,#CNTR	;R3=COUNTER	
0057 005B	900000	DISI KIVI.	MOV	DPTR,#DSPTR	;DPTR=DISPLAY POINTER	DISPLAY
005E	793F		MOV	R1,#RAM	;R1=RAM DISPLAY POINTER+LENGTH	RAM
0060	E7	DISP1:	MOV	A,@R1	FETCH DATA FROM RAM	IVAIVI
0061	F0		MOVX	@DPTR,A	;LOAD DISPLAY	
0062	19		DEC	R1		
0063	A3		INC	DPTR		
0064	DBFA		DJNZ	R3,DISP1		
0066	3098FD	SERIN:	JNB	RI,SERIN	;WAIT UNTIL AN INPUT	INPUT CHAR
0069	C298		CLR	RI A.SBUF		INI OT CHAIC
006B	E599		MOV	A,SBUF		
					;CHECK FOR CONTROL WORDS	
006D	FC	CNTLWD:	MOV	R4,A	;SAVE A	
006E	2460		ADD	A,#060H	II IN AD IE DATA	
0070	4013		JC	LDATA	;JUMP IF DATA	
0072 0073	EC 2473		MOV ADD	A,R4 A,#073H		
0075	40D7	JC:	CLRAM	;CR		
0073	EC EC	50.	MOV	A,R4		
0078	2476		ADD	A,#076H		DATA=CR
007A	40D2		JC	CLRAM	;LF	DATA LE
007C	EC		MOV	A,R4		DATA=LF
007D	2478		ADD	A,#078H		DATA=BS
007F	50E5		JNC	SERIN	;OTHER CONTROL	577. 50
0081	18		DEC	R0	;BS	
0082	020066		AJMP	SERIN		
0085	EC	LDATA:	MOV	A,R4		
0086	F6		MOV	@R0,A	;LOAD RAM	
0087	08		INC	RO		LOAD
0088 0089	E8		MOV ADD	A,R0 A #0C0H		DATA
0089 008B	24C0 5002		JNC	A,#0C0H LDAT1		INTO
008D	7820		MOV	R0,#RAM		RAM
008F	020059	LDAT1:	AJMP	DISPRM		
END						
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