S6B0755

65COM / 128 SEG DRIVER & CONTROLLER FOR STN LCD

March 2001

Ver. 1.1

Precautions for Light

Light has characteristics to move electrons in the integrated circuitry of semiconductors, therefore may change the characteristics of semiconductor devices when irradiated with light.
Consequently, the users of the packages which may expose chips to external light such as COB, COG, TCP and COF must consider effective methods to block out light from reaching the IC on all parts of the surface area, the top, bottom and the sides of the chip. Follow the precautions below when using the products.

1. Consider and verify the protection of penetrating light to the IC at substrate (board or glass) or product design stage.

2. Always test and inspect products under the environment with no penetration of light.

S6B0755 Specification Revision History		
Version	**Content**	**Date**
0.0	Original	Dec.1999
0.1	Append PAD configuration Append COG/ILB align key coordinates and TOM coordinate Append PAD center coordinates to table 1, 2	Jan.2000
0.2	Added 6800-mode interface description for data latch with (page 12) C2 CAP value : 0.1 to 0.47uF → 0.47 to 2.0uF (page 30) Added description of the column address operation. (page 35) Added that Display On/Off command has priority over Entire Display On/Off and Reverse Display On/Off. (page 39) Added N-line inversion command description (page 43)	Jan.2000
0.3	Modify 6800 parallel interface timing	Feb.2000
1.0	Fix the TBD Value of DC Characteristics. Modify dynamic current consumption value(Idd2.Idds1)	Jun.2000
1.1	Added detail information for several items	Mar.2001

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The S6B0755 is a driver & controller LSI for graphic dot-matrix liquid crystal display systems. It contains 65 common and 128 segment driver circuits. This chip is connected directly to a microprocessor, accepts serial or 8-bit parallel display data and stores in an on-chip display data RAM of 65 × 128 bits. It provides a highly flexible display section due to 1-to-1 correspondence between on-chip display data RAM bits and LCD panel pixels. And it performs display data RAM read/write operation with no externally operating clock to minimize power consumption. In addition, because it contains power supply circuits necessary to drive liquid crystal, it is possible to make a display system with the fewest components.

FEATURES

Driver Output Circuits

— 65 common outputs/128 segment outputs

Applicable Duty Ratios

Programmable Duty Ratio	Applicable LCD Bias	Maximum Display Area
1/17 to 1/65	1/4 to 1/9	65 × 128

— Various partial display

— Partial window moving & data scrolling

On-chip Display Data RAM

— Capacity: 65 x 128 = 8,320 bits

— Bit data "1": a dot of display is illuminated.

— Bit data "0": a dot of display is not illuminated.

Microprocessor Interface

— 8-bit parallel bi-directional interface with 6800-series or 8080-series.

— SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) available. (only write operation)

On-chip Low Power Analog Circuit

— On-chip oscillator circuit

— Voltage converter (×3, ×4 or ×5)

— Voltage regulator (temperature coefficient: -0.05%/°C or external input)

— On-chip electronic contrast control function (64 steps)

— Voltage follower (LCD bias: 1/4 to 1/9)

Operating Voltage Range

— Supply voltage (V_{DD}): 1.8 to 3.3 V

— LCD driving voltage (V_{LCD} = V0 - V_{SS}): 4.0 to 15.0 V

Low power Consumption

— 120 μA Typ. (Internal power supply on and display OFF)

Package Type

— Gold bumped chip or TCP

BLOCK DIAGRAM

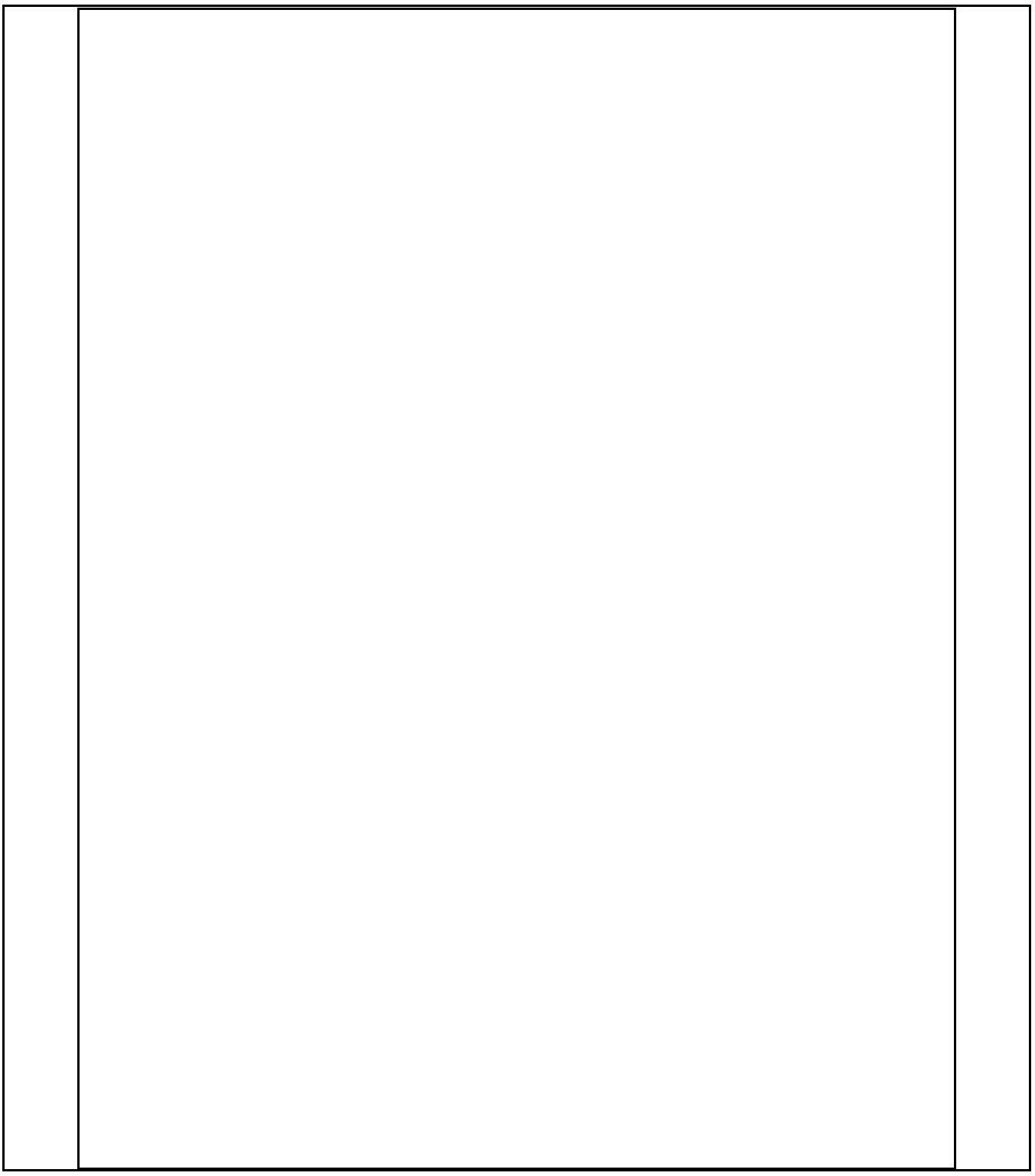


Figure 1. Block Diagram

PAD CONFIGURATION

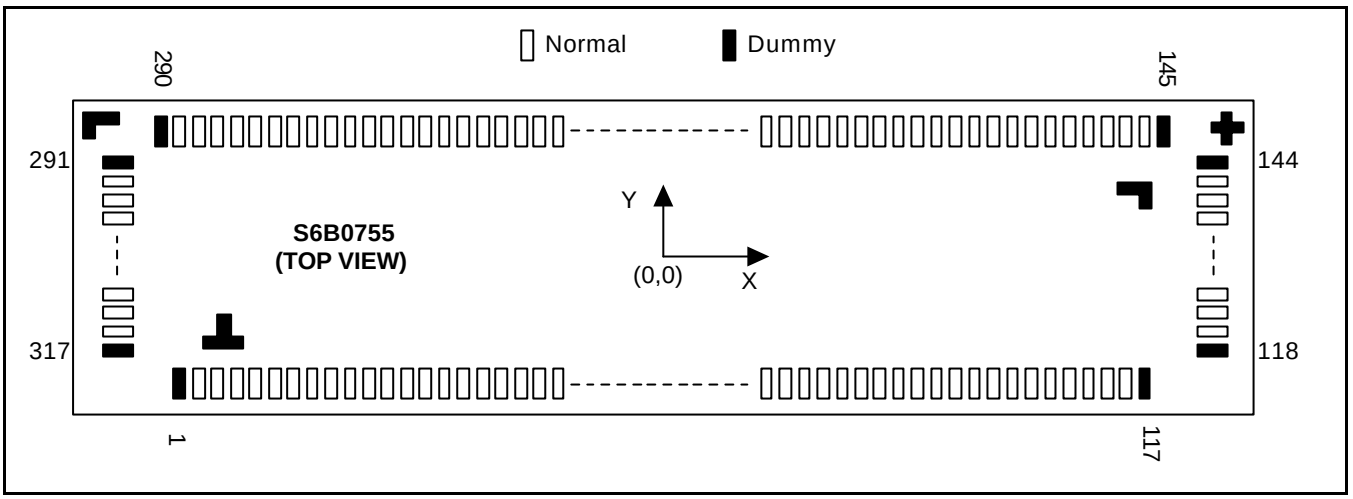


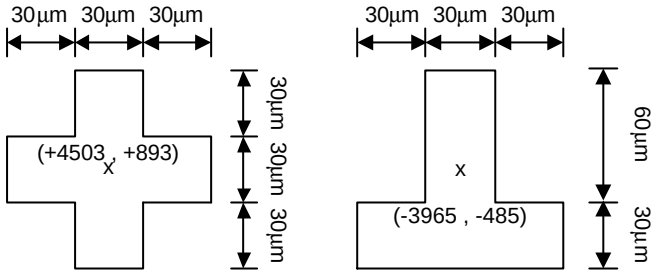
Figure 2. S6B0755 Chip Configuration

Table 1. S6B0755 Pad Dimension

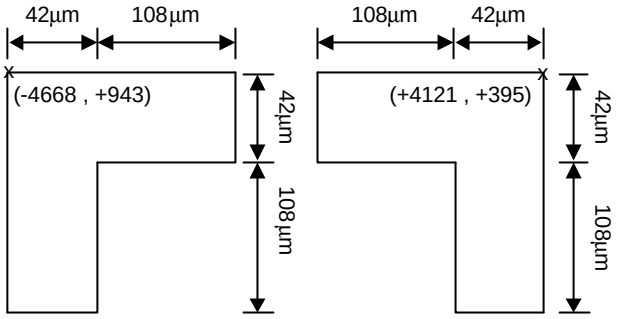
Item	Pad No.		Size		Unit
			X	Y	
Chip Size	-		9530	2080	um
Pad Pitch	Input	1 to 117	70		
	Output	119 to 143	60		
		146 to 289			
		292 to 316			
	NC*	1, 117, 118, 144, 145, 290, 291, 317	80		
Bumped Pad Size(Max.)	1		60	110	
	2 to 116		50	100	
	117		60	110	
	118		110	60	
	119 to 143		110	40	
	144		110	60	
	145		60	110	
	146 to 289		40	110	
	290		60	110	
	291		110	60	
	292 to 316		110	40	
	317		110	60	
Bumped Pad Height	All Pad		14(Typ.)		

NOTE: Dummy to Dummy pad pitch is 80 um . Dummy to normal pad pitch is 80 um.

COG Align Key Coordinate



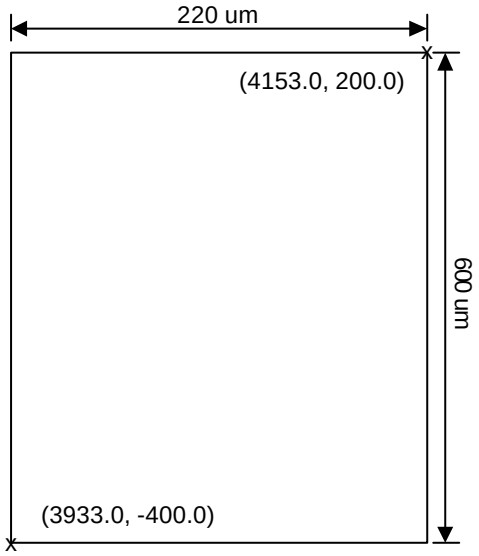
ILB Align Key Coordinate(with Gold Bump)



NOTE: When designing electrode pattern must be prohibited on this area (ILB Align Key). If electrode pattern is used for routing over this area, it can be happened pattern-short through bumped pattern on ILB Align Key.

TOM(TEG On Main chip) Coordinate

The TOM has test items for process evaluation. There are many bumped PADs in this area as like main chip. So when designing COG pattern, ITO pattern must be prohibited on this area (TOM). If ITO pattern is used for routing over this area, it can be happened pattern-short through bumped PAD on TOM.



PAD CENTER COORDINATES

Table 2. Pad Center Coordinates

[Unit: μm]

Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y
1	DUMMY	-4070	-925	35	VDD	-1680	-925	69	C1-	700	-925
2	TEST1	-3990	-925	36	VDD	-1610	-925	70	C1-	770	-925
3	TEST2	-3920	-925	37	VDD	-1540-	-925	71	C1+	840	-925
4	TEST3	-3850	-925	38	VCI	1470	-925	72	C1+	910	-925
5	TEST4	-3780	-925	39	VCI	-1400	-925	73	C1+	980	-925
6	VSS	-3710	-925	40	VCI	-1330	-925	74	C1+	1050	-925
7	VDD	-3640	-925	41	VCI	-1260	-925	75	C2+	1120	-925
8	VDD	-3570	-925	42	VCI	-1190	-925	76	C2+	1190	-925
9	PS0	-3500	-925	43	VCI	-1120	-925	77	C2+	1260	-925
10	VSS	-3430	-925	44	VCI	-1050	-925	78	C2+	1330	-925
11	VDD	-330	-925	45	VCI	-980	-925	79	C2-	1400	-925
12	PS1	-3290	-925	46	VSS1	-910	-925	80	C2-	1470	-925
13	VSS	-3220	-925	47	VSS1	-840	-925	81	C2-	1540	-925
14	CS1B	-3150	-925	48	VSS1	-770	-925	82	C2-	1610	-925
15	VDD	-3080	-925	49	VSS1	-700	-925	83	C4+	1680	-925
16	VDD	-3010	-925	50	VSS2	-630	-925	84	C4+	1750	-925
17	RESETB	-2940	-925	51	VSS2	-560	-925	85	C4+	1820	-925
18	RS	-2870	-925	52	VSS2	-490	-925	86	C4+	1890	-925
19	VSS	-2800	-925	53	VSS2	-420	-925	87	VSS	1960	-925
20	RW_WR	-2730	-925	54	VSS2	-350	-925	88	REF	2030	-925
21	E_RD	-2660	-925	55	VOUT	-280	-925	89	VEXT	2100	-925
22	VDD	-2590	-925	56	VOUT	-210	-925	90	VDD	2170	-925
23	DB0	-2520	-925	57	VOUT	-140	-925	91	INTRS	2240	-925
24	DB1	-2450	-925	58	VOUT	-70	-925	92	VSS	2310	-925
25	DB2	-2380	-925	59	VOUT	0	-925	93	V4	2380	-925
26	DB3	-2310	-925	60	VOUT	70	-925	94	V4	2450	-925
27	DB4	-2240	-925	61	VOUT	140	-925	95	V4	2520	-925
28	DB5	-2170	-925	62	VOUT	210	-925	96	V4	2590	-925
29	DB6	-2100	-925	63	C3+	280	-925	97	V3	2660	-925
30	DB7	-2030	-925	64	C3+	350	-925	98	V3	2730	-925
31	VDD	-1960	-925	65	C3+	420	-925	99	V3	2800	-925
32	VDD	-1890	-925	66	C3+	490	-925	100	V3	2870	-925
33	VDD	-1820	-925	67	C1-	560	-925	101	V2	2940	-925
34	VDD	-1750	-925	68	C1-	630	-925	102	V2	3010	-925

Table 2. Pad Center Coordinates (Continued)

[Unit: μm]

Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y
103	V2	3080	-925	140	COM10	4618	459	177	SEG23	2430	893
104	V1	3150	-925	141	COM9	4618	519	178	SEG24	2370	893
105	V1	3220	-925	142	COM8	4618	579	179	SEG25	2310	893
106	V1	3290	-925	143	COM7	4618	639	180	SEG26	2250	893
107	V1	3360	-925	144	DUMMY	4618	719	181	SEG27	2190	893
108	V1	3430	-925	145	DUMMY	4370	893	182	SEG28	2130	893
109	V0	3500	-925	146	COM6	4290	893	183	SEG29	2070	893
110	V0	3570	-925	147	COM5	4230	893	184	SEG30	2010	893
111	V0	3640	-925	148	COM4	4170	893	185	SEG31	1950	893
112	V0	3710	-925	149	COM3	4110	893	186	SEG32	1890	893
113	VR	3780	-925	150	COM2	4050	893	187	SEG33	1830	893
114	VR	3850	-925	151	COM1	3990	893	188	SEG34	1770	893
115	VSS	3920	-925	152	COM0	3930	893	189	SEG35	1710	893
116	VSS	3990	-925	153	COMS	3870	893	190	SEG36	1650	893
117	DUMMY	4070	-925	154	SEG0	3810	893	191	SEG37	1590	893
118	DUMMY	4618	-881	155	SEG1	3750	893	192	SEG38	1530	893
119	COM31	4618	-801	156	SEG2	3690	893	193	SEG39	1470	893
120	COM30	4618	-741	157	SEG3	3630	893	194	SEG40	1410	893
121	COM29	4618	-681	158	SEG4	3570	893	195	SEG41	1350	893
122	COM28	4618	-621	159	SEG5	3510	893	196	SEG42	1290	893
123	COM27	4618	-561	160	SEG6	3450	893	197	SEG43	1230	893
124	COM26	4618	-501	161	SEG7	3390	893	198	SEG44	1170	893
125	COM25	4618	-441	162	SEG8	3330	893	199	SEG45	1110	893
126	COM24	4618	-381	163	SEG9	3270	893	200	SEG46	1050	893
127	COM23	4618	-321	164	SEG10	3210	893	201	SEG47	990	893
128	COM22	4618	-261	165	SEG11	3150	893	202	SEG48	930	893
129	COM21	4618	-201	166	SEG12	3090	893	203	SEG49	870	893
130	COM20	4618	-141	167	SEG13	3030	893	204	SEG50	810	893
131	COM19	4618	-81	168	SEG14	2970	893	205	SEG51	750	893
132	COM18	4618	-21	169	SEG15	2910	893	206	SEG52	690	893
133	COM17	4618	39	170	SEG16	2850	893	207	SEG53	630	893
134	COM16	4618	99	171	SEG17	2790	893	208	SEG54	570	893
135	COM15	4618	159	172	SEG18	2730	893	209	SEG55	510	893
136	COM14	4618	219	173	SEG19	2670	893	210	SEG56	450	893
137	COM13	4618	279	174	SEG20	2610	893	211	SEG57	390	893
138	COM12	4618	339	175	SEG21	2550	893	212	SEG58	330	893
139	COM11	4618	399	176	SEG22	2490	893	213	SEG59	270	893

Table 2. Pad Center Coordinates (Continued)

[Unit: μm]

Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Pad No.	Pad Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y
214	SEG60	210	893	249	SEG95	-1890	893	284	COM34	-3990	893
215	SEG61	150	893	250	SEG96	-1950	893	285	COM35	-4050	893
216	SEG62	90	893	251	SEG97	-2010	893	286	COM36	-4110	893
217	SEG63	30	893	252	SEG98	-2070	893	287	COM37	-4170	893
218	SEG64	-30	893	253	SEG99	-2130	893	288	COM38	-4230	893
219	SEG65	-90	893	254	SEG100	-2190	893	289	COM39	-4290	893
220	SEG66	-150	893	255	SEG101	-2250	893	290	DUMMY	-4370	893
221	SEG67	-210	893	256	SEG102	-2310	893	291	DUMMY	-4618	719
222	SEG68	-270	893	257	SEG103	-2370	893	292	COM40	-4618	639
223	SEG69	-330	893	258	SEG104	-2430	893	293	COM41	-4618	579
224	SEG70	-390	893	259	SEG105	-2490	893	294	COM42	-4618	519
225	SEG71	-450	893	260	SEG106	-2550	893	295	COM43	-4618	459
226	SEG72	-510	893	261	SEG107	-2610	893	296	COM44	-4618	399
227	SEG73	-570	893	262	SEG108	-2670	893	297	COM45	-4618	339
228	SEG74	-630	893	263	SEG109	-2730	893	298	COM46	-4618	279
229	SEG75	-690	893	264	SEG110	-2790	893	299	COM47	-4618	219
230	SEG76	-750	893	265	SEG111	-2850	893	300	COM48	-4618	159
231	SEG77	-810	893	266	SEG112	-2910	893	301	COM49	-4618	99
232	SEG78	-870	893	267	SEG113	-2970	893	302	COM50	-4618	39
233	SEG79	-930	893	268	SEG114	-3030	893	303	COM51	-4618	-21
234	SEG80	-990	893	269	SEG115	-3090	893	304	COM52	-4618	-81
235	SEG81	-1050	893	270	SEG116	-3150	893	305	COM53	-4618	-141
236	SEG82	-1110	893	271	SEG117	-3210	893	306	COM54	-4618	-201
237	SEG83	-1170	893	272	SEG118	-3270	893	307	COM55	-4618	-261
238	SEG84	-1230	893	273	SEG119	-3330	893	308	COM56	-4618	-321
239	SEG85	-1290	893	274	SEG120	-3390	893	309	COM57	-4618	-381
240	SEG86	-1350	893	275	SEG121	-3450	893	310	COM58	-4618	-441
241	SEG87	-1410	893	276	SEG122	-3510	893	311	COM59	-4618	-501
242	SEG88	-1470	893	277	SEG123	-3570	893	312	COM60	-4618	-561
243	SEG89	-1530	893	278	SEG124	-3630	893	313	COM61	-4618	-621
244	SEG90	-1590	893	279	SEG125	-3690	893	314	COM62	-4618	-681
245	SEG91	-1650	893	280	SEG126	-3750-	893	315	COM63	-4618	-741
246	SEG92	-1710	893	281	SEG127	3810	893	316	COMS	-4618	-801
247	SEG93	-1770	893	282	COM32	-3870	893	317	DUMMY	-4618	-881
248	SEG94	-1830	893	283	COM33	-3930	893				

PIN DESCRIPTION

POWER SUPPLY

Table 3. Power Supply Pins

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>I/O</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>V_{DD}</td><td>Supply</td><td>Power supply</td></tr>
<tr><td>V_{SS1}
V_{SS2}</td><td>Supply</td><td>Ground
NOTE: V_{SS1} and V_{SS2} must be shorted to external wire.</td></tr>
<tr><td>V0
V1
V2
V3
V4</td><td>I/O</td><td>LCD driver supplies voltages
The voltage determined by LCD pixel is impedance converted by an operational amplifier for application.
Voltages should have the following relationship;
V0 ≥ V1 ≥ V2 ≥ V3 ≥ V4 ≥ VSS
When the internal power circuit is active, these voltages are generated as following table according to the state of LCD bias.
<table>
<tr><td>LCD bias</td><td>V1</td><td>V2</td><td>V3</td><td>V4</td></tr>
<tr><td>1/N bias</td><td>(N-1)/N x V0</td><td>(N-2)/N x V0</td><td>(2/N) x V0</td><td>(1/N) x V0</td></tr>
</table>
NOTE: N = 4 to 9</td></tr>
</table>

LCD DRIVER SUPPLY

Table 4. LCD Driver Supply Pins

Name	I/O	Description
C1-	O	Capacitor 1 negative connection pin for voltage converter
C1+	O	Capacitor 1 positive connection pin for voltage converter
C2-	O	Capacitor 2 negative connection pin for voltage converter
C2+	O	Capacitor 2 positive connection pin for voltage converter
C3+	O	Capacitor 3 positive connection pin for voltage converter
C4+	O	Capacitor 4 positive connection pin for voltage converter
VOUT	I/O	Voltage converter input/output pin
VCI	I	Voltage converter input voltage pin
VR	I	V0 voltage adjustment pin It is valid only when on-chip resistors are not used (INTRS = "L")
REF	I	Selects the external VREF voltage via VEXT pin – REF = "L": using the external VREF – REF = "H": using the internal VREF
VEXT	I	Externally input reference voltage (VREF) for the internal voltage regulator It is valid only when REF is "L".

SYSTEM CONTROL

Table 5. System Control Pins

Name	I/O	Description
INTRS	I	Internal resistors select pin This pin selects the resistors for adjusting V0 voltage level. – INTRS = "H": use the internal resistors – INTRS = "L": use the external resistors VR pin and external resistive divider control V0 voltage.
TEST1 to TEST4	I	Test pins Don't use these pins.

MICROPROCESSOR INTERFACE

Table 6. Microprocessor Interface Pins

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>I/O</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>RESETB</td><td>I</td><td>Reset the input pin
When RESETB is "L", initialization is executed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PS0</td><td>I</td><td>Parallel/Serial data input select input
<table>
<tr><td>PS0</td><td>Interface Mode</td><td>Data/ Instruction</td><td>Data</td><td>Read/Write</td><td>Serial Clock</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>Parallel</td><td>RS</td><td>DB0 to DB7</td><td>E_RD
RW_WR</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>Serial</td><td>RS or None</td><td>SID(DB7)</td><td>Write only</td><td>SCLK(DB6)</td></tr>
</table>
NOTE: When PS is "L", DB0 to DB5 are high impedance and E_RD and RW_WR must be fixed to either "H" or "L".</td></tr>
<tr><td>PS1</td><td>I</td><td>Microprocessor interface select input pin
– PS0 = "H", PS1 = "H": 6800-series parallel MPU interface
– PS0 = "H", PS1 = "L": 8080-series parallel MPU interface
– PS0 = "L", PS1 = "H": 4 Pin-SPI serial MPU interface
– PS0 = "L", PS1 = "L": 3 Pin-SPI serial MPU interface</td></tr>
<tr><td>CS1B</td><td>I</td><td>Chip select input pins
Data/instruction I/O is enabled only when CS1B is "L" . When chip select is non-active, DB0 to DB7 may be high impedance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>RS</td><td>I</td><td>Register select input pin
– RS = "H": DB0 to DB7 are display data
– RS = "L": DB0 to DB7 are control data</td></tr>
<tr><td>RW_WR</td><td>I</td><td>Read/Write execution control pin
<table>
<tr><td>PS1</td><td>MPU Type</td><td>RW_WR</td><td>Description</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>6800-series</td><td>RW</td><td>Read/Write control input pin
– RW = "H": read
– RW = "L": write</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>8080-series</td><td>/WR</td><td>Write enable clock input pin
The data on DB0 to DB7 are latched at the rising edge of the /WR signal.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Table 6. Microprocessor Interface Pins (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>I/O</th><th colspan="4">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">E_RD</td><td rowspan="4">I</td><td colspan="4">Read/Write execution control pin</td></tr>
<tr><td>PS1</td><td>MPU Type</td><td>E_RD</td><td>Description</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>6800-series</td><td>E</td><td>Read/Write control input pin
– RW = "H": When E is "H", DB0 to DB7 are in an output status.
– RW = "L": The data on DB0 to DB7 are latched at the falling edge of the E signal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>8080-series</td><td>/RD</td><td>Read enable clock input pin
When /RD is "L", DB0 to DB7 are in an output status.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DB0
to
DB7</td><td>I/O</td><td colspan="4">8-bit bi-directional data bus that is connected to the standard 8-bit microprocessor data bus.
When the serial interface selected (PS0 = "L");
– DB0 to DB5: high impedance
– DB6: serial input clock (SCLK)
– DB7: serial input data (SID)
When chip select is not active, DB0 to DB7 may be high impedance.</td></tr>
</table>

LCD DRIVER OUTPUTS

Table 7 . LCD Driver Outputs Pins

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>I/O</th><th colspan="4">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">SEG0 to SEG127</td><td rowspan="8">O</td><td colspan="4">LCD segment driver outputs
The display data and the M signal control the output voltage of segment driver.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Display data</td><td>M (Internal)</td><td colspan="2">Segment driver output voltage</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Normal display</td><td>Reverse display</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>V0</td><td>V2</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>VSS</td><td>V3</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>V2</td><td>V0</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>V3</td><td>VSS</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Power save mode</td><td>VSS</td><td>VSS</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">COM0 to COM63</td><td rowspan="7">O</td><td colspan="4">LCD common driver outputs
The internal scanning data and M signal control the output voltage of common driver.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scan data</td><td>M (Internal)</td><td colspan="2">Common driver output voltage</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td colspan="2">VSS</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td colspan="2">V0</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td colspan="2">V1</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td colspan="2">V4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Power save mode</td><td colspan="2">VSS</td></tr>
<tr><td>COMS (COMS1)</td><td>O</td><td colspan="4">Common output for the icons
The output signals of two pins are same. When not used, these pins should be left open.</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE: DUMMY —These pins should be opened (floated).

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

MICROPROCESSOR INTERFACE

Chip Select Input

There are CS1B for chip selection. The S6B0755 can interface with an MPU only when CS1B is "L" . When these pins are set to any other combination, RS, E_RD, and RW_WR inputs are disabled and DB0 to DB7 are to be high impedance. And, in case of serial interface, the internal shift register and the counter are reset.

Parallel/Serial Interface

S6B0755 has four types of interface with an MPU, which are two serial and two parallel interface. This parallel or serial interface is determined by PS0 pin as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Parallel/Serial Interface Mode

PS0	Type	CS1B	PS1	Interface mode
H	Parallel	CS1B	H	6800-series MPU mode
			L	8080-series MPU mode
L	Serial	CS1B	H	4 Pin-SPI MPU mode
			L	3 Pin-SPI MPU mode

Parallel Interface (PS0 = "H")

The 8-bit bi-directional data bus is used in parallel interface and the type of MPU is selected by PS1 as shown in Table . The type of data transfer is determined by signals at RS, E_RD and RW_WR as shown in Table 10.

Table 9. Microprocessor Selection for Parallel Interface

PS1	CS1B	RS	E_RD	RW_WR	DB0 to DB7	MPU bus
H	CS1B	RS	E	RW	DB0 to DB7	6800-series
L	CS1B	RS	/RD	/WR	DB0 to DB7	8080-series

Table 10. Parallel Data Transfer

Common	6800-series		8080-series		Description
RS	E_RD (E)	RW_WR (RW)	E_RD (/RD)	RW_WR (/WR)	
H	H	H	L	H	Display data read out
H	H	L	H	L	Display data write
L	H	H	L	H	Register status read
L	H	L	H	L	Writes to internal register (instruction)

NOTE: When E_RD pin is always pulled high for 6800-series interface, it can be used CS1B for enable signal. In this case,

interface data is latched at the rising edge of CS1B and the type of data transfer is determined by signals at RS, RW_WR as in case of 6800-series mode.

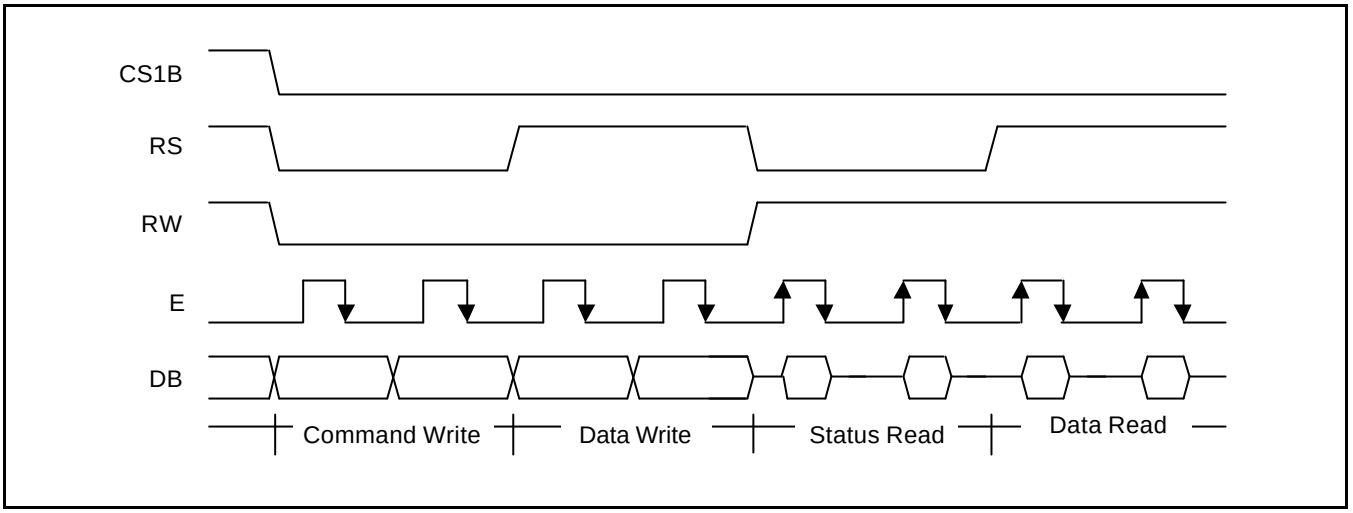


Figure 3. 6800-Series MPU Interface protocol (PS0 ="H", PS1= "H")

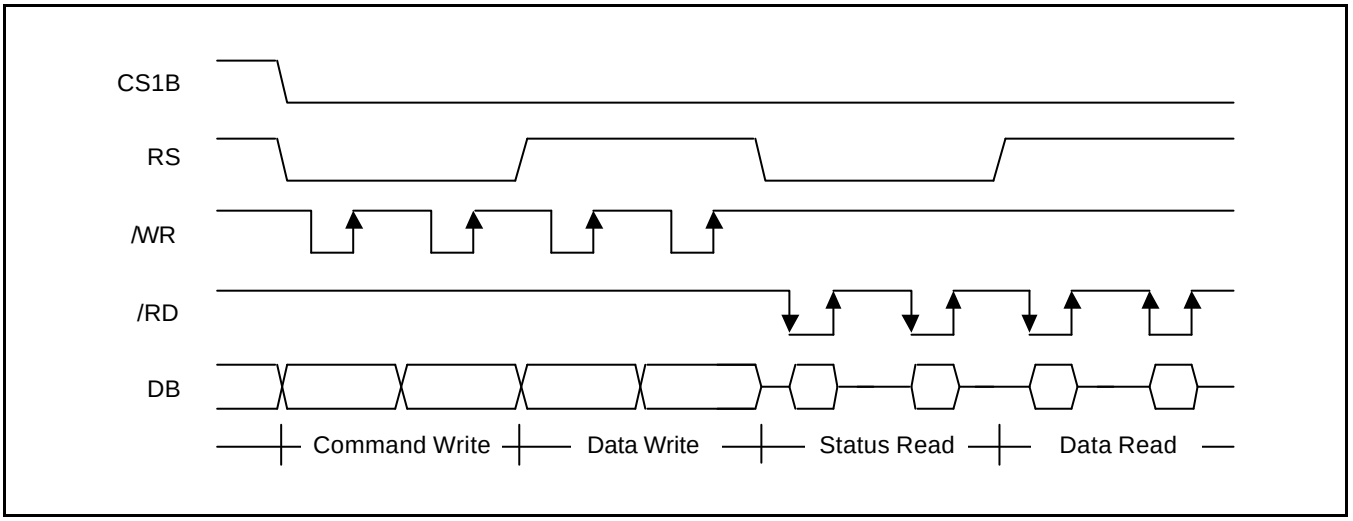


Figure 4. 8080-Series MPU Interface Protocol (PS0 ="H", PS1= "L")

Serial Interface (PS0 = "L")

When the S6B0755 is active(CS1B="L"), serial data (DB7) and serial clock (DB6) inputs are enabled. And not active, the internal 8-bit shift register and the 3-bit counter are reset. The display data/command indication may be controlled either via software or the Register Select(RS) Pin, based on the setting of PS1. When the RS pin is used (PS1 = "H"), data is display data when RS is high, and command data when RS is low. When RS is not used (PS1 = "L"), the LCD Driver will receive command from MPU by default. If messages on the data pin are data rather than command, MPU should send Data Direction command (11101000) to control the data direction and then one more command to define the number of data bytes will be write. After these two continuous commands are send, the following messages will be data rather than command. Serial data can be read on the rising edge of serial clock going into DB6 and processed as 8-bit parallel data on the eighth serial clock. And the DDRAM column address pointer will be increased by one automatically. The next bytes after the display data string is handled as command data.

Serial Mode	PS0	PS1	CS1B	RS
Serial-mode with RS pin	L	H	CS1B	Used
Serial-mode with software command	L	L	CS1B	Not used

4 Pin-SPI Interface (PS0 = "L" , PS1 = "H")

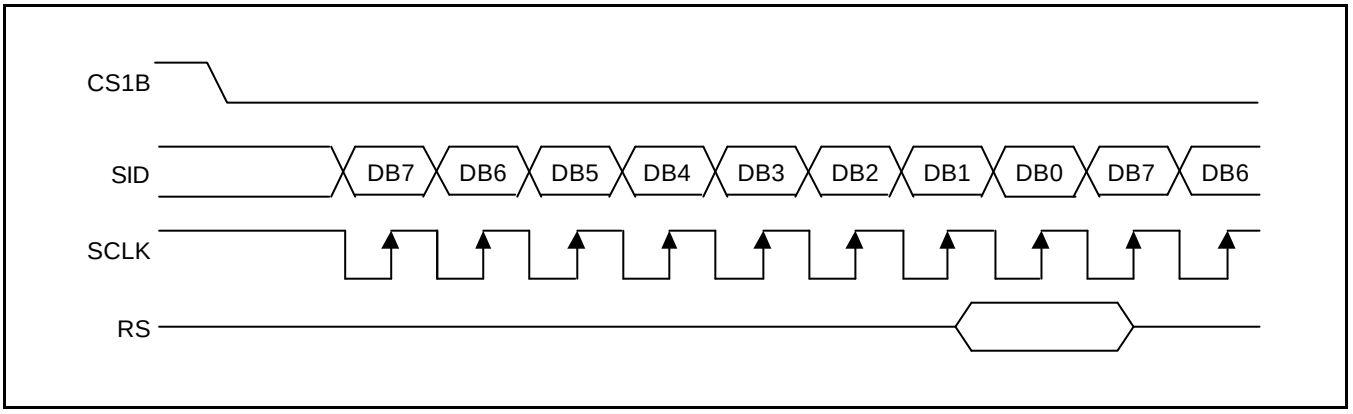


Figure 5. 4 Pin SPI Timing (RS is used)

3 Pin-SPI Interface (PS0 = "L" , PS1 = "L")

To write data to the DDRAM, send Data Direction Command in 3-Pin SPI mode. Data is latched at the rising edge of SCLK. And the DDRAM column address pointer will be increased by one automatically.

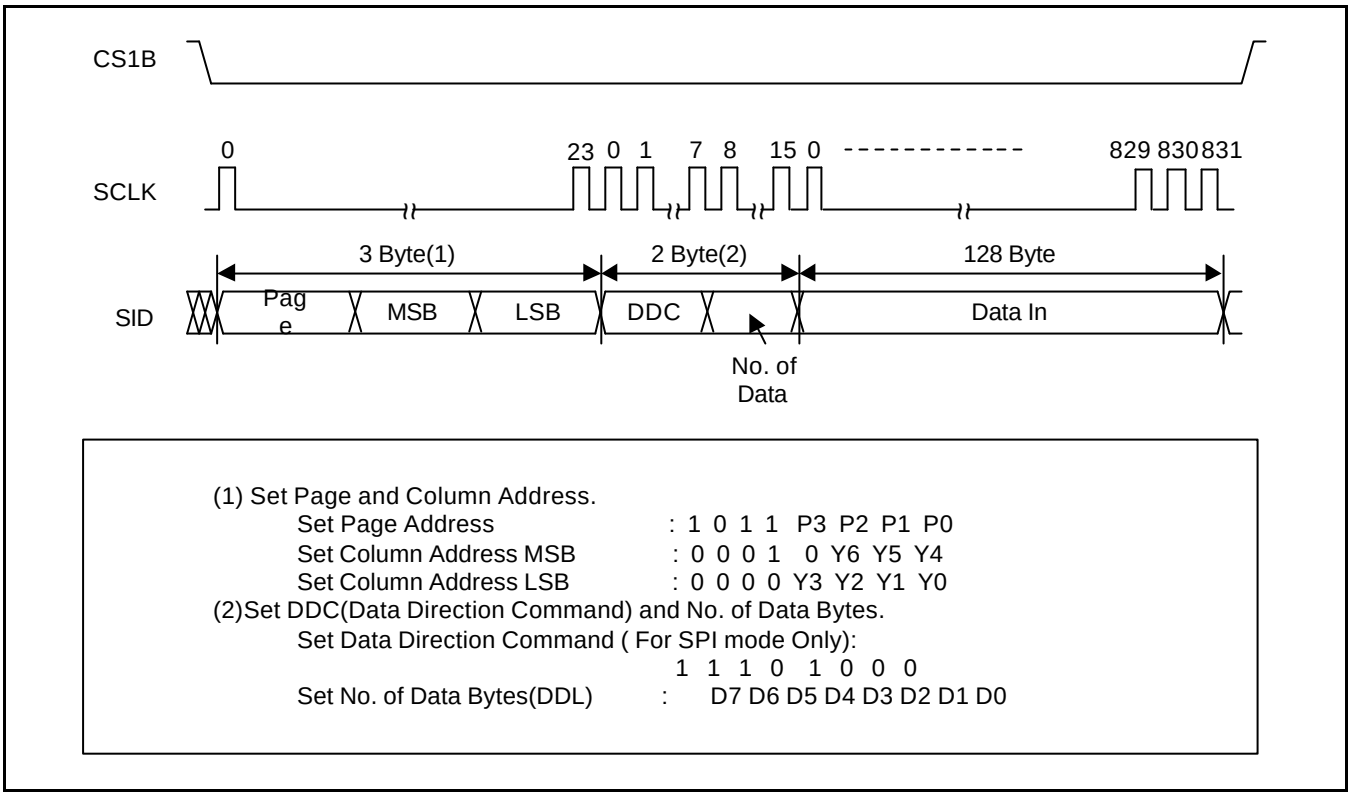


Figure 6. 3 Pin SPI Timing (RS is not used)

This command is used in 3-Pin SPI mode only. It will be two continuous commands, the first byte controls the data direction and informs the LCD driver the second byte will be number of data bytes will be write. After these two commands sending out, the following messages will be data. If data is stopped in transmitting, it is not valid data. New data will be transferred serially with most significant bit first.

NOTES:

1. In spite of transmission of data, if CS1B will be disable, state terminates abnormally. Next state is initialized.
2. DDL Register value "0" → "1" , "127" → "128". (decimal value)

Busy Flag

The Busy Flag indicates whether the S6B0755 is operating or not. When DB7 is "H" in read status operation, this device is in busy status and will accept only read status instruction. If the cycle time is correct, the microprocessor needs not to check this flag before each instruction, which improves the MPU performance.

Data Transfer

The S6B0755 uses bus holder and internal data bus for Data Transfer with the MPU. When writing data from the MPU to on-chip RAM, data is automatically transferred from the bus holder to the RAM as shown in Figure 7. And when reading data from on-chip RAM to the MPU, the data for the initial read cycle is stored in the bus holder (dummy read) and the MPU reads this stored data from bus holder for the next data read cycle as shown in Figure 8.This means that a dummy read cycle must be inserted between each pair of address sets when a sequence of address sets is executed. Therefore, the data of the specified address cannot be output with the read display data instruction right after the address sets, but can be output at the second read of data.

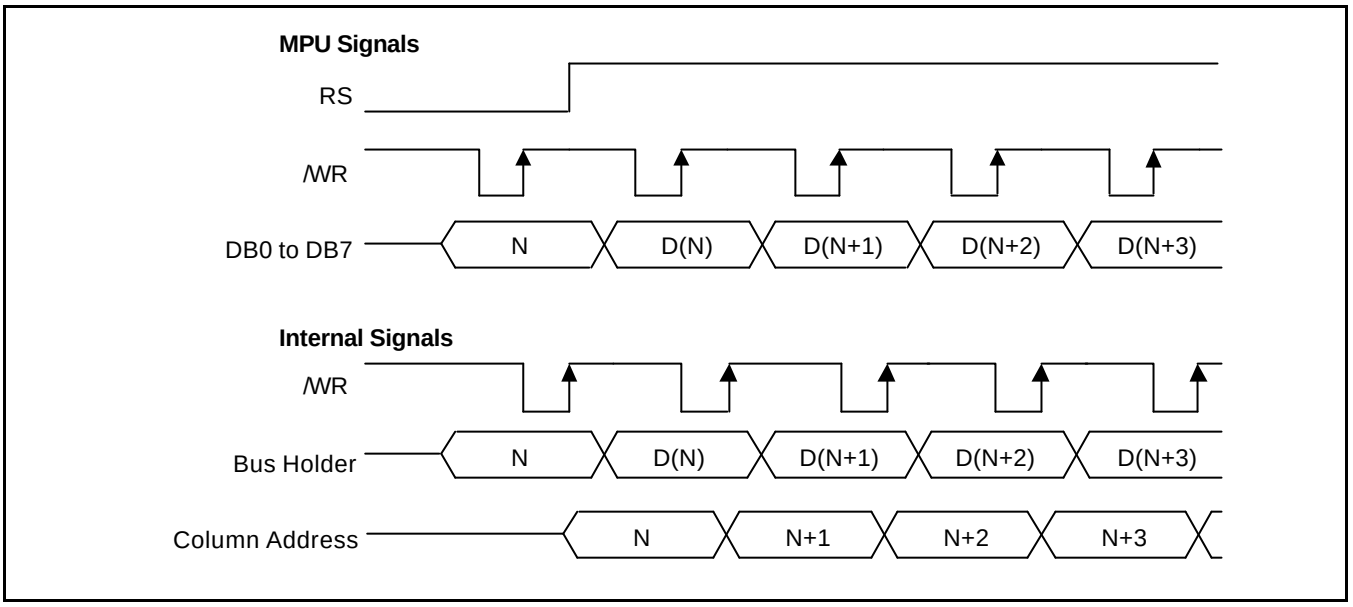


Figure 7. Write Timing

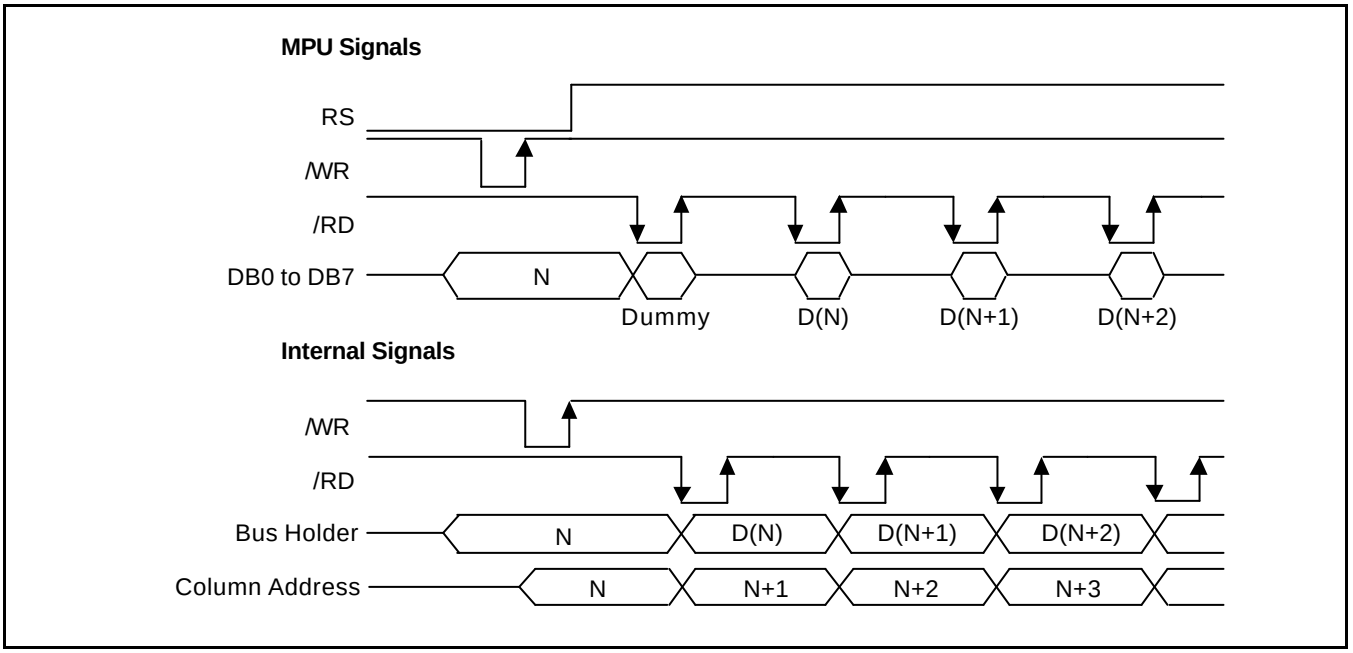


Figure 8. Read Timing

DISPLAY DATA RAM (DDRAM)

The Display Data RAM stores pixel data for the LCD. It is 65-row by 128-column addressable array. Each pixel can be selected when the page and column addresses are specified. The 65 rows are divided into 8 pages of 8 lines and the 9th page with a single line (DB0 only). Data is read from or written to the 8 lines of each page directly through DB0 to DB7. The display data of DB0 to DB7 from the microprocessor correspond to the LCD common lines as shown in Figure 9. The microprocessor can read from and write to RAM through the I/O buffer. Since the LCD controller operates independently, data can be written into RAM at the same time as data is being displayed without causing the LCD flicker.

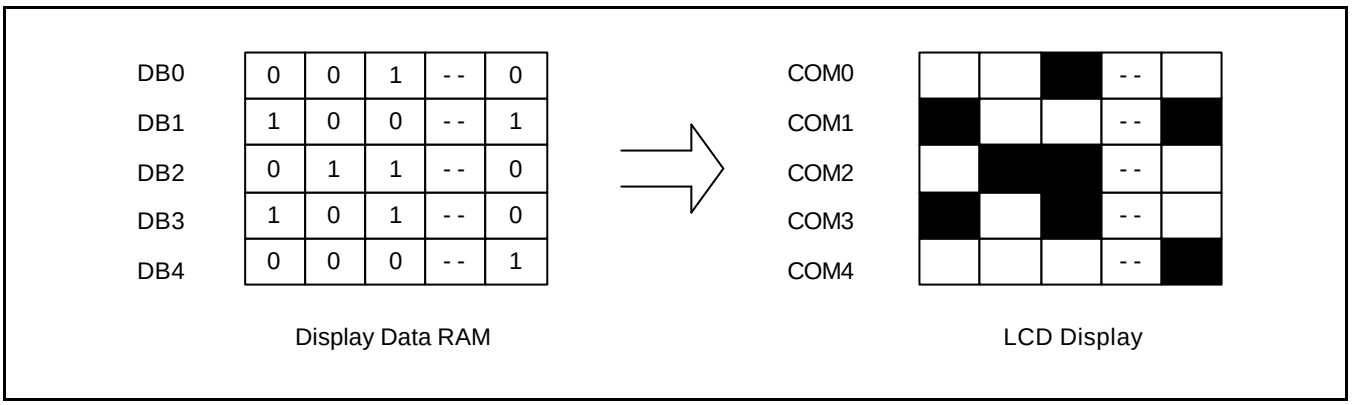


Figure 9. RAM-to-LCD Data Transfer

Page Address Circuit

This circuit is for providing a Page Address to Display Data RAM shown in Figure 11. It incorporates 4-bit Page Address register changed by only the "Set Page" instruction. Page Address 8 (DB3 is "H", DB2, DB1 and DB0 is "L") is a special RAM area for the icons and display data DB0 is only valid.

Line Address Circuit

This circuit assigns DDRAM a Line Address corresponding to the first line (COM0) of the display. Therefore, by setting line address repeatedly, it is possible to realize the screen scrolling and page switching without changing the contents of on-chip RAM as shown in Figure 11 & Figure 12. It incorporates 7-bit Line Address register changed by only the initial display line instruction and 7-bit counter circuit. At the beginning of each LCD frame, the contents of register are copied to the line counter which is increased by CL signal and generates the Line Address for transferring the 128-bit RAM data to the display data latch circuit. However, display data of icons are not scrolled because the MPU can not access Line Address of icons.

Column Address Circuit

Column address circuit has a 7-bit preset counter that provides column address to the Display Data RAM as shown in Figure 11. When set Column Address MSB/LSB instruction is issued, 7-bit [Y6:Y0] is updated. And, since this address is increased by 1 each a read or write data instruction, microprocessor can access the display data continuously. And the Column Address counter is independent of page address register.

ADC Select instruction makes it possible to invert the relationship between the column address and the segment outputs. It is necessary to rewrite the display data on built-in RAM after issuing ADC Select instruction. Refer to the following Figure 10.

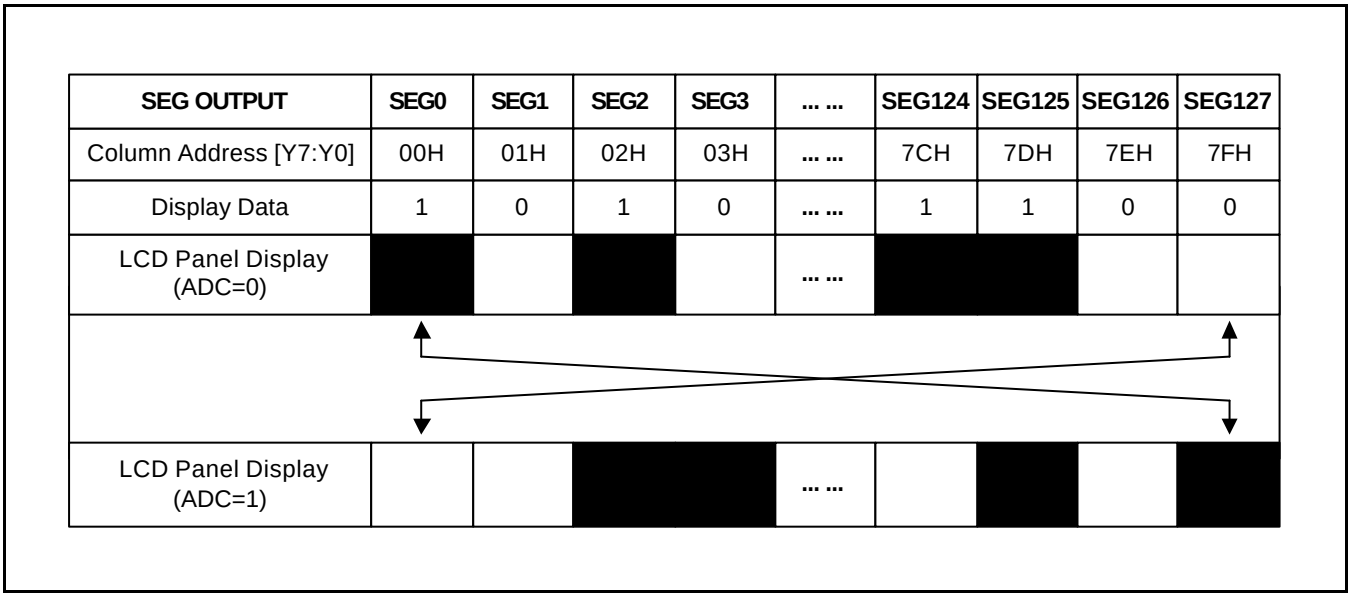


Figure 10. The Relationship between the Column Address and the Segment Outputs

Segment Control Circuit

This circuit controls the display data by the Display ON/OFF, reverse display ON/OFF and entire display ON/OFF instructions without changing the data in the display data RAM.

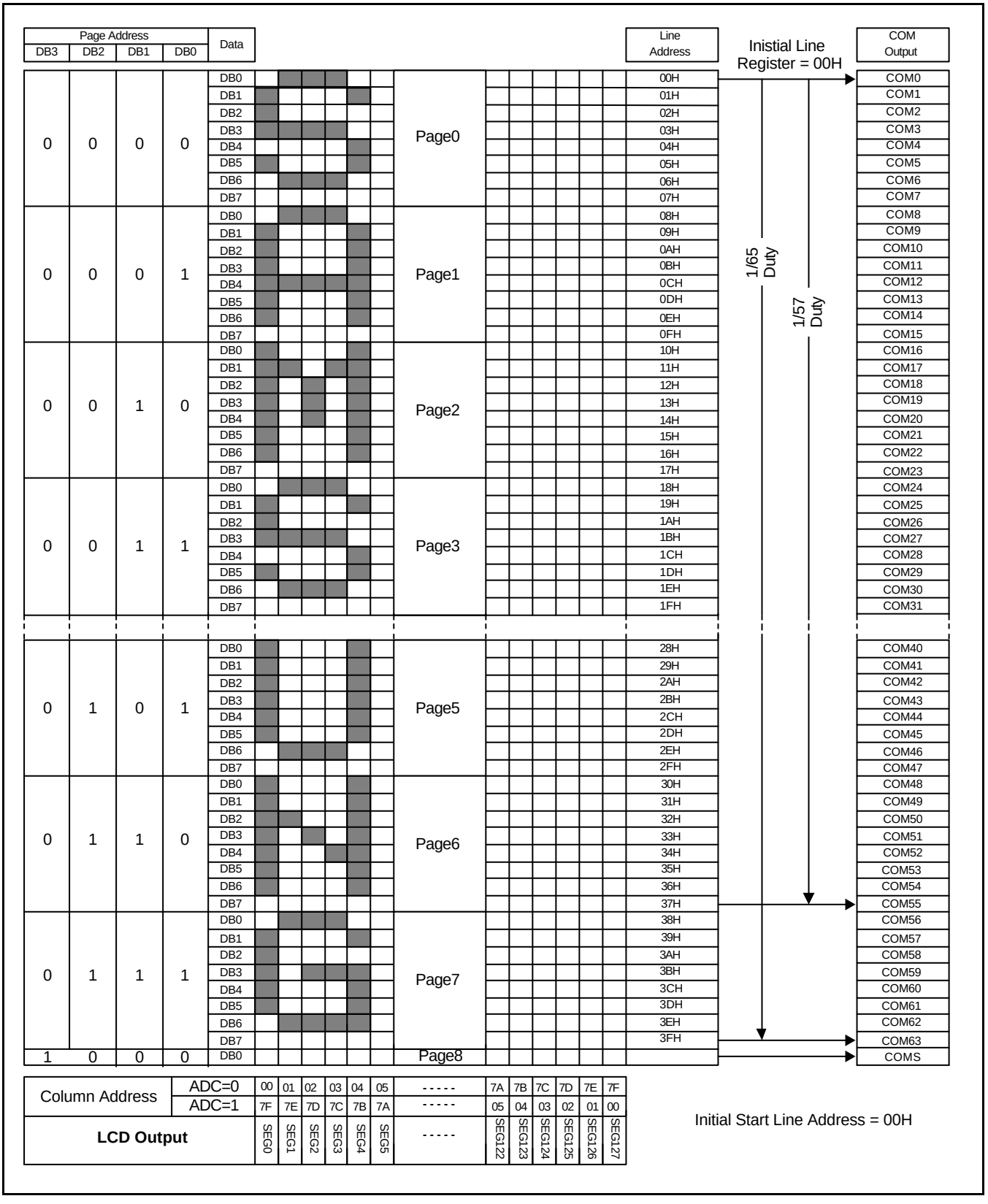


Figure 11. Display Data RAM Map (Initial Line Address = 00H)

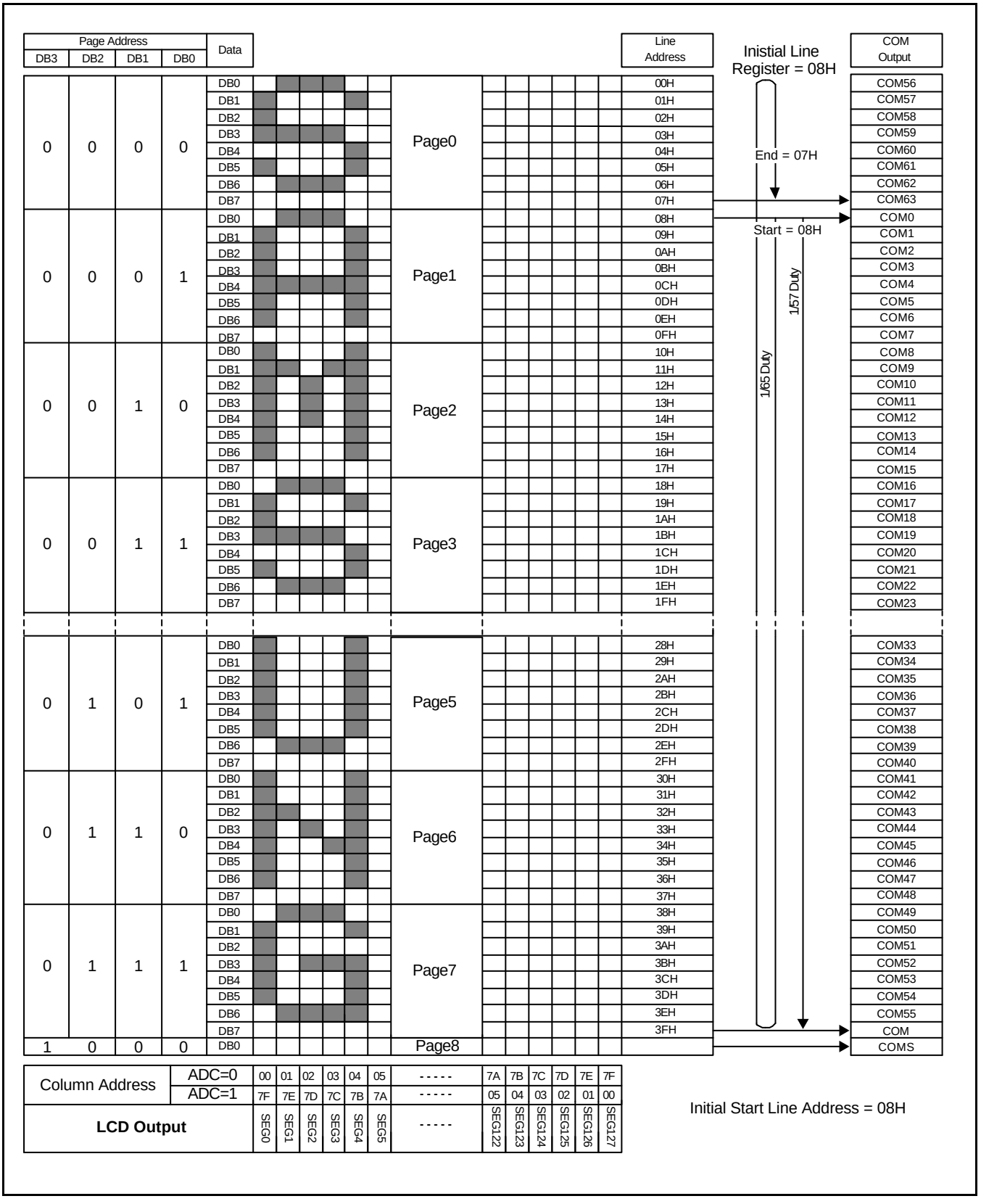


Figure 12. Display Data RAM Map (Initial Line Address = 08H)

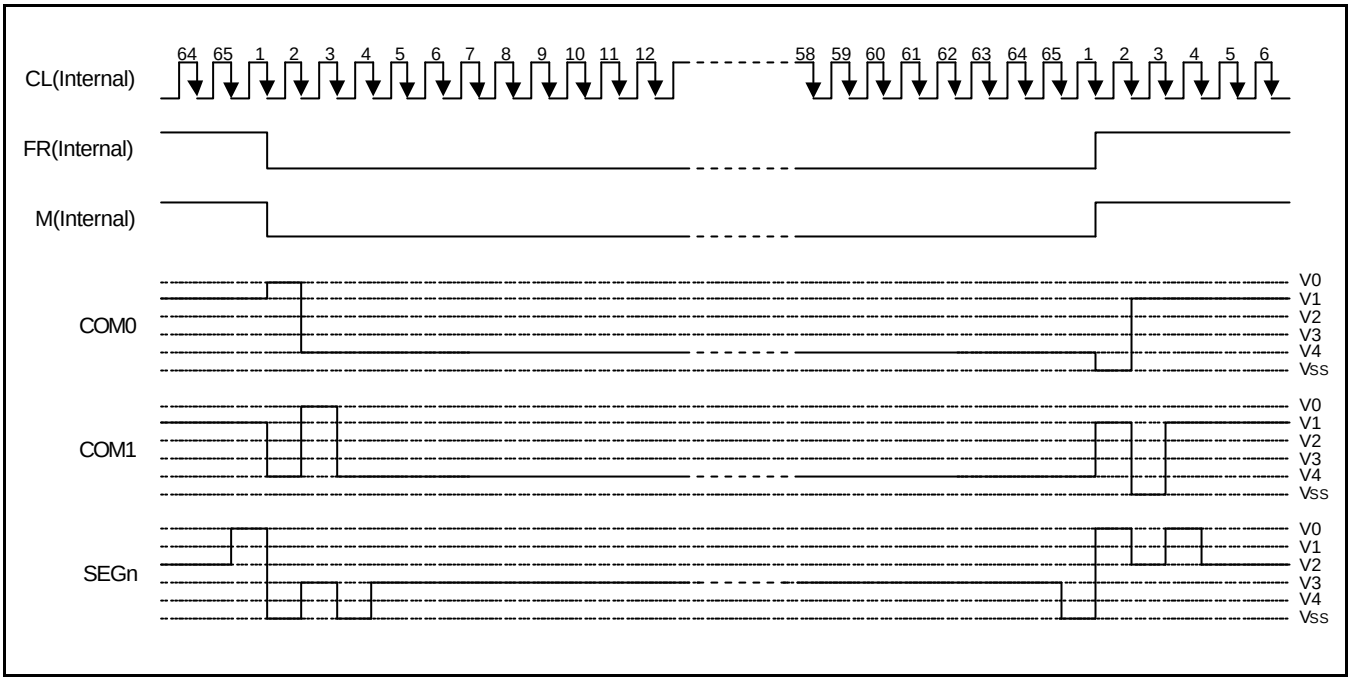
LCD DISPLAY CIRCUITS

Oscillator

This is completely on-chip Oscillator and its frequency is nearly independent of V_{DD}. This Oscillator signal is used in the voltage converter and display timing generation circuit.

Display Timing Generator Circuit

This circuit generates some signals to be used for displaying LCD. The display clock, CL(internal), generated by oscillation clock, generates the clock for the line counter and the signal for the display data latch. The line address of on-chip RAM is generated in synchronization with the display clock and the display data latch circuit latches the 128-bit display data in synchronization with the display clock. The display data, which is read to the LCD driver, is completely independent of the access to the display data RAM from the microprocessor. The display clock generates an LCD AC signal (M) which enables the LCD driver to make a AC drive waveform, and also generates an internal common timing signal and start signal to the common driver. The frame signal or the line signal changes the M by setting internal instruction. Driving waveform and internal timing signal are shown in Figure 13.



7Figure 13. 2-frame AC Driving Waveform (Duty Ratio = 1/65)

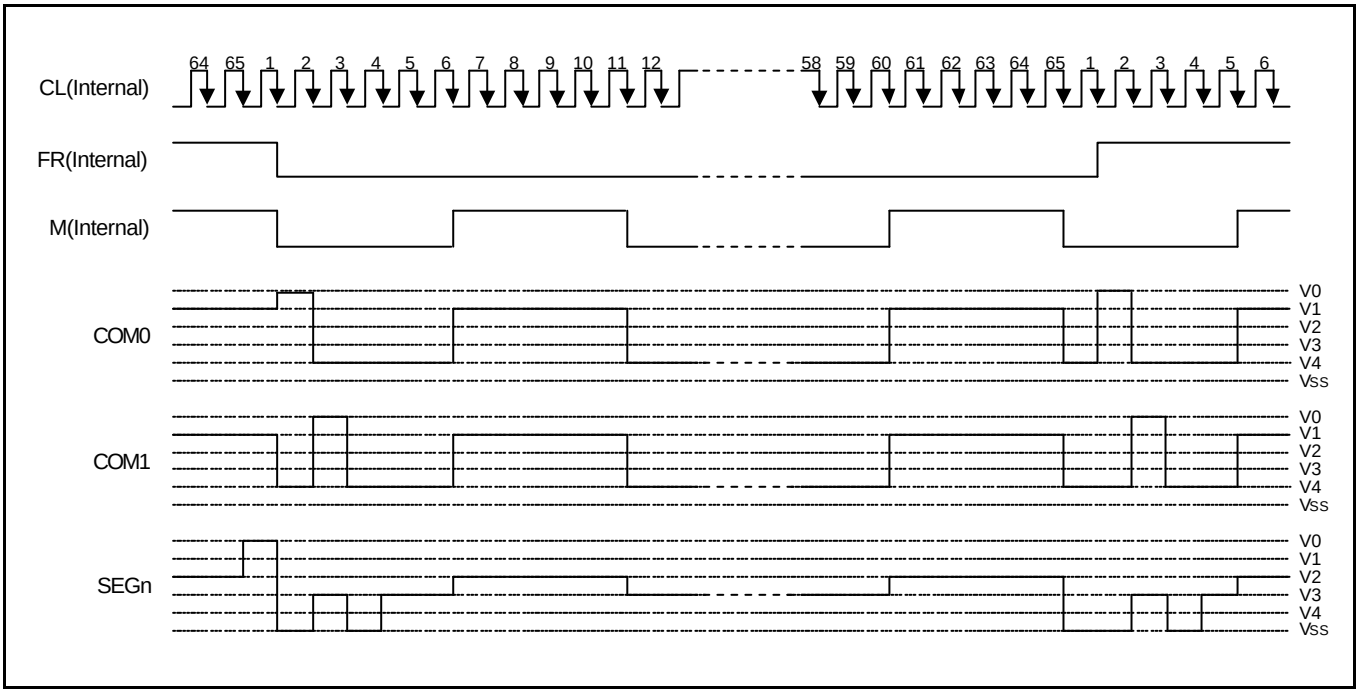


Figure 14. N-line Inversion Driving Waveform (N = 5 , Duty Ratio = 1/65)

LCD DRIVER CIRCUIT

65-channel common driver and 128-channel segment driver configure this driver circuit. This LCD panel driver voltage depends on the combination of display data and M(internal) signal.

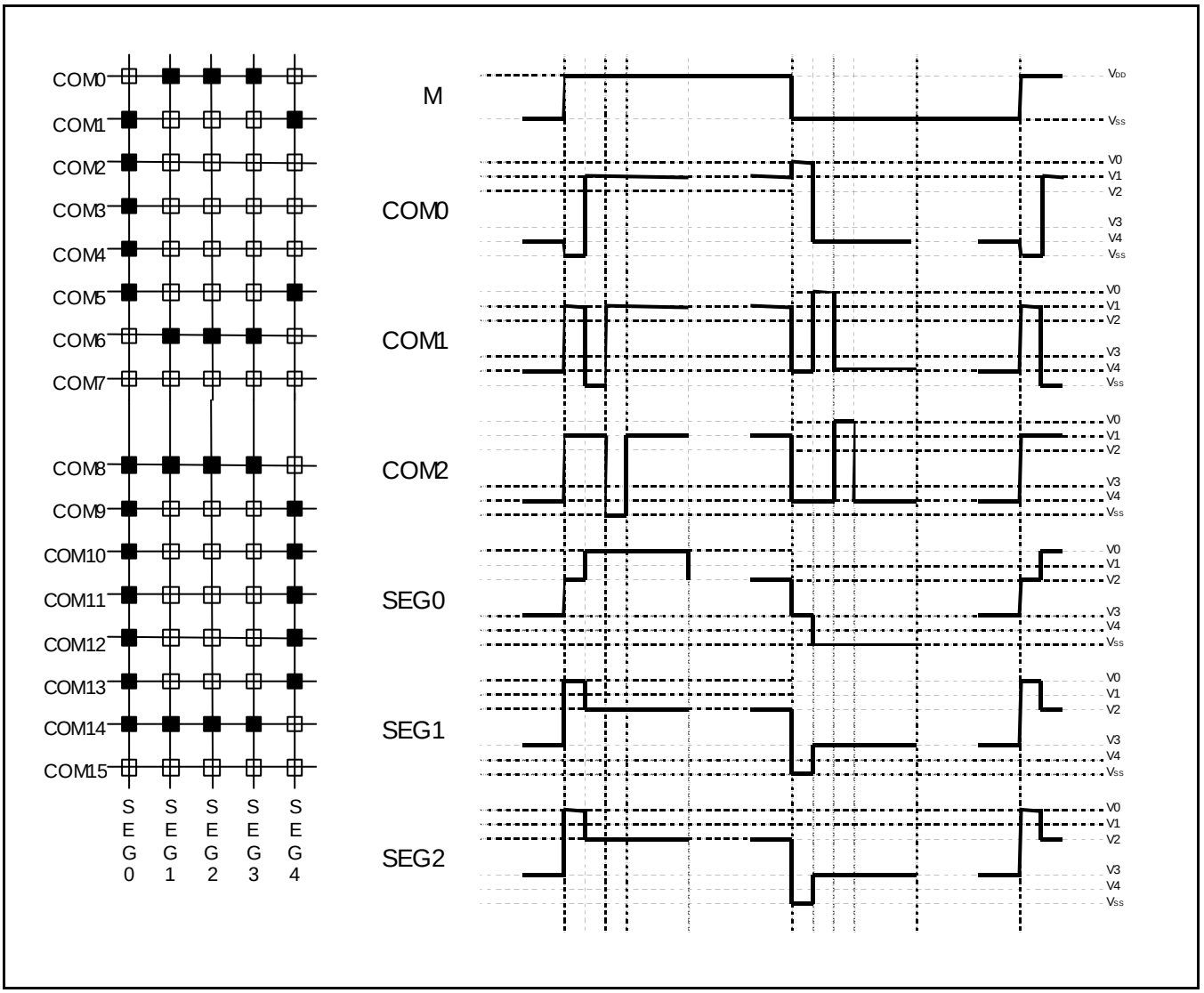


Figure 15. Segment and Common Timing

Partial Display on LCD

The S6B0755 realizes the Partial Display function on LCD with low-duty driving for saving power consumption and showing the various display duty. To show the various display duty on LCD, LCD driving duty and bias are programmable via the instruction. And, built-in power supply circuits are controlled by the instruction for adjusting the LCD driving voltages

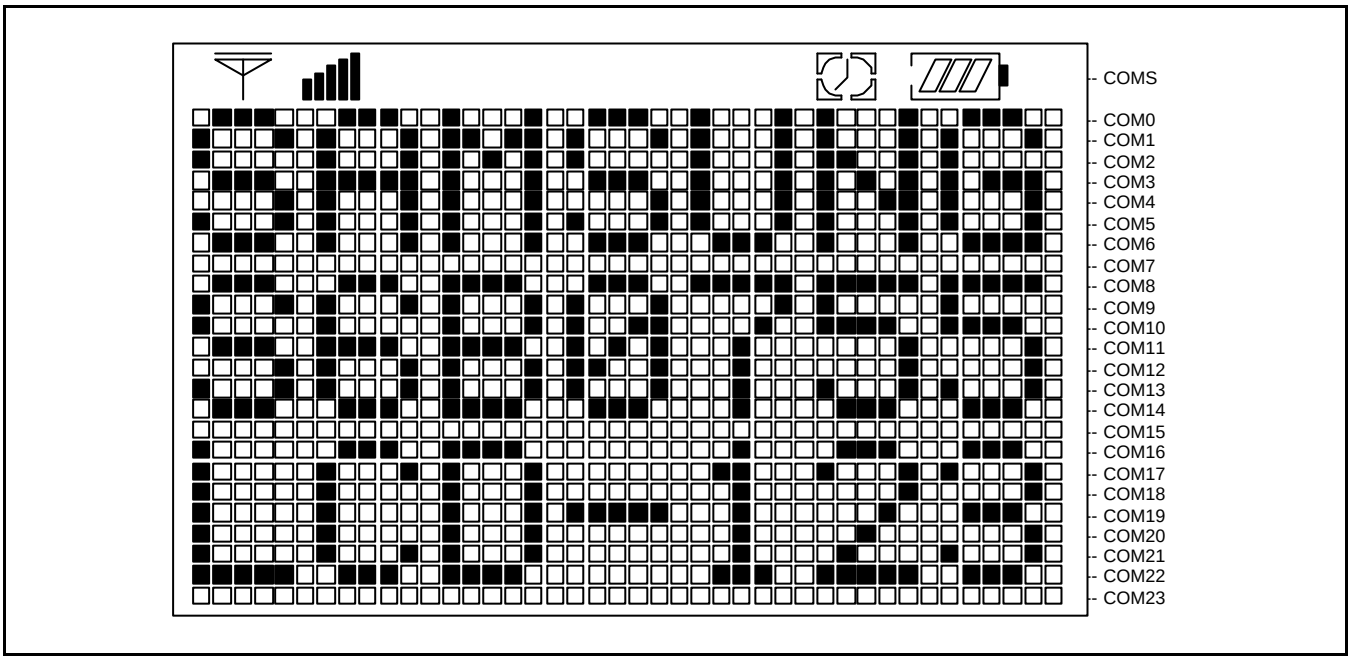


Figure 16. Reference Example for Partial Display (Display Duty = 25)

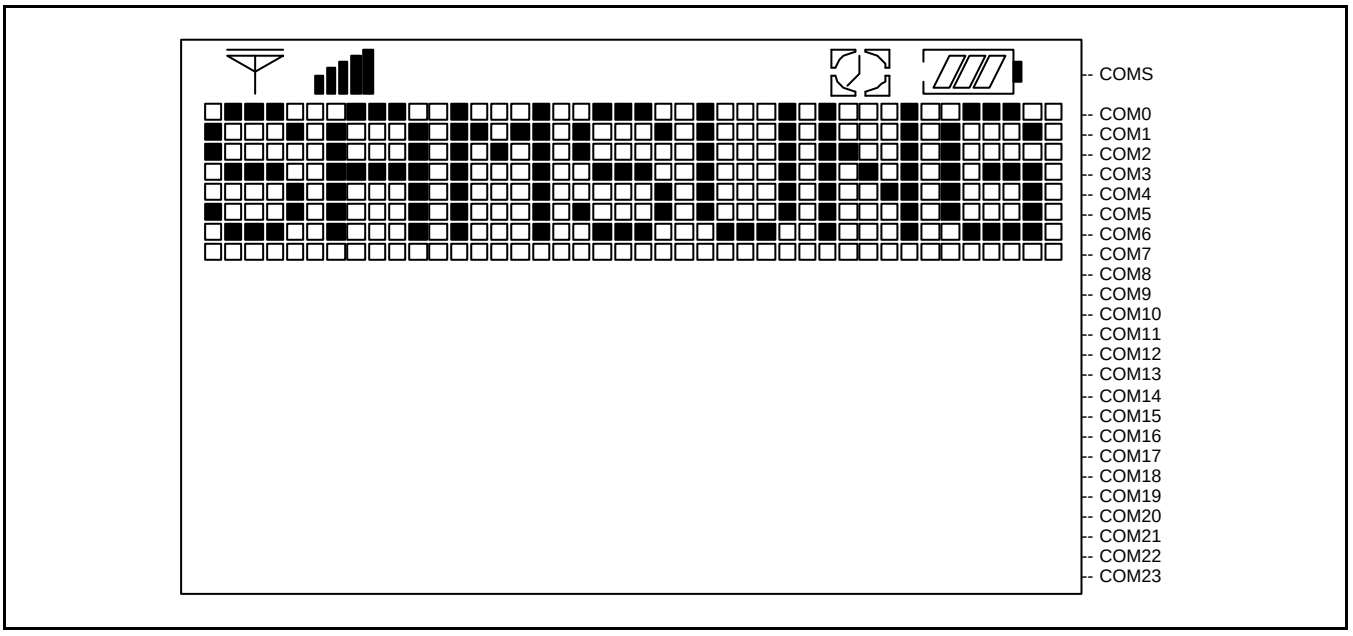


Figure 17. Partial Display (Partial Display Duty = 9, Initial COM0 = 0)

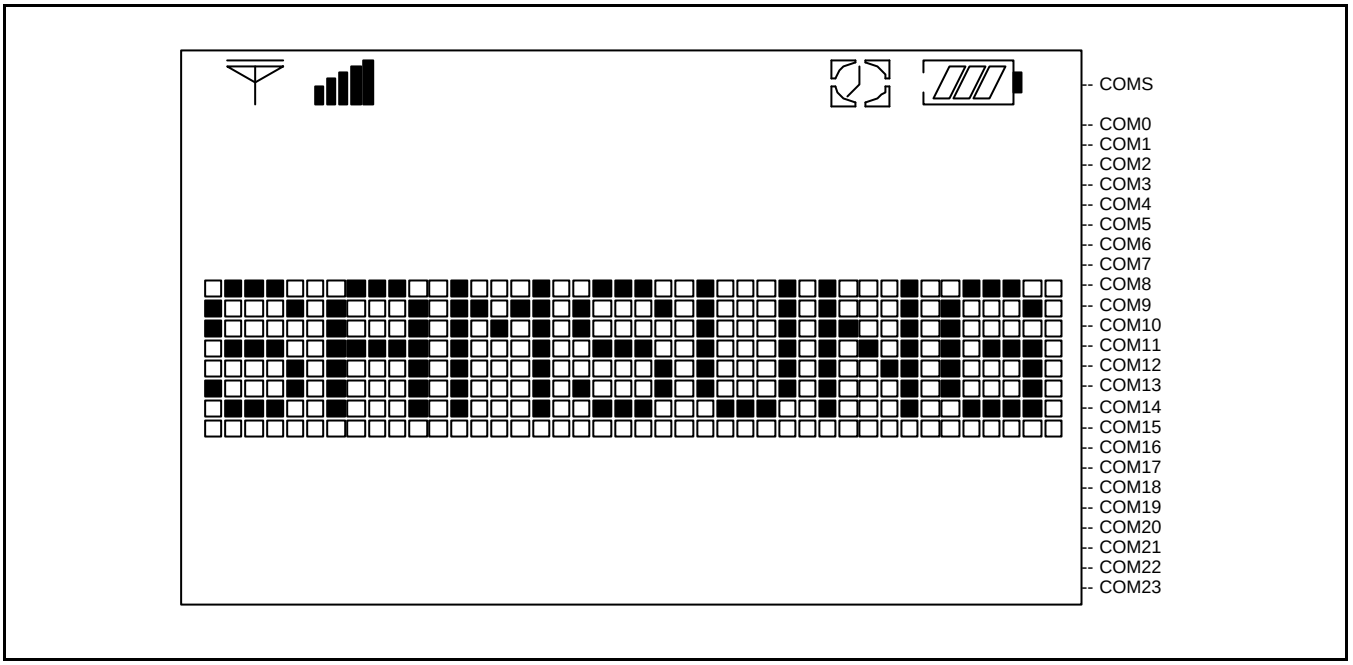


Figure 18. Moving Display (Partial Display Duty = 9, Initial COM0 = 8)

POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

The Power Supply Circuits generate the voltage levels necessary to drive liquid crystal driver circuits with low-power consumption and the fewest components. There are voltage converter circuits, voltage regulator circuits, and voltage follower circuits. They are valid only in master operation and controlled by power control instruction. For details, refers to "Instruction Description". Table 11 shows the referenced combinations in using Power Supply circuits.

Table 11. Recommended Power Supply Combinations

User setup	Power control (VC VR VF)	V/C circuits	V/R circuits	V/F circuits	VOUT	V0	V1 to V4
Only the internal power supply circuits are used	1 1 1	ON	ON	ON	Open	Open	Open
Only the voltage regulator circuits and voltage follower circuits are used	0 1 1	OFF	ON	ON	External input	Open	Open
Only the voltage follower circuits are used	0 0 1	OFF	OFF	ON	Open	External input	Open
Only the external power supply circuits are used	0 0 0	OFF	OFF	OFF	Open	External input	External input

Voltage Converter Circuits

These circuits boost up the electric potential between VCI and V_{SS} to 3, 4, 5 or 6 times toward positive side and boosted voltage is outputted from VOUT pin. It is possible to select the lower boosting level in any boosting circuit by "Set DC-DC Step-up" instruction. When the higher level is selected by instruction, VOUT voltage is not valid.

[C1 = 1.0 to 4.7 *m*F]

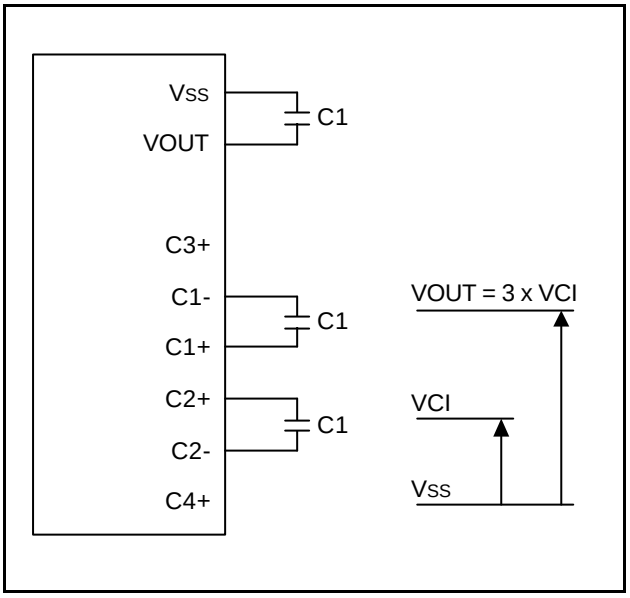


Figure 19. Three Times Boosting Circuit

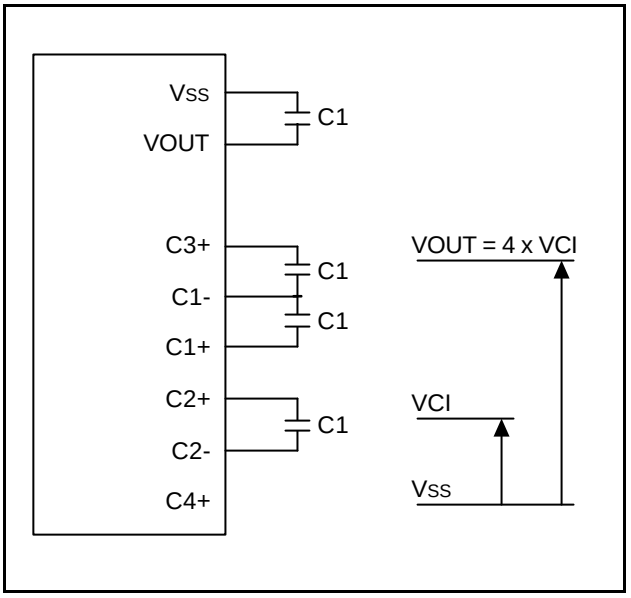


Figure 20. Four Times Boosting Circuit

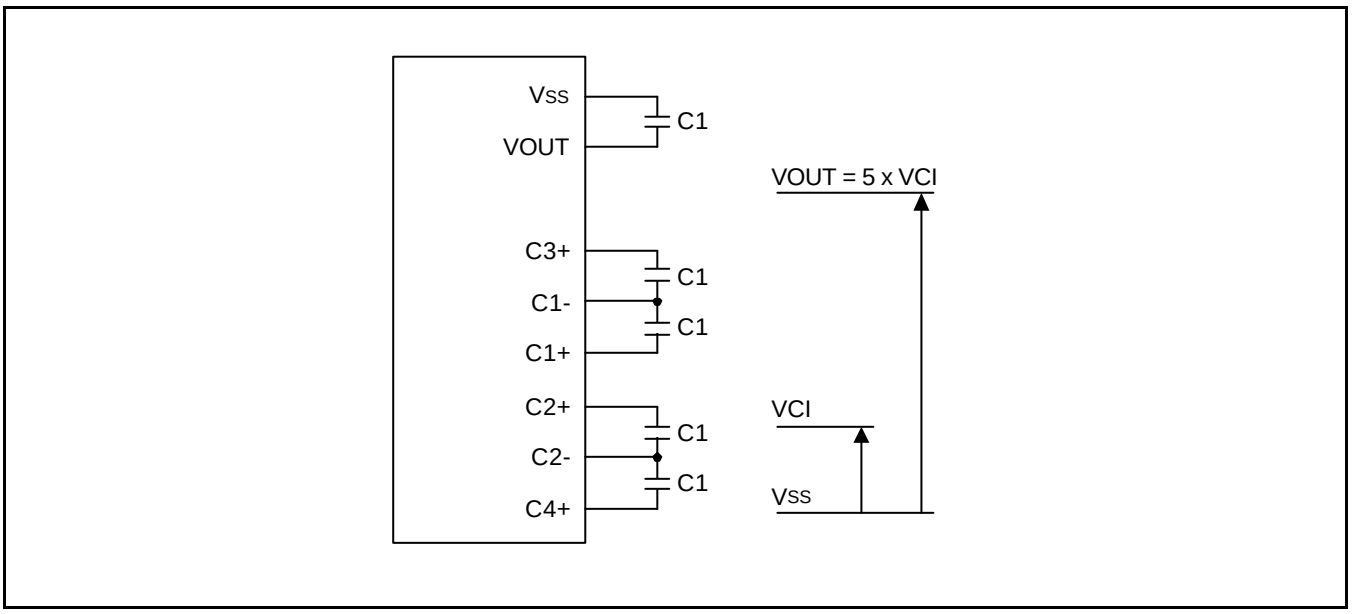


Figure 21. Five Times Boosting Circuit

Voltage Regulator Circuits

The function of the internal Voltage Regulator circuits is to determine liquid crystal operating voltage, V0, by adjusting resistors, Ra and Rb, within the range of |V0| < |VOUT|. Because VOUT is the operating voltage of operational-amplifier circuits shown in Figure , it is necessary to be applied internally or externally.

For the Eq. 1, we determine V0 by Ra, Rb and V_{EV}. The Ra and Rb are connected internally or externally by INTRS pin. And V_{EV} called the voltage of electronic volume is determined by Eq. 2, where the parameter α is the value selected by instruction, "Set Reference Voltage Register", within the range 0 to 63. V_{REF} voltage at Ta= 25°C is shown in Table 12.

$$V0 = (1 + \frac{Rb}{Ra}) \times V_{EV} \text{ [V]} \text{ ------ (Eq.1)}$$

$$V_{EV} = (1 - \frac{(63 - \alpha)}{210}) \times V_{REF} \text{ [V]} \text{ ------ (Eq.2)}$$

Table 12. V_{REF} Voltage at Ta = 25°C

REF	Temp. coefficient	VREF [V]
1	-0.05%/°C	2.1
0	External input	VEXT

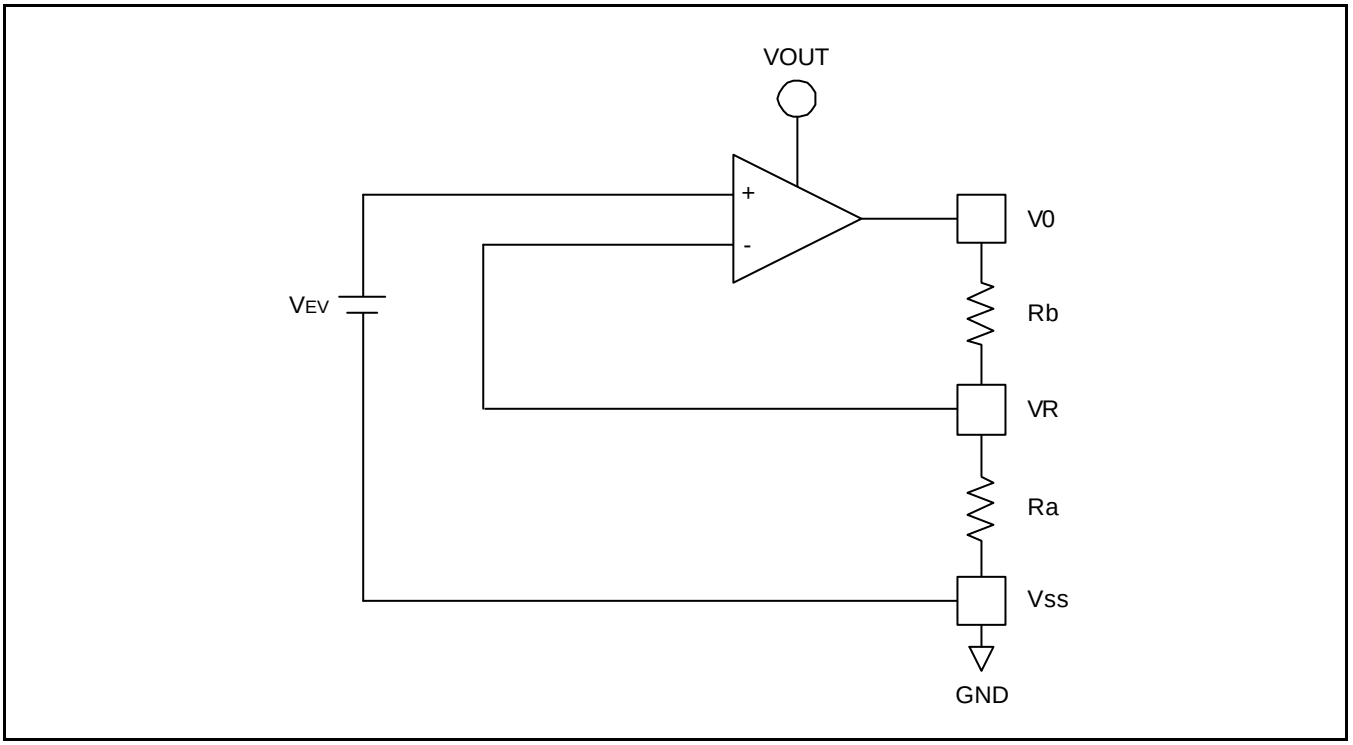


Figure 22. Internal Voltage Regulator Circuit

In Case of Using Internal Resistors, Ra and Rb (INTRS = "H")

When INTRS pin is "H", resistor Ra is connected internally between VR pin and VSS, and Rb is connected between V0 and VR. We determine V0 by two instructions, "Regulator Resistor Select" and "Set Reference Voltage".

Table 13. Internal Rb/Ra Ratio depending on 3-bit Data (R2 R1 R0)

	3-bit data settings (R2 R1 R0)							
	0 0 0	**0 0 1**	**0 1 0**	**0 1 1**	**1 0 0**	**1 0 1**	**1 1 0**	**1 1 1**
1 + (Rb/Ra)	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.2

Figure 23 Shows V0 voltage measured by adjusting internal regulator resistor ratio (Rb/Ra) and 6-bit electronic volume registers for each temperature coefficient at Ta = 25 °C.

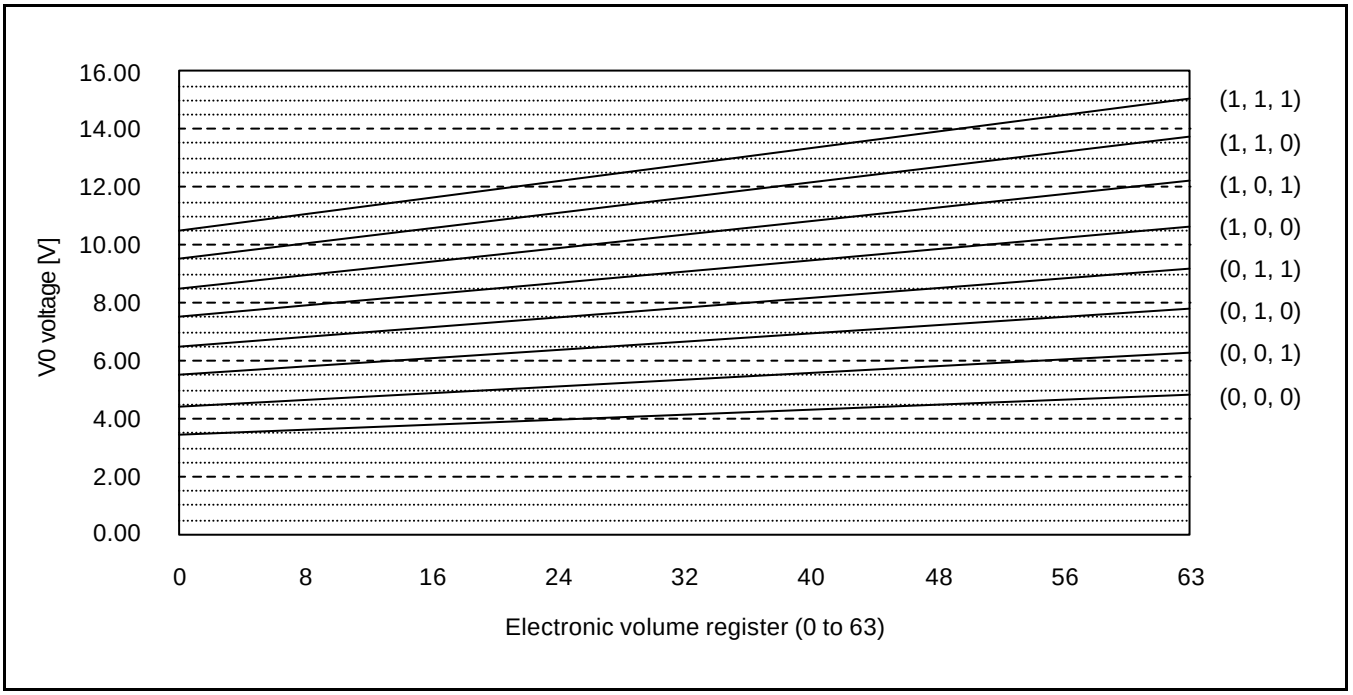


Figure 23. Electronic Volume Level (Temp. Coefficient = -0.05%/°C)

In Case of Using External Resistors, Ra and Rb (INTRS = "L")

When INTRS pin is "L" it is necessary to connect external regulator resistor Ra between VR and VSS, and Rb between V0 and VR.

Example: For the following requirements

1. LCD driver voltage, V0 = 10V
2. 6-bit reference voltage register = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
3. Maximum current flowing Ra, Rb = 1 uA

From Eq. 1

$$10 = (1 + \frac{Rb}{Ra}) \times V_{EV}\ [V] \text{ ------ (Eq.3)}$$

From Eq. 2

$$V_{EV} = (1 - \frac{(63-32)}{210}) \times 2.1 = 1.79 \quad [V] \text{ ------ (Eq. 4)}$$

From requirement 3.

$$\frac{10}{Ra + Rb} = 1\ [uA] \quad \text{------ (Eq. 5)}$$

From equations Eq. 3, 4 and 5
Ra = 1.79 [MΩ]
Rb = 8.21 [MΩ]

Table 14 Shows the Range of V0 depending on the above Requirements.

Table 14. The Range of V0

	Electronic Volume Level				
	0	**.....**	**32**	**.....**	**63**
V0	8.21	.....	10.00	.....	11.73

Voltage Follower Circuits

VLCD voltage (V0) is resistively divided into four voltage levels (V1, V2, V3 and V4), and those output impedance are converted by the Voltage Follower for increasing drive capability. Table 15 shows the relationship between V1 to V4 level and each duty ratio.

Table 15. Voltage Follower Circuits

LCD bias	V1	V2	V3	V4	Remarks
1/N	(N-1)/N x V0	(N-1)/N x V0	2/N x V0	1/N x V0	N = 4 to 9

REFERECE CIRCUIT EXAMPLES

[C1 = 1.0 to 4.7 [µF], C2 = 0.47 to 2.0 [µF]]

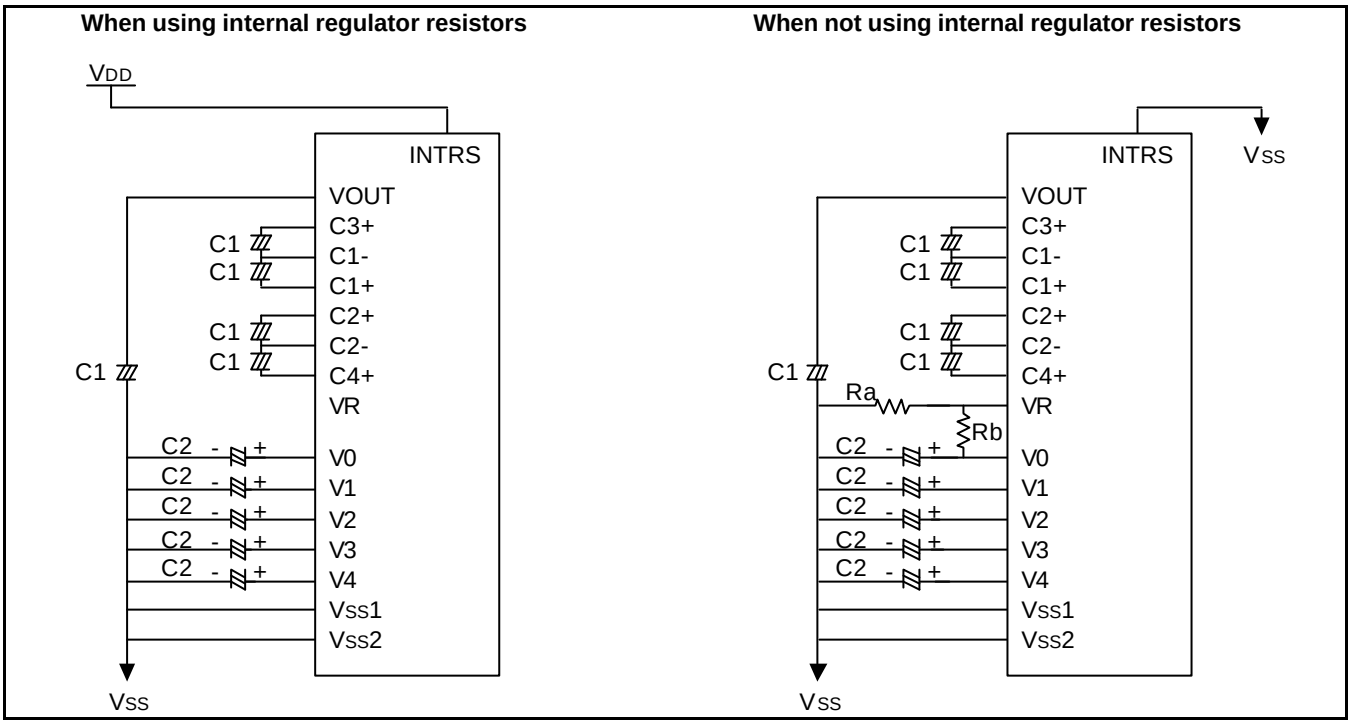


Figure 24. When Using all LCD Power Circuits (5-Time V/C: ON, V/R: ON, V/F: ON)

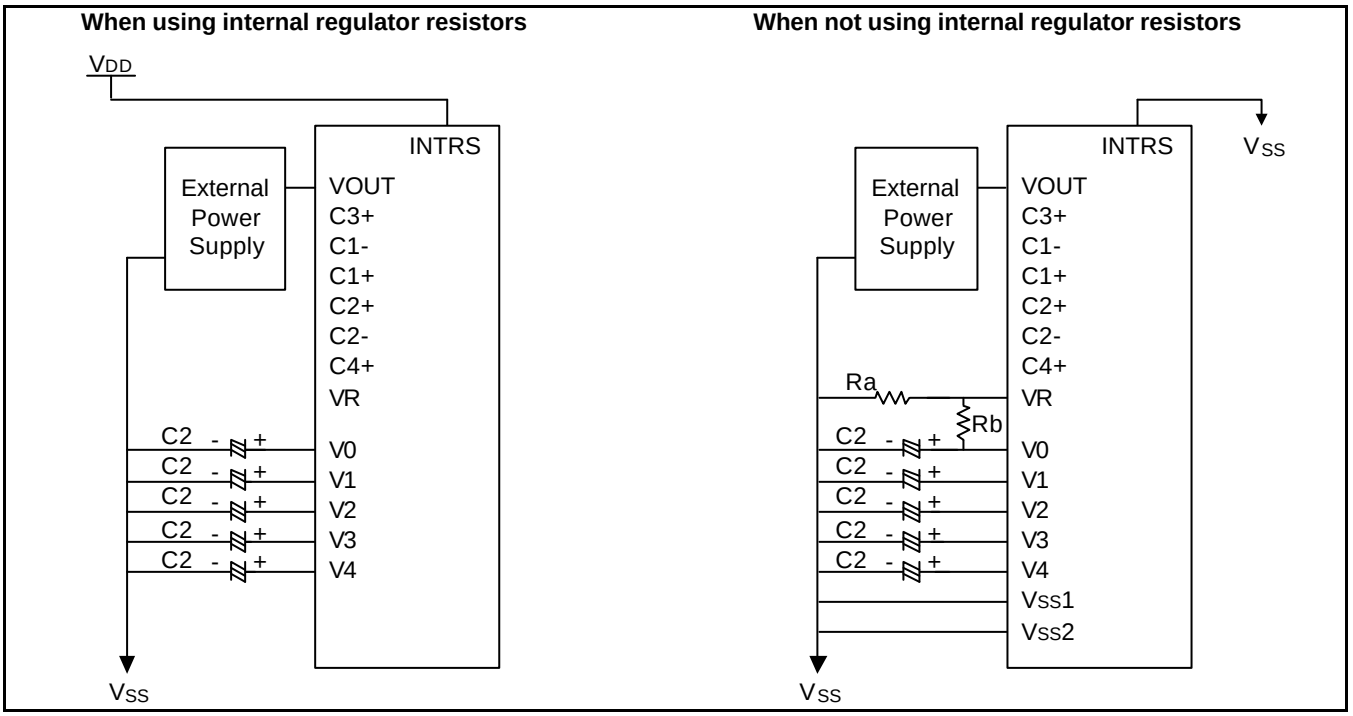


Figure 25. When Using some LCD Power Circuits (V/C: OFF, V/R: ON, V/F: ON)

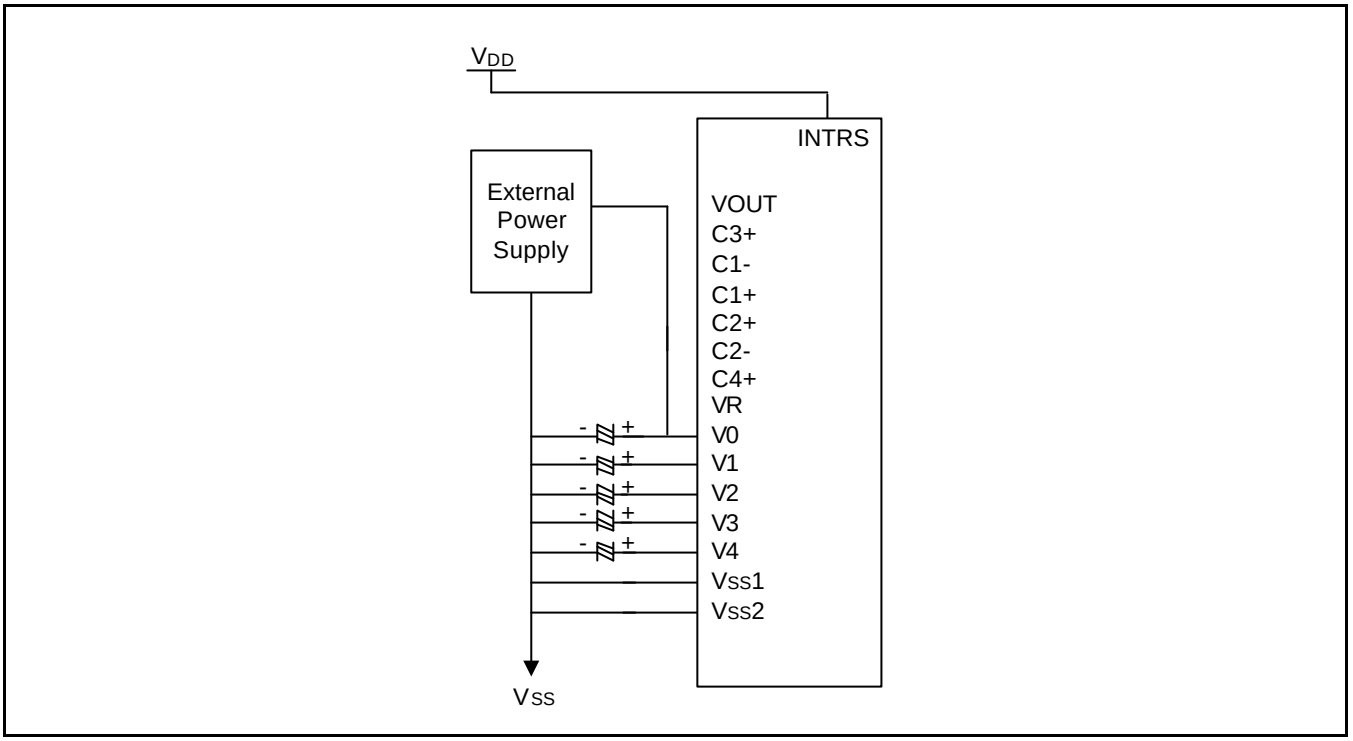


Figure 26. When Using only Voltage Follower Circuit (V/C: OFF, V/R: OFF, V/F: ON)

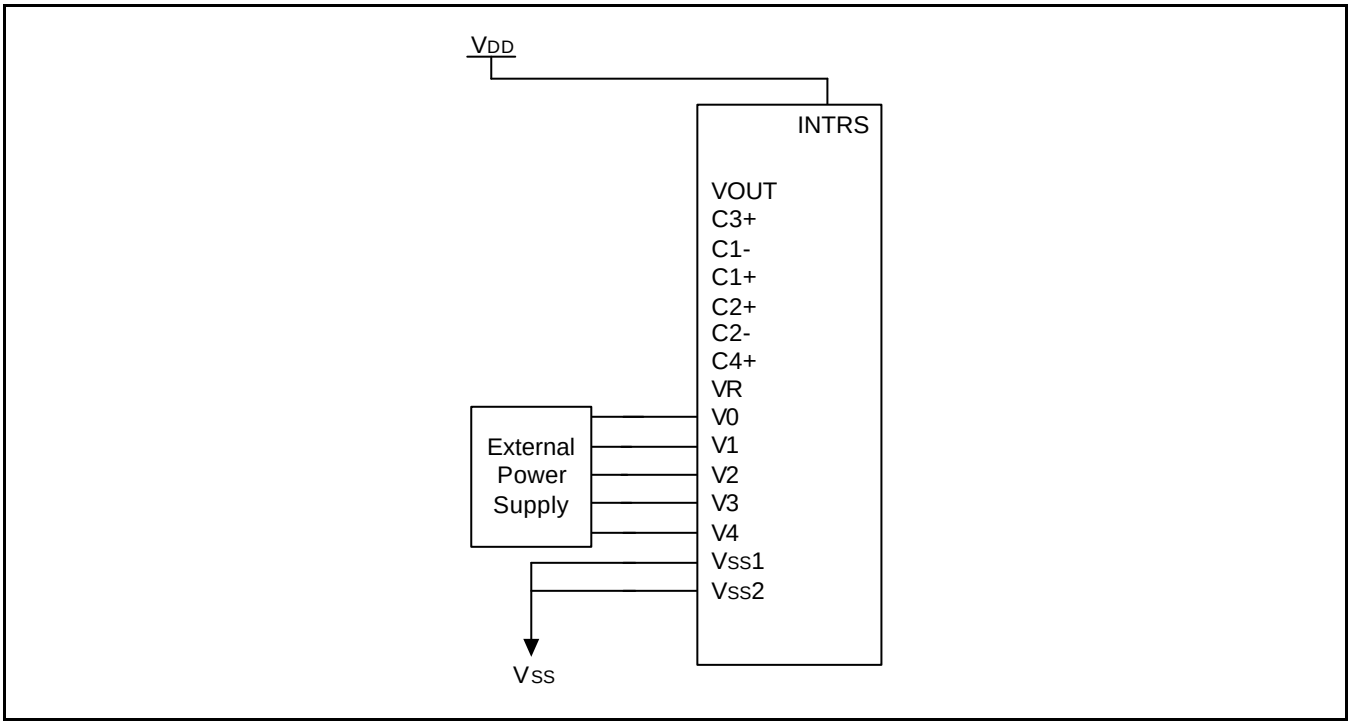


Figure 27. When Not Using all LCD Power Circuits (V/C: OFF, V/R: OFF, V/F: OFF)

RESET CIRCUIT

Setting RESETB to "L" or Reset instruction can initialize internal function.
When RESETB becomes "L", following procedure is occurred.

— Page address: 0
— Column address: 0
— Modify-read: OFF
— Display ON/OFF: OFF
— Initial display line: 0 (first)
— Initial COM0 register: 0 (COM0)
— Partial display duty ratio: 1/64
— Icon enable/disable : 0 (disable)
— Reverse display ON/OFF: OFF (normal)
— n-line inversion register: 0 (disable)
— Entire display ON/OFF: OFF (normal)
— Power control register (VC, VR, VF) = (0, 0, 0)
— DC-DC step up: 3 times converter circuit = (0, 0)
— Regulator resistor select register: (R2, R1, R0) = (0, 0, 0)
— Reference voltage control register: (EV5, EV4, EV3, EV2, EV1, EV0) = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
— LCD bias ratio: 1/9
— SHL select: OFF (normal)
— ADC select: OFF (normal)
— Oscillator status: OFF
— Power save mode: release

When RESET instruction is issued, following procedure is occurred.

— Page address: 0
— Column address: 0
— Modify-read: OFF
— Initial display line: 0 (First)
— Regulator resistor select register: (R2, R1, R0) = (0, 0, 0)
— Reference voltage control register (EV5, EV4, EV3, EV2, EV1, EV0) = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
— Other instruction registers : Not Changed

While RESETB is "L" or reset instruction is executed, no instruction except read status can be accepted. Reset status appears at DB4. After DB4 becomes "L", any instruction can be accepted. RESETB must be connected to the reset pin of the MPU, and initialize the MPU and this LSI at the same time. The initialization by RESETB is essential before used.

INSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

Table 16. Instruction Table

Instruction	RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0	Description
Read display data	1	1	Read data								Read data from DDRAM
Write display data	1	0	Write data								Write data into DDRAM
Read status	0	1	BUSY	ON	RES	0	0	0	0	0	Read the internal status
Set page address	0	0	1	0	1	1	P3	P2	P1	P0	Set page address
Set column address MSB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y6	Y5	Y4	Set column address MSB
Set column address LSB	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y3	Y2	Y1	Y0	Set column address LSB
Set modify-read	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Set modify-read mode
Reset modify-read	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Release modify-read mode
Display ON/OFF	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	D	D = 0: display OFF D = 1: display ON
Set initial display line register	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	×	×	2-byte instruction to specify the initial display line to realize vertical
	0	0	×	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	scrolling
Set initial COM0 register	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	×	×	2-byte instruction to specify the initial COM0 to realize window
	0	0	×	×	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0	scrolling
Set partial display	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	×	×	2-byte instruction to set partial
duty ratio	0	0	×	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	display duty ratio
Set n-line inversion	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	×	×	2-byte instruction to set n-line
	0	0	×	×	×	N4	N3	N2	N 1	N0	inversion register
Release n-line inversion	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	Release n-line inversion mode
Reverse display ON/OFF	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	REV	REV = 0: normal display REV = 1: reverse display
Icon enable/disable	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	I	I = 0 : Icon disable I = 1 : Icon enable
Entire display ON/OFF	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	EON	EON = 0: normal display EON = 1: entire display ON

NOTE: "×" is don't care.

Table 16. Instruction Table (Continued)

Instruction	RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0	Description
Power control	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	VC	VR	VF	Control power circuit operation
Select DC-DC step-up	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	DC1	DC0	Select the step-up of the internal voltage converter
Select regulator resistor	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	R2	R1	R0	Select internal resistance ratio of the regulator resistor
Set electronic volume	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2-byte instruction to specify the
register	0	0	×	×	EV5	EV4	EV3	EV2	EV1	EV0	electronic volume register
Select LCD bias	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	B2	B1	B0	Select LCD bias
SHL select	0	0	1	1	0	0	SHL	×	×	×	COM bi-directional selection SHL = 0: normal direction SHL = 1: reverse direction
ADC select	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	ADC	SEG bi-directional selection ADC = 0: normal direction ADC = 1: reverse direction
Set Data Direction & Display	×	×	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2-byte Instruction to specify the
Data Length(DDL)	×	×	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	number of data bytes(SPI Mode).
Oscillator ON start	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Start the built-in oscillator
Set power save mode	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	P	P = 0: standby mode P = 1: sleep mode
Release power save mode	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	Release power save mode
Reset	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Initialize the internal functions
NOP	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	***No operation***
Test instruction	0	0	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	***Don't use this instruction.***

NOTE: "×" is don't care.

Read Display Data

8-bit data from Display Data RAM specified by the column address and page address can be read by this instruction. As the column address is incremented by 1 automatically after each this instruction, the microprocessor can continuously read data from the addressed page. A dummy read is required after loading an address into the column address register. Display Data cannot be read through the serial interface.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
1	1	Read Data							

Write Display Data

8-bit data of display data from the microprocessor can be written to the RAM location specified by the column address and page address. The column address is incremented by 1 automatically so that the microprocessor can continuously write data to the addressed page. During auto-increment, the column address wraps to 0 after the last column is written.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
1	0	Write Data							

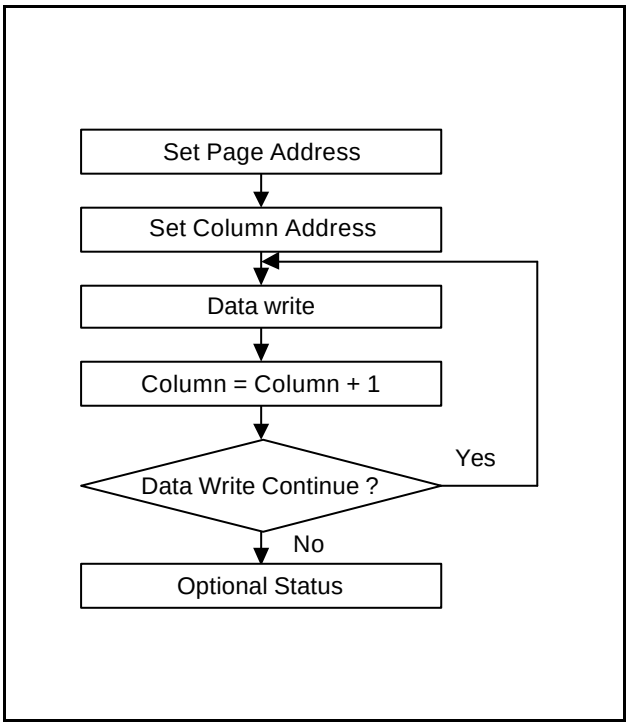


Figure 28. Sequence for Writing Display Data

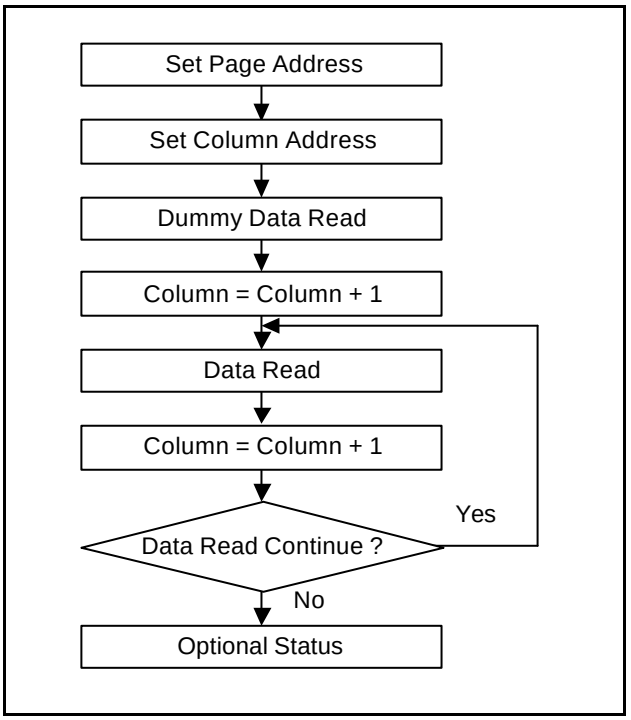


Figure 29. Sequence for Reading Display Data

Read Status

Indicates the internal status of the S6B0755

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	1	BUSY	ON	RES	0	0	0	0	0

Flag	Description
BUSY	The device is busy when internal operation or reset. Any instruction is rejected until BUSY goes Low. 0: chip is active, 1: chip is being busy.
ON	Indicates display ON/OFF status. 0: display ON, 1: display OFF
RES	Indicates the initialization is in progress by RESETB signal. 0: chip is active, 1: chip is being reset.

Set Page Address

Sets the Page Address of display data RAM from the microprocessor into the Page Address register. Any RAM data bit can be accessed when its Page Address and column address are specified. Along with the column address, the Page Address defines the address of the display RAM to write or read display data. Changing the Page Address doesn't effect to the display status.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	1	P3	P2	P1	P0

P3	P2	P1	P0	Selected page	Description
0	0	0	0	0	Accessible pages for displaying
0	0	0	1	1	dot-matrix display data
0	0	1	0	2	
:	:	:	:	:	
0	1	1	1	7	
1	0	0	0	8	Accessible page for displaying icons
:	:	:	:	:	Not accessible page.
1	1	0	0	12	Do not use these pages.
1	1	0	1	13	
1	1	1	0	14	
1	1	1	1	15	

Set Column Address

Sets the Column Address of display RAM from the microprocessor into the column address register. Along with the Column Address, the column address defines the address of the display RAM to write or read display data. When the microprocessor reads or writes display data to or from display RAM, Column Addresses are automatically incremented.

Set Column Address MSB

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y6	Y5	Y4

Set Column Address LSB

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	Y3	Y2	Y1	Y0

Y6	Y5	Y4	Y3	Y2	Y1	Y0	Selected column address
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	125
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	126
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127

Set Modify-Read

This instruction stops the automatic increment of the column address by the read display data instruction, but the column address is still increased by the Write display data instruction. And it reduces the load of microprocessor when the data of a specific area is repeatedly changed during cursor blinking or others. This mode is canceled by the reset Modify-read instruction.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Reset Modify-Read

This instruction cancels the Modify-read mode, and makes the column address return to its initial value just before the set Modify-read instruction is started.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

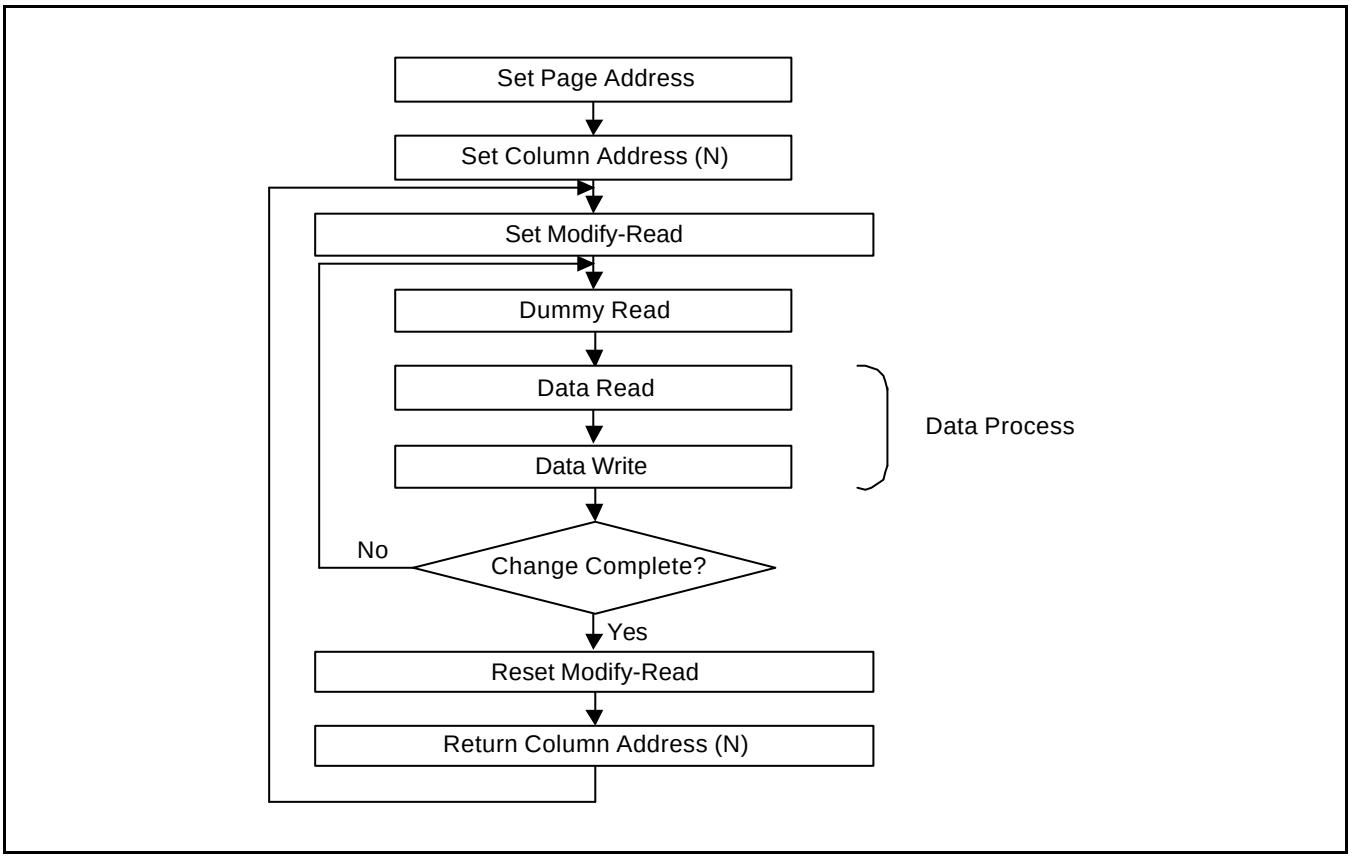


Figure 30. Sequence for Cursor Display

Display ON/OFF

Turns the display ON or OFF.
This command has priority over Entire Display On/Off and Reverse Display On/Off. Commands are accepted while the display is off, but the visual state of the display does not change.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	D

D = 1: display ON
D = 0: display OFF

Set Initial Display Line Register

Sets the line address of display RAM to determine the initial display line using 2-byte instruction. The RAM display data is displayed at the top row (COM0) of LCD panel.

The 1st Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	×	×

The 2nd Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	×	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0

S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	Selected line address
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	62
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	63
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	No operation
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

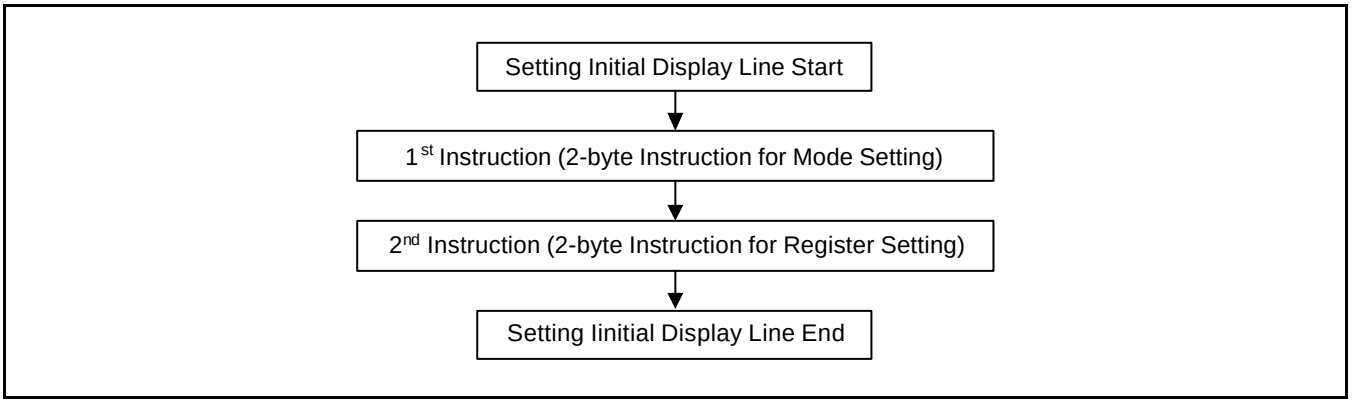


Figure 31. The Sequence for Setting the Initial Display Line

Set Initial COM0 Register

Sets the initial row (COM0) of the LCD panel using the 2-byte instruction. By using this instruction, it is possible to realize the window moving without the change of display data.

The 1st Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	×	×

The 2nd Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	×	×	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0

C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0	Initial COM0
0	0	0	0	0	0	COM0
0	0	0	0	0	1	COM1
0	0	0	0	1	0	COM2
0	0	0	0	1	1	COM3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	1	0	0	COM60
1	1	1	1	0	1	COM61
1	1	1	1	1	0	COM62
1	1	1	1	1	1	COM63

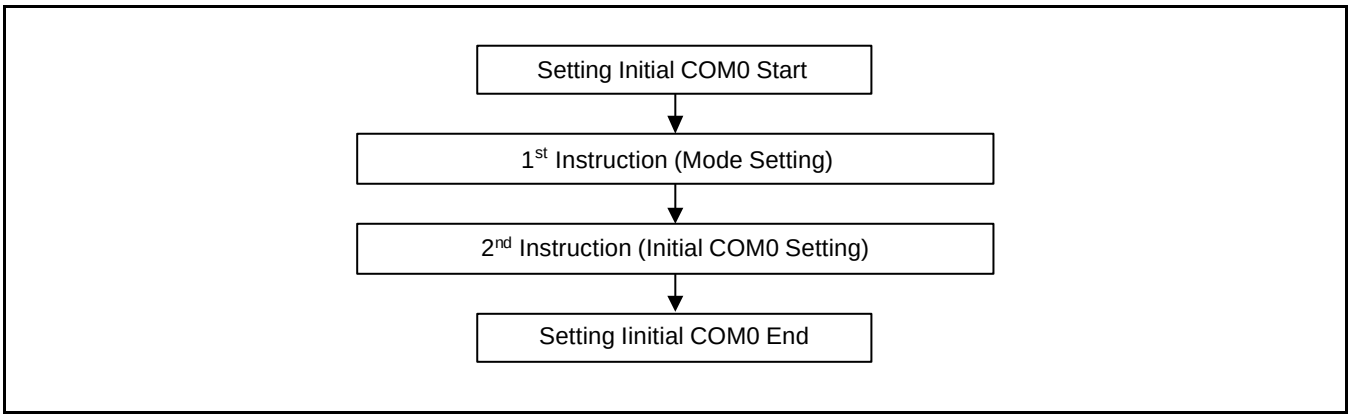


Figure 32. Sequence for Setting the Initial COM0

Set Partial Display Duty Ratio

When the icon mode is disable, Sets the duty ratio within range of 16 to 64 to realize partial display by using the 2-byte instruction. When the icon mode is enable, Sets the duty ratio within range of 17 to 65 to realize partial display by using the 2-byte instruction. This table is icon disable case.

The 1st Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	×	×

The 2nd Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	×	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

Icon Enable/Disable Bit = 0

D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Selected partial duty ratio
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No operation
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1/16
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1/17
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1/18
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1/19
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1/61
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1/62
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/63
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/64
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	No operation
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

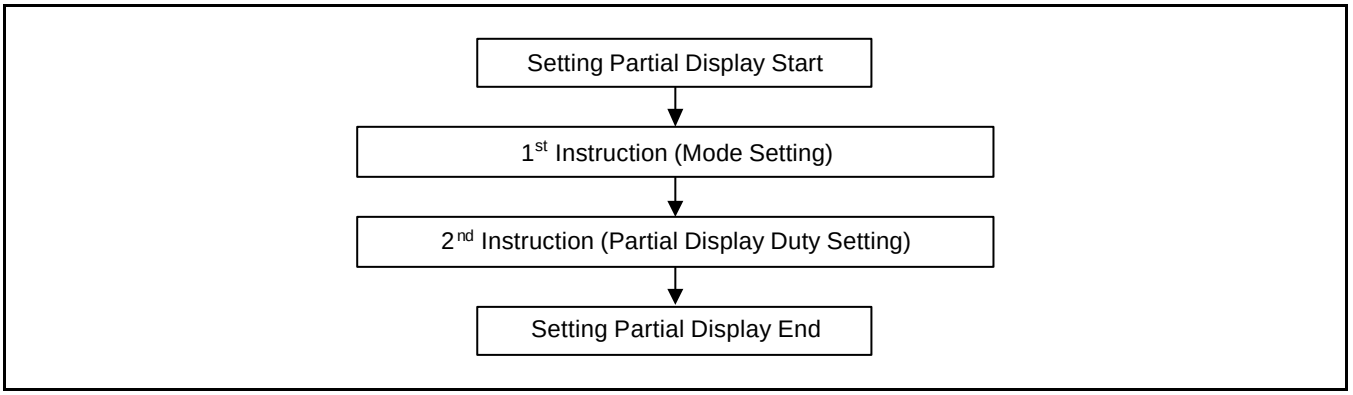


Figure 33. Sequence for Setting Partial Display

Icon Enable/Disable Bit = 1

D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Selected partial duty ratio
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No operation
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1/17
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1/18
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1/19
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1/20
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1/62
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/63
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/64
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/65
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	No operation
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Set N-line Inversion Register

Sets the inverted line number within range of 3 to 33 to improve the display quality by controlling the phase of the internal LCD AC signal (Internal M) by using the 2-byte instruction.
The DC-bias problem could be occurred if K is even number. So, we recommend customers to set K to be odd number. K : D/N

D: The number of display duty ratio (D is selectable by customers)

N: N for N-line inversion (N is selectable by customers).

The 1st Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	×	×

The 2nd Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	×	×	×	N4	N3	N2	N1	N0

N4	N3	N2	N1	N0	Selected n-line inversion
0	0	0	0	0	0-line inversion (frame inversion)
0	0	0	0	1	3-line inversion
0	0	0	1	0	4-line inversion
:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	0	1	31-line inversion
1	1	1	1	0	32-line inversion
1	1	1	1	1	33-line inversion

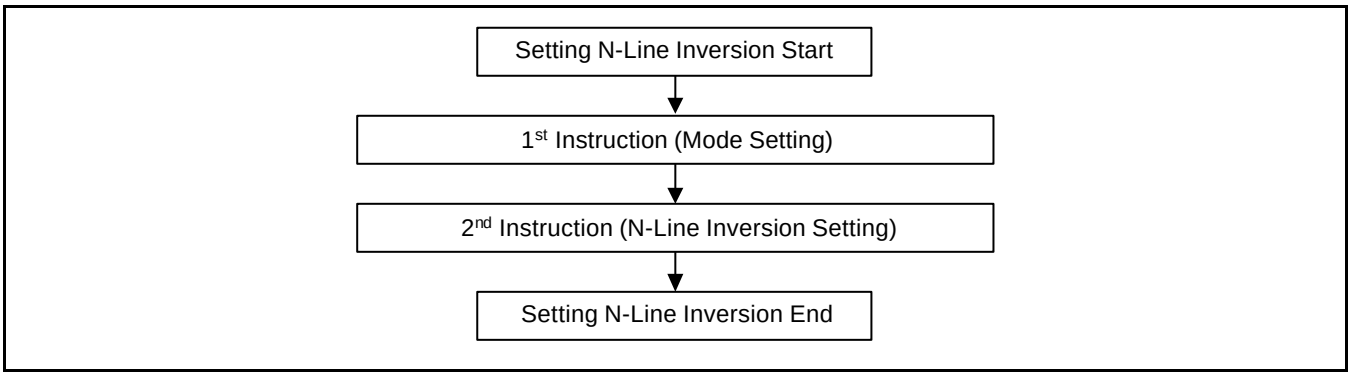


Figure 34. Sequence for Setting Partial Display

Release N-line Inversion

Returns to the frame inversion condition from the n-line inversion condition.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

Reverse Display ON/OFF

Reverses the display status on LCD panel without rewriting the contents of the display data RAM.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	REV

REV	RAM bit data = "1"	RAM bit data = "0"
0 (normal)	LCD pixel is illuminated	LCD pixel is not illuminated
1 (reverse)	LCD pixel is not illuminated	LCD pixel is illuminated

Icon enable/Disable

Allows the icon driver circuit to be enabled or disabled, thus changing the duty ratio setting.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	I

I	Duty Range
0 (disable)	1/16 - 1/64
1 (enable)	1/17 - 1/65

Entire Display ON/OFF

Forces the whole LCD points to be turned on regardless of the contents of the display data RAM. At this time, the contents of the display data RAM are held. This instruction has priority over the reverse display ON/OFF instruction.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	EON

EON	RAM bit data = "1"	RAM bit data = "0"
0 (normal)	LCD pixel is illuminated	LCD pixel is not illuminated
1 (entire)	LCD pixel is illuminated	LCD pixel is illuminated

Power Control

Selects one of eight power circuit functions by using 3-bit register. An external power supply and part of internal power supply functions can be used simultaneously.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	VC	VR	VF

VC	VR	VF	Status of internal power supply circuits
0 1			Internal voltage converter circuit is OFF. Internal voltage converter circuit is ON.
	0 1		Internal voltage regulator circuit is OFF. Internal voltage regulator circuit is ON.
		0 1	Internal voltage follower circuit is OFF. Internal voltage follower circuit is ON.

Select DC-DC Step-up

Selects one of 3 DC-DC step-up to reduce the power consumption by this instruction. It is very useful to realize the partial display function.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	DC1	DC0

DC1	DC0	Selected DC-DC converter circuit
0	0	3 times boosting circuit
0	1	4 times boosting circuit
1	0	5 times boosting circuit
1	1	5 times boosting circuit

Regulator Resistor Select

Selects resistance ratio of the internal resistor used in the internal voltage regulator. See voltage regulator section in power supply circuit. Refer to Table .

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	R2	R1	R0

R2	R1	R0	[Rb/Ra] ratio
0	0	0	Small
0	0	1	:
:	:	:	:
1	1	0	:
1	1	1	Large

Set Electronic Volume Register

Consists of 2-byte instruction. The 1st instruction sets electronic volume mode, the 2nd one updates the contents of electronic volume register. After second instruction, electronic volume mode is released.

The 1st Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The 2nd Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	×	×	EV5	EV4	EV3	EV2	EV1	EV0

EV5	EV4	EV3	EV2	EV1	EV0	Reference voltage (a)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	1	1	0	62
1	1	1	1	1	1	63

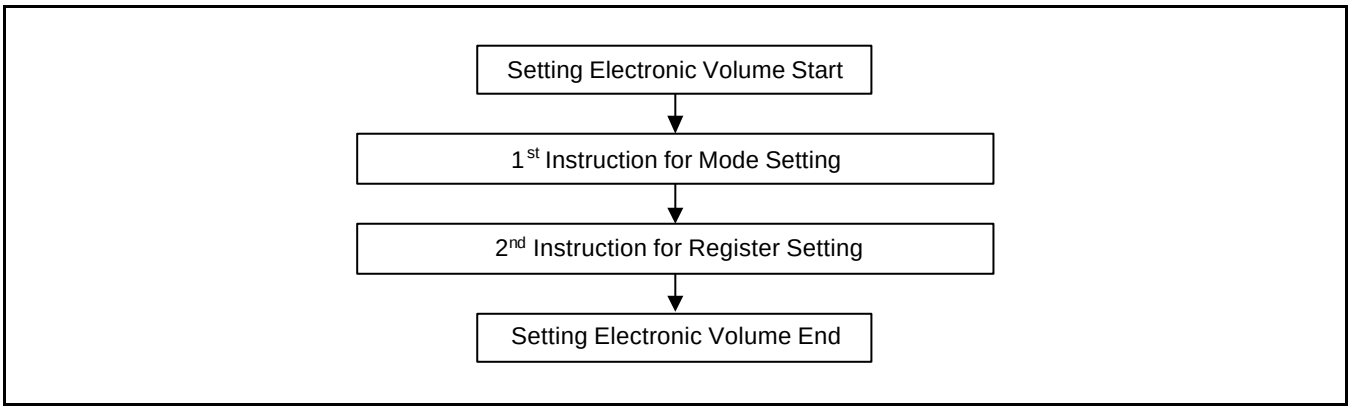


Figure 35. Sequence for Setting the Electronic Volume

Select LCD Bias

Selects LCD Bias ratio of the voltage required for driving the LCD.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	B2	B1	B0

B2	B1	B0	Selected LCD bias
0	0	0	1/4
0	0	1	1/5
0	1	0	1/6
0	1	1	1/7
1	0	0	1/8
1	0	1	1/9
1	1	0	1/9
1	1	1	1/9

SHL Select

COM output scanning direction is selected by this instruction which determines the LCD driver output status.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	0	0	SHL	×	×	×

SHL = 0: normal direction (COM0 → COM63)
SHL = 1: reverse direction (COM63 → COM0)

ADC Select

Changes the relationship between RAM column address and segment driver. The direction of segment driver output pins could be reversed by software. This makes IC layout flexible in LCD module assembly.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	ADC

ADC = 0: normal direction (SEG0 → SEG127)
ADC = 1: reverse direction (SEG127 → SEG0)

Set Data Direction & Display Data Length (3-Pin SPI Mode)

Consists of two bytes instruction.

This command is used in 3-Pin SPI mode only(PS0 = "L" and PS1 = "L"). It will be two continuous commands, the first byte control the data direction(write mode only) and inform the LCD driver the second byte will be number of data bytes will be write. When RS is not used, the Display Data Length instruction is used to indicate that a specified number of display data bytes are to be transmitted. The next byte after the display data string is handled as command data.

The 1st Instruction: Set Data Direction (Only Write Mode)

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
x	x	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

The 2nd Instruction: Set Display Data Length (DDL) Register

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
x	x	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Display Data Length
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	254
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	255
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	256

Oscillator ON Start

This instruction enables the built-in oscillator circuit.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1

Reset

This instruction resets initial display line, column address, page address, and common output status select to their initial status, but dose not affect the contents of display data RAM. This instruction cannot initialize the LCD power supply, which is initialized by the RESETB pin.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

Power Save

The S6B0755 enters the Power Save status to reduce the power consumption to the static power consumption value and returns to the normal operation status by the following instructions.

Set Power Save Mode

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	P

P = 0: standby mode
P = 1: sleep mode

Release Power Save Mode

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

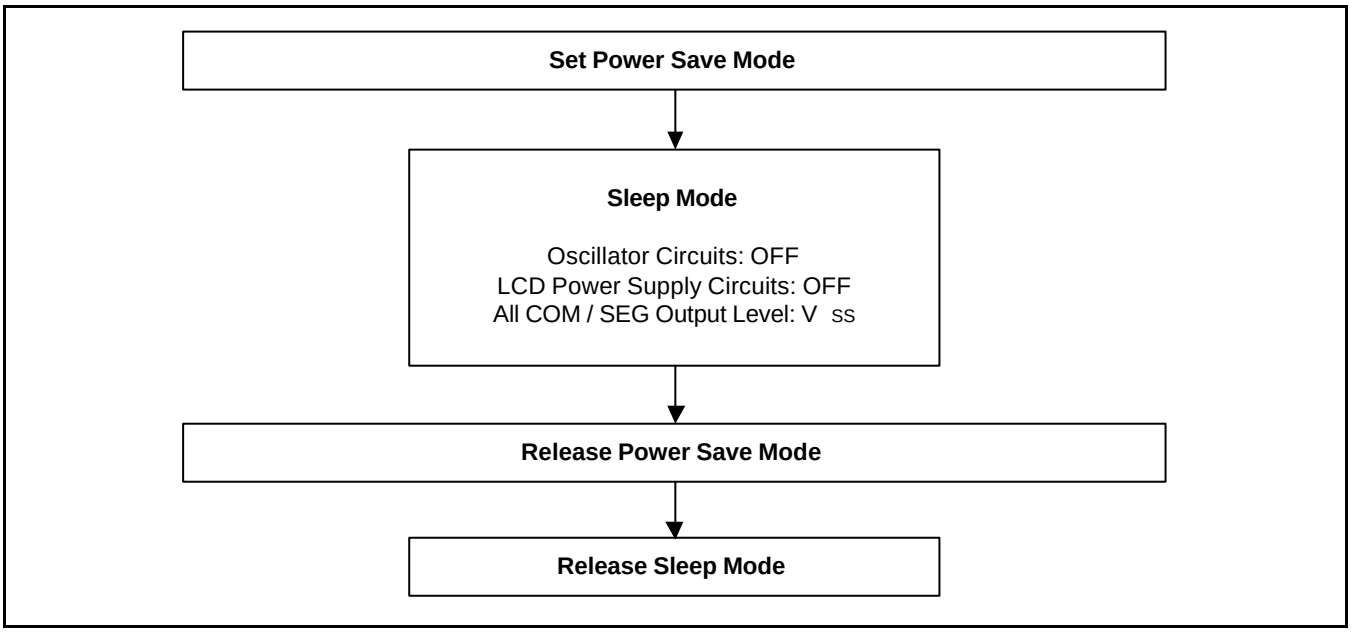


Figure 36. Power Save Routine

NOP

Non Operation Instruction

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Test Instruction

This instruction is for testing IC. Please do not use it.

RS	RW	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	×

Referential Instruction Setup Flow: Initializing with the Built-in Power Supply Circuits

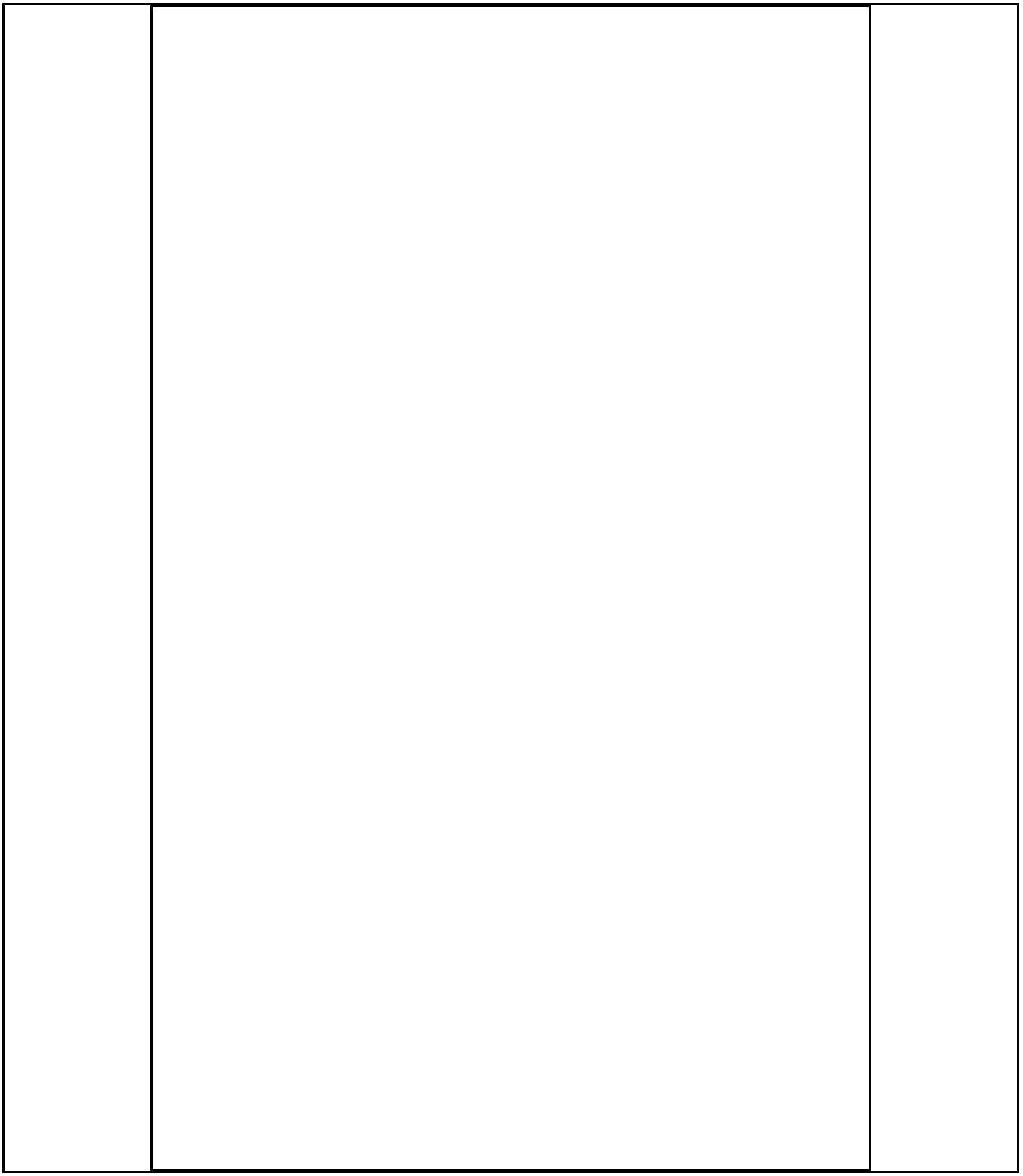


Figure 37. Initializing with the Built-in Power Supply Circuits

Referential Instruction Setup Flow: Initializing without the Built-in Power Supply Circuits

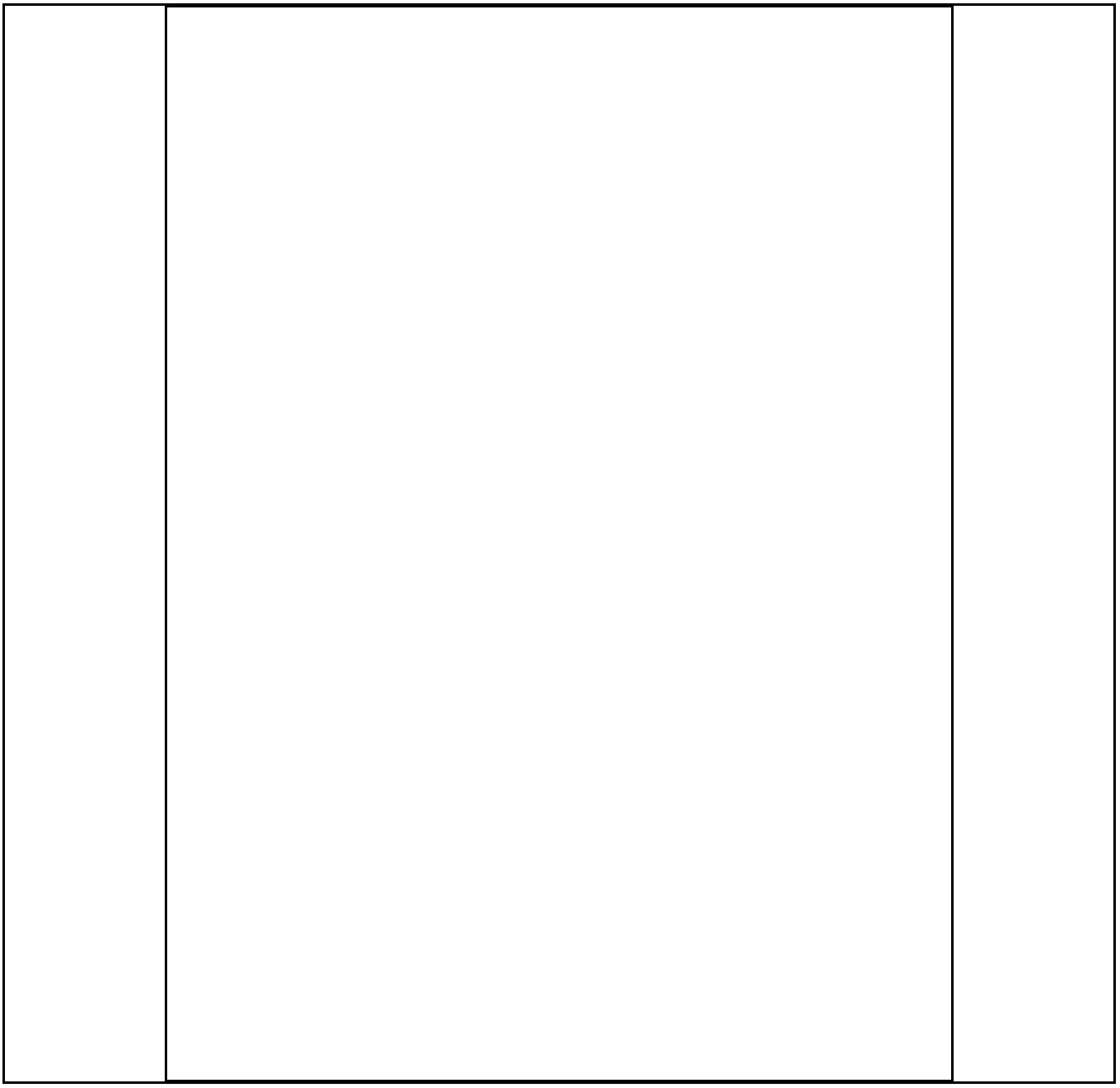


Figure 38. Initializing without the Built-in Power Supply Circuits

Referential Instruction Setup Flow: Data Displaying

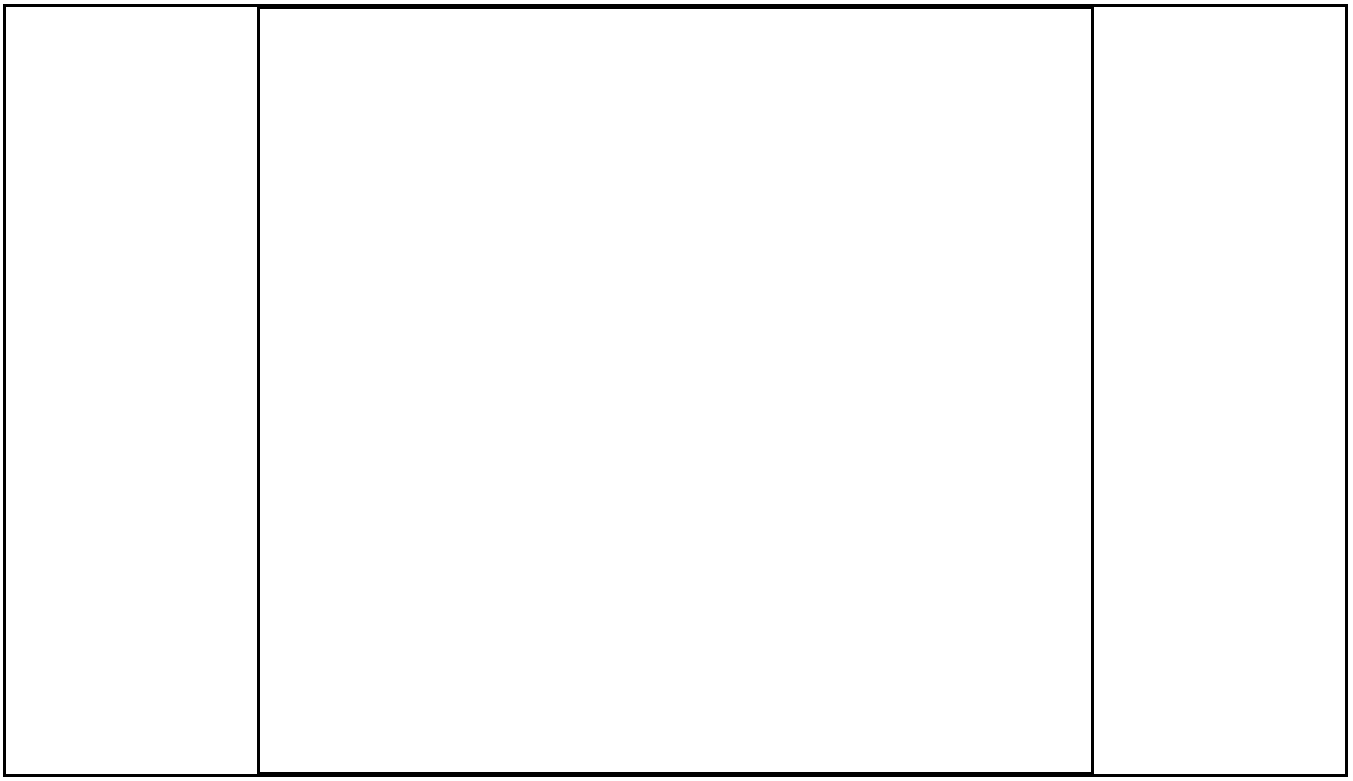


Figure 39. Data Displaying

Referential Instruction Setup Flow: Power OFF

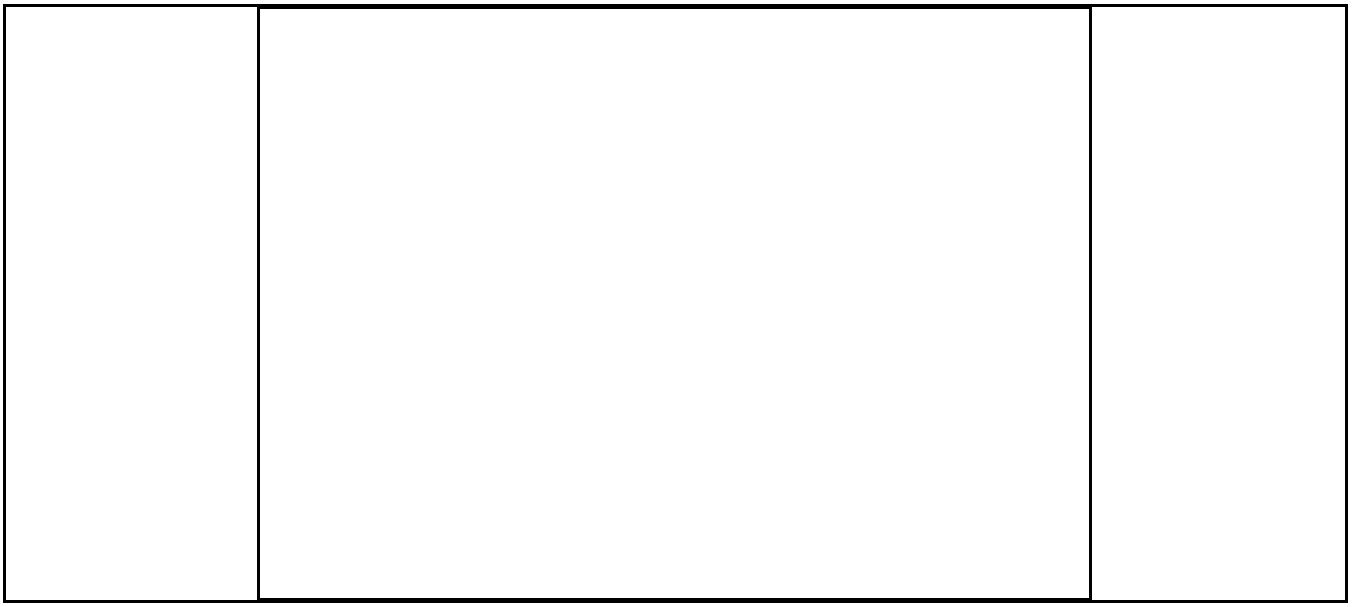


Figure 40. Power OFF

Referential Instruction Setup Flow: Partial Duty Changing

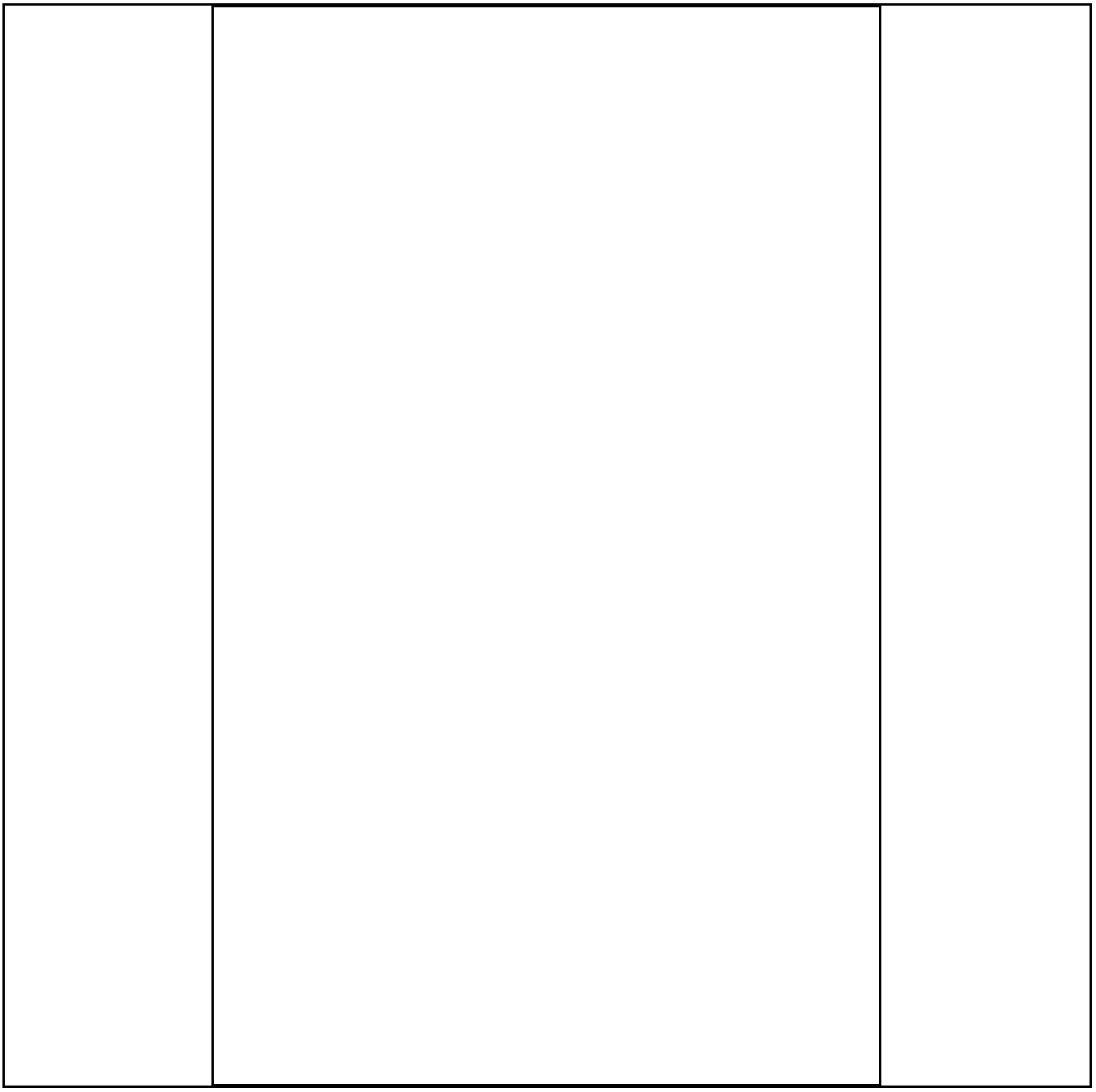


Figure 41. Partial Duty Changing

NOTE: Partial COM0 register setting for COM H/W half: [64 – (user duty)]/2

SPECIFICATIONS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 17. Absolute Maximum Ratings

(V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage Range	V_{DD}	- 0.3 to + 7.0	V
	V_0, V_{OUT}	- 0.3 to + 17.0	V
	V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4	- 0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V
External Reference Voltage	V_{EXT}	+0.3 to V_{DD}	V
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	- 0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V
Operating Temperature Range	T_{OPR}	- 40 to + 85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STR}	- 65 to + 150	°C

NOTES:

1. V_{DD}, V_0, V_{OUT}, V_1 to V_4, V_{EXT} and VCI are based on V_{SS} = 0V.
2. Voltage $V_{OUT} \geq V_0 \geq V_1 \geq V_2 \geq V_3 \geq V_4 \geq V_{SS}$ must always be satisfied.
3. If supply voltage exceeds its absolute maximum range, this LSI may be damaged permanently. It is desirable to use this LSI under electrical characteristic conditions during general operation. Otherwise, this LSI may malfunction or reduced LSI reliability may result.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 18. DC Characteristics

(V_{SS} = 0V, V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.3V, Ta=-40 to 85°C)

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Pin used
Operating voltage (1)		V_{DD}		1.8	-	3.3	V	V_{DD} (1)
Operating voltage (2)		V_0		4.0	-	15.0	V	V_0 (2)
Input voltage	High	V_{IH}		$0.8V_{DD}$	-	V_{DD}	V	(3)
	Low	V_{IL}		V_{SS}	-	$0.2V_{DD}$		
Output voltage	High	V_{OH}	I_{OH} = -0.5mA	$0.8V_{DD}$	-	V_{DD}	V	(4)
	Low	V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 0.5mA	V_{SS}	-	$0.2V_{DD}$		
Input leakage current		I_{IL}	V_{IN} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	- 1.0	-	+ 1.0	µA	(3)
Output leakage current		I_{OZ}	V_{IN} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	- 3.0	-	+ 3.0	µA	(5)
LCD driver ON resistance		R_{ON}	Ta = 25°C, V_0 = 8V	-	2.0	3.0	kΩ	SEGn COMn (6)
Frame frequency		f_{FR}	Ta = 25°C	70	85	100	Hz	(7)
Voltage converter Input voltage		VCI	x 3	1.8		3.6	V	VCI
			x 4	1.8		3.6		
			x 5	1.8		3.0		
Voltage converter circuit output voltage		V_{OUT}	×3/×4/×5 voltage conversion (no-load)	95	99	-	%	V_{OUT}
Voltage regulator circuit operating voltage		V_{OUT}		5.4	-	15.0	V	V_{OUT}
Voltage follower circuit operating voltage		V_0		4.0	-	15.0	V	V_0 (8)
Reference voltage		V_{REF}	Ta = 25°C	2.04	2.10	2.16	V	(9)

Dynamic Current Consumption (1) when An External Power Supply is used.

Table 19. Dynamic Current 1 (External Power)

(V_{DD} = 2.4V, Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Pin used
Dynamic current consumption (1)	I_{DD1}	V0-V_{SS} = 9.0V, duty = 1/65 (Display Off)	-	-	10	µA	(10)
		V0-V_{SS} = 9.0V, duty = 1/65 (Display On , Checker Pattern)	-	-	15	µA	(10)

Dynamic Current Consumption (2) when The Internal Power Supply is ON

Table 20. Dynamic Current 2 (Internal Power)

(V_{DD} = 2.4V, Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Pin used
Dynamic current consumption (2)	I_{DD2}	V0 - V_{SS} = 9.0V, x4 boosting, duty = 1/65, normal mode (Display Off)	-	-	190	µA	(10)
		V0 - V_{SS} = 9.0V, x4 boosting, duty = 1/65, normal mode (Display On , Checker Pattern)	-	-	300	µA	(10)

Current Consumption during Power Save Mode

Table 21. Power Save Mode Current

(V_{DD} = 2.4V, Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Pin used
Sleep mode current	I_{DDS1}	During sleep	-	-	3	µA	(10)

Table 22. The Relationship between Oscillation Frequency and Frame Frequency

Duty ratio	Item	f_{CL}	f_{OSC}
1/N	On-chip oscillator circuit is used	f_{FR} x N	f_{FR} x 4 x N

(f_{OSC}: oscillation frequency, f_{CL}: display clock frequency, f_{FR}: frame frequency, N = 17 to 65)

NOTES:

1. Though the wide range of operating voltages is guaranteed, a spike voltage change may affect the voltage assurance during access from the MPU.
2. In case of external power supply is applied.
3. CS1B, RS, DB0 to DB7, E_RD, RW_WR, RESETB, PS1, PS0, INTRS, and REF.
4. DB0 to DB7
5. Applies when the DB0 to DB7 pins are in high impedance.
6. Resistance value when -0.1[mA] is applied during the ON status of the output pin SEGn or COMn.
   R_{ON} [kΩ] = ΔV[V]/0.1[mA] (ΔV : voltage change when -0.1[mA] is applied in the ON status.)
7. See Table for the relationship between oscillation frequency and frame frequency.
8. The voltage regulator circuit adjusts V0 within the voltage follower operating voltage range.
9. On-chip reference voltage source of the voltage regulator circuit to adjust V0.
10. Applies to the case where the on-chip oscillation circuit is used and no access is made from the MPU.
    The current consumption, when the built-in power supply circuit is ON or OFF.
    The current flowing through voltage regulation resistors(Ra and Rb) is not included.
    It does not include the current of the LCD panel capacity, wiring capacity, etc.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

Read/Write Characteristics (8080-series MP)

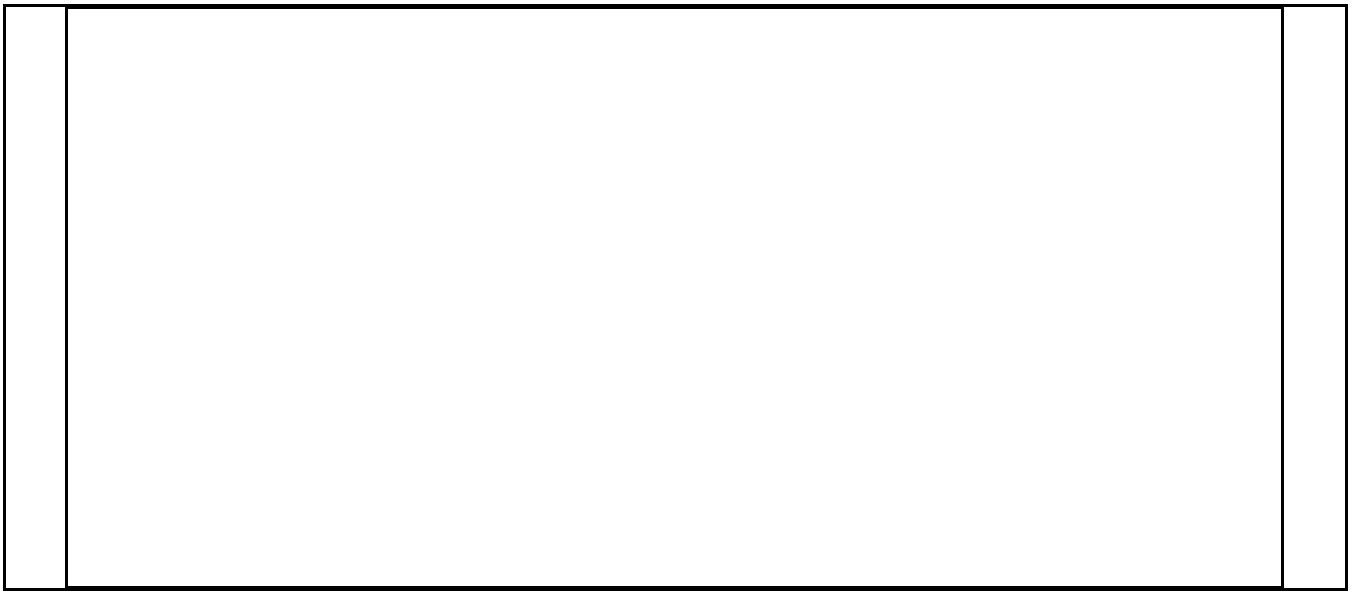


Figure 42. Read/Write Characteristics (8080-series MPU)

(V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.3V, Ta = -40 to +85°C)

Item	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address setup time Address hold time	RS	t_{AS80} t_{AH80}		0 0	- -	ns
System cycle time		t_{CY80}		500	-	ns
Pulse width low for write Pulse width high for write	RW_WR (/WR)	t_{PWLW} t_{PWHW}		120 120	- -	ns
Pulse width low for read Pulse width high for read	E_RD (/RD)	t_{PWLR} t_{PWHR}		240 120	- -	ns
Data setup time Data hold time	DB0 to DB7	t_{DS80} t_{DH80}		80 30	- -	ns
Read access time Output disable time		t_{ACC80} t_{OD80}	CL = 100 pF	- 10	280 200	ns

NOTE: The input signal rise time and fall time (t_R, t_F) is specified at 15 ns or less.
Or ($t_R + t_F$) < ($t_{CY80} - t_{PWLW} - t_{PWHW}$) for write, ($t_R + t_F$) < ($t_{CY80} - t_{PWLR} - t_{PWHR}$) for read

Read/Write Characteristics (6800-series Microprocessor)

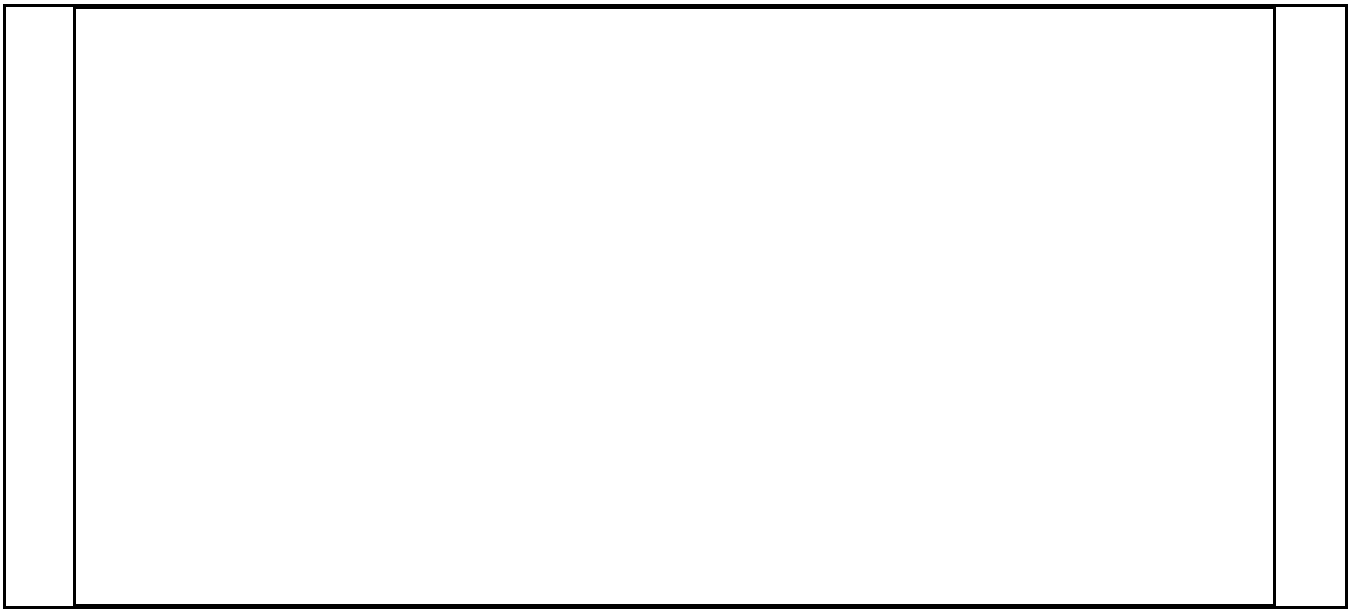


Figure 43. Read/Write Characteristics (6800-series Microprocessor)

(V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.3V, Ta = -40 to +85°C)

Item	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address setup time Address hold time	RS RW	t_{AS68} t_{AH68}		0 0	- -	ns
System cycle time		t_{CY68}		500	-	ns
Enable width high for write Enable width low for write	E_RD (E)	t_{EWHW} t_{EWLW}		120 120	- -	ns
Enable width high for read Enable width low for read	E_RD (E)	t_{EWHR} t_{EWLR}		240 120	- -	ns
Data setup time Data hold time	DB0 to DB7	t_{DS68} t_{DH68}		30 5	- -	ns
Read access time Output disable time		t_{ACC68} t_{OD68}	C_L = 100 pF	- 10	60 50	ns

NOTE: The input signal rise time and fall time (t_R, t_F) is specified at 15 ns or less.
Or ($t_R + t_F$) < ($t_{CY68} - t_{EWHW} - t_{EWLW}$) for write, ($t_R + t_F$) < ($t_{CY68} - t_{EWHR} - t_{EWLR}$) for read

Serial Interface Characteristics

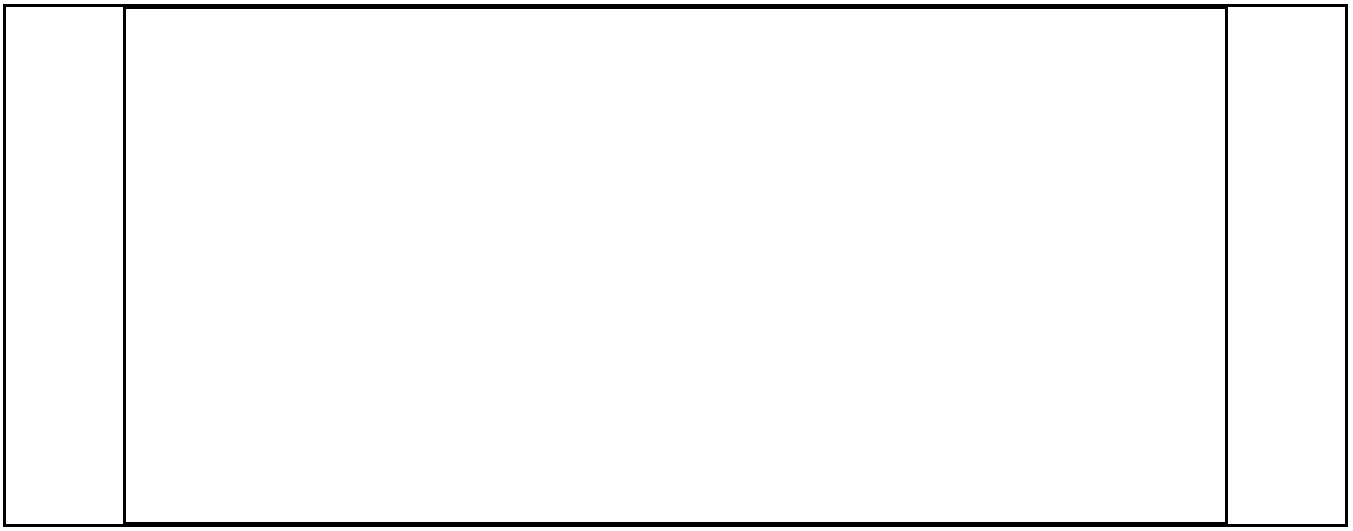


Figure 44. Serial Interface Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 1.8 to 2.6V, Ta = -40 to +85°C)

Item	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Serial clock cycle SCLK high pulse width SCLK low pulse width	DB6 (SCLK)	t_{SCY} t_{SHW} t_{SLW}		111 60 60	- - -	ns
Address setup time Address hold time	RS	t_{ASS} t_{AHS}		60 60	- -	ns
Data setup time Data hold time	DB7 (SID)	t_{DSS} t_{DHS}		60 60	- -	ns
CS1B setup time CS1B hold time	CS1B	t_{CSS} t_{CHS}		60 60	- -	ns

(V_{DD} = 2.6V to 3.3V, Ta = -40 to +85°C)

Item	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Serial clock cycle SCLK high pulse width SCLK low pulse width	DB6 (SCLK)	t_{SCY} t_{SHW} t_{SLW}		58.8 30 30	 - -	ns
Address setup time Address hold time	RS	t_{ASS} t_{AHS}		30 30	- -	ns
Data setup time Data hold time	DB7 (SID)	t_{DSS} t_{DHS}		30 30	- -	ns
CS1B setup time CS1B hold time	CS1B	t_{CSS} t_{CHS}		30 30	- -	ns

NOTE: The input signal rise time and fall time (tr, tf) is specified at 15 ns or less.

Reset Input Timing

Figure 45. Reset Input Timing

(V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.3V, Ta = -40 to +85°C)

Item	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Reset low pulse width	RESETB	t_{RW}		1000	-	ns
Reset time	-	t_R		-	1000	ns

REFERENCE APPLICATIONS

MICROPROCESSOR INTERFACE

In Case of Interfacing with 6800-series (PS0 = "H", PS1 = "H")

Figure 46. Interfacing with 6800-series

In Case of Interfacing with 8080-series (PS0 = "H", PS1 = "L")

Figure 47. Interfacing with 8080-series

In Case of Serial Peripheral Interface with RS Pin (PS0 = "L", PS1 = "H")

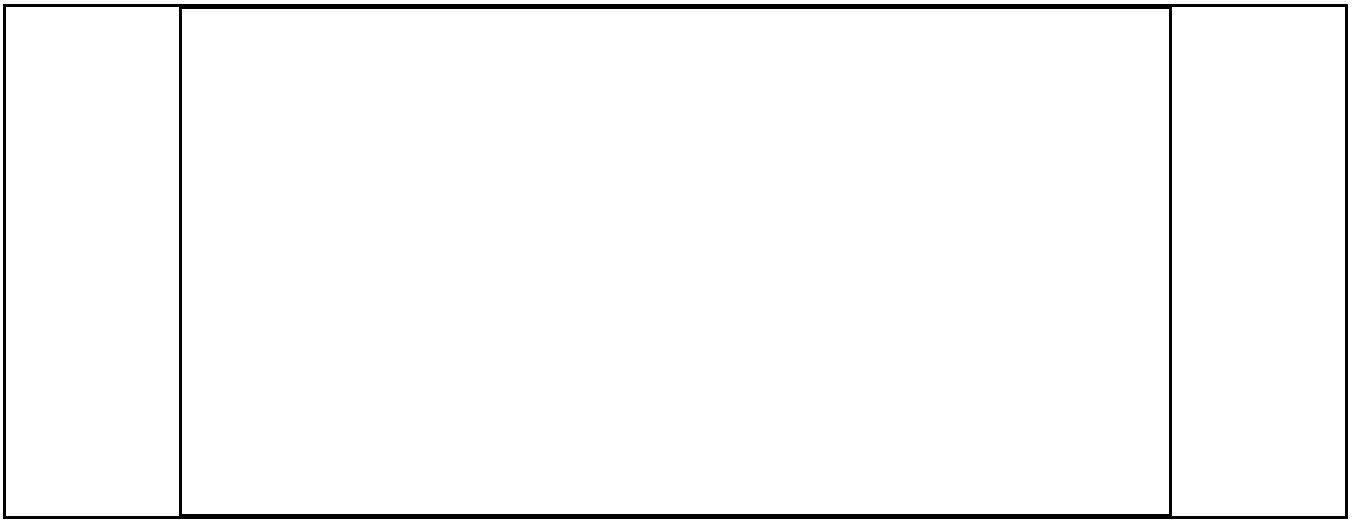


Figure 48. Serial Interface (PS0 = "L", PS1 = "H")

In Case of Serial Peripheral Interface with Software Command (PS0 = "L", PS1 = "L")

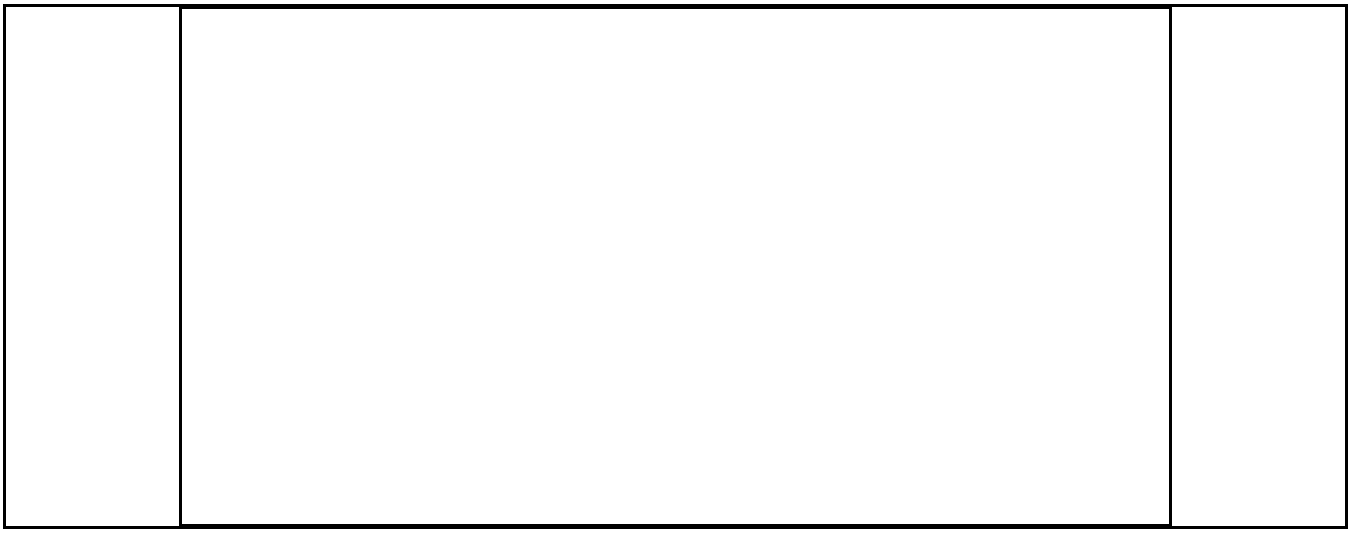


Figure 49. Serial Interface (PS0 = "L", PS1 = "L")

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN S6B0755 AND LCD PANEL

Single Chip Configurations (1/65 Duty)

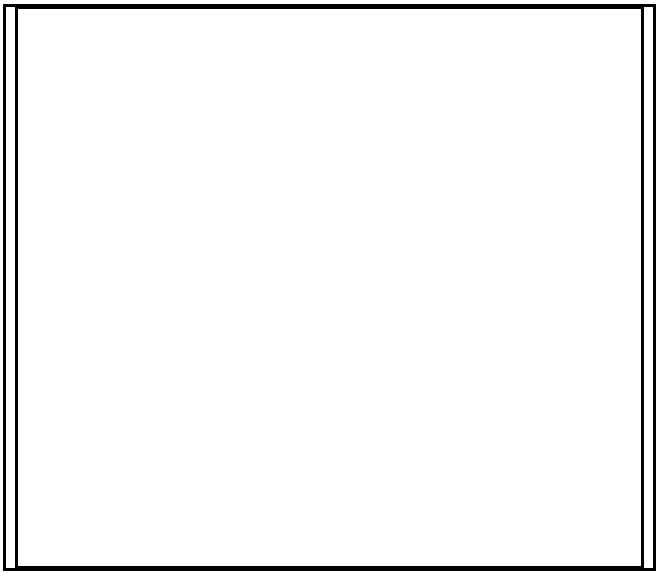


Figure 50. SHL = 0, ADC = 1

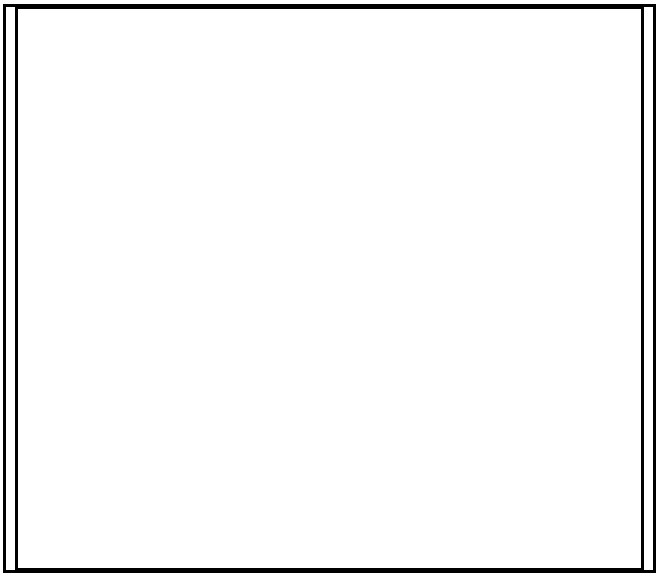


Figure 51. SHL = 0, ADC = 0

Figure 52. SHL = 1, ADC = 0

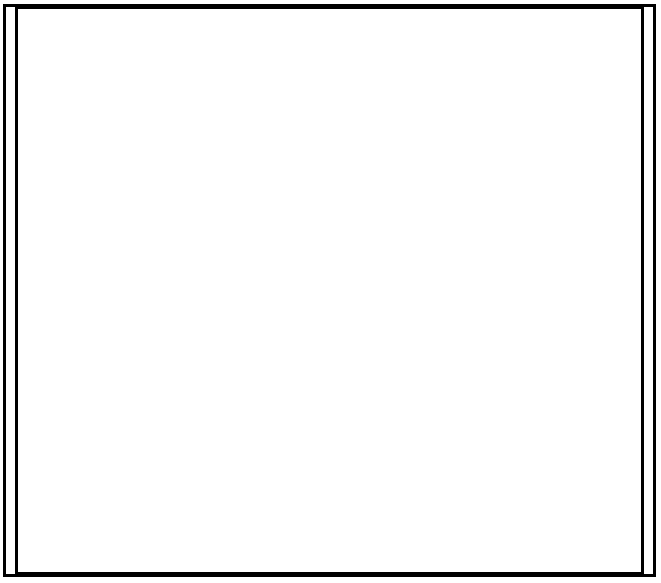


Figure 53. SHL = 1, ADC = 1

NOTES