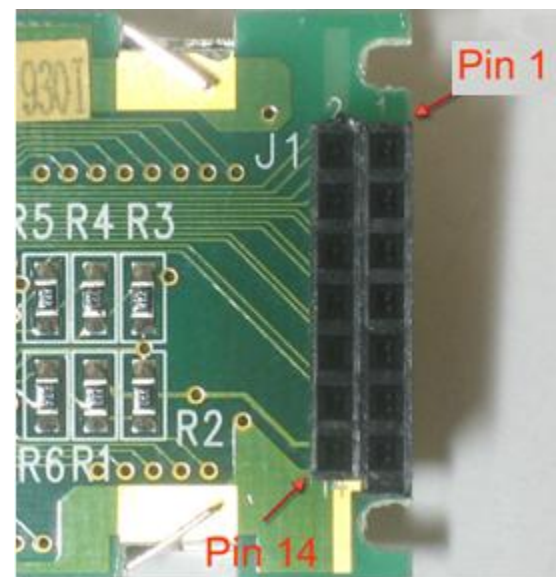
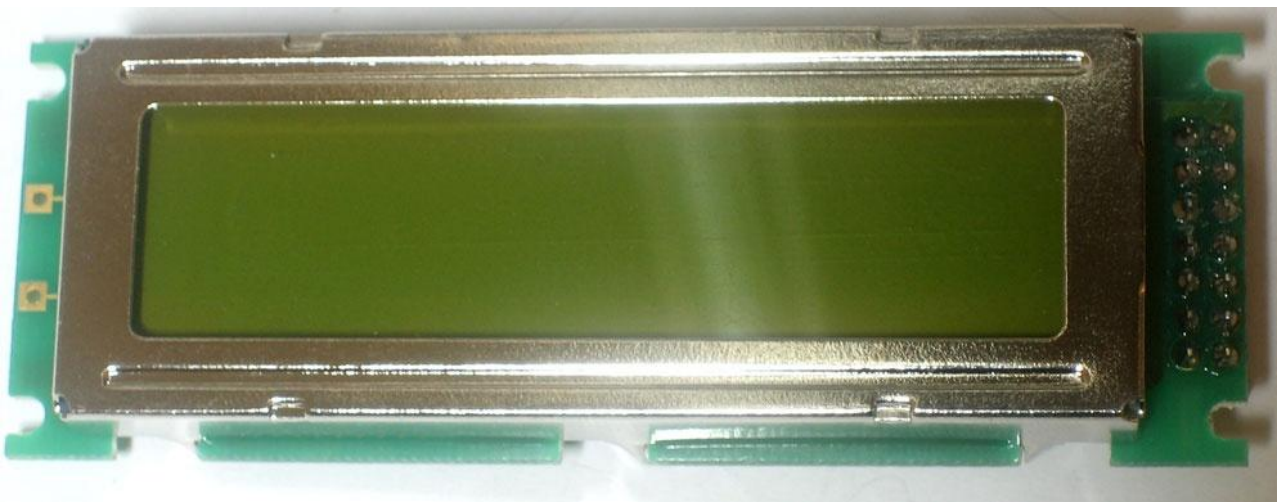


# Alfanumerické LCD zobrazovače



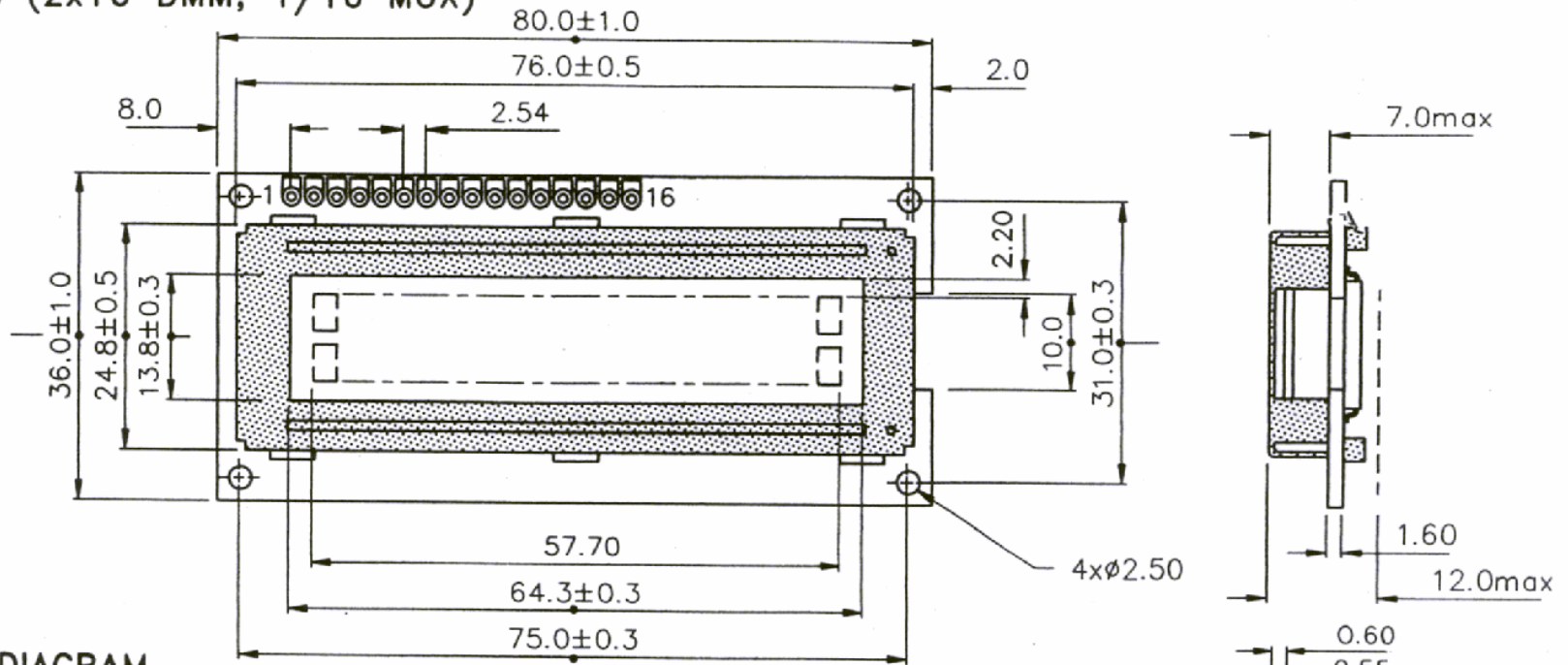
## ALPHANUMERIC DOT MATRIX MODULES WITH BUILT-IN LED BACK LIGHTS

### MODULE DIMENSIONS

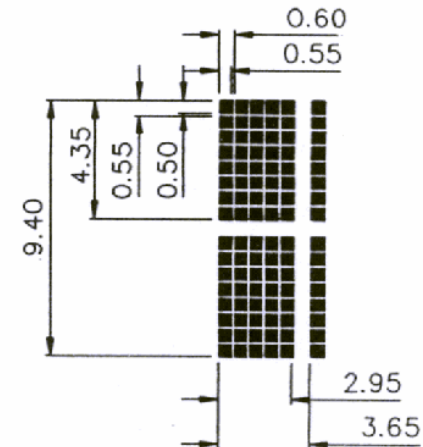
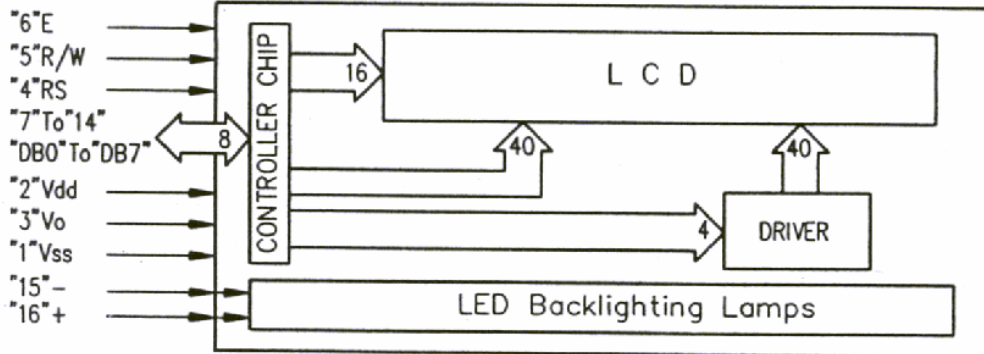
VK2123 (2x16 DMM, 1/16 MUX)

DIMENSION IN MM

”L”

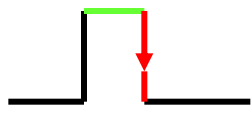


### BLOCK DIAGRAM



- LCD je pre MMP výstupné zariadenie
- Vyrábajú sa 16(znakov)x2(riadky), 20x2, ...
- Na strane LCD je zabudovaný „driver“ 44780
  - Štandard v LCD displejoch
  - Umožňuje pripojenie pomocou:
    - 8-(4) bitovej DB
    - 3-bitovej CB

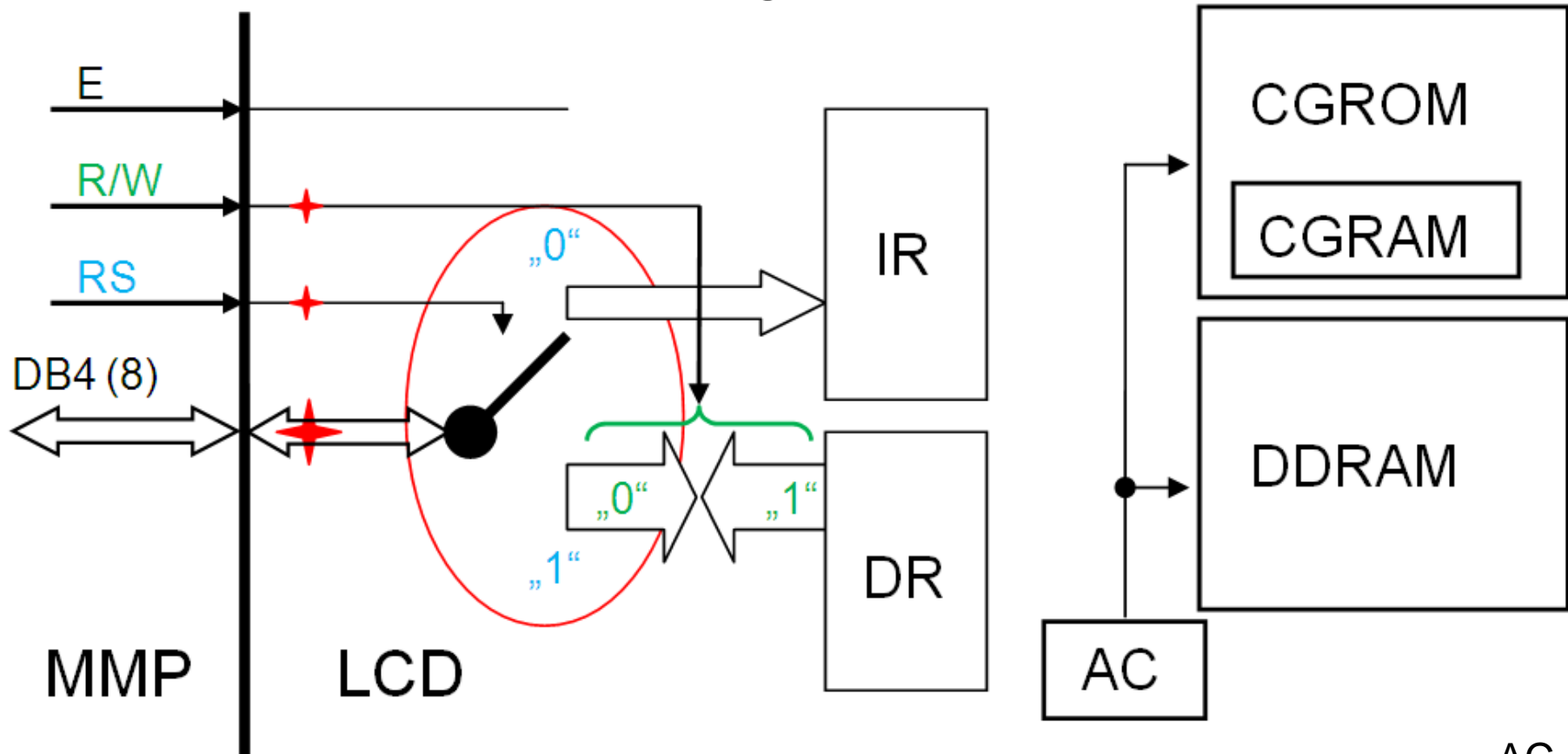
# Riadiacu zbernicu CB tvoria:

- En (Enable). Výberový signál vo funkcii CS.
  - Signál je aktívny do „1“
  - Dobežná hrana vykoná príkaz definovaný pomocou: DB, RS, a RW
- RS (Register Select).
  - RS = „0“  $\Rightarrow$  dáta sa spracujú ako inštrukcia LCD (napr.: zmaž LCD)
  - RS = „1“  $\Rightarrow$  dáta sa zobrazia na LCD ako znak
- RW(Read/Write  $\equiv$  „1“/„0“).
  - RW = „0“ informácia na DB sa zapíše do LCD
  - RW = „1“
    - Test stavu LCD (Get LCD Status)
    - „čítanie“ z LCD

# Pripojenie LCD k MMP

- Pomocou systémovej zbernice: DB, CB a AB
  - Aj keď „44780“ sa objavil v čase „8080“ nedá sa priamo pripojiť na zbernice DB, CB a AB
  - Pre CB procesora 8080 je typické
    - /RD – aktívny do nuly
    - /WR – aktívny do nuly
  - atď.
- Pomocou obojsmerných portov:
  - 7 bitov = 4b (dátové) + 3b(riadiace)
  - 8 + 3 bitov = 8b (dátové) + 3b(riadiace)

# Paměťový podsystem (I/O registre)



**IR** (Instruction Register) – register inštrukcií.  
**DR** (Data Register) – dátový register.  
**AC** – adresný čítač.

b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
(BF)							

## DDRAM (Display Data RAM).

**Kapacita DDRAM** je 80 znakov :

- Kapacita pamäte je 80 B.
- Nezobrazované znaky môžeme použiť ako pamäť RAM.
- Organizácia LCD panela môže byť :
  - 1\*8; 1\*16 (akože) = (2\*8); 1\*20; 1\*40
  - 2\*16; 2\*20; 2\*40
  - 2\*40
  - atď.

0x00	0x01	...	...	0x14					0x27
0x40	0x41	...	...	0x54					0x67



# CGROM (Character Generator ROM).

- Preddefinované obrázky ASCII znakov
- Do **DDRAM** pošleme ASCII kód, zobrazí sa to čo je zapísané v tabuľke na odpovedajúcom mieste.

LOW-ORDER 4 BIT \ HIGH-ORDER 4 BIT	0000	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
xxxx0000	CG RAM (1)		0	@	P	`	P	-	9	≡	α	ρ	
xxxx0001	(2)	!	1	A	Q	a	q	.	ア	チ	△	ä	q
xxxx0010	(3)	"	2	B	R	b	r	「	イ	ツ	×	β	θ
xxxx0011	(4)	#	3	C	S	c	s	」	ウ	テ	ε	ε	∞
xxxx0100	(5)	\$	4	D	T	d	t	、	エ	ト	ト	μ	Ω
xxx0101	(6)	%	5	E	U	e	u	・	オ	ナ	1	α	Ü
xxx0110	(7)	&	6	F	V	f	v	ヲ	カ	ニ	ヨ	ρ	Σ
xxxx0111	(8)	'	7	G	W	g	w	ア	キ	ヌ	ラ	g	π
xxxx1000	(1)	(	8	H	X	h	x	ィ	ク	ネ	リ	フ	×
xxxx1001	(2)	)	9	I	Y	i	y	ウ	ケ	ル	ル	'	γ
xxxx1010	(3)	*	:	J	Z	j	z	エ	コ	ン	レ	j	〒
xxxx1011	(4)	+	;	K	[	k	[	オ	サ	ヒ	ロ	°	π
xxxx1100	(5)	,	<	L	¥	l	l	カ	シ	フ	ワ	¢	円
xxxx1101	(6)	-	=	M	]	m	]	ユ	ズ	△	△	€	÷
xxxx1110	(7)	.	>	N	^	n	^	ヨ	セ	ホ	°	ñ	
xxxx1111	(8)	/	?	O	_	o	_	ッ	ッ	マ	°	ö	■

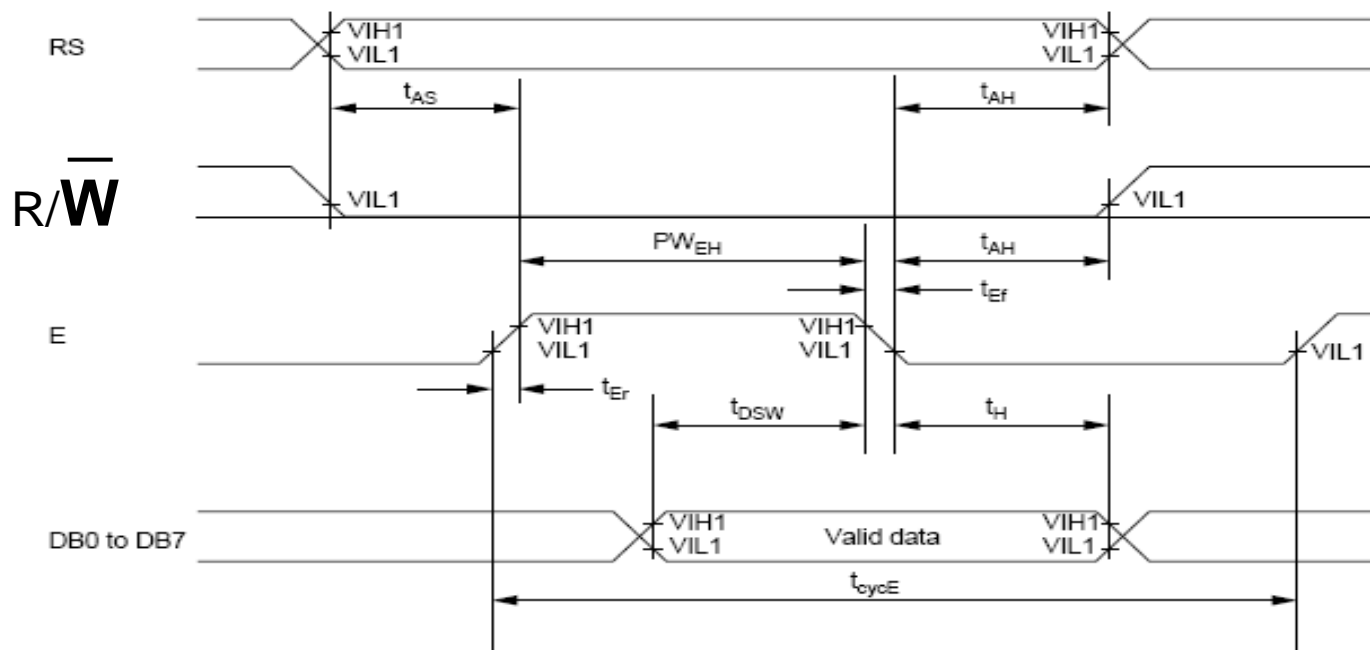
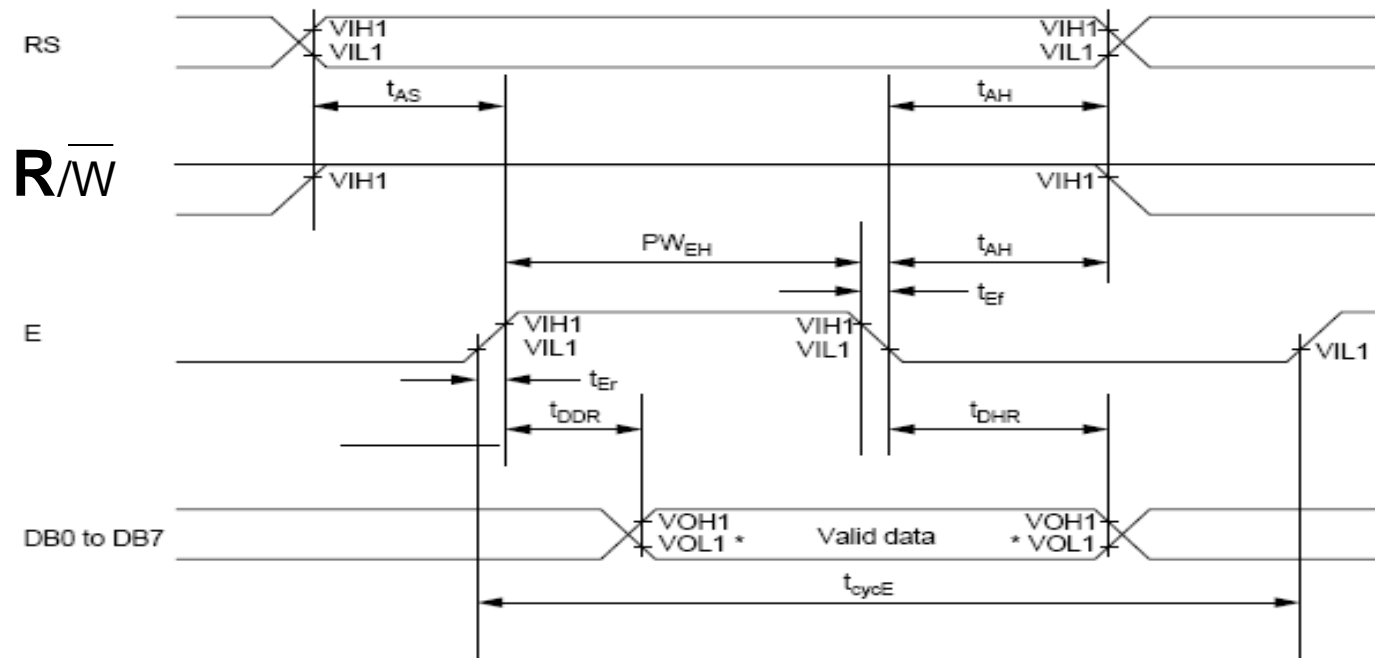


## **CGRAM** (Character Generator RAM – 8 znakov)

- Časť pamäte znakov (vzorov) - môžeme naprogramovať sami.
- CGRAM - ASCII kódy 0x00 až 0x0F.
- Znaký s adresami 0x00 až 0x07 sa zrkadlia do časti pamäte 0x08 až 0x0F.

```
const unsigned char Znak[][8]={
    {0x02,0x04,0x0e,0x01,0x0f,0x11,0x0f,0}, // á,      0
    {0x02,0x04,0x11,0x11,0x0f,0x01,0x0e,0}, // ý,      1
    {0x0a,0x04,0x1f,0x02,0x04,0x08,0x1f,0}, // ž,      2
    {0x0a,0x04,0x0e,0x10,0x10,0x11,0x0e,0}, // č,      3
    {0x0a,0x0a,0x1c,0x08,0x08,0x09,0x06,0}, // ť,      4
    {0x04,0x0a,0x0e,0x11,0x11,0x11,0x0e,0}, // ô,      5
    {0x02,0x04,0x0c,0x04,0x04,0x04,0x0e,0}, // í,      6
    {0x0a,0x04,0x0e,0x10,0x0e,0x01,0x1e,0}, // š,      7
    {0x0a,0x00,0x0e,0x01,0x0F,0x11,0x0f,0}, // ä,      8
    {0x0A,0x04,0x0e,0x11,0x1f,0x10,0x0e,0}, // ě,      9
    {0x0A,0x04,0x16,0x19,0x10,0x10,0x10,0}, // ř,     10
    {0x0A,0x00,0x0e,0x11,0x11,0x11,0x0e,0}, // ö,     11
    {0x0A,0x0a,0x0e,0x11,0x11,0x11,0x0e,0}, // ő,     12
    {0x06,0x0c,0x11,0x11,0x11,0x13,0x0d,0}, // ű,     13
    {0x0A,0x04,0x0A,0x11,0x1F,0x11,0x11,0}, // Ä krátke čiarky
};
```

# Časovanie Kontroler HD44780U



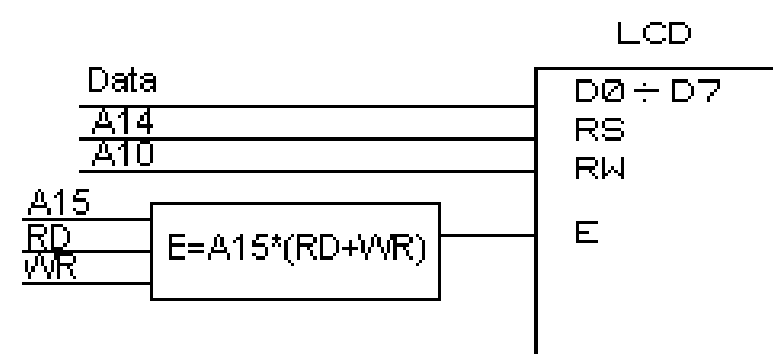
## Read Operation

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Enable cycle time	$t_{cycE}$	1000	—	—	ns
Enable pulse width (high level)	$PW_{EH}$	450	—	—	
Enable rise/fall time	$t_{Er}, t_{Ef}$	—	—	25	
Address set-up time (RS, R/ $\overline{W}$ to E)	$t_{AS}$	60	—	—	
Address hold time	$t_{AH}$	20	—	—	
Data delay time	$t_{DDR}$	—	—	360	
Data hold time	$t_{DHR}$	5	—	—	

## Write Operation

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Enable cycle time	$t_{cycE}$	1000	—	—	ns
Enable pulse width (high level)	$PW_{EH}$	450	—	—	
Enable rise/fall time	$t_{Er}, t_{Ef}$	—	—	25	
Address set-up time (RS, R/ $\overline{W}$ to E)	$t_{AS}$	60	—	—	
Address hold time	$t_{AH}$	20	—	—	
Data set-up time	$t_{DSW}$	195	—	—	
Data hold time	$t_H$	10	—	—	

Číslo pinu	Symbol	I/O	Funkcia
1	V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0V napájanie
2	V <sub>DD</sub>	-	+5V napájanie
3	V <sub>EE</sub>	-	Kontrast
4	RS	I	0 = vstup je inštrukcia 1 = vstup sú dáta
5	R/W	I	0 = zápis dát do LCD 1 = čítanie dát z LCD
6	E	I	Aktivácia displeja
7	DB0	I/O	Dáta, bit 0
8	DB1	I/O	Dáta, bit 1
9	DB2	I/O	Dáta, bit 2
10	DB3	I/O	Dáta, bit 3
11	DB4	I/O	Dáta, bit 4
12	DB5	I/O	Dáta, bit 5
13	DB6	I/O	Dáta, bit 6
14	DB7	I/O	Dáta, bit 7



čas trvania pulzu Enable:  
min.450ns

čas trvania RD/WR je  $6t_{ck}$

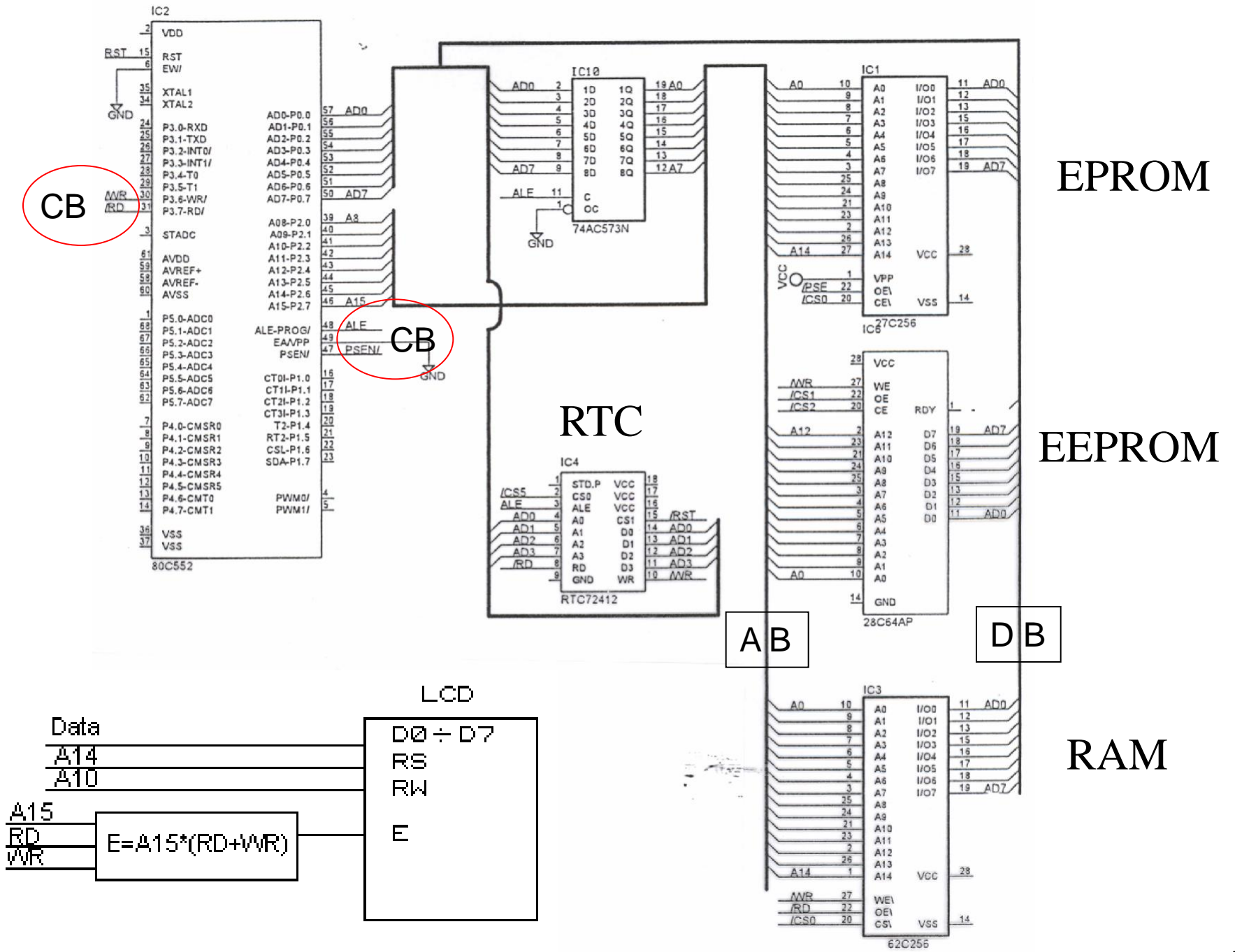
t.j. pre  $f_{osc} = 12\text{MHz} \Rightarrow$

$$t_{ck} = 1/12\text{MHz} = 0.08333\mu\text{s}$$

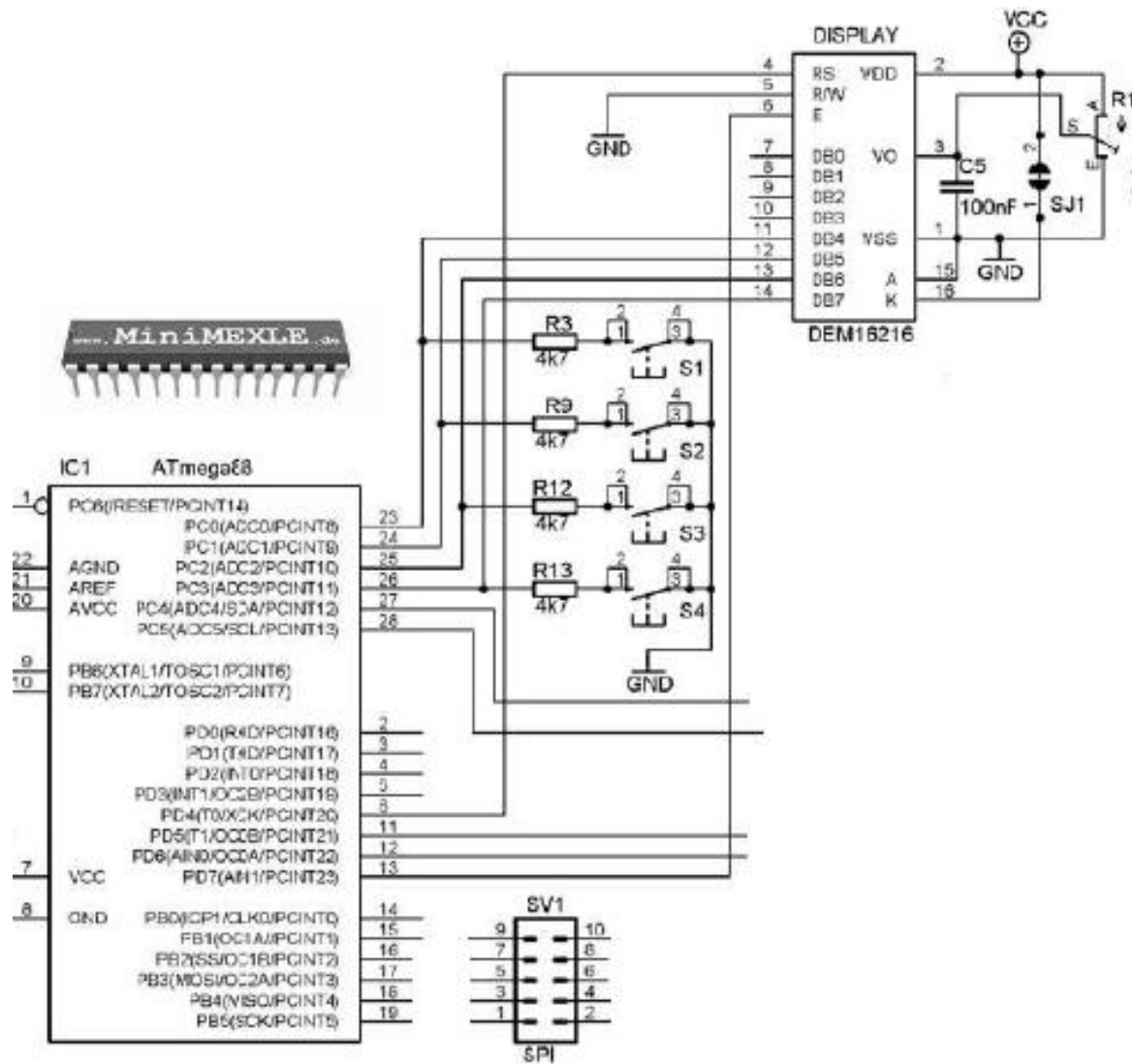
$$6t_{ck} = 500\text{ns}$$

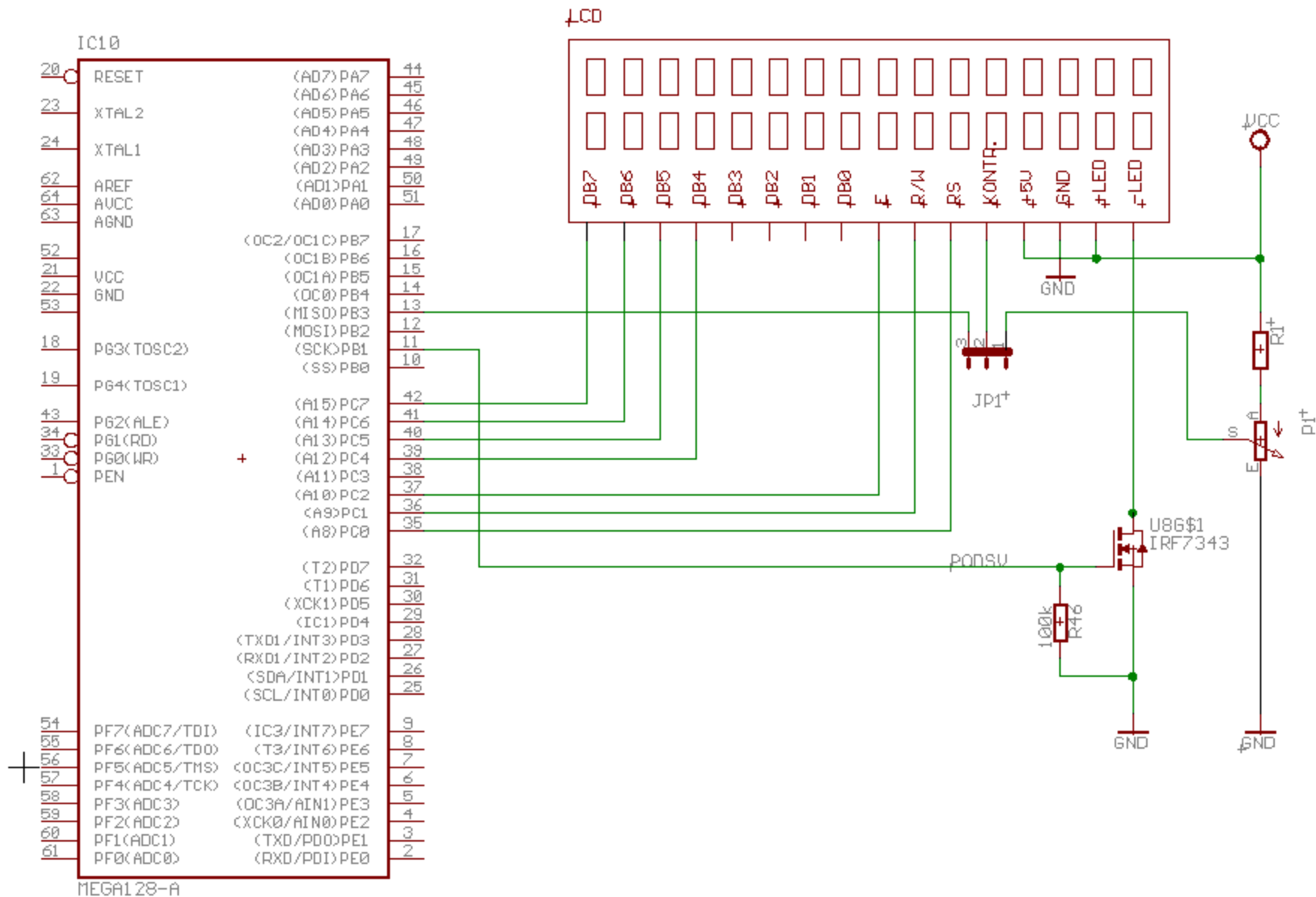
a15	a14	a13	a12	a11	a10	a9	a8	a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
1	RS	x	x	x	R/W	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

a10 = I/O : R/W , a14 = I/O : data/inštrukcia , a15 = 1 (“displej”)



# Prepojenie LCD, klávesnice a AVR







## Preddefinované znaky ASCII

Znak (písmeno) *odpovedá* číselnému kódu.

Otom ako znak „vyzerá“ nám hovorí *Font*.

Nazačiatku to vyzeralo asi takto:

Pr.:Font =  $5*8(7+1)$

Znak: **A**

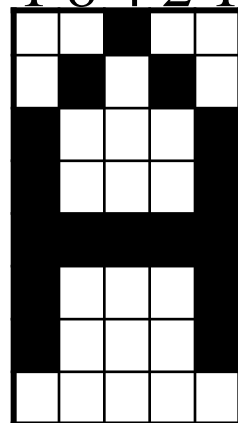
ASCII kód: 0x41

Znak: **á**

ASCII kód: 0x??

3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0

1 8 4 2 1



0x04

0x0A

0x11

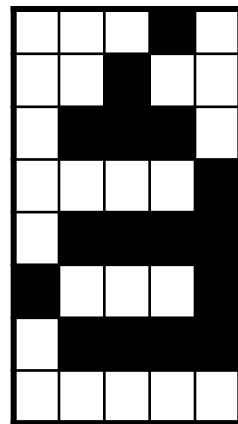
0x11

0x1F

0x11

0x11

0x00 “kurzor”



0x02

0x04

0x0E

0x01

0x0F

0x11

0x0F

0x00 “kurzor”

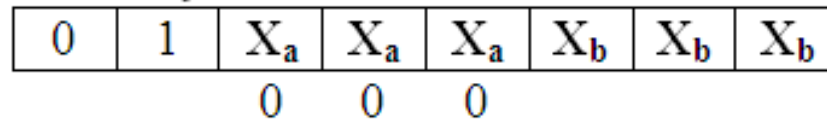
8	4	2	1	8	4	2	1		$X_b$	$X_b$	$X_b$
			■	■		■		0x1A	0	0	0
			■	■	■		■	0x1D	0	0	1
					■			0x04	0	1	0
					■			0x04	0	1	1
					■			0x04	1	0	0
					■		■	0x05	1	0	1
						■		0x02	1	1	0
								0x00	1	1	1

Nastavíme AC do CGRAM:

```
wr_d(in_da, FALSE);
```

Nesmiem zabudnúť na pôvodnú hodnotu AC.  
Pôvodne AC ukazovalo niekam do DDRAM.

in\_da =



adresa znaku 0 (až 7), resp. 8 (až 15)

```
code unsigned char zn[0]= {0x1A,0x1D,4,4,4,5,2,0};
for(i=0;i<8;i++) wr_d(zn0[i],TRUE);
// AC sa inkrementuje automaticky
```

Table 6. Relationship Among Character Code  
(DD RAM), CG RAM Address, and Character Pattern (CG RAM)

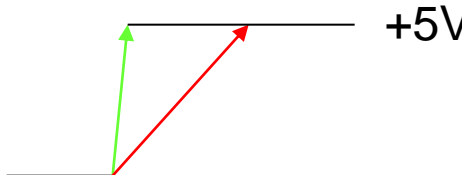
Character Code (DD RAM Data)		CG RAM Address		Character Pattern (CG RAM Data)			
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
High-order bit ←		Low-order bit →		High-order bit ←		Low-order bit →	
0 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		* * * 1 1 1 1 0	
				0 0 1		1 0 0 0 1	
				0 1 0		1 0 0 0 1	
		0 0 0		0 1 1		1 1 1 1 0	
				1 0 0		1 0 1 0 0	
				1 0 1		1 0 0 1 0	
				1 1 0		1 0 0 0 1	
				1 1 1		* * * 0 0 0 0 0	
						↑	
						↓	
						←	
						→	
						Sample Character Pattern (1)	
						Cursor Position	
0 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 1		0 0 0		0 0 0		* * * 1 0 0 0 1	
				0 0 1		0 1 0 1 0	
				0 1 0		1 1 1 1 1	
		0 0 0		0 1 1		0 0 1 0 0	
				1 0 0		1 1 1 1 1	
				1 0 1		0 0 1 0 0	
				1 1 0		0 0 1 0 0	
				1 1 1		* * * 0 0 0 0 0	
						↑	
						↓	
						←	
						→	
						Sample Character Pattern (2)	
0 0 0 0 . 1 1 1 1		1 1 1		1 0 0		* * *	
				1 0 1			
				1 1 0			
				1 1 1			
						↑	
						↓	
						←	
						→	

Zrkadlenie  
b3 = \*

INSTRUCTION	CODE										DESCRIPTION	Time (250 kHz)		
	R S	R/ W	db 7	db 6	db 5	db 4	db 3	db 2	db 1	db 0				
Clear display	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Clears entire display and sets DDRAM address 0 in address counter. Sets I/D=1.	1.64 [ms]	
Return home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	Sets DDRAM address 0 in address counter. Also returns display from being shifted to original position. DDRAM contents remain unchanged.	1.64 [ms]	
Entry mode set	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I/D	S=0		I/D = 0/1 (Decrement/ Increment) These operations are performed during data R/W of DDRAM/CGRAM	40 [us]	
Display ON/OFF control	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	C	B		D= 0/1 (OFF/ON Display ) C= 0/1 (OFF/ON Cursor ) B= 0/1 (OFF/ON Blink Cursor )	40 [us]	
Cursor or Display shift	0	0	0	0	0	1	S/C	R/L	*	*		S/C=0/1 Cursor/Display shift R/L=0/1 Left /Right	40 [us]	
Function set	0	0	0	0	1	DL	N	F	*	*		DL= 0/1 ( 4/8 bits ) N= 0/1 ( 1/ 2(1) lines ) F= 0 (5*7 dots)	40 [us]	
Set the CG RAM address	0	0	0	1	MSB LSB	ACG						CGRAM data is sent and received after this setting.	40 [us]	
Set the DD RAM address	0	0	1	MSB LSB	ADD						DDRAM data is sent and received after this setting.	40 [us]		
Read busy flag & address	0	1	BF	MSB	AC					LSB		Reads Busy flag & AC	40 [us]	
Write data to CG or DD RAM	1	0	MSB							LSB			Writes data into DDRAM or CGRAM.	40 [us]
Read data from CG or DD RAM	1	1	MSB							LSB			Reads data from DDRAM or CGRAM.	40 [us]

I/D = 1: Increment, I/D = 0: Decrement S = 1: Display Shift On S/C = 1: Shift Display, S/C = 0: Move Cursor R/L = 1: Shift Right, R/L = 0: Shift Left DL = 1: 8-Bit, DL = 0: 4-Bit N = 1: Dual Line, N = 0: Single Line BF = 1: Internal Operation, BF = 0: Ready for Instruction	DD RAM: Display Data RAM CG RAM: Character Generator RAM ACG: Character Generator RAM Address ADD: Display Data RAM Address AC: Address Counter
---	---

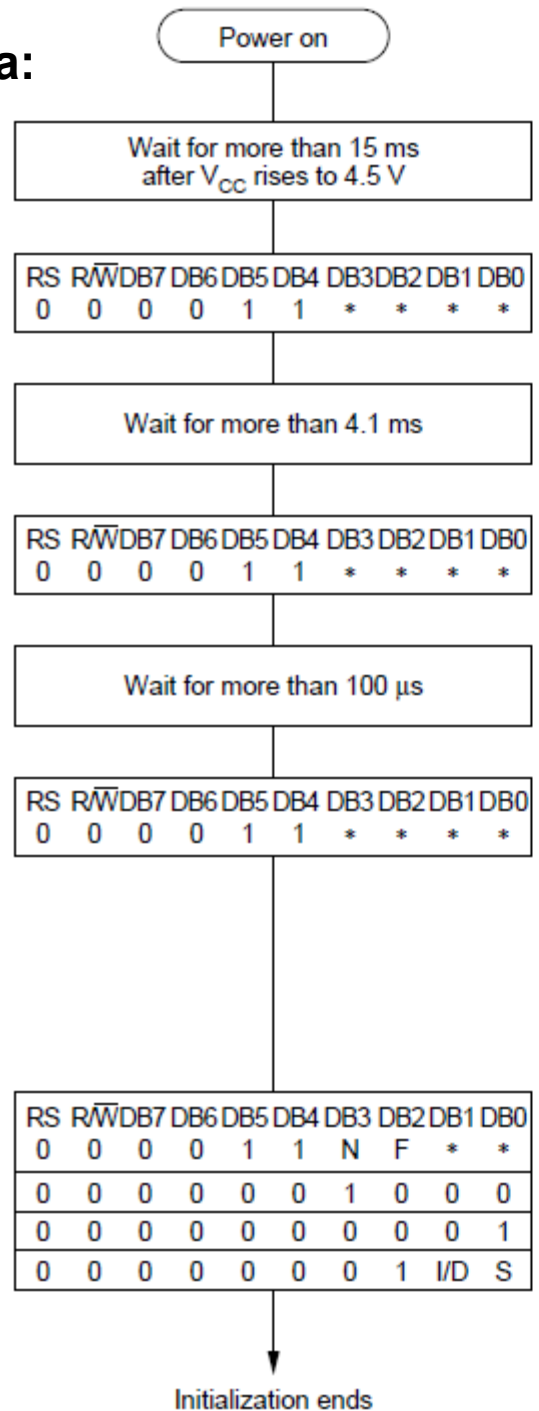
# Inicializácia

- Pred prvým použitím treba LCD inicializovať a konfigurovať.
- Po pripojení napájania, ak je  potom, sa radič nastaví do základného módu .
  - Jeden riadok, 8 znakov v riadku, 4-bitové pripojenie, ...
- Ak sa nevykoná, hardwarový RST a inicializácia, treba vykonať softwarovú inicializáciu.

# Reset vyvolaný po nábehu napájania:

- 1. Clear Display (Instr.= 0x01)  
Kurzor: Ľavý horný roh. AC = 0x00. I/D = 1 (inkrement)
- 2. Function Set (Instr.= 0x30)  
DL = 1 ... DB je 8-bitová.  
N = 0 ... Jednoriadkový display  
F = 0 .... Font 5x7
- 3. Display ON/OFF Control (Instr.= 0x08)  
D = 0 ... Displej vypnutý.  
C = 0 ... Kurzor vypnutý.  
B = 0 .... Blikanie kurzora vypnuté.
- 4. Entry Mode Set (Instr.= 0x06)  
I/D = 1 ... Inkrementovanie.  
S = 0 ... Posúvanie displeja vypnuté.

# Softvérová inicializácia: 8 - bit Interface



( Wait for more than 40 ms  
after  $V_{CC}$  rises to 2.7 V )

BF cannot be checked before this instruction.  
Function set (Interface is 8 bits long.)

BF cannot be checked before this instruction.  
Function set (Interface is 8 bits long.)

BF cannot be checked before this instruction.  
Function set (Interface is 8 bits long.)

BF can be checked after the following instructions.  
When BF is not checked, the waiting time between  
instructions is longer than the execution instruction  
time. (See Table 6.)

Function set (Interface is 8 bits long. Specify the  
number of display lines and character font.)  
The number of display lines and character font  
cannot be changed after this point.

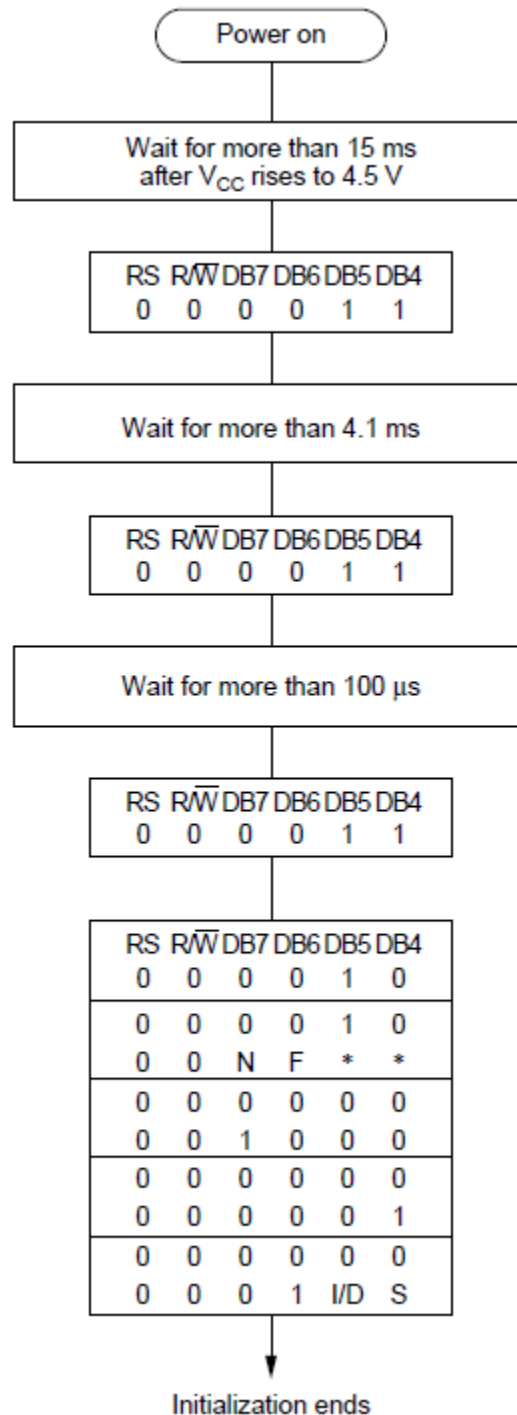
Display off

Display clear

Entry mode set



# Softvérová inicializácia: 4 - bit Interface



( Wait for more than 40 ms  
after V<sub>CC</sub> rises to 2.7 V )

BF cannot be checked before this instruction.

Function set (Interface is 8 bits long.)

BF cannot be checked before this instruction.

Function set (Interface is 8 bits long.)

BF cannot be checked before this instruction.

Function set (Interface is 8 bits long.)

BF can be checked after the following instructions.  
When BF is not checked, the waiting time between  
instructions is longer than the execution instruction  
time. (See Table 6.)

Function set (Set interface to be 4 bits long.)  
Interface is 8 bits in length.

Function set (Interface is 4 bits long. Specify the  
number of display lines and character font.)  
The number of display lines and character font  
cannot be changed after this point.

Display off

Display clear

Entry mode set

# Jedno-riadkové vs. Viac-riadkové displeje

## Displej 1x8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Dek.
0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7	Hex.

$N = 0 \rightarrow$  jednoriadkový display

# Jedno-riadkové vs. Viac-riadkové displeje

## Displej 1x16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Dek.
0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7	0x40	0x41	0x42	0x43	0x44	0x45	0x46	0x47	Hex.

$N = 1 \rightarrow$  “Dvojriadkový“ display

V opačnom prípade sa znaky na pozíciách 08H – 39H nezobrazia!

# Jedno-riadkové vs. Viac-riadkové displeje

## Displej 2x16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Dek.
0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	0x04	0x05	0x06	0x07	0x08	0x09	0x0A	0x0B	0x0C	0x0D	0x0E	0x0F	Hex.
0x40	0x41	0x42	0x43	0x44	0x45	0x46	0x47	0x48	0x49	0x4A	0x4B	0x4C	0x4D	0x4E	0x4F	Hex.

$N = 1 \rightarrow$  “Dvojriadkový“ display

!!!! Pozor druhý riadok nezačína na „konci“ prvého !!!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Dek.
0x01	0x02	0x03	0x04	0x05	0x06	0x07	0x08	0x09	0x0A	0x0B	0x0C	0x0D	0x0E	0x0F	0x10	Hex.
0x41	0x42	0x43	0x44	0x45	0x46	0x47	0x48	0x49	0x4A	0x4B	0x4C	0x4D	0x4E	0x4F	0x50	Hex.

0x00	0x01	...	...	0x0F												0x27
0x40	0x41	...	...	0x4F												0x67

# Správne vykonávanie operácií

Čas trvania inštrukcií  $t_v$  je premenlivý, Tab.1.

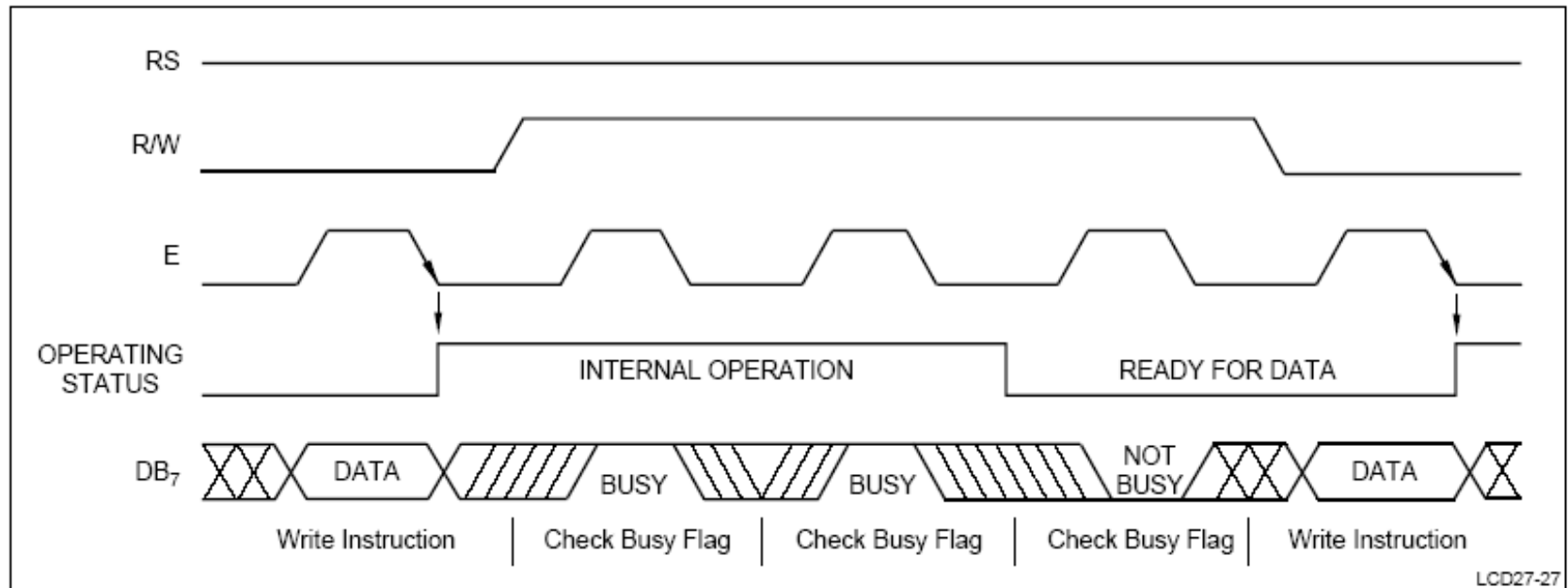
$$T_v = f(f_{\text{OSC disp}}, \text{typ instr.}); f_{\text{OSC disp}} = 270, 250\text{kHz} \pm 30\%$$

Počas spracovávania príkazu, LCD d'alší príkaz neakceptuje.

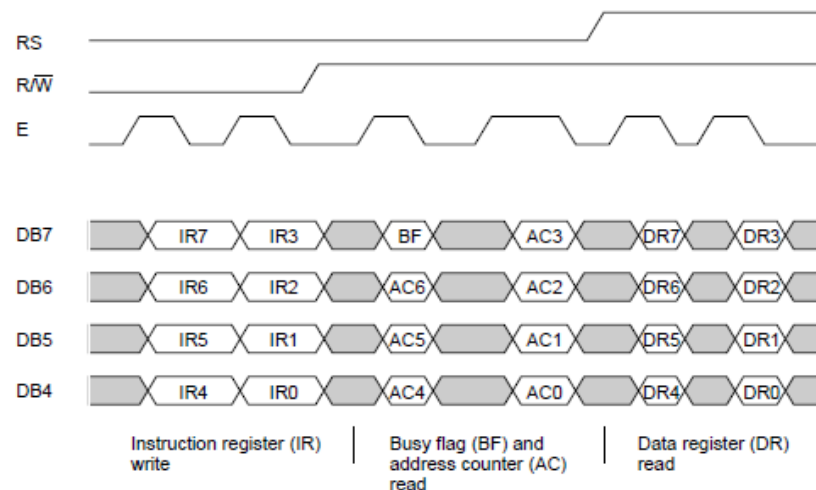
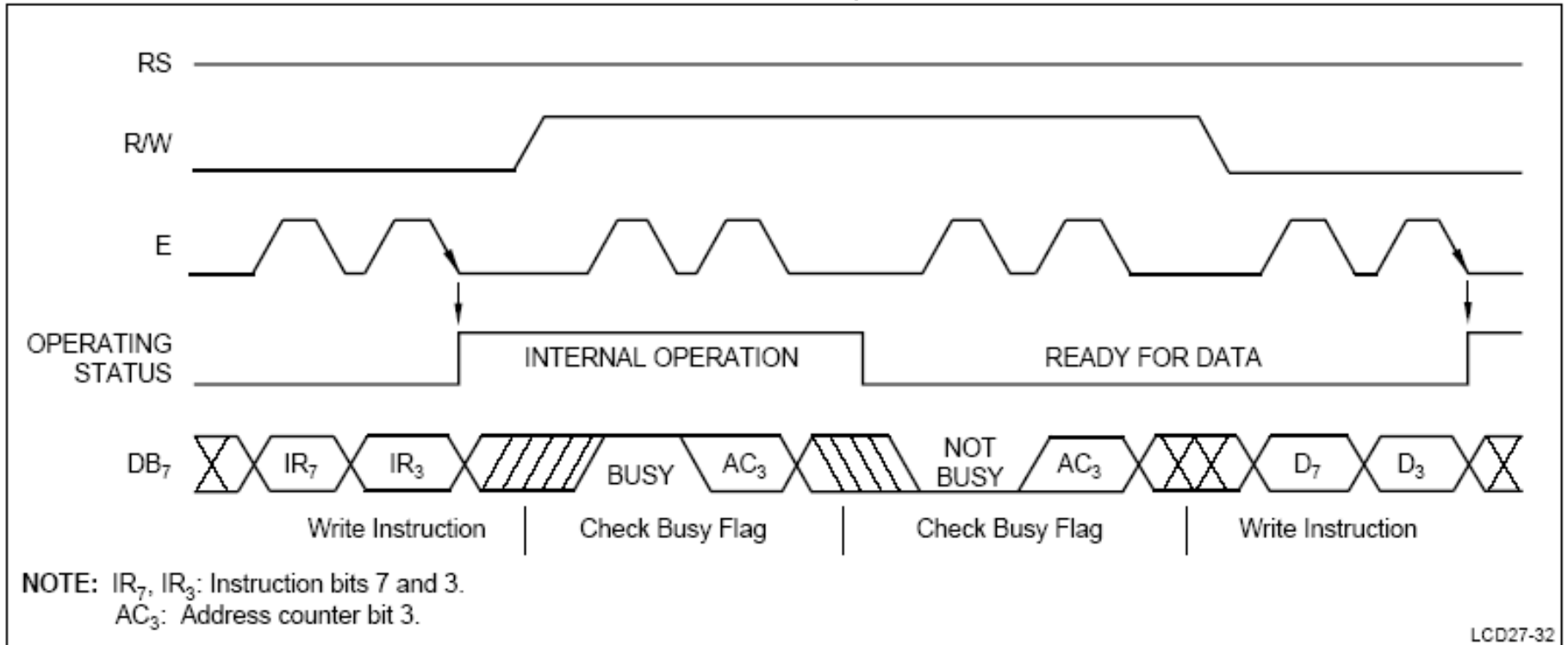
Máme dve možnosti:

- „Počkáme“
- Testujeme stav signálu BUSY (bitová premenná)
  - Ak je LCD BUSY, potom je DB7 = „1“, ak je predchádzajúca operácia ukončená DB7 = „0“

# Príklad osem bitovej komunikácie



# Príklad štvor-bitovej komunikácie





# Práca v systéme reálneho času.

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!                                                                                               !!  
!! Pri kontrole bitu BF nesmieme zabudnúť na timeout . !!  
!!                                                                                               !!  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

---

Nespomenuli sme hardwarový spôsob „genorovania“ kontrastu displeja.

- D/A prevodník. Takúto perifériu má zabudovaný len malý počet jednočipových mikrokotrolerov.
- PWM signál. Ak nevhodné nastavíme periódu opakovania PWM signálu, zistíme, že v „danom okamžiku“ zobrazuje len časť displeja. Zobrazovaná časť sa posúva . Spôsob posúvania je daný reláciou  $f_{OSC} < = > f_{PWM}$ .