

3.95inch Arduino 8BIT Module MAR3954 User Manual

Product Description

The product is a 3.95-inch TFT LCD module with 480x320 resolution, 16BIT RGB 65K color display, internal drive IC ST7796S, 8-bit parallel port communication. The module includes an LCD display, Resistive touch screen, SD card slot and PCB backplane and other components, which can be directly plugged into the Arduino UNO and MEGA2560 development boards, can also be used on C51 and STM32 platforms and also supports SD card expansion function.

Product Features

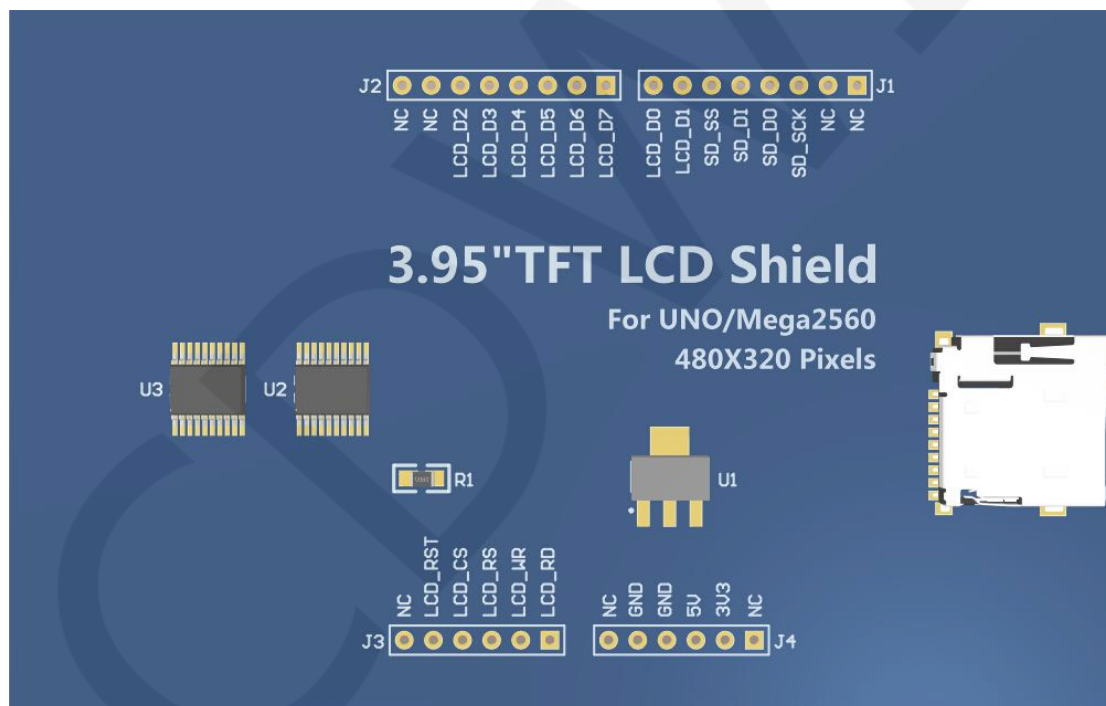
- 3.95-inch color screen, support 16BIT RGB 65K color display, display rich colors
- 480x320 resolution for clear display
- 8-bit parallel bus transmission for fast transfer speed
- On-board 5V/3.3V level-shifting IC compatible with 5V/3.3V operating voltage
- Support Arduino UNO and MAGE2560 for direct plug-in use
- Support for touch function
- Support SD card function expansion
- Provide Arduino libraries and rich sample programs
- Available on C51 and STM32 platforms with a rich sample program
- Military-grade process standards, long-term stable work
- Provide underlying driver technical support

Product Parameters

Name	Description
Display Color	RGB 65K color
SKU	MAR3954
Screen Size	3.95(inch)
Type	TFT

Driver IC	ST7796S
Resolution	480*320 (Pixel)
Module Interface	8Bit parallel interface
Active Area	83.52x55.68(mm)
Module PCB Size	96.52x61.47 (mm)
Operating Temperature	-10℃~60℃
Storage Temperature	-20℃~70℃
Operating Voltage	3.3V / 5V
Power Consumption	TBD
Product Weight	TBD

Interface Description



Picture1. Module pin silkscreen image

Important Note:

1. The following pin numbers 1~20 refer to the module pin number of our company with PCB backplane. If you purchase a bare screen, please refer to the pin definition of the bare screen specification, refer to the wiring

according to the signal type instead of directly Wire according to the following module pin numbers. For example: LCD_CS is 13 feet on our module, which may be x feet on different sizes of bare screen.

2. About VCC supply voltage: If you purchase a module with PCB backplane, VCC/VDD power supply needs to be connected to 5V (module has integrated ultra low dropout 5V to 3.3V circuit), if you buy a bare screen LCD screen, remember to only connect 3.3V.
3. About backlight voltage: Modules with PCB backplane are connected to 3.3V, no need to manually access. If you are buying a bare screen, the LEDA is connected to 3.0V-3.3V, and the LEDKx can be grounded.

Number	Module Pin	Pin Description
1	5V	Power positive 5V pin
2	3V3	Power positive 3.3V pin
3	GND	Power ground pin
4	LCD_D0	8-bit data bus pin
5	LCD_D1	
6	LCD_D2	
7	LCD_D3	
8	LCD_D4	
9	LCD_D5	
10	LCD_D6	
11	LCD_D7	
12	LCD_RST	LCD reset control pin
13	LCD_CS	LCD chip select control pin
14	LCD_RS	LCD register / data selection control pin
15	LCD_WR	LCD write control pin
16	LCD_RD	LCD read control pin
17	SD_SS	Extended function: SD card selection control pin
18	SD_DI	Extended function: SD card input pin
19	SD_DO	Extended function: SD card output pin
20	SD_SCK	Extended function: SD card clock control pin

Hardware Configuration

The LCD module hardware circuit comprises three parts: LCD display control circuit, level conversion circuit, SD card control circuit.

LCD display control circuit for controlling the pins of the LCD, including control pins and data transfer pins.

Level shifting circuit for 5V/3.3V conversion, making the module compatible with 3.3V/5V power supply.

SD card control circuit is used for SD card function expansion, controlling SD card identification, reading and writing.

Touch screen control uses pin multiplexing.

working principle

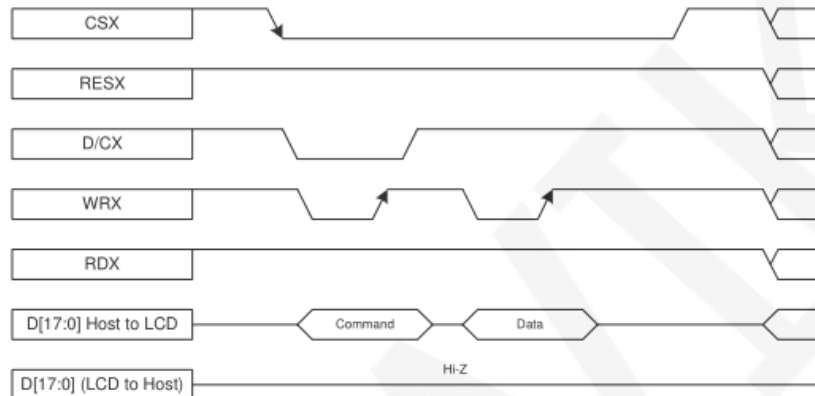
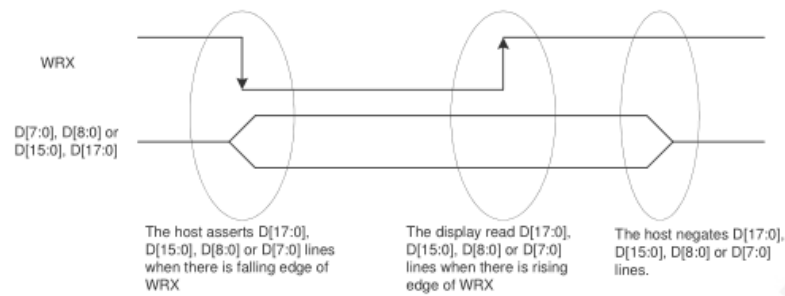
1. Introduction to ST7796S Controller

The ST7796S is a single-chip controller for 262 K color TFT-LCDs. It supports a maximum resolution of 320*480 and has a GRAM of 345600 bytes. It also supports 8-bit, 9-bit, 16-bit, and 18-bit parallel port data buses. It also supports 3-wire and 4-wire SPI serial ports. Since the supported resolution is relatively large and the amount of data transmitted is large, the parallel port transmission is adopted, and the transmission speed is fast. ST7796S also supports 65K, 262K, 16M RGB color display, display color is very rich, while supporting rotating display and scroll display and video playback, display in a variety of ways.

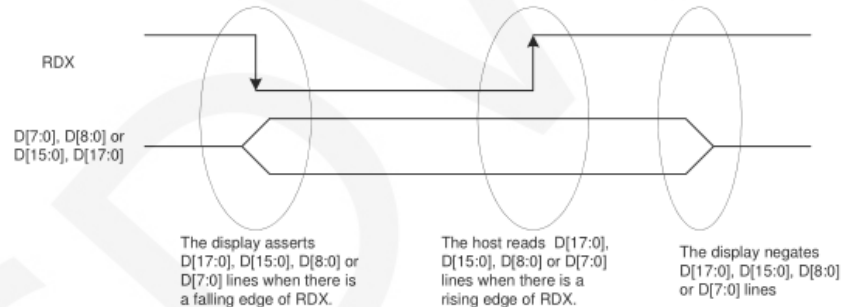
The ST7796S controller uses 16bit (RGB565) to control a pixel display, so it can display up to 65K colors per pixel. The pixel address setting is performed in the order of rows and columns, and the incrementing and decreasing direction is determined by the scanning mode. The ST7796S display method is performed by setting the address and then setting the color value.

2. Introduction to parallel port communication

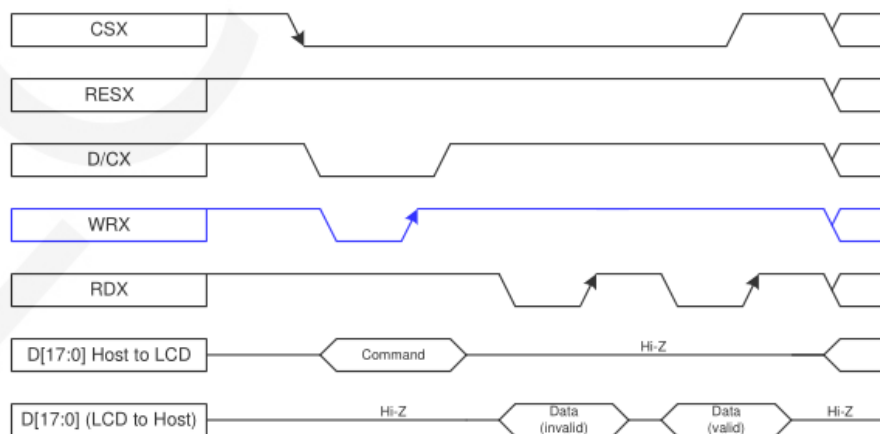
The parallel port communication write mode timing is as shown below:



The timing of the parallel port communication read mode is shown in the figure below:



Note: RDX is an unsynchronized signal (It can be stopped).



CSX is a chip select signal for enabling and disabling parallel port communication, active low

RESX is an external reset signal, active low

D/CX is the data or command selection signal, 1-write data or command parameters, 0-write command

WRX is a write data control signal

RDX is a read data control signal

D[X:0] is a parallel port data bit, which has four types: 8-bit, 9-bit, 16-bit, and 18-bit.

When performing a write operation, on the basis of the reset, first set the data or command selection signal, then pull the chip select signal low, then input the content to be written from the host, and then pull the write data control signal low. When pulled high, data is written to the LCD control IC on the rising edge of the write control signal. Finally, the chip select signal is pulled high and a data write operation is completed.

When entering the read operation, on the basis of the reset, first pull the chip select signal low, then pull the data or command select signal high, then pull the read data control signal low, and then read the data from the LCD control IC. And then The read data control signal is pulled high, and the data is read out on the rising edge of the read data control signal. Finally, the chip select signal is pulled high, and a data read operation is completed.

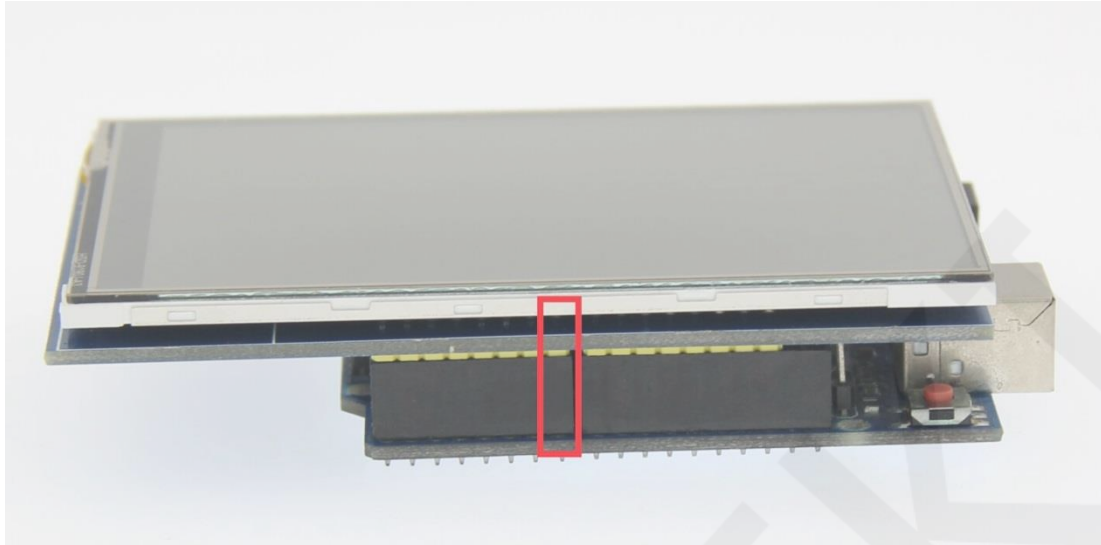
Instructions for use

1. Arduino instructions

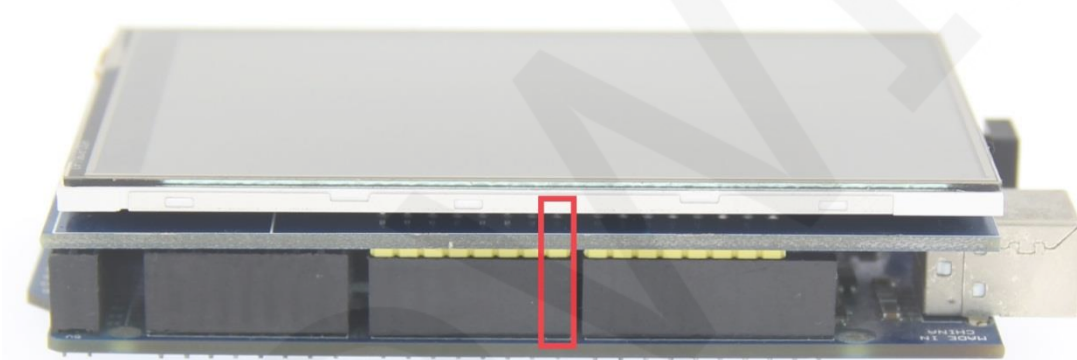
Wiring instructions:

See the interface description for pin assignments.

This module can be directly inserted into the Arduino UNO and Mega2560, no need to manually wire, as shown below ,align the **LCD_D7** pin of the module with the **7** pins of the Arduino (UNO and Mega2560), and then plug it in:



UNO directly inserted picture



Mega2560 directly inserted picture

Direct insertion instructions for Arduino UNO and MEGA2560 microcontroller test program pins

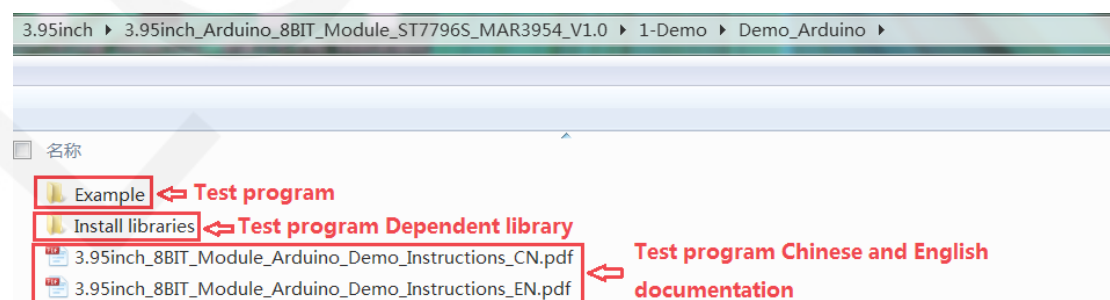
Number	Module Pin	Corresponding to UNO and MEGA2560 development board direct plug pins
1	5V	5V
2	3V3	3.3V
3	GND	GND
4	LCD_D0	8
5	LCD_D1	9
6	LCD_D2	2

7	LCD_D3	3
8	LCD_D4	4
9	LCD_D5	5
10	LCD_D6	6
11	LCD_D7	7
12	LCD_RST	A4
13	LCD_CS	A3
14	LCD_RS	A2
15	LCD_WR	A1
16	LCD_RD	A0
17	SD_SS	10
18	SD_DI	11
19	SD_DO	12
20	SD_SCK	13

Operating Steps:

- Insert the LCD module directly into the Arduino MCU according to the above wiring instructions, and power on;
- Copy the dependent libraries in the Install libraries directory of the test package to the libraries folder of the Arduino project directory (if you do not need to depend on the libraries, you do not need to copy them);
- Open the directory where the Arduino test program is located and select the example you want to test, as shown below:

(Please refer to the test program description document in the test package for the test program description)



- D. Open the selected sample project, compile and download.

The specific operation methods for the Arduino test program relying on library copy, compile and download are as follows:

http://www.lcdwiki.com/res/PublicFile/Arduino_IDE_Use_Illustration_EN.pdf

- E. If the LCD module displays characters and graphics normally, the program runs successfully;

2. C51 instructions

Wiring instructions:

See the interface description for pin assignments.

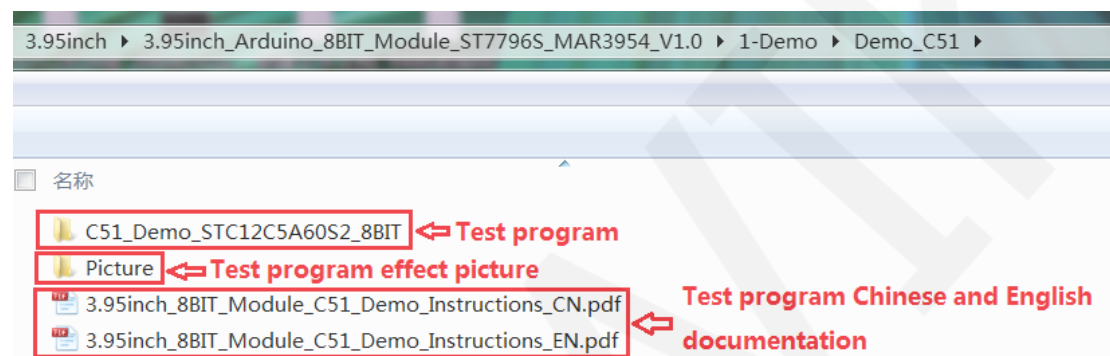
STC12C5A60S2 microcontroller test program wiring instructions		
Number	Module Pin	Corresponding to STC12 development board wiring pin
1	5V	5V
2	3V3	3V3
3	GND	GND
4	LCD_D0	P00
5	LCD_D1	P01
6	LCD_D2	P02
7	LCD_D3	P03
8	LCD_D4	P04
9	LCD_D5	P05
10	LCD_D6	P06
11	LCD_D7	P07
12	LCD_RST	P33
13	LCD_CS	P13
14	LCD_RS	P12
15	LCD_WR	P11
16	LCD_RD	P10
17	SD_SS	No need to connect
18	SD_DI	No need to connect
19	SD_DO	No need to connect

20	SD_SCK	No need to connect
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Operating Steps:

- Connect the LCD module and the C51 MCU according to the above wiring instructions, and power on;
- Open the directory where the C51 test program is located and select the example to be tested, as shown below:

(Please refer to the test program description document for test program description)



- Open the selected test program project, compile and download; detailed description of the C51 test program compilation and download can be found in the following document:

http://www.lcdwiki.com/res/PublicFile/C51_Keil%26stc-isp_Use_Illustration_EN.pdf

- If the LCD module displays characters and graphics normally, the program runs successfully;

3. STM32 instructions

Wiring instructions:

See the interface description for pin assignments.

STM32F103RCT6 microcontroller test program wiring instructions		
Number	Module Pin	Corresponding to MiniSTM32 development board wiring pin
1	5V	5V
2	3V3	3.3V
3	GND	GND

4	LCD_D0	PB0
5	LCD_D1	PB1
6	LCD_D2	PB2
7	LCD_D3	PB3
8	LCD_D4	PB4
9	LCD_D5	PB5
10	LCD_D6	PB6
11	LCD_D7	PB7
12	LCD_RST	PC10
13	LCD_CS	PC9
14	LCD_RS	PC8
15	LCD_WR	PC7
16	LCD_RD	PC6
17	SD_SS	No need to connect
18	SD_DI	No need to connect
19	SD_DO	No need to connect
20	SD_SCK	No need to connect

STM32F103ZET6 microcontroller test program wiring instructions

Number	Module Pin	Corresponding to Elite STM32 development board wiring pin
1	5V	5V
2	3V3	3.3V
3	GND	GND
4	LCD_D0	PF0
5	LCD_D1	PF1
6	LCD_D2	PF2
7	LCD_D3	PF3
8	LCD_D4	PF4
9	LCD_D5	PF5
10	LCD_D6	PF6
11	LCD_D7	PF7

12	LCD_RST	PC10
13	LCD_CS	PC9
14	LCD_RS	PC8
15	LCD_WR	PC7
16	LCD_RD	PC6
17	SD_SS	No need to connect
18	SD_DI	No need to connect
19	SD_DO	No need to connect
20	SD_SCK	No need to connect

STM32F407ZGT6 microcontroller test program wiring instructions

Number	Module Pin	Corresponding to Explorer STM32F4 development board wiring pin
1	5V	5V
2	3V3	3.3V
3	GND	GND
4	LCD_D0	PG0
5	LCD_D1	PG1
6	LCD_D2	PG2
7	LCD_D3	PG3
8	LCD_D4	PG4
9	LCD_D5	PG5
10	LCD_D6	PG6
11	LCD_D7	PG7
12	LCD_RST	PC10
13	LCD_CS	PC9
14	LCD_RS	PC8
15	LCD_WR	PC7
16	LCD_RD	PC6
17	SD_SS	No need to connect
18	SD_DI	No need to connect
19	SD_DO	No need to connect

20	SD_SCK	No need to connect
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**STM32F429IGT6、STM32F767IGT6、STM32H743IIT6
microcontroller test program wiring instructions**

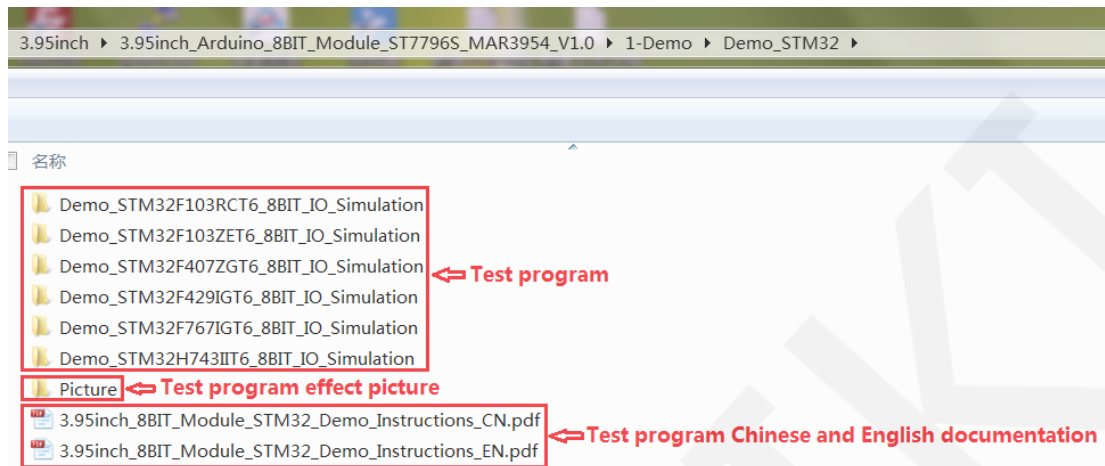
Number	Module Pin	Corresponding to Apollo STM32F4/F7 development board wiring pin
1	5V	5V
2	3V3	3.3V
3	GND	GND
4	LCD_D0	PE0
5	LCD_D1	PE1
6	LCD_D2	PE2
7	LCD_D3	PE3
8	LCD_D4	PE4
9	LCD_D5	PE5
10	LCD_D6	PE6
11	LCD_D7	PE7
12	LCD_RST	PC10
13	LCD_CS	PC9
14	LCD_RS	PC8
15	LCD_WR	PC7
16	LCD_RD	PC6
17	SD_SS	No need to connect
18	SD_DI	No need to connect
19	SD_DO	No need to connect
20	SD_SCK	No need to connect

Operating Steps:

- A. Connect the LCD module and the STM32 MCU according to the above wiring instructions, and power on;
- B. Open the directory where the STM32 test program is located and select the

example to be tested, as shown below:

(Please refer to the test program description document for test program description)



C. Open the selected test program project, compile and download;

detailed description of the STM32 test program compilation and download can be found in the following document:

http://www.lcdwiki.com/res/PublicFile/STM32_Keil_Use_Illustration_EN.pdf

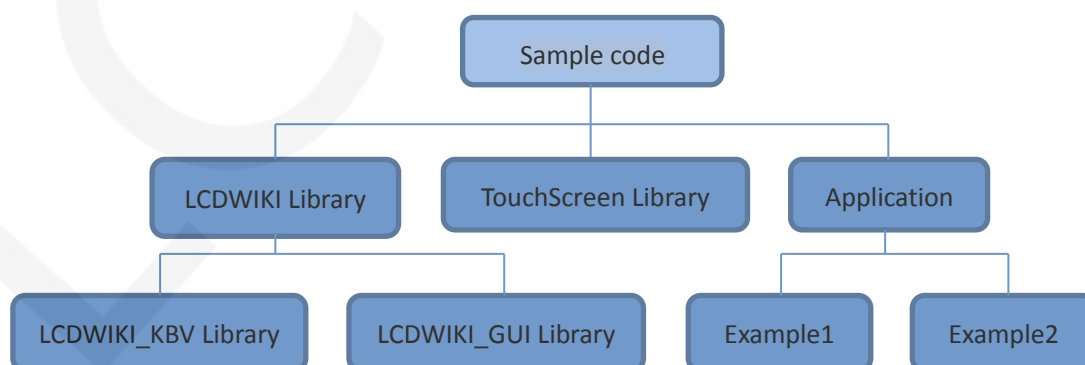
D. If the LCD module displays characters and graphics normally, the program runs successfully;

Software Description

1. Code Architecture

A. Arduino code architecture description

The code architecture is shown below:



Arduino's test program code consists of three parts: LCDWIKI library, TouchScreen

library and application code;

The LCDWIKI library contains two parts: LCDWIKI_KBV library and LCDWIKI_GUI library;

The application contains several test examples, each with different test content;

LCDWIKI_KBV is the underlying library, which is associated with hardware. It is mainly responsible for operating registers, including hardware module initialization, data and command transmission, pixel coordinates and color settings, display mode configuration, etc;

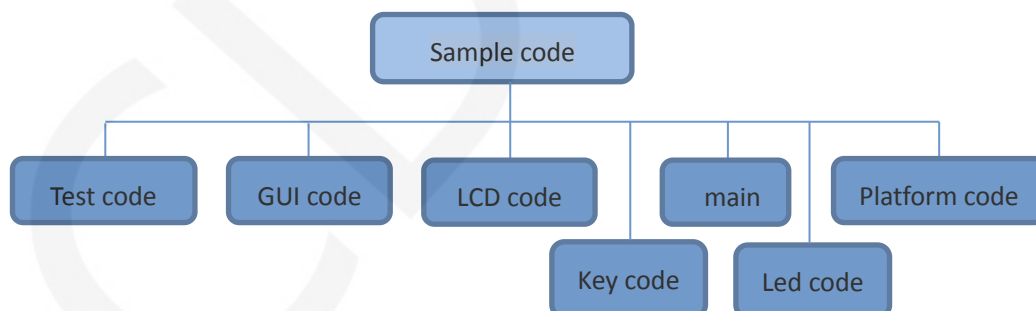
LCDWIKI_GUI is the middle layer library, which is responsible for drawing graphics and displaying characters using the API provided by the underlying library;

TouchScreen is the underlying library of touch screens, mainly responsible for touch interrupt detection, touch data sampling and AD conversion, Touch data transmission;

The application is to use the API provided by the LCDWIKI library and the TouchScreen library to write some test examples and implement Some aspect of the test function;

B. C51 and STM32 code architecture description

The code architecture is shown below:



The Demo API code for the main program runtime is included in the test code;

LCD initialization and related bin parallel port write data operations are included in the LCD code;

Drawing points, lines, graphics, and Chinese and English character display related operations are included in the GUI code;

The main function implements the application to run;

Platform code varies by platform;

The key processing related code is included in the key code (the C51 platform does not have a button processing code);

The code related to the led configuration operation is included in the led code;

2. GPIO definition description

A. Arduino test program GPIO definition description

The module is plugged into the Arduino UNO and Mage2560, so it is not allowed to modify the GPIO port definition.

B. C51 test program GPIO definition description

C51 test program lcd screen GPIO definition is placed in the lcd.h file, as shown below(Take the STC12C5A60S2 microcontroller test program as an example):

```
//IO connect
#define LCD_DataPortH P2    //High 8-bit data port,Only use the upper 8 bits in 8-bit mode
#define LCD_DataPortL P0    //Low 8-bit data port,The lower 8 bits in 8-bit mode can be lei
sbit LCD_RS = P1^2;        //Data/command switching
sbit LCD_WR = P1^1;        //Write control
sbit LCD_RD = P1^0;        //read control
sbit LCD_CS = P1^3;        //Chip Select
sbit LCD_RESET = P3^3;      //reset
//sbit LCD_BL=P3^2;        //Backlight control,If you do not need control, connect 3.3V
```

Parallel pin definition needs to select the whole set of GPIO port groups, such as P0, P2, etc., so that when transferring data, the operation is convenient.Other pins can be defined as any free GPIO.

C. STM32 test program GPIO definition description

STM32 IO simulation test program lcd screen GPIO definition is placed in the lcd.h file, as shown below (to STM32F103RCT6 Test procedure as an example):

```
//////////////////////////////////////
//-----LCD port definition-----
#define GPIO_TYPE GPIOC //GPIO group type
//#define LED 4 //Backlight control pin PC4
#define LCD_CS 9 //Chip Select pin PC9
#define LCD_RS 8 //Data/command switching pin PC8
#define LCD_RST 10 //reset pin PC10
#define LCD_WR 7 //write pin PC7
#define LCD_RD 6 //read pin PC6
```

```
//PB0~15,As the data line
//note:If using an 8-bit mode data bus,Then the LCD
//Example:If connected to 8-bit mode, this example i
//Example:If it is 16-bit mode:DB0-DB7 are connected
#define DATAOUT(x) GPIOB->ODR=x; //data output
#define DATAIN      GPIOB->IDR;  //data input
```

Data parallel port pin definition needs to select a complete set of GPIO port groups, such as PB, when transferring data, it is convenient to operate.

Other pins can be defined as any free GPIO.

3. Parallel port communication code implementation

A. Arduino test program parallel port communication code implementation

The relevant code is implemented in the mcu_8bit_magic.h file of the LCDWIKI_KBV library, as shown in the figure below:

```
#define BMASK      0x03
#define DMASK      0xFC
#define write8(d) { PORTD = (PORTD & ~DMASK) | ((d) & DMASK); PORTB = (PORTB & ~BMASK) | ((d) & BMASK); WR_STROBE; }
// #define write16(d) { uint8_t h = (d)>>8, l = d; write8(h); write8(l); }
#define read8(dst) { RD_ACTIVE; DELAY7; dst = (PIND & DMASK) | (PINB & BMASK); RD_IDLE; }
// #define read16(dst) { uint8_t hi; read8(hi); read8(dst); dst |= (hi << 8); }

#define setWriteDir() { DDRD |= DMASK; DDRB |= BMASK; }
#define setReadDir() { DDRD &= ~DMASK; DDRB &= ~BMASK; }

#define write16(d) { uint8_t h = (d)>>8, l = d; write8(h); write8(l); }
#define read16(dst) { uint8_t hi; read8(hi); read8(dst); dst |= (hi << 8); }
```

Implemented 8-bit and 16-bit commands and 8-bit and 16-bit data write and read.

B. C51 test program parallel port communication code implementation

The relevant code is implemented in the LCD.c file as shown below:

```
void LCD_write(u8 HVAL,u8 LVAL)
{
    LCD_CS = 0;
    LCD_WR = 0;
    LCD_DataPortH = HVAL;
    LCD_DataPortL = LVAL;
    LCD_WR = 1;
    LCD_CS = 1;
}

u16 LCD_read(void)
{
    u16 d;
    LCD_CS = 0;
    LCD_RD = 0;
    delay_us(1); //delay 1 us
    d = LCD_DataPortH;
    d = (d<<8)|LCD_DataPortL;
    LCD_RD = 1;
    LCD_CS = 1;
    return d;
}
```

Implemented 8-bit and 16-bit commands and 8-bit and 16-bit data write and read.

C. STM32 test program parallel port communication code implementation

The STM32 test program parallel port communication code is implemented in the LCD.c file.

The IO simulation test program is implemented as shown below:

```
void LCD_write(u16 VAL)
{
    LCD_CS_CLR;
    DATAOUT(VAL);
    LCD_WR_CLR;
    LCD_WR_SET;
    LCD_CS_SET;
}

u16 LCD_read(void)
{
    u16 data;
    LCD_CS_CLR;
    LCD_RD_CLR;
    delay_us(1); //delay 1us
    data = DATAIN;
    LCD_RD_SET;
    LCD_CS_SET;
    return data;
}
```

Both 8 and 16-bit commands and 8, 16-bit data write and read are implemented.

4. touch screen calibration instructions

A. Arduino test program touch screen calibration instructions

Arduino touch screen calibration needs to run the TouchScreen_Calibr program first (see the test program directory), and then calibrate according to the prompts. After the calibration is passed, the calibration parameters displayed on the screen need to be written into the corresponding test program, as shown in the following figure (using the touch_pen test program example):

```
//param calibration from kbv
#define TS_MINX 124 ➡ LEFT
#define TS_MAXX 906 ➡ RT

#define TS_MINY 83 ➡ TOP
#define TS_MAXY 893 ➡ BOT
```

B. C51 and STM32 test program touch screen calibration instructions

Since this module does not contain a dedicated touch IC, it is difficult to implement the touch function on the C51 and STM32. Therefore, the C51 and STM32 test programs do not have touch screen test items.

Common software

This set of test examples requires the display of Chinese and English, symbols and pictures, so the modulo software is used. There are two types of modulo software: Image2Lcd and PCtoLCD2002. Here is only the setting of the modulo software for the test program.

The **PCtoLCD2002** modulo software settings are as follows:

Dot matrix format select **Dark code**

the modulo mode select **the progressive mode**

Take the model to choose **the direction (high position first)**

Output number system selects **hexadecimal number**

Custom format selection **C51 format**

The specific setting method is as follows:

http://www.lcdwiki.com/Chinese_and_English_display_modulo_settings

Image2Lcd modulo software settings are shown below:



The Image2Lcd software needs to be set to horizontal, left to right, top to bottom, and low position to the front scan mode.