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Dalian Dongfu Color Display Co., Ltd.

## APPROVAL SHEET

Customer : \_\_\_\_\_  
Part Name : **LCD MODULE**  
Model NO. : **EDM240128-02**  
Drawing NO. : \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved by : \_\_\_\_\_  
Date : **2003. 08. 04**



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## 1. Scope

This manual defines general provisions as well as inspection standards for LCD module supplied by Dalian Dongfu Color Display Co., Ltd.

If the event of unforeseen problem or unspecified items may occur, please contact the nearest supplier or our company for solution.

## 2. Warranty

If module is not stored or used as specified in this manual, it will be void the 12 months warranty.

## 3. Features

### 3-1. Features:

Display Mode:	[ Transflective and positive type Yellow-green mode STN LCD
Display Color:	[ Display Dots: Black Background: Yellow-green
Display Format:	240(w)×128(h) full dots
Input Data:	8-bits parallel data interface from a MPU
Multiplexing Ratio:	1/128 Duty
Viewing Angle:	6 o'clock
Display RAM Capacity:	32k byte S-RAM (built-in)
Controller Type:	HD61830 (built-in)
CG ROM/RAM Capacity:	Built-in 128 words character generator (CG) ROM.

### 3-2. Mechanical Specifications:

Item	Specifications	Unit
Dimensional Outline	144.0(W)×104.0(H) ×14.5Max.	mm
Number of Dots	240(W) ×128(H) Dots	—
Number of Characters	40C×16L(640) in case of 6×8 Fonts 30C×16L(480) in case of 8×8 Fonts	—
Viewing Area	114.0(W)×64.0(H)	mm
Active Area	107.95(W)×57.55(H)	mm
Dot Pitch	0.45(W)×0.45(H)	mm
Dot Size	0.4(W)×0.4(H)	mm
Weight	Approx.	g

### 3-3. Absolute Maximum Rating

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Item		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Supply Voltage	Logic	Vdd	0	6.5	V	Vss=0V
	LCD drive	Vdd – Vee	0	26	V	
Input Voltage		Vi	0	Vdd	V	Vss=0V
Operating Temperature		Top	-20	70	°C	
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-30	85	°C	

### 3-4. Electrical Characteristics:

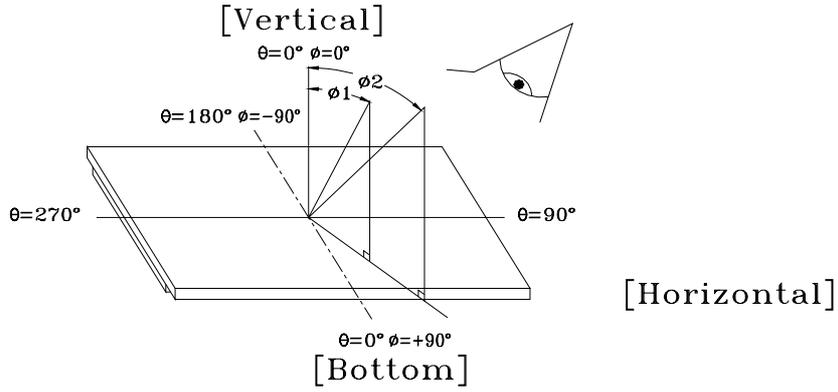
Note: <1> Duty =1/128      <2> All dots on static state

Item		Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage	Logic	Vdd		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	LCD drive	Vdd-Vee		—	21.0	—	
Input Voltage	"H" Level	Vih	Vdd=5V±5%	0.7Vdd	—	Vdd	
	"L" Level	Vil		0	—	0.3Vdd	
Frame Frequency		Fflm	Vdd=5V	60	70	80	Hz
Current Consumption	Logic	Idd	Vdd=5V Vdd-Vee=20.0V	—	3.0	5.0	
	LCD drive	Iee	Fflm=75Hz	—	2.0	3.5	
LCD Driving Voltage (Recommended Voltage)		Vdd-Vee	Ta= -10°C φ=0°, θ=0°	—	22.1	—	V
			Ta= 25°C φ=0°, θ=0°	20.0	21.0	21.7	
			Ta= 60°C φ=0°, θ=0°	19.2	20.3	—	

### 3-5. Electro-optical Characteristics:

Item		Symbol	Temp.	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LCD Driving Voltage (Recommended voltage)		Vop	-10°C	φ=0°, θ=0°	—	22.1	23.0	V	1,2,5
			25°C		20.0	21.0	21.7		
			60°C		19.2	20.3	—		
Response Time	Rise Time	tr	0°C	φ=0°, θ=0°	—	1500	2000	mS	1,3,5
			25°C		—	150	200		
	Decay Time	td	0°C		—	3000	3500		
			25°C		—	200	250		
Viewing Angle		Δφ	25°C	Vertical	-35	—	35	deg.	1,4,5
				Horizontal	-30	—	30		
Contrast Ratio		K	25°C	φ=0°, θ=0°	2.0	5.0	—	—	1,5,6

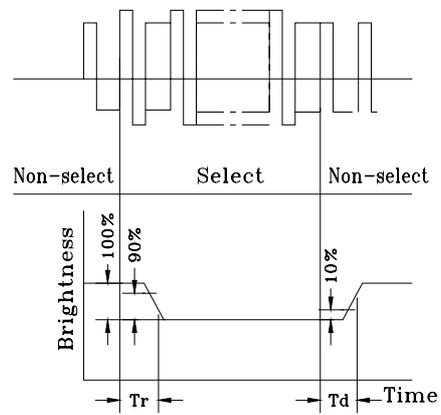
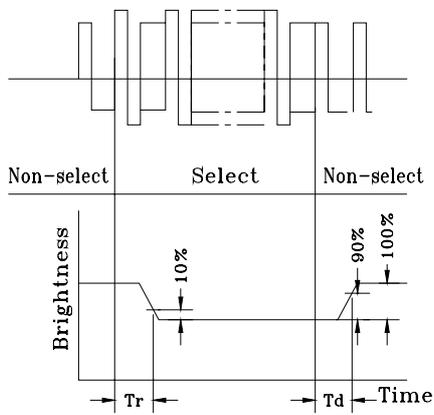
Note: <1> Definition of φ and θ      <2> Contrast ratio higher than 2 (k≥2)  
can be obtained in this voltage range.



Note: <3>Definition of response time waveform

Positive Display

Negative Display

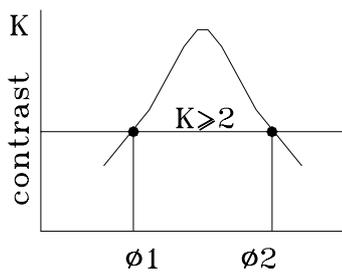


Note: <4>Definition of viewing angle

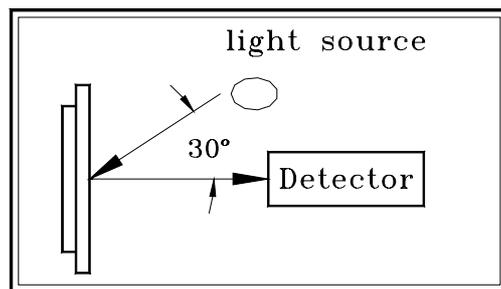
$$(\Delta \Phi) \Delta \Phi = |\Phi 1 - \Phi 2|$$

Note: <5> Optical measuring system

temperature regulated chamber



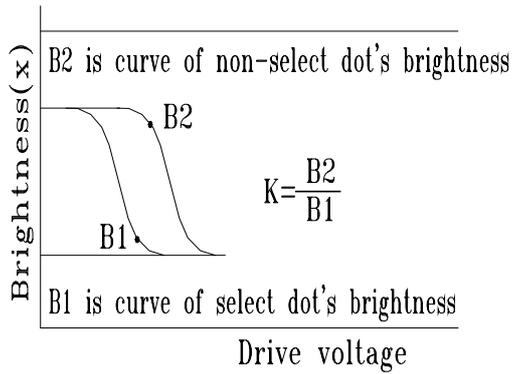
Viewing angle



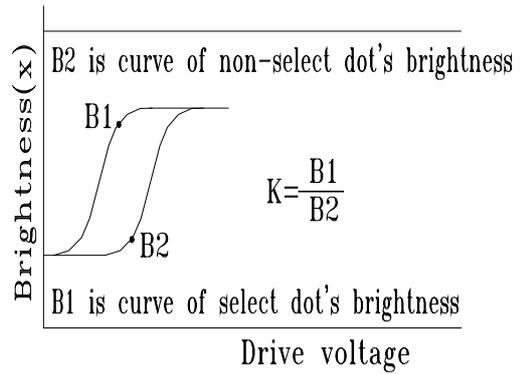
Measuring equipment: DMS  
(Made in AUTRONIC)

Note: <6> Definition of Contrast Ratio (K)

Positive Display



Negative Display

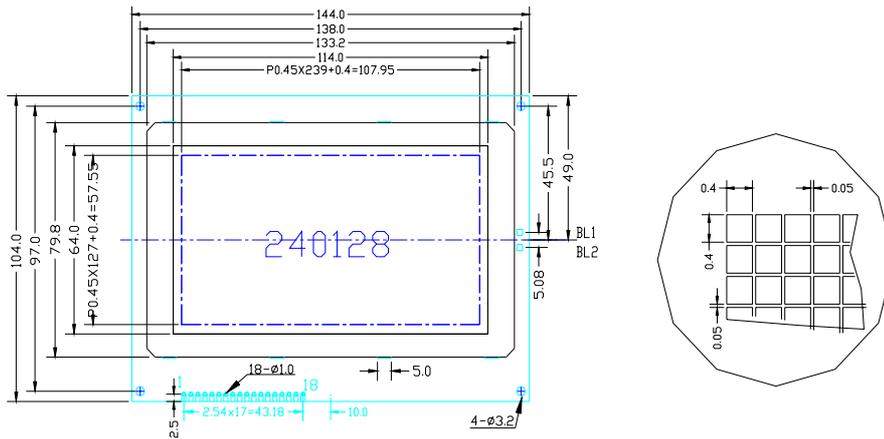


$$\text{Contrast Ratio (K)} = \frac{\text{Brightness of non-selected dot (B2)}}{\text{Brightness of selected dot (B1)}}$$

### 3-4-2. Specifications for LED backlight

Item	Unit	Standard Values			Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Supply Voltage	V	—	4.2	—	—
Initial Brightness	cd/m <sup>2</sup> (nit)	—	55	—	—
Current	mA/cm <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—
Life time	Hrs	10000			—
Luminous Color	—	Yellow green			—
Operating Temp.	°C	-20 ~ 60			—
Storage Temp.	°C	-30 ~ 70			—

## 4. Dimensional Outline



## 5. I/O terminals

### 5-1. I/O Connection

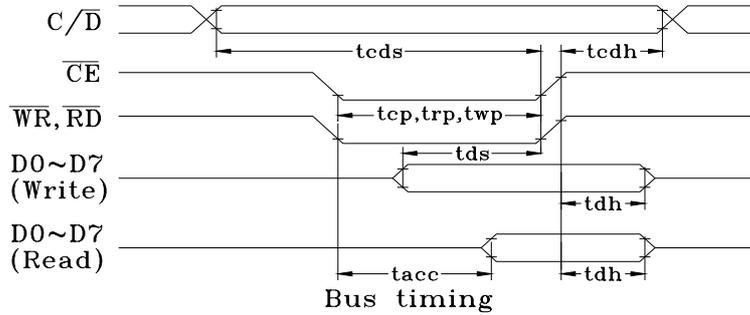
Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	Vss	Signal ground (GND)
2	Vdd	Power supply for logic (+5V)
3	V0	LCD Driving Voltage
4	RS	R/W="L";RS="H": Command write, RS="L": Data write /RD="L";RS="H": Command read, RS="L": Data read
5	R/W	Data write (Active at "L")
6	E	Chip enable for the module (Active at "L")
7~14	D0~D7	Data Bus (D0=LSB, D7=MSB)
15	/CS	Chip selection.
16	/RES	Controller reset (Module reset, active at "L")
17	LED+	Backlight(+5V)
18	LED-	Backlight

### 5-2. Signal Timing Diagram:

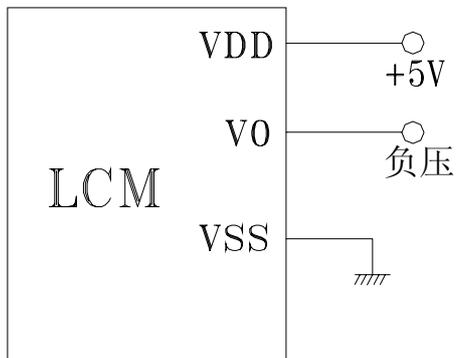
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
C/D set-up time	tcds	Vdd=5V ± 5%	100	—	ns
C/D hold time	tcdh	Vss=0V	10	—	ns

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CE,RD,WR pulse width	tcp,trp,twp	Ta=25°C	80	—	
Data set-up time	tds		80	—	
Data hold time	tdh		40	—	
Access time	tacc		—	150	
Output hold time	toh		10	50	



5-2. Example of Power Supply



Note: There is an end on the potentiometer for regulating contrast ratio.

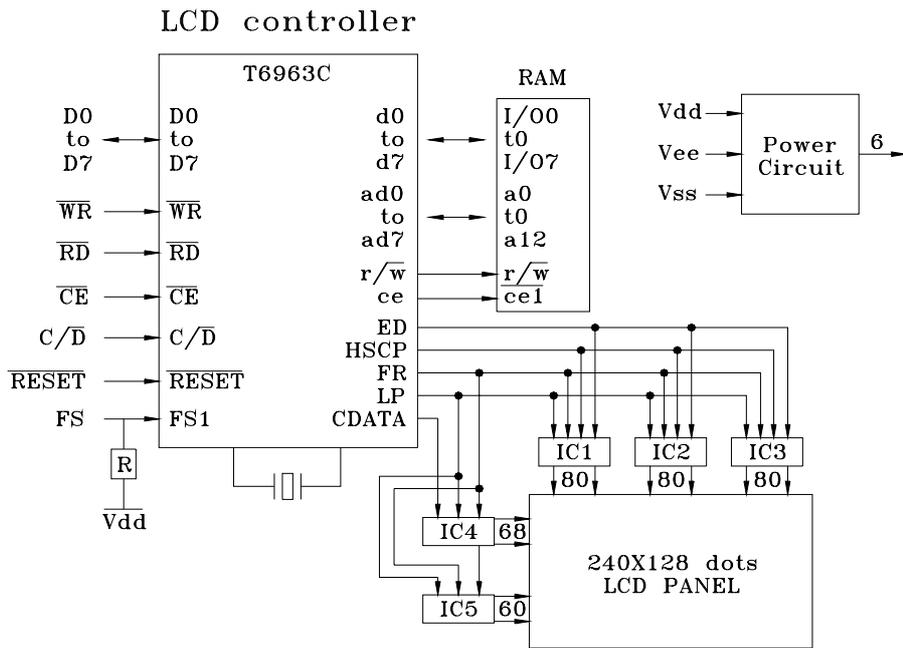
5-4. Circuit Block Diagram

The circuit block diagram is shown in the following figure. The LCD module needs two power sources: Vdd for logic and Vee for LCD drive.

Note: It is necessary to guard all signals from external noise as signal lines are directly connected to C-MOS and are not pull-up or pull-down internally.

5-5. Application features of module:

- (1) This module can be directly connected to 8080MPU or Z80MPU.
- (2) This module can be set to display in combined display of graphic and text (Contents of the text area and of the graphic area are displayed on the screen simultaneously by mode set.) and in attribute display of text mode.
- (3) MPU can access the DDRAM at any time in the mode of byte / bit operation.
- (4) Character Font: 6×8 dots or 8×8 dots
- (5) A status check must be performed before data or command are read or written.
- (6) Both the column/line counter and display register are cleared by RESET. (Other registers are not cleared.) DDRAM is kept intact. Disable the display using the clear-display register. After power on, it is necessary to reset by software.
- (7) By the hardware setting, display columns are defined 40 characters long,



Block diagram

- maximum transferable amount of data every line.
- (8) Display lines are defined 128 by hardware setting.
  - (9) This module has a 128-word character generator ROM (see appendix), and allocation of external character generator RAM can be made easily in DDRAM.
  - (10) DDRAM can be allocated to text area, graphic area and external character area. The text home address and the graphic home address correspond to the display bit on the top left corner of the LCD panel. In  $6 \times 8$  dot matrix, one byte in the text area corresponds to a character on the screen. One byte in graphic area corresponds to  $6 \times 1$  dot matrix on the screen (The lower 6 bits of a byte are valid).
  - (11) Cursor display mode is on only in the text mode and what is displayed is the logic OR of cursor and the character where the cursor is.
  - (12) For some commands that need operand data, it is important to send the operand data first and then the command code.
  - (13) Text Attribute mode is only applicable in text mode. (In this case, text mode and graphic mode should both be on.)
  - (14) The relationship between Text Area and display position in LCD panel is shown below:

TH	TH+1	...	TH+CL
TH+TA	TH+TA+1	...	TH+TA+CL
$(TH+TA) +TA$	$(TH+TA) +TA+1$	...	TH+2TA+CL
$(TH+2TA) +TA$	$(TH+2TA) +TA+1$	...	TH+3TA+CL
...	...	...	...
TH+15TA	TH+15TA+1	...	TH+15TA+CL

Note: TH: the text home address

TA: the width of text area (number of characters /line), to be defined by user.

CL: number of characters/line set by hardware, the CL of this module is 40.

- (15) The relationship between Graphic Area and display position in LCD panel is shown below:

$GH (DB7-DB0)$	GH+1	...	GH+CL
GH+TA	GH+TA+1	...	GH+TA+CL
$(GH+TA) +TA$	$(GH+TA) +TA+1$	...	GH+2TA+CL
$(GH+2TA) +TA$	$(GH+2TA) +TA+1$	...	GH+3TA+CL
...	...	...	...
GH+127TA	GH+127TA+1	...	GH+127TA+CL

Note:



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(lower 5 bits are valid)			
Low address	High address	24H (N2=1)	Set address pointer

A、 Set cursor pointer: D1 stands for the horizontal distance (number of characters) of cursor to the top left corner of the real LCD panel. D2 stands for the vertical distance (number of character lines). Setting and changing the cursor position must be performed through resetting the cursor pointer. The cursor pointer is not related to address pointer and has no auto change function.

B、 Set CGRAM offset register: Set the high 5 bits of CGRAM's 16 bit address in DDRAM. The actual address of CGRAM is:

Offset Adrs: C4 C3 C2 C1 C0

Char. Code: D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

Line Adrs : +) R2 R1 R0

Actual.Adrs.: A15 A14 A13 A12 A11 A10 A9 A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0

R2~R0: represent one line of the self-designed 8X8 dots characters.

When the internal CGROM mode is set in mode set, the character code allocated to external character generator is 80H~FFH. When the external CGROM mode is set in mode set, the character code allocated to the external character generator is 00H~FFH.

For example: when allocate the units of 1800H~1FFFH (2K) in DDRAM to CGRAM, the offset register could be set to #03H. Thus, the address of character whose code is 80H in DDRAM is 1C00H~1C07H.

B、 Set address pointer: set the unit address of DDRAM to be accessed. D1 and D2 are the low address and high address of the unit address respectively.

5-6-2. Control word setting, the command format is as follows: D1, D2

0	1	0	0	0	0	N1	N0
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

According to different values of N1 and N0, this command has four functions:

N1	N0	D1	D2	Code	Function
0	0	Low adrs.	High adrs.	40H	Set text home address
0	1	Columns	00H	41H	Set text area (number of characters/line)
1	0	Low adrs.	High adrs.	42H	Set graphic home address
1	1	Columns	00H	43H	Set graphic area (number of characters/line)

The text home address corresponds to the character position on the top left corner of display panel. The graphic home address corresponds to the byte position on the top left corner of display panel. The text area (number of characters/line) set and graphic area (number of characters/line) set are used to adjust the width (column) of valid display screen. The width indicates the

number of character or the number of bytes can be validly displayed.

Define the width of display screen to be CL by hardware and the width of display screen to be TA by this command, then the relationship between text area and its corresponding position on LCD panel is shown as follows:

(a) when  $TA \leq CL$ : (TH stands for the text home address)

TH	.....	TH+TA-1	Blank
TH+TA	.....	TH+2TA-1	
.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	

←----- TA valid display screen ----->

←----- CL ----->

(b) when  $TA > CL$ :

TH	.....	TH+CL-1	.....	TH+TA-1
TH+TA	.....	TH+TA+CL-1	.....	TH+2TA-1
.....	.....	.....	do not transfer	
.....	.....	.....		

←----- CL valid display screen ----->

←----- TA ----->

The way in which the graphic area corresponds to its position in display screen is similar to the way in which the text area corresponds to its position in display screen. The only difference is that in graphic area one byte corresponds to 8 bits graphic data.

If the graphic area is defined to be the same number of characters/line of LCD, the home address of every line equals to end address of the previous line +1.

5-6-3. Mode setting, the format of command is as follows: no parameter

1	0	0	0	N3	N2	N1	N0
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

N3: select character generator mode

N3=1, select CGRAM and the character code is 00~FFH.

N3=0, select internal CGROM. Since the character code of CGROM is 00~7FH, when take 80H~FFH as character code, CGRAM is automatically selected.

N2~N0: Combined-display mode setting. The functions are shown below:

N2	N1	N0	Means of Combination
0	0	0	"OR" mode
0	0	1	"EXOR" mode
0	1	1	"AND" mode
1	0	0	Text attribute mode

Only when the text mode and graphic mode are both on, the combined display mode and text attribute mode settings are valid. After the text attribute setting,

the graphic area will be converted into text attribute area and store the text attribute codes. The text attribute area is of the same size as text area. In addition, the text attribute codes of the character codes in text area are stored in the same address of graphic area. Every byte in the graphic area determines the feature of its corresponding character, including the normal display, reverse display, inhibit display, blink of normal display, blink of reverse display and blink of reverse display of characters. In the text attribute area, the text attribute codes of characters are made up with a byte's low four bits.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
*	*	*	*	d3	d2	d1	d0

d3: blink control. 1-blink, 0-no blink

d2~d0 :

d2	d1	d0	Function
0	0	0	Normal display
1	0	1	Reverse display
0	1	1	Inhibit display

To work in the text attribute mode, the user could build an independent area in the DDRAM as text attribute area. In this case, the graphic home address should be converted into the text attribute home address, and thus keep the data in the previous graphic area. DDRAM could be divided as follows:

Graphic area
Text attribute area
Text area
CGRAM (2K)

5-6-4. Display mode setting, the format of command is as follows: no parameter

1	0	0	1	N3	N2	N1	N0
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

N0: 1/0, cursor blink on/off

N1: 1/0, cursor display on/off

N2: 1/0, text display on/off

N3: 1/0, graphic display on/off

5-6-5. Cursor pattern select, format is shown as below: no parameter

1	0	1	0	0	N2	N1	N0
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

The cursor pattern in 8 dots(segment)×N(line). The value of N is in the range of 1 line to 8 lines (00H~07H).

5-6-6. Data auto read/write mode: no parameter

1	0	1	1	0	0	N1	N0
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

Using this command, MPU could continuously read/write the data in DDRAM without inputting the read/write command every time. The address pointer is automatically increased by 1 after each datum. The Auto reset

command must be sent after all data have been sent, to clear Auto mode.

N1 and N0 function as below:

N1	N0	Code	Function
0	0	B0H	Set data auto write
0	1	B1H	Set data auto read
1	*	B2H/B3H	Auto reset

5-6-7. Data read/write mode, the format is shown below: D1,

1	1	0	0	0	N2	N1	N0
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

D1	N2	N1	N0	Code	function
Data	0	0	0	C0H	Data write, ADP+1
Data	0	0	1	C1H	Data read, ADP+1
Data	0	1	0	C2H	Data write, ADP-1
—	0	1	1	C3H	Data read, ADP-1
Data	1	0	0	C4H	Date write, same ADP
—	1	0	1	C5H	Date read, same ADP

5-6-8. Screen peek, the format of command is as follows: no parameter

1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

This command is used to transfer 1 byte of displayed data positioned by current address pointer to the data stack; this byte can then be read from the MPU by data access. The logical combination of text and graphic display data on the LCD screen can be read by this command. The address pointer should be set in graphic area.

5-6-9. Screen copy, the format of command is as follows: no parameter

1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The command copies a single raster line of data positioned by the address pointer (in graphic area) to the corresponding area in the graphic area. If the attribute function is being used, this command is not available.

5-6-10. Bit set/reset: no parameter

1	1	1	1	N3	N2	N2	N0
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

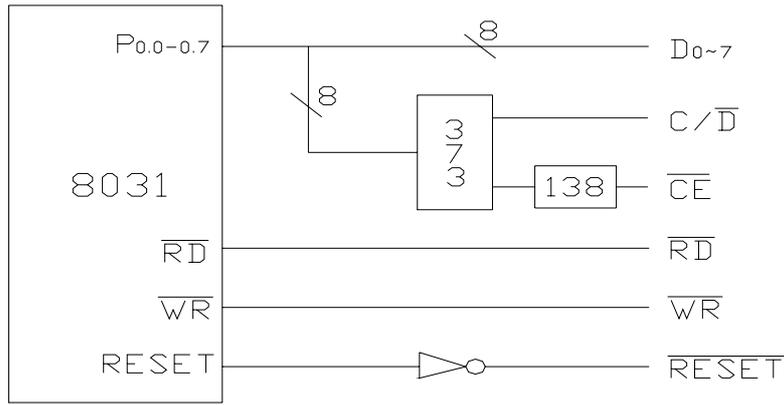
This command is used to set or reset a bit of the byte specified by the address pointer.

N3=1, set; N3=0, reset.      N2~N0 corresponds to the D0~D7 bit.

#### 5-7. Module and MPU connection

MPU uses data bus and control lines to control the module by means of direct storage access or I/O access. Interface circuit is shown in following diagram:

MPU: 8031



Data bus of 8031 is connected directly to the data bus of module. RD and WR of 8031 act as the read/write control signal of module. CE can be decoded by address bus. For example: output Y0 of IC 138 as CE. (When test the module independently, CE could be grounded directly. ) Output A0 of 8031 address bus as C/D. A0=1 stands for the address of command; A0=0 stands for address of data. Each Subprogram is as follows:

(1) Status read

Registers to be used: R0, A;                      output register: A    store status  
 BF:    MOV R0, #01H                      ; address of command  
           MOVX A, @ R0                    ; read status  
           RET

Relevant subprograms could be derived from above-mentioned program:

- a. Subprogram of STA0 and STA1 status check, Before the command write and data write and read, STA0 and STA1 should both be defined to be "1":

```
BF1:  LCALL BF
      JNB ACC.0, BF1      ; STA0 status check
      JNB ACC.1, BF1      ; STA1 status check
      RET
```

- b. Subprogram of STA2 status check, STA2 should be checked between reading of each datum. STA2=1 should be confirmed before each reading during the continuous reading.

```
BF2:  LCALL BF
      JNB ACC.2, BF2      ;STA2 status check
```

RET

Similarly, subprogram of STA3 status check is listed as follows:

```
BF3:  LCALL BF
      JNB ACC.3, BF3      ; STA3 status check
      RET
```

c. After the screen peek and screen copy commands, the STA6 status should be checked. STA6=0 indicates that the commands are correctly performed. For example:

```
BF6:  LCALL BF
      JB ACC.6, ERR      ; STA6 status check
      RET
ERR:  .....           ; error disposal program
```

(2) subprogram of writing command and data

register to be used: R0, R2, R3, R4, A:

input register: R2 is the first parameter, R3 is the second parameter, R4 is the command code

```
WR:   LCALL BF1      : entrance of double parameter command
      MOV A, R2
      LCALL WR4
WR1:  LCALL BF1      ; entrance of single parameter command
      MOV A, R3
      LCALL WR4
WR2:  LCALL BF1      ; entrance of no parameter command
      MOV A, R4
      SJMP WR5
WR4:  MOV R0, #00H   ; entrance of writing data
WR5:  MOVX @ R0, A
      RET
```

This program is generally used. When entering data and single parameter commands, the data and commands should be sent into R3. The entrance of subprogram is WR4 and WR1 respectively. The entrance of no parameter command is WR2.

(3) subprogram of data writing

register to be used: R0, A; output register: A store data

```
RD:   LCALL BF1
      MOV R0, #00H
      MOVX A, @ R0
```

RET

### 5-8. Example of Application Program

The precondition is FS=0, that is, choose the 8X8dots.

#### 5-8-1. Subprogram of clearing DDRAM

```
CLR:  MOV R2, #00H           ; RAM address=0000H
      MOV R3, #00H
      MOV R4, #24H           ; set address pointer
      LCALL WR
      MOV R4, #0B0H         ; set data auto write
      LCALL WR2
      MOV R2, #1FH          ; auto write 8K byte
CLR1: MOV R3, #0FFH
CLR2:  LCALL BF3            ; check status STA3
      CLR A
      LCALL WR4             ; write 00H
      DJNZ R3, CLR2
      DJNZ R2, CLR1
      MOV R4, #0B3H         ; auto reset
      LCALL WR2
      RET
```

#### 5-8-2. Subprogram of Initialization

```
INI:  LCALL CLR
      MOV R2, #00H           ; set text area
      MOV R3, #00H
      MOV R4, #40H
      LCALL WR
      MOV R2, #1EH
      MOV R3, #00H
      MOV R4, #41H
      LCALL WR
      MOV R2, #00H           ; set graphic area
      MOV R3, #08H
      MOV R4, #42H
      LCALL WR
      MOV R2, #1EH
      MOV R3, #00H
      MOV R4, #43H
      LCALL WR
      MOV R4, #80H           ; set display mode
```

```

LCALL WR2
MOV R4, #94H           ; text on
LCALL WR2
RET
    
```

The following is an example which is to display “!” in the top left corner of the screen.

```

LCALL INI
MOV R2, #00H
MOV R3, #00H
MOV R4, #24H
LCALL WR
MOV R3, #01H
MOV R4, #0C0H
LCALL WR1
RET
    
```

### 5-8-3. Set CGRAM

Set offset register content

- (1) Set the matrix data and character codes of the characters. For example, the Chinese character “北”, choose the character codes between 80H and FFH, then the matrix data and character codes of the character “北” are defined as follows:

Structure of “北”	matrix data	character code
Top left	04H, 04H, 04H, 04H, 04H, 7CH, 04H, 04H	80H
Bottom left	04H, 04H, 04H, 04H, 1CH, E4H, 44H, 00H	81H
Top right	80H, 80H, 88H, 98H, A0H, C0H, 80H, 80H	82H
Bottom right	80H, 80H, 80H, 8CH, 82H, 82H, 7EH, 00H	83H

Write into CGRAM

```

WRCG: MOV R2, #03H
      MOV R3, #00H
      MOV R4, #22H           ; set offset register
      LCALL WR
      MOV DPTR, #TAB1       ; matrix data home address
      MOV R2, #00H
      MOV R3, #1CH           ; CGRAM address
      MOV R4, #24H           ; set address pointer
      LCALL WR
      MOV R4, #0B0H         ; set auto write
      LCALL WR2
      MOV R2, #20H           ; number of matrix data
WRCG1: LCALL BF3            ; check status STA3
    
```

```

CLR A
MOVC A, @A+DPTR      ; read matrix data
LCALL WR4             ; write into CGRAM
INC DPTR
DJNZ R2, WRCG1
MOV R4, #0B2H        ; auto reset
LCALL WR2
RET
TAB1: DB 04H, 04H, 04H, 04H, 04H, 7CH, 04H, 04H
      DB 04H, 04H, 04H, 04H, 1CH, 0E4H, 44H, 00H
      DB 80H, 80H, 88H, 98H, 0A0H, 0C0H, 80H, 80H
      DB 80H, 80H, 80H, 80H, 82H, 82H, 7EH, 00H
    
```

#### 5-8-4.Chinese Characters Display

Matrix data of Chinese character are in the sequence of top left corner (8 bytes from top to bottom) → left bottom left corner (8 bytes from top to bottom) →top right corner (8 bytes from top to bottom) →bottom right corner(8 bytes from top to bottom) .

##### (1) Display of Chinese Character in Text Mode

In this mode, only 64 Chinese characters with 16X16 dots can be entered as a maximum. (4 character codes for a Chinese character)。

The address pointer is already positioned on the top left corner of the character to be entered.

Register to be used: R2, R3, R4, A; input register: R3 (store Chinese character codes)

```

WRHZT: MOV R4, #0C0H      ; data write, address+1
      LCALL WR1           ; R3 set in the main program, for
                          ; example R3=80H

      INC R3
      INC R3
      LCALL WR1           ; R3=82H
      DEC R3              ; R3=81H
      MOV R2, #1CH
      MOV R4, #0C1H      ; data read, address+1
WRHZT1: LCALL WR2
      DJNZ R2, WRHZT1    ; move the address pointer to the
                          ; left bottom corner of the
                          ; Chinese character

      MOV R4, #0C0H
      LCALL WR1
    
```

```
INC R3
INC R3           ; R3=83H
LCALL WR1
RET
```

(2) Display of Chinese character in the graphic mode

This method is to build a Chinese character storage area in the ROM of MPU system, the Chinese character matrix should be input byte by byte in graphic mode.

Register to be used: A, R2, R3, R4

DPTR is a home address of one Chinese character matrix array and will be assigned in the main program.

```
WRHZG:  MOV R2, #10H           ; number of cycles
        MOV A, #00H
WRHZG1: PUSH ACC               ; push code into stack
        MOVC A, @A+DPTR       ; read character matrix
        MOV R3, A
        MOV R4, #0C0H
        LCALL WR1
        POP ACC                ; pop code from stack
        PUSH ACC               ; push code into stack
        ADD A, #10H            ; locate the pointer to the matrix of
                                ; the byte on the right
        MOVC A, @A+DPTR       ; read character matrix
        MOV R3, A
        LCALL WR1
        MOV A, R2
        MOV R3, A              ; R3=R2
        MOV R2, #1CH           ; number of cycles
        MOV R4, #0C1H
WRHZG2: LCALL WR2              ; change the address pointer
        DJNZ R2, WRHZG2
        MOV A, R3
        MOV R2, A              ; recover R2
        POP ACC                ; pop code of stack
        INC A                   ; code+1
        DJNZ R2, WRHZG1
        RET
```

5-8-5. Application of Text Attribute Mode

Display the character string "WELCOME!" on the top left corner of the screen:

“WELCOME”, blink of reverse display; “ !”, normal display. The subprogram is TCR, in which TAB2 acts as character code and TAB3 as corresponding text attribute code.

```
TCR:  MOV R4, #9CH           ;start the text and graphic mode
      LCALL WR2
      MOV R4, #84H         ; text attribute mode set
      LCALL WR2
      MOV R2, #00H
      MOV R3, #00H
      MOV R4, #24H         ; address pointer set
      LCALL WR
      MOV R2, #00H         ; number of characters
TCR1:  MOV DPTR, #TAB2      ; table of characters
      MOV A, R2
      MOVC A, @A+DPTR
      MOV R3, A
      MOV R4, #0C0H
      LCALL WR1
      INC R2
      CJNE R2, #08H, TCR1
      MOV R2, #00H
      MOV R3, #08H
      MOV R4, #24H         ; address pointer set
      LCALL WR
      MOV R2, #00H         ; number of characters
TCR2:  MOV DPTR, #TAB3      ; table of characters
      MOV A, R2
      MOVC A, @A+DPTR
      MOV R3, A
      MOV R4, #0C0H
      LCALL WR1
      INC R2
      CJNE R2, #08H, TCR2
      RET
TAB2:  DB 37H, 25H, 2CH, 23H, 2FH, 2DH, 25H, 01H
TAB3:  DB 0DH, 0DH, 0DH, 0DH, 0DH, 0DH, 0DH, 08H
```

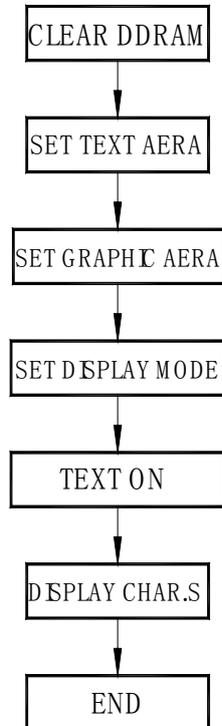
#### 5-8-6. Application Program

For example, to display “ !” on the top left corner of the screen, the program is:

```
      ORG 0000H
STAR:  LCALL INI           ; initialize
      MOV R2, #00H         ; display “ !”
      MOV R3, #00H
```

```
MOV R4, #24H
LCALL WR
MOV R3, #01H
MOV R4, #0C0H
LCALL WR1
RET
```

The flow chart of this program is as follows:



## **6.Handling precautions**

### 6-1 Mounting method

A panel of LCD module made by Dalian Dongfu Color Display Co., Ltd. consists of two thin glass plates with polarizers that easily get damaged.

And since the module is constructed and fixed by utilizing fitting holes in the Printed Circuit Board (PCB), extreme care should be used when handling the LCD modules.

### 6-2 Cautions of LCD handling and cleaning

When cleaning the display surface, wipe lightly with soft cloth with solvents (recommended below).

- Isopropyl alcohol
- Ethyl alcohol
- Trichlorotrifluoroethane

Do not wipe the display surface with dry or hard materials that may damage the polarizer surface.

Do not use the following solvents:

- Water
- Ketene
- Aromatics

#### 6-3 Caution against static charge

The LCD module uses C-MOS LSI drivers. So we recommend you:

Connect any unused input terminal to  $V_{dd}$  or  $V_{ss}$ . Do not input any signals before power turns on, and ground your body, work/assembly areas, and assembly equipment to protect against static electricity.

#### 6-4 Packaging

- A module employs LCD elements, and must be treated as such. Avoid intense shock and falls from a height.
- To prevent modules from degradation, do not operate or store them exposed direct to sunshine or high temperature/humidity.

#### 6-5 Caution for operation

- It is an indispensable condition to drive LCD module within the limits of the specified voltage since the higher voltage over the limits may cause the shorter life of LCD module.  
An electrochemical reaction due to DC (direct current) causes LCD undesirable deterioration so that the uses of DC (direct current) drive should be avoided.
- Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD module may show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order of LCD module, which will come back in the specified operating temperature.

-

#### 6-6 Storage

In the case of long time storage, the following ways are recommended:

- To be stored in polyethylene bag with the opening sealed so as to prevent fresh air out. Do not put desiccant into the bag.
- To be placed in a dark place where there is neither exposure to direct sunlight nor light. Keep within the storage temperature range.
- To be stored with no touch on polarizer surface by any thing else.

6-7 Safety

- It is recommended to crash damaged or unnecessary LCD into pieces and to wash off liquid crystal by either of solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should be burned up later.
- When any liquid leaked out of a damaged glass cell comes in contact with your hands, please wash it off with soap and water at once.

## 7. Precaution for use

7-1 Both parties should provide a limit sample on an occasion when both parties agree to its necessity.

The judgement by a limit sample shall take effect after the limit sample has been established and confirmed by both parties

7-2 On the following occasions, the handling of problem should be decided through discussion and agreement between responsible of the both parties.

- When a question is arisen in this manual.
- When a new problem is arisen which is not specified in this manual.
- Some problem is arisen due to the change of inspection and operating conditions in users.
- When a new problem is arisen at the customer's operating set for sample evaluation in the customer site.

## 8. Appendix

Character Code Table

MSB \ LSB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
2	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
3	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[	\	]	^	_
4	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
5	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{		}	~	
6	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
7	é	æ	È	ö	ó	ô	õ	ö	ü	9	0	0	0	0	0	0