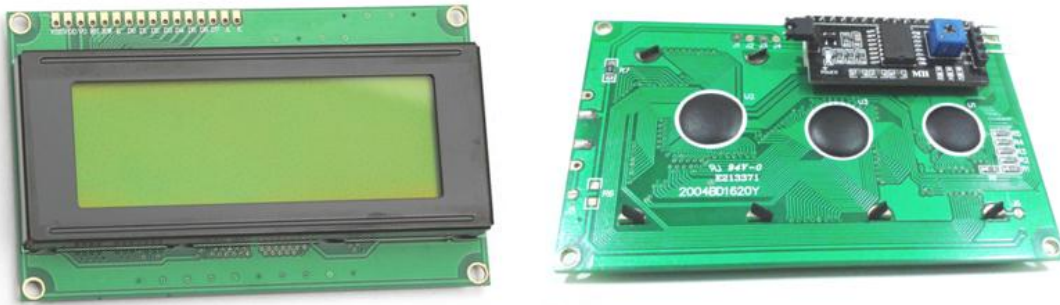




User Guide

I2C Serial Interface 20x4 LCD Module

This is I2C interface 20x4 LCD display module, a new high-quality 4 line 20 character LCD module with on-board contrast control adjustment, backlight and I2C communication interface. For Arduino beginners, no more cumbersome and complex LCD driver circuit connection. The real significance advantages of this I2C Serial LCD module will simplify the circuit connection, save some I/O pins on Arduino board, simplified firmware development with widely available Arduino library.



SKU: [DSP-1165](#)

Brief Data:

- Compatible with Arduino Board or other controller board with I2C bus.
- Display Type: Black on yellow green backlight.
- I2C Address: 0x38-0x3F (0x3F default)
- Supply voltage: 5V
- Interface: I2C to 4bits LCD data and control lines.
- Contrast Adjustment : built-in Potentiometer.
- Backlight Control: Firmware or jumper wire.
- Board Size: 98x60 mm.

Setting Up:

Hitachi's HD44780 based character LCD are very cheap and widely available, and is an essential part for any project that displays information. Using the LCD piggy-back board, desired data can be displayed on the LCD through the I2C bus. In principle, such backpacks are built around PCF8574 (from NXP) which is a general purpose bidirectional 8 bit I/O port expander that uses the I2C protocol. The PCF8574 is a silicon CMOS circuit provides general purpose remote I/O expansion (an 8-bit quasi-bidirectional) for most microcontroller families via the two-line bidirectional bus (I2C-bus). Note that most piggy-back modules are centered around PCF8574T (SO16 package of PCF8574 in DIP16 package) with a default slave address of 0x27. If your piggy-back board holds a PCF8574AT chip, then the default slave address will change to 0x3F. In short, if the piggy-back board is based on PCF8574T and the address connections (A0-A1-A2) are not bridged with solder it will have the slave address 0x27.



Address selection pads in the I2C-to-LCD piggy-back board.

Table 5. PCF8574A address map

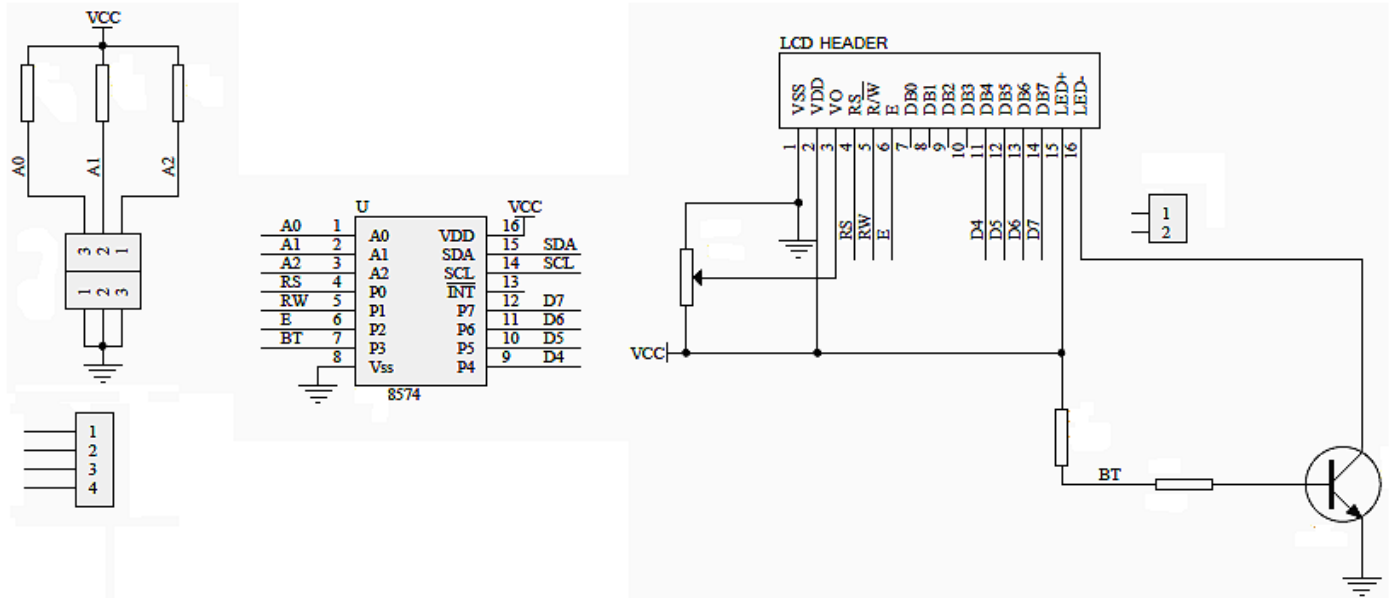
Pin connectivity			Address of PCF8574A								Address byte value		7-bit hexadecimal address without R/W
A2	A1	A0	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	R/W	Write	Read	
V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-	70h	71h	38h
V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	-	72h	73h	39h
V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-	74h	75h	3Ah
V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DD}	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	-	76h	77h	3Bh
V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	78h	79h	3Ch
V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	-	7Ah	7Bh	3Dh
V _{DD}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	-	7Ch	7Dh	3Eh
V _{DD}	V _{DD}	V _{DD}	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	7Eh	7Fh	3Fh

Address Setting of PCD8574A (extract from PCF8574A data specs).

Note: When the pad A0~A2 is open, the pin is pull up to VDD. When the pin is solder shorted, it is pull down to VSS.

The default setting of this module is A0~A2 all open, so is pull up to VDD. The address is 3Fh in this case.

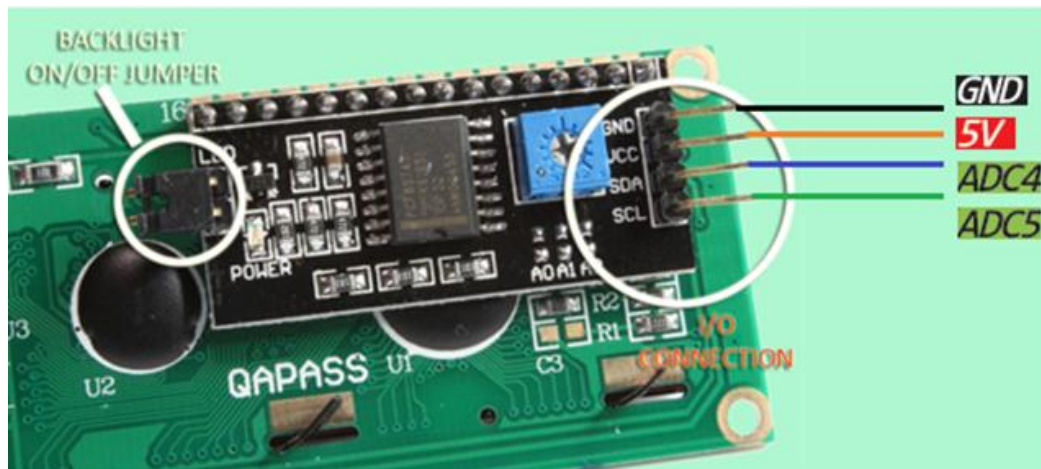
Reference circuit diagram of an Arduino-compatible LCD backpack is shown below. What follows next is information on how to use one of these inexpensive backpacks to interface with a microcontroller in ways it was exactly intended.



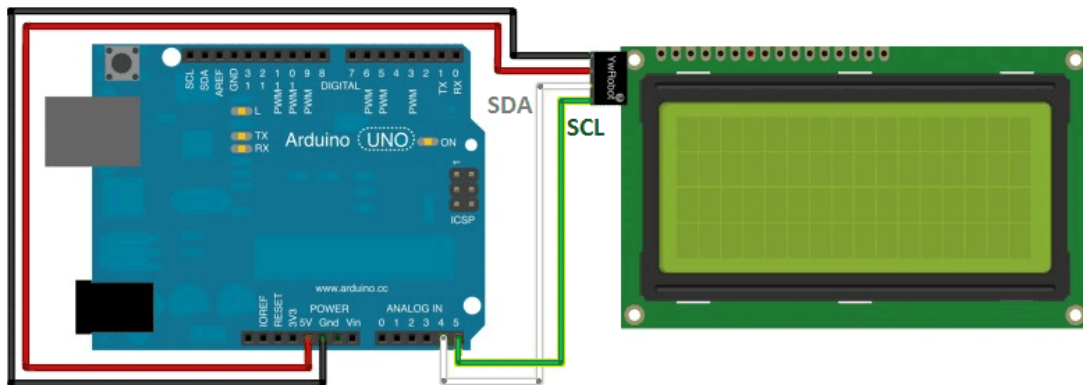
Reference circuit diagram of the I2C-to-LCD piggy-back board.

I2C LCD Display.

At first you need to solder the I2C-to-LCD piggy-back board to the 16-pins LCD module. Ensure that the I2C-to-LCD piggy-back board pins are straight and fit in the LCD module, then solder in the first pin while keeping the I2C-to-LCD piggy-back board in the same plane with the LCD module. Once you have finished the soldering work, get four jumper wires and connect the LCD module to your Arduino as per the instruction given below.



LCD display to Arduino wiring.



Arduino Setup

For this experiment it is necessary to download and install the “Arduino I2C LCD” library. First of all, rename the existing “LiquidCrystal” library folder in your Arduino libraries folder as a backup, and proceed to the rest of the process.

<https://bitbucket.org/fmalpartida/new-liquidcrystal/downloads>

Next, copy-paste this example sketch Listing-1 for the experiment into the blank code window, verify, and then upload.

Arduino Sketch Listing-1:

```
/*=====
// Author      : Handson Technology
// Project     : I2C to LCD with Arduino Uno
// Description : LCD with I2C Interface.
// LiquidCrystal Library - I2C Serial to LCD
// Source-Code : I2C LCD.ino
//=====
*/

/*-----( Import needed libraries )-----*/
#include <Wire.h> // Comes with Arduino IDE
// Get the LCD I2C Library here:
// https://bitbucket.org/fmalpartida/new-liquidcrystal/downloads
// Move any other LCD libraries to another folder or delete them
// See Library "Docs" folder for possible commands etc.

#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
/*-----( Declare Constants )-----*/
// set the LCD address to 0x3F for PCF8574AT with A0,A1,A0 address line open, default
setting.
// Set the pins on the I2C chip used for LCD connections:
//                (addr, en,rw,rs,d4,d5,d6,d7,bl,blpol)
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x3F, 2, 1, 0, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, POSITIVE); // Set the LCD I2C
address

/*-----( Declare Variables )-----*/

void setup() /*----( SETUP: RUNS ONCE )----*/
{
  Serial.begin(9600); // Used to type in characters

  lcd.begin(20,4); // initialize the lcd for 20 chars 4 lines, turn on
backlight

// ----- Quick 3 blinks of backlight -----
  for(int i = 0; i< 3; i++)
  {
    lcd.backlight();
    delay(250);
    lcd.noBacklight();
    delay(250);
  }
  lcd.backlight(); // finish with backlight on

//----- Write characters on the display -----
// NOTE: Cursor Position: Lines and Characters start at 0
  lcd.setCursor(3,0); //Start at character 4 on line 0
  lcd.print("Hello, world!");
  delay(1000);
  lcd.setCursor(2,1);
  lcd.print("From Handsontec ");
}
```

```

delay(1000);
lcd.setCursor(0,2);
lcd.print("20 by 4 Line Display");
lcd.setCursor(0,3);
delay(2000);
lcd.print(" www.handsontec.com ");
delay(8000);
// Wait and then tell user they can start the Serial Monitor and type in characters
to
// Display. (Set Serial Monitor option to "No Line Ending")
lcd.setCursor(0,0); //Start at character 0 on line 0
lcd.print("Start Serial Monitor");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("Type char to display");

}/*--(end setup )---*/

void loop()    /*----( LOOP: RUNS CONSTANTLY )----*/
{
  {
    // when characters arrive over the serial port...
    if (Serial.available()) {
      // wait a bit for the entire message to arrive
      delay(100);
      // clear the screen
      lcd.clear();
      // read all the available characters
      while (Serial.available() > 0) {
        // display each character to the LCD
        lcd.write(Serial.read());
      }
    }
  }
}

/* --(end main loop )-- */

/* ( THE END ) */

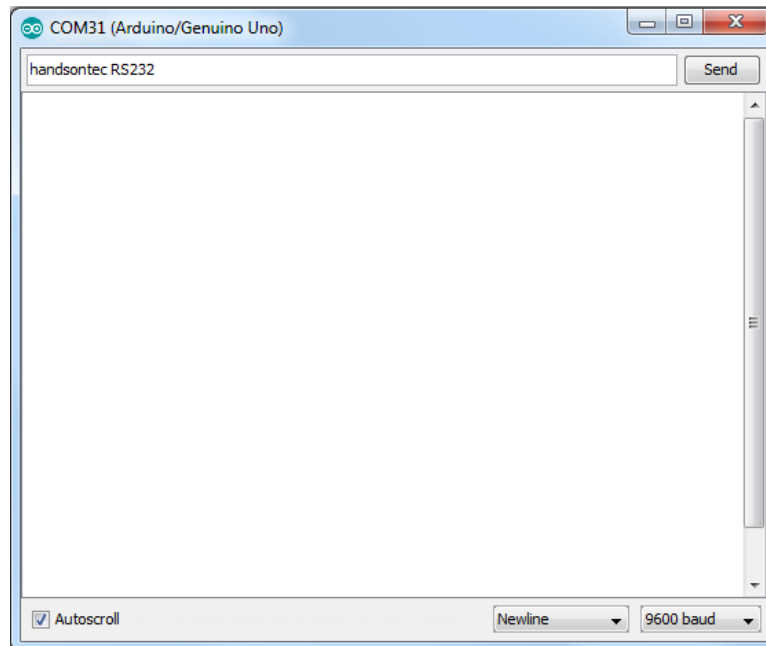
```

If you are 100% sure that everything is okay, but you don't see any characters on the display, try to adjust the contrast control pot of the backpack and set it a position where the characters are bright and the background does not have dirty boxes behind the characters. Following is a partial view of author's experiment with the above described code with 20x4 display module. Since the display used by the author is a very clear bright "black on yellow" type, it is very difficult to get a good catch due to polarization effects.



This sketch will also display character send from serial Monitor:

In Arduino IDE, go to “Tools” > “Serial Monitor”. Set the correct baud rate at 9600. Type the character on the top empty space and hit “SEND”.



The string of character will be displayed on the LCD module.



Resources:

- [Handson Technology](#)
- [Lelong.com.my](#)



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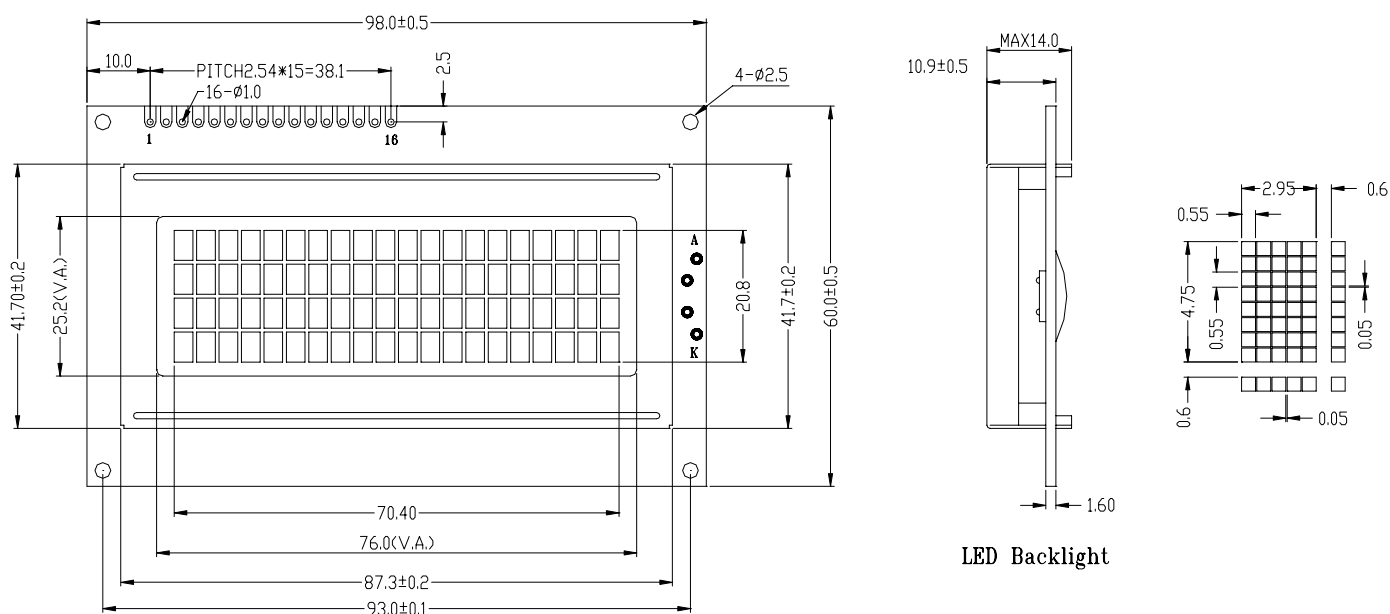
GDM2004D-FL-YBW

SPECIFICATIONS OF LCD MODULE

1.Features

- 5x8 dots with cursor
- STN(Yellow-Green), Positive, Transflective
- 1/16 duty cycle
- Viewing direction: 6:00 o'clock
- Built-in controller (S6A0069 or equivalent)
- +5V power supply
- Yellow-Green LED BKL ,to be driven by A, K

2.Outline dimension

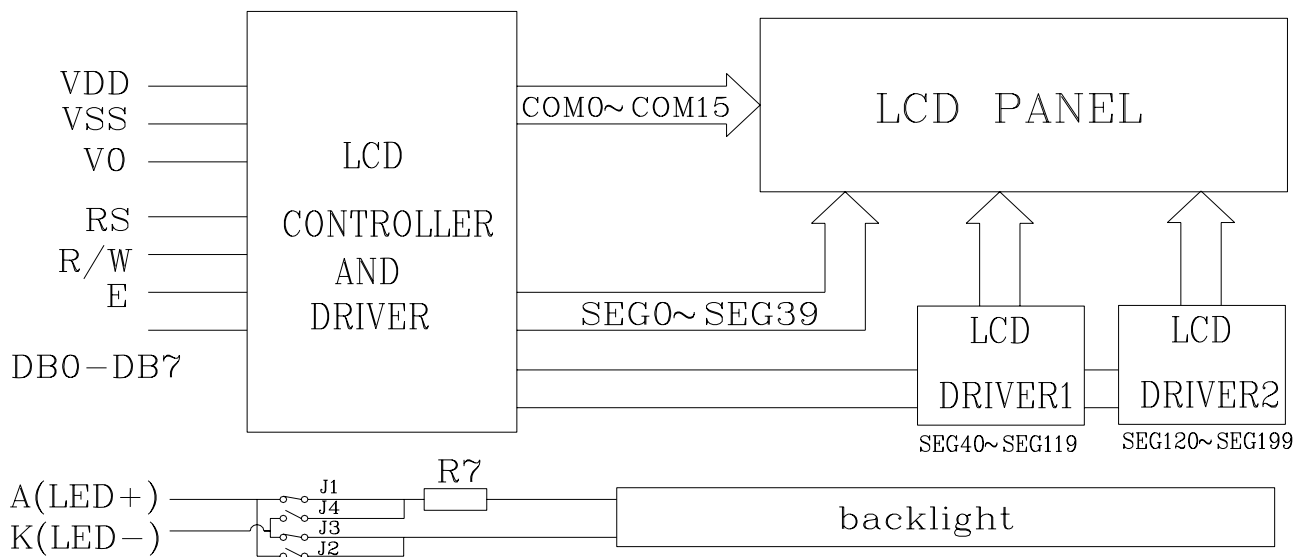


Unit: mm

3.Absolute maximum ratings

Item	Symbol	Standard			Unit
Power voltage	$V_{DD}-V_{SS}$	0	-	7.0	V
Input voltage	V_{in}	VSS	-	VDD	
Operating temperature range	Top	-20	-	+70	°C
Storage temperature range	Tst	-30	-	+80	

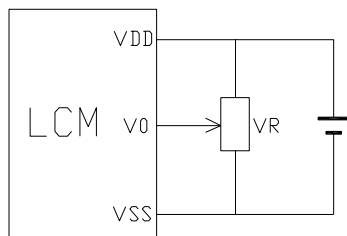
4. Block diagram



5. Interface pin description

Pin no.	Symbol	External connection	Function
1	V_{SS}	Power supply	Signal ground for LCM (GND)
2	V_{DD}		Power supply for logic (+5V) for LCM
3	V_0		Contrast adjust
4	RS	MPU	Register select signal
5	R/W	MPU	Read/write select signal
6	E	MPU	Operation (data read/write) enable signal
7~10	$DB0-DB3$	MPU	Four low order bi-directional three-state data bus lines. Used for data transfer between the MPU and the LCM. These four are not used during 4-bit operation.
11~14	$DB4-DB7$	MPU	Four high order bi-directional three-state data bus lines. Used for data transfer between the MPU
15	$A(LED+)$	LED BKL power Supply	Power supply for BKL (Anode)
16	$K(LED-)$		Power supply for BKL (GND)

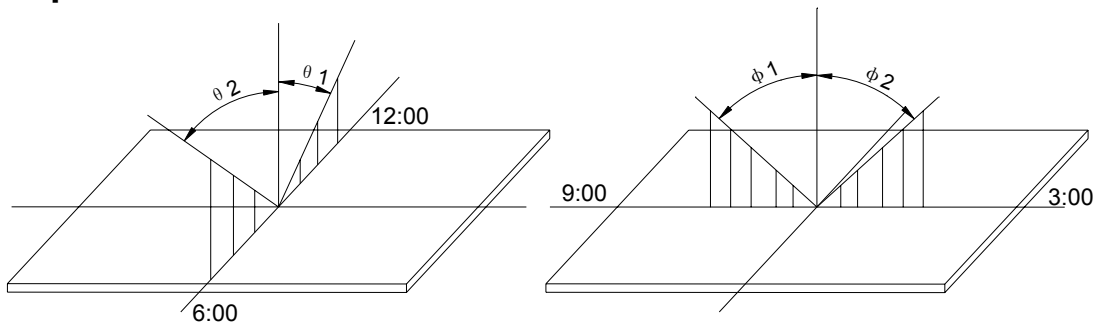
6. Contrast adjust



$V_{DD}-V_0$: LCD Driving voltage

VR : 10k~20k

7.Optical characteristics

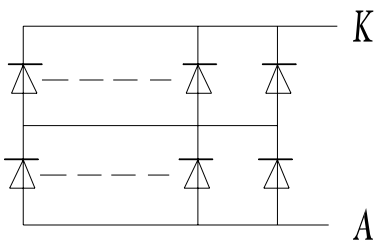


STN type display module (Ta=25℃, VDD=5.0V)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Viewing angle	$\theta 1$	$C_r \geq 3$		20		deg
	$\theta 2$			40		
	$\Phi 1$			35		
	$\Phi 2$			35		
Contrast ratio	C_r		-	10	-	-
Response time (rise)	T_r	-	-	200	250	ms
Response time (fall)	T_r	-	-	300	350	

8.Electrical characteristics

Backlight circuit diagram(light 12X4)



COLOUR: YELLOW-GREEN

LED RATINGS

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
FORWARD VOLTAGE	V _F	4.0	4.2	4.4	V
FORWARD CURRENT	I _F	-	240	-	mA
POWER	P	-	1.0	-	W
PEAK WAVE LENGTH	λ_P	569	571	573	NM
LUMINANCE	LV	-	340	-	CD/M2
Operating temperature range	V _{op}	-20	-	+70	℃
Storage temperature range	V _{st}	-25	-	+80	

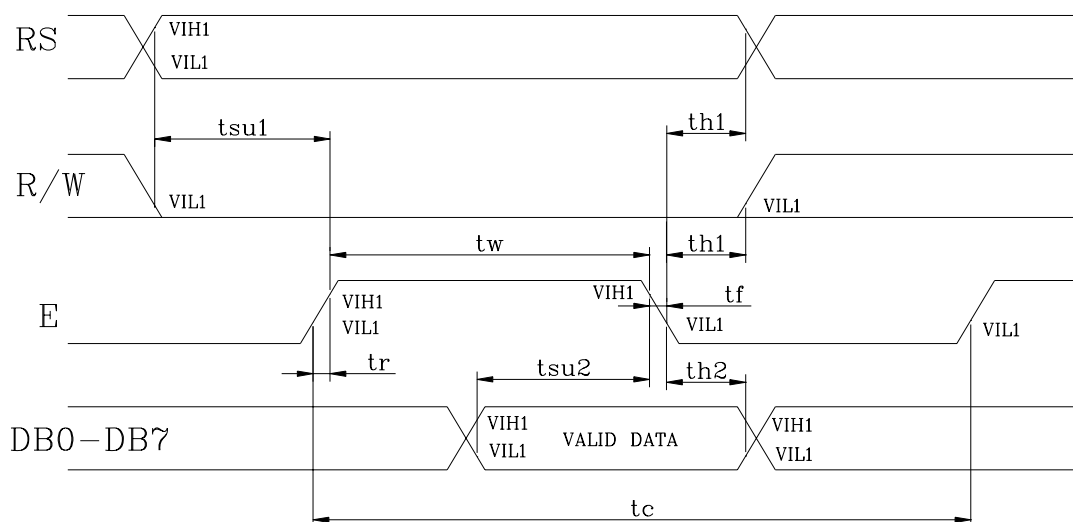
DC characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage for LCD	V _{DD} -V ₀	Ta =25℃	-	4.5	-	V
Input voltage	V _{DD}		4.7	5.0	5.5	
Supply current	I _{DD}	Ta=25℃, V _{DD} =5.0V	-	1.5	2.5	mA
Input leakage current	I _{LKG}		-	-	1.0	uA
“H” level input voltage	V _{IH}		2.2	-	V _{DD}	V
“L” level input voltage	V _{IL}	Twice initial value or less	0	-	0.6	
“H” level output voltage	V _{OH}	LOH=-0.25mA	2.4	-	-	

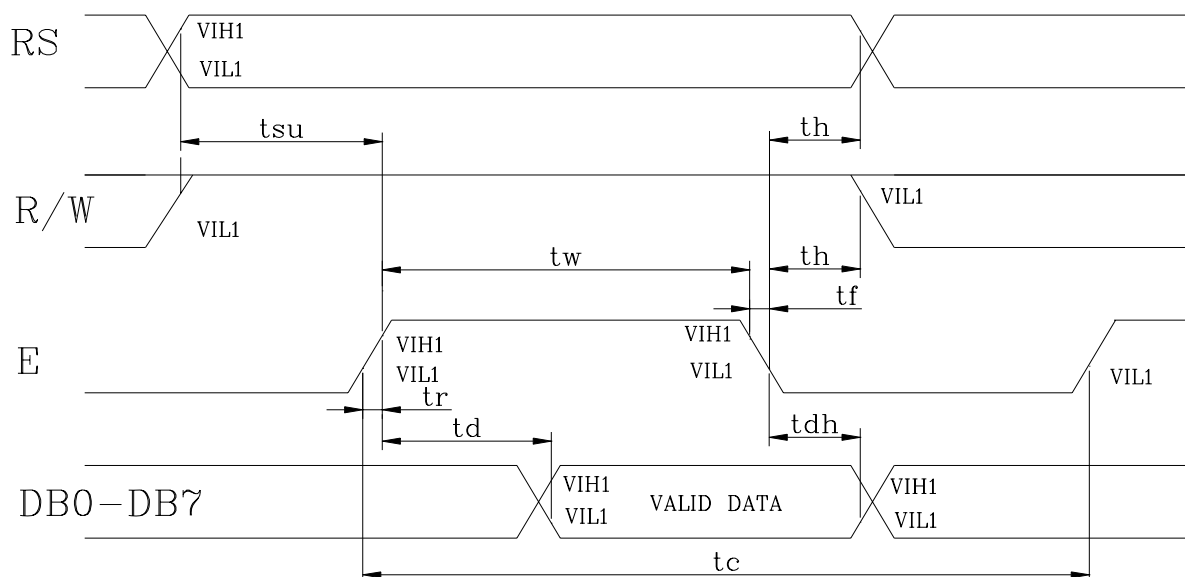
"L" level output voltage	V_{OL}	LOH=1.6mA	-	-	0.4	
Backlight supply current	I_F	$V_{DD}=5.0V, R=6.8\Omega$	-	240	-	

Write cycle ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD}=5.0V$)

Parameter	Symbol	Test pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Enable cycle time	t_c	E	500	-	-	ns
Enable pulse width	t_w		230	-	-	
Enable rise/fall time	t_r, t_f		-	-	20	
RS; R/W setup time	t_{su1}	RS; R/W	40	-	-	
RS; R/W address hold time	t_{h1}		10	-	-	
Data output delay	t_{su2}	DB0~DB7	80	-	-	
Data hold time	t_{h2}		10	-	-	

Write mode timing diagram**Read cycle** ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD}=5.0V$)

Parameter	Symbol	Test pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Enable cycle time	t_c	E	500	-	-	ns
Enable pulse width	t_w		230	-	-	
Enable rise/fall time	t_r, t_f		-	-	20	
RS; R/W setup time	t_{su}	RS; R/W	40	-	-	
RS; R/W address hold time	t_h		10	-	-	
Data output delay	t_d	DB0~DB7	-	-	120	
Data hold time	t_{dh}		5	-	-	

Read mode timing diagram**9. FUNCTION DESCRIPTION****System Interface**

This chip has all two kinds of interface type with MPU : 4-bit bus and 8-bit bus. 4-bit bus and 8-bit bus is selected by DL bit in the instruction register.

Busy Flag (BF)

When BF = "High", it indicates that the internal operation is being processed. So during this time the next instruction cannot be accepted. BF can be read, when RS = Low and R/W = High (Read Instruction Operation), through DB7 port. Before executing the next instruction, be sure that BF is not high.

Address Counter (AC)

Address Counter (AC) stores DDRAM/CGRAM address, transferred from IR. After writing into (reading from) DDRAM/CGRAM, AC is automatically increased (decreased) by 1. When RS = "Low" and R/W = "High", AC can be read through DB0 - DB6 ports.

Display Data RAM (DDRAM)

DDRAM stores display data of maximum 80 x 8 bits (80 characters). DDRAM address is set in the address counter (AC) as a hexadecimal number.

Display position

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	10	11	12	13
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	50	51	52	53
14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
54	55	56	57	58	59	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	5F	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

DDRAM address**CGROM (Character Generator ROM)**

CGROM has a 5 x 8 dots 204 characters pattern and a 5 x 10 dots 32 characters pattern. CGROM has 204 character patterns of 5 x 8 dots.

CGRAM (Character Generator RAM)

CGRAM has up to 5 x 8 dot, 8 characters. By writing font data to CGRAM, user defined characters can be used.

Character Code (DDRAM Data)									CGRAM Address						Character Patterns (CGRAM Data)									
b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0		
0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
						0	0	0				0	0	1				0	0	0				
						0	0	0				0	1	0				0	0	0				
						0	0	0				0	1	1				0	0	0				
						0	0	0				1	0	0				0	0	0				
						0	0	0				1	0	1				0	0	0				
						0	0	0				1	1	0				0	0	0				
						0	0	0				1	1	1				0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0		
						0	0	1				0	0	1				1	0	0	1			
						0	0	1				0	1	0				1	0	0	1			
						0	0	1				0	1	1				1	1	1	0			
						0	0	1				1	0	0				1	0	0	0			
						0	0	1				1	0	1				1	0	0	0			
						0	0	1				1	1	0				1	0	0	1			
						0	0	1				1	1	1				0	0	0	0			

Relationship between CGRAM Addresses, Character Codes (DDRAM) and Character patterns (CGRAM Data)

Notes:

- Character code bits 0 to 2 correspond to CGRAM address bits 3 to 5 (3 bits: 8 types).
 - CGRAM address bits 0 to 2 designate the character pattern line position. The 8th line is the cursor position and its display is formed by a logical OR with the cursor. Maintain the 8th line data, corresponding to the cursor display position, at 0 as the cursor display. If the 8th line data is 1, 1 bit will light up the 8th line regardless of the cursor presence.
 - Character pattern row positions correspond to CGRAM data bits 0 to 4 (bit 4 being at the left).
 - As shown Table, CGRAM character patterns are selected when character code bits 4 to 7 are all 0. However, since character code bit 3 has no effect, the R display example above can be selected by either character code 00H or 08H.
 - 1 for CGRAM data corresponds to display selection and 0 to non-selection.
- “-”: Indicates no effect.

Cursor/Blink Control Circuit

It controls cursor/blink ON/OFF at cursor position.

10. Instruction description**Outline**

To overcome the speed difference between the internal clock of S6A0069 and the MPU clock, S6A0069 performs internal operations by storing control in formations to IR or DR. The internal operation is determined according to the signal from MPU, composed of read/write and data bus (Refer to Table7).

Instructions can be divided largely into four groups:

- 1) S6A0069 function set instructions (set display methods, set data length, etc.)
- 2) Address set instructions to internal RAM
- 3) Data transfer instructions with internal RAM
- 4) Others

The address of the internal RAM is automatically increased or decreased by 1.

Note: during internal operation, busy flag (DB7) is read “High”.

Busy flag check must be preceded by the next instruction.

Instruction Table

Instruction	Instruction code	Description	Execution
-------------	------------------	-------------	-----------

	RS	R/M	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0	time (fosc=270 KHZ)
Clear Display	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.53ms
Return Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	1.53ms
Entry mode Set	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I/D	SH	39us
Display ON/OFF control	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	C	B	
Cursor or Display shift	0	0	0	0	0	1	S/C	R/L	-	-	39us
Function set	0	0	0	0	1	DL	N	F	-	-	39us
Set CGRAM Address	0	0	0	1	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0	39us
Set DDRAM Address	0	0	1	AC6	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0	39us
Read busy Flag and Address	0	1	BF	AC6	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0	0us
Write data to Address	1	0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	43us
Read data From RAM	1	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	43us

NOTE:

When an MPU program with checking the busy flag (DB7) is made, it must be necessary 1/2fosc is necessary for executing the next instruction by the falling edge of the "E" signal after the busy flag (DB7) goes to "Low".

Contents**1) Clear display**

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Clear all the display data by writing "20H" (space code) to all DDRAM address, and set DDRAM address to "00H" into AC (address counter).

Return cursor to the original status, namely, bring the cursor to the left edge on the first line of the display.

Make the entry mode increment (I/D="High").

2) Return home

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-

Return home is cursor return home instruction.

Set DDRAM address to "00H" into the address counter.

Return cursor to its original site and return display to its original status, if shifted.

Contents of DDRAM does not change.

3) Entry mode set

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I/D	SH

Set the moving direction of cursor and display.

I/D: increment / decrement of DDRAM address (cursor or blink)

When I/D="high", cursor/blink moves to right and DDRAM address is increased by 1.

When I/D="Low", cursor/blink moves to left and DDRAM address is increased by 1.

*CGRAM operates the same way as DDRAM, when reading from or writing to CGRAM.

SH: shift of entire display

When DDRAM read (CGRAM read/write) operation or SH="Low", shifting of entire display is not performed. If SH="High" and DDRAM write operation, shift of entire display is performed according to I/D value. (I/D="high". shift left, I/D="Low". Shift right).

4) Display ON/OFF control

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	C	B

Control display/cursor/blink ON/OFF 1 bit register.

D: Display ON/OFF control bit

When D="High", entire display is turned on.

When D="Low", display is turned off, but display data remains in DDRAM.

C: cursor ON/OFF control bit

When D="High", cursor is turned on.

When D="Low", cursor is disappeared in current display, but I/D register preserves its data.

B: Cursor blink ON/OFF control bit

When B="High", cursor blink is on, which performs alternately between all the "High" data and display characters at the cursor position.

When B="Low", blink is off.

5) Cursor or display shift

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	1	S/C	R/L	-	-

Shifting of right/left cursor position or display without writing or reading of display data.

This instruction is used to correct or search display data.

During 2-line mode display, cursor moves to the 2nd line after the 40th digit of the 1st line.

Note that display shift is performed simultaneously in all the lines.

When display data is shifted repeatedly, each line is shifted individually.

When display shift is performed, the contents of the address counter are not changed.

Shift patterns according to S/C and R/L bits

S/C	R/L	Operation
0	0	Shift cursor to the left, AC is decreased by 1
0	1	Shift cursor to the right, AC is increased by 1

1	0	Shift all the display to the left, cursor moves according to the display
1	1	Shift all the display to the right, cursor moves according to the display

6) Function set

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	1	DL	N	F	-	-

DL: Interface data length control bit

When DL="High", it means 8-bit bus mode with MPU.

When DL="Low", it means 4-bit bus mode with MPU. Hence, DL is a signal to select 8-bit or 4-bit bus mode.

When 4-bit bus mode, it needs to transfer 4-bit data twice.

N: Display line number control bit

When N="Low", 1-line display mode is set.

When N="High", 2-line display mode is set.

F: Display line number control bit

When F="Low", 5x8 dots format display mode is set.

When F="High", 5x11 dots format display mode.

7) Set CGRAM address

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0

Set CGRAM address to AC.

The instruction makes CGRAM data available from MPU.

8) Set DDRAM address

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	AC6	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0

Set DDRAM address to AC.

This instruction makes DDRAM data available from MPU.

When 1-line display mode (N=LOW), DDRAM address is from "00H" to "4FH". In 2-line display mode (N=High), DDRAM address in the 1st line from "00H" to "27H", and DDRAM address in the 2nd line is from "40H" to "67H".

9) Read busy flag & address

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	1	BF	AC6	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0

This instruction shows whether S6A0069 is in internal operation or not.

If the resultant BF is "High", internal operation is in progress and should wait BF is to be LOW, which by then the next instruction can be performed. In this instruction you can also read the value of the address counter.

10) Write data to RAM

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
1	0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

Write binary 8-bit data to DDRAM/CGRAM.

The selection of RAM from DDRAM, and CGRAM, is set by the previous address set instruction (DDRAM address set, CGRAM address set).

RAM set instruction can also determine the AC direction to RAM.

After write operation. The address is automatically increased/decreased by 1, according to the entry mode.

11) Read data from RAM

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
1	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

Read binary 8-bit data from DDRAM/CGRAM.

The selection of RAM is set by the previous address set instruction. If the address set instruction of RAM is not performed before this instruction, the data that has been read first is invalid, as the direction of AC is not yet determined. If RAM data is read several times without RAM address instructions set before, read operation, the correct RAM data can be obtained from the second. But the first data would be incorrect, as there is no time margin to transfer RAM data.

In case of DDRAM read operation, cursor shift instruction plays the same role as DDRAM address set instruction, it also transfers RAM data to output data register.

After read operation, address counter is automatically increased/decreased by 1 according to the entry mode.

After CGRAM read operation, display shift may not be executed correctly.

NOTE: In case of RAM write operation, AC is increased/decreased by 1 as in read operation.

At this time, AC indicates next address position, but only the previous data can be read by the read instruction.

Standard character pattern(English/European)

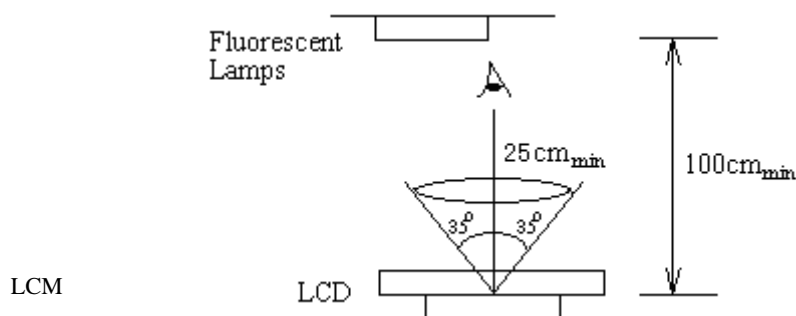
Upper 4bit Lower 4bit		LLLL	LLLH	LLHL	LLHH	LHLL	LHLH	LHHL	LHHH	HLLL	HLLH	HLHL	HLHH	HHLL	HHLH	HHHL	HHHH
LLLL	CG RAM (1)																
LLLH	(2)																
LLHL	(3)																
LLHH	(4)																
LHLL	(5)																
LHLH	(6)																
LHHL	(7)																
LHHH	(8)																
HLLL	(1)																
HLLH	(2)																
HLHL	(3)																
HLHH	(4)																
HHLL	(5)																
HHLH	(6)																
HHHL	(7)																
HHHH	(8)																

11. Quality Specifications

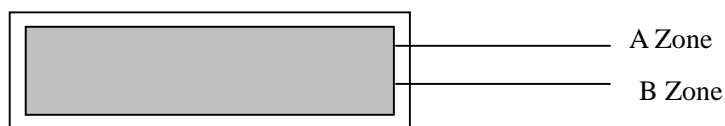
11.1 Standard of the product appearance test

Manner of appearance test: The inspection should be performed in using 20W x 2 fluorescent lamps. Distance between LCM and fluorescent lamps should be 100 cm or more. Distance between LCM and inspector eyes should be 25 cm or more.

Viewing direction for inspection is 35° from vertical against LCM.



Definition of zone:



A Zone: Active display area (minimum viewing area).

B Zone: Non-active display area (outside viewing area).

11.2 Specification of quality assurance


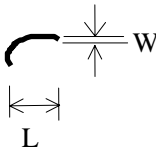
AQL inspection standard

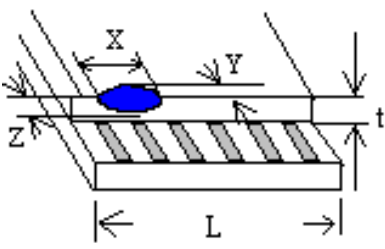
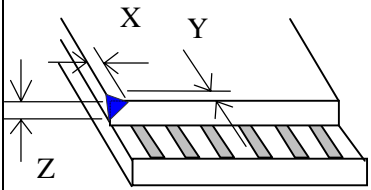
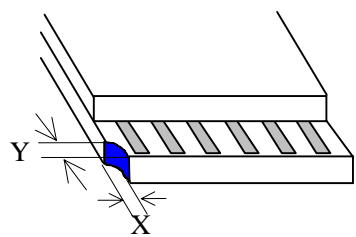
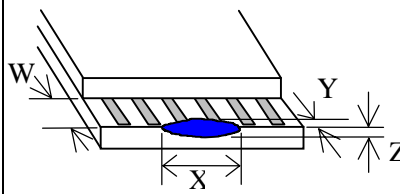
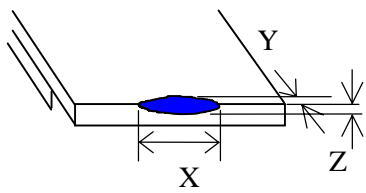
Sampling method: GB2828-87, Level II, single sampling

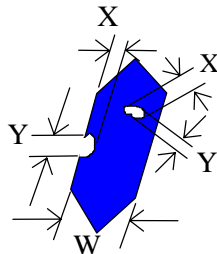
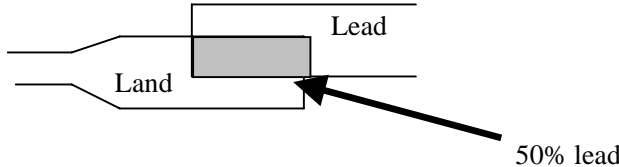
Defect classification (**Note: * is not including**)

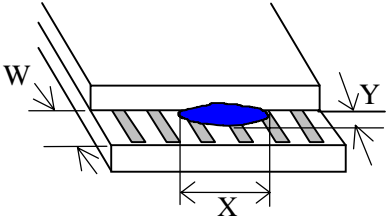
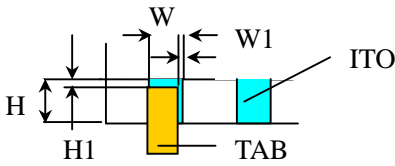
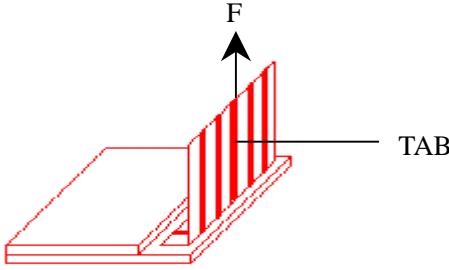
Classify		Item	Note	AQL
Major	Display state	Short or open circuit	1	0.65
		LC leakage		
		Flickering		
		No display		
		Wrong viewing direction		
		Contrast defect (dim, ghost)	2	
		Backlight	1,8	
	Non-display	Flat cable or pin reverse	10	
		Wrong or missing component	11	
Minor	Display state	Background color deviation	2	1.0
		Black spot and dust	3	
		Line defect, Scratch	4	
		Rainbow	5	
		Chip	6	
		Pin hole	7	
		Polarizer	Protruded	
	Bubble and foreign material		3	
	Soldering	Poor connection	9	
	Wire	Poor connection	10	
	TAB	Position, Bonding strength	13	

Note on defect classification

No.	Item	Criterion													
1	Short or open circuit	Not allow													
	LC leakage														
	Flickering														
	No display														
	Wrong viewing direction														
	Wrong Back-light														
2	Contrast defect	Refer to approval sample													
	Background color deviation														
3	<div>Point defect, Black spot, dust (including Polarizer)</div> <div>$\phi = (X+Y)/2$</div>	<div></div> <table><tr><td>Point Size</td><td>Acceptable Qty.</td></tr><tr><td>$\phi \leq 0.10$</td><td>Disregard</td></tr><tr><td>$0.10 < \phi \leq 0.15$</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>$0.15 < \phi \leq 0.25$</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>$\phi > 0.25$</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <div>Unit: Inch²</div>	Point Size	Acceptable Qty.	$\phi \leq 0.10$	Disregard	$0.10 < \phi \leq 0.15$	2	$0.15 < \phi \leq 0.25$	1	$\phi > 0.25$	0			
Point Size	Acceptable Qty.														
$\phi \leq 0.10$	Disregard														
$0.10 < \phi \leq 0.15$	2														
$0.15 < \phi \leq 0.25$	1														
$\phi > 0.25$	0														
4	<div>Line defect, Scratch</div>	<div></div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Line</td><td>Acceptable Qty.</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>W</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>---</td><td>$0.05 > W$</td><td rowspan="3">Disregard</td></tr><tr><td>$3.0 > L$</td><td>$0.1 > W > 0.05$</td></tr><tr><td>$2.0 > L$</td><td>$0.15 \geq W > 0.1$</td></tr></table> <div>Unit: mm</div>	Line		Acceptable Qty.	L	W		---	$0.05 > W$	Disregard	$3.0 > L$	$0.1 > W > 0.05$	$2.0 > L$	$0.15 \geq W > 0.1$
Line		Acceptable Qty.													
L	W														
---	$0.05 > W$	Disregard													
$3.0 > L$	$0.1 > W > 0.05$														
$2.0 > L$	$0.15 \geq W > 0.1$														
5	Rainbow	Not more than two color changes across the viewing area.													

No	Item	Criterion							
6	<p>Chip</p> <p>Remark:</p> <p>X: Length direction</p> <p>Y: Short direction</p> <p>Z: Thickness direction</p> <p>t: Glass thickness</p> <p>W: Terminal width</p> <p>L: Glass length</p>	 <p>Acceptable criterion</p> <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>$< L/8$</td><td>0.5mm</td><td>$\leq t/2$</td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	$< L/8$	0.5mm	$\leq t/2$	
		X	Y	Z					
		$< L/8$	0.5mm	$\leq t/2$					
		 <p>Acceptable criterion</p> <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤ 2</td><td>0.5mm</td><td>$\leq t$</td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	≤ 2	0.5mm	$\leq t$	
		X	Y	Z					
≤ 2	0.5mm	$\leq t$							
 <p>Acceptable criterion</p> <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤ 3</td><td>≤ 2</td><td>$\leq t$</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">shall not reach to ITO</td><td></td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	≤ 3	≤ 2	$\leq t$	shall not reach to ITO		
X	Y	Z							
≤ 3	≤ 2	$\leq t$							
shall not reach to ITO									
 <p>Acceptable criterion</p> <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>Disregard</td><td>≤ 0.2</td><td>$\leq t$</td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	Disregard	≤ 0.2	$\leq t$			
X	Y	Z							
Disregard	≤ 0.2	$\leq t$							
 <p>Acceptable criterion</p> <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 2</td><td>$\leq t/3$</td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	≤ 5	≤ 2	$\leq t/3$			
X	Y	Z							
≤ 5	≤ 2	$\leq t/3$							

No.	Item	Criterion								
7	Segment pattern W = Segment width $\phi = (X+Y)/2$	<p>(1) Pin hole</p> <p>$\phi < 0.10\text{mm}$ is acceptable.</p> <div><table><tr><th>Point Size</th><th>Acceptable Qty</th></tr><tr><td>$\phi \leq 1/4W$</td><td>Disregard</td></tr><tr><td>$1/4W < \phi \leq 1/2W$</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>$\phi > 1/2W$</td><td>0</td></tr></table><p>Unit: mm</p></div>	Point Size	Acceptable Qty	$\phi \leq 1/4W$	Disregard	$1/4W < \phi \leq 1/2W$	1	$\phi > 1/2W$	0
Point Size	Acceptable Qty									
$\phi \leq 1/4W$	Disregard									
$1/4W < \phi \leq 1/2W$	1									
$\phi > 1/2W$	0									
8	Back-light	<p>(1) The color of backlight should be in match with the specification.</p> <p>(2) Not allow flickering</p>								
9	Soldering	<p>(1) Not allow heavy dirty and solder ball on PCB. (The size of dirty refer to point and dust defect)</p> <p>(2) Over 50% of lead should be soldered on Land.</p> <div></div>								
10	Wire	<p>(1) Copper wire should not be rusted</p> <p>(2) Not allow crack on copper wire connection.</p> <p>(3) Not allow reversing the position of the flat cable.</p> <p>(4) Not allow exposed copper wire inside the flat cable.</p>								
11*	PCB	<p>(1) Not allow screw rust or damage.</p> <p>(2) Not allow missing or wrong putting of component.</p>								

No	Item	Criterion
12	Protruded W: Terminal Width	 <p>Acceptable criteria: $Y \leq 0.4$</p>
13	TAB	<p>1. Position</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> $W1 \leq 1/3W$ $H1 \leq 1/3H$ </div> <p>2 TAB bonding strength test</p>  <p>$P (=F/\text{TAB bonding width}) \geq 650\text{gf/cm}$,(speed rate: 1mm/min) 5pcs per SOA (shipment)</p>
14	Total no. of acceptable Defect	<p>A. Zone</p> <p>Maximum 2 minor non-conformities per one unit.</p> <p>Defect distance: each point to be separated over 10mm</p> <p>B. Zone</p> <p>It is acceptable when it is no trouble for quality and assembly in customer's end product.</p>

11.3 Reliability of LCM

Reliability test condition:

Item	Condition	Time (hrs)	Assessment
High temp. Storage	80°C	48	No abnormalities in functions and appearance
High temp. Operating	70°C	48	
Low temp. Storage	-30°C	48	
Low temp. Operating	-20°C	48	
Humidity	40°C/ 90%RH	48	
Temp. Cycle	0°C ← 25°C → 50°C (30 min ← 5 min → 30min)	10cycles	

Recovery time should be 24 hours minimum. Moreover, functions, performance and appearance shall be free from remarkable deterioration within 50,000 hours under ordinary operating and storage conditions room temperature (20±8°C), normal humidity (below 65% RH), and in the area not exposed to direct sun light.

11.4 Precaution for using LCD/LCM

LCD/LCM is assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision. Do not attempt to make any alteration or modification.

The followings should be noted.

General Precautions:

1. LCD panel is made of glass. Avoid excessive mechanical shock or applying strong pressure onto the surface of display area.
2. The polarizer used on the display surface is easily scratched and damaged. Extreme care should be taken when handling. To clean dust or dirt off the display surface, wipe gently with cotton, or other soft material soaked with isopropyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol or trichlorotrifluoroethane, do not use water, ketone or aromatics and never scrub hard.
3. Do not tamper in any way with the tabs on the metal frame.
4. Do not make any modification on the PCB without consulting XIAMEM OCULAR
5. When mounting a LCM, make sure that the PCB is not under any stress such as bending or twisting. Elastomer contacts are very delicate and missing pixels could result from slight dislocation of any of the elements.
6. Avoid pressing on the metal bezel, otherwise the elastomer connector could be deformed and lose contact, resulting in missing pixels and also cause rainbow on the display.
7. Be careful not to touch or swallow liquid crystal that might leak from a damaged cell. Any liquid crystal spreads to skin or clothes, wash it off immediately with soap and water.

Static Electricity Precautions:

1. CMOS-LSI is used for the module circuit; therefore operators should be grounded whenever he/she comes into contact with the module.
2. Do not touch any of the conductive parts such as the LSI pads; the copper leads on the PCB and the interface

terminals with any parts of the human body.

3. Do not touch the connection terminals of the display with bare hand; it will cause disconnection or defective insulation of terminals.
4. The modules should be kept in anti-static bags or other containers resistant to static for storage.
5. Only properly grounded soldering irons should be used.
6. If an electric screwdriver is used, it should be grounded and shielded to prevent sparks.
7. The normal static prevention measures should be observed for work clothes and working benches.
8. Since dry air is inductive to static, a relative humidity of 50-60% is recommended.

Soldering Precautions:

1. Soldering should be performed only on the I/O terminals.
2. Use soldering irons with proper grounding and no leakage.
3. Soldering temperature: $280^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$
4. Soldering time: 3 to 4 second.
5. Use eutectic solder with resin flux filling.
6. If flux is used, the LCD surface should be protected to avoid spattering flux.
7. Flux residue should be removed.

Operation Precautions:

1. The viewing angle can be adjusted by varying the LCD driving voltage V_o .
2. Since applied DC voltage causes electro-chemical reactions, which deteriorate the display, the applied pulse waveform should be a symmetric waveform such that no DC component remains. Be sure to use the specified operating voltage.
3. Driving voltage should be kept within specified range; excess voltage will shorten display life.
4. Response time increases with decrease in temperature.
5. Display color may be affected at temperatures above its operational range.
6. Keep the temperature within the specified range usage and storage. Excessive temperature and humidity could cause polarization degradation, polarizer peel-off or generate bubbles.
7. For long-term storage over 40°C is required, the relative humidity should be kept below 60%, and avoid direct sunlight.