

160-common x 132-segment 4-level Gray Scale BITMAP LCD DRIVER

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **NJU6682** is a 160-common x 132-segment 4-level gray scale bit map LCD driver to display graphics or characters.

It contains 84,480-bit display data RAM, microprocessor interface circuits, instruction decoder, and common and segment drivers.

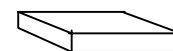
An image data from CPU through the serial or 8-bit/16-bit parallel interface are stored into the 84,480 bits internal display data RAM and are displayed on the LCD panel through the commons and segments drivers.

The **NJU6682** features 4-level gray scale display function creating 4 types of gray scale (white / light gray / dark gray / black) and black & white display function.

The **NJU6682** contains a built-in OSC circuit for reducing external components. And it features Partial Display Function containing selectable active display block(s) (two blocks max.) and optimizing the duty cycle ratio. This function dramatically reduces the operating current, setting the optimum boosted voltage combined with a programmable voltage booster circuit and an electrical variable resistor. As result, it reduces the operating current.

The operating voltage from 2.4V to 3.3V and low operating current are suitable for small size battery operation items.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJU6682CJ

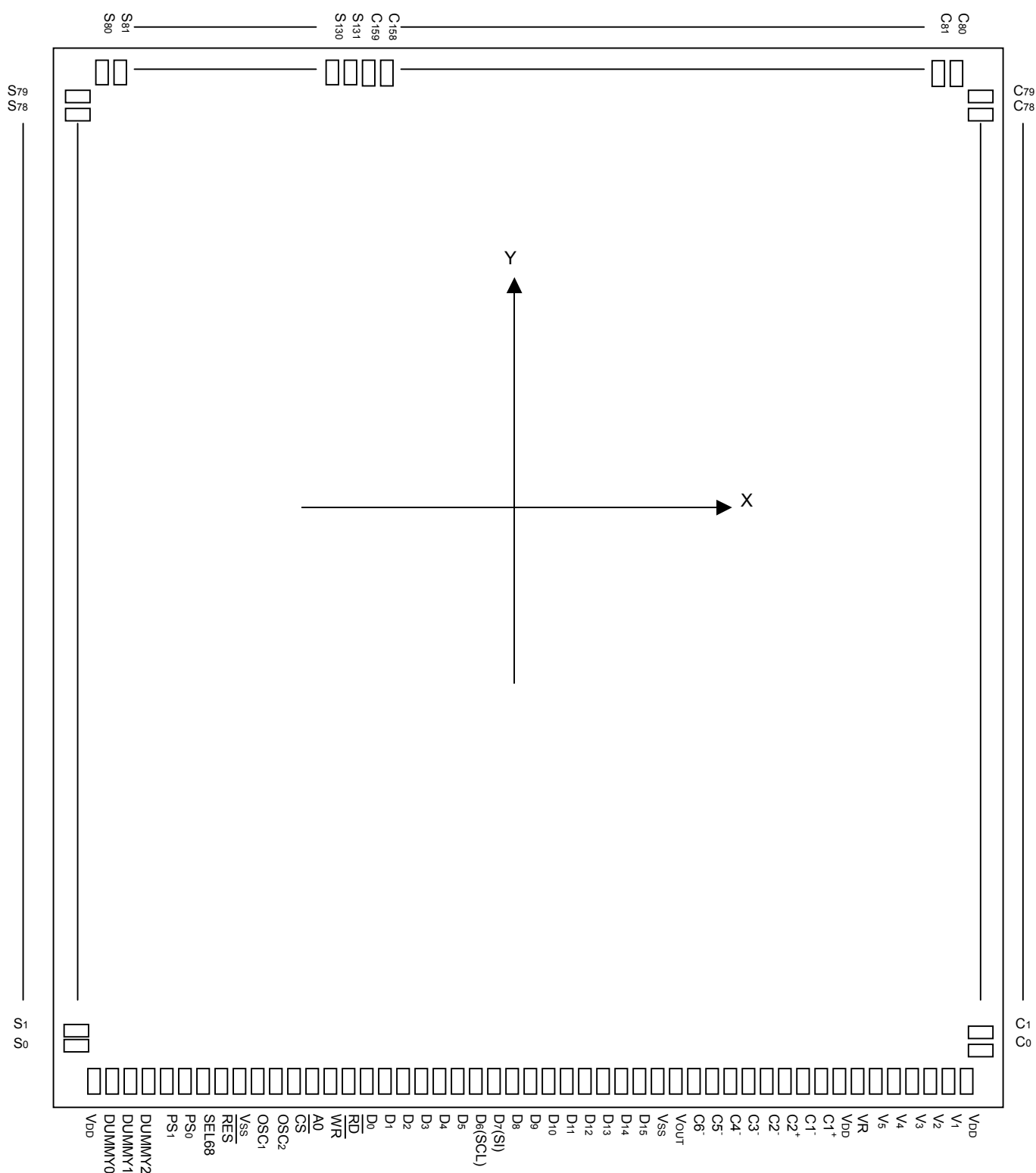
■ FEATURES

- Direct Correspondence of Display Data RAM to LCD Pixel
- Display Method – 4 level Gray Scale / Black & White
- Display Data RAM – 84,480 bits ;(160-Com x 132-Seg) x 2 (double of the display size) x 2bit
- LCD drivers – 160-common and 132-segment
- Direct connection to 8-bit / 16-bit Microprocessor interface for both of 68 and 80 type MPU
- Serial Interface (SI, SCL, A0, $\overline{CS}$)
- Partial Display Function (Two limited active display blocks setting. Duty ratio set automatically.)
- Variable RAM Mapping
 - The display screen can be composed from the RAM area in a maximum of 8 blocks discontinuity.
- Easy Vertical Scroll by setting the start line address of over size display data RAM
(This function doesn't work in Variable RAM Mapping mode)
- Programmable Bias ratio selection ; 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14 bias
- Common Driver Order Assignment by mask option

Version	C ₀ to C ₁₅₉ (Pin Name)
NJU6682A	COM ₀ to COM ₁₅₉
NJU6682B	COM ₁₅₉ to COM ₀

- Useful Instruction Sets
Display ON/OFF, Display Start Line-Address Set, Column-Address Set, Row-Address Set, Status Read, Display Data Read/Write, Normal or Reverse Display, Whole display/Normal display, Partial Display, n-Line Inverse Set, EVR Resister Set, Variable RAM Mapping Mode, Gray Scale Level Select, Bias Select, Booster Select (7-times maximum), Read Modify Write, Reset, Power Supply selection, Driver Outputs ON/OFF, Power Save, ADC Select, Display Mode Select, 8-bit / 16-bit Buss Select.
- Power Supply Circuit for LCD; Programmable Booster Circuits (7 times maximum, Voltage boosting polarity : Negative Voltage (V_{DD} Common), Voltage Adjust Circuit, Voltage Follower (x 4))
- Precision Electrical Variable Resistance (201 Step)
- Low Operating Current T.B.D (typ.)
- Operating Voltage 2.4 to 3.3 V
- LCD Driving Voltage 6.0 to 18.0V
- Package Outline Bumped Chip
- C-MOS Technology (Substrate : N)

■ PAD LOCATION



Chip Center :X=0um,Y=0um
 Chip Size :X=8.27m,Y=5.67mm
 Chip Thickness :675um +/- 30um
 Bump Size :45um x 83um
 Pad Pitch :60um (min)
 Bump Height :17.5um (typ)
 Bump Material :Au
 Voltage boosting polarity : Negative Voltage (V_{DD} Common)
 Substrate : N

■ PAD Coordinates

Chip Size 8.27×5.67mm(Chip Center X=0μm, Y=0μm)

PAD No.	Terminal	X(μm)	Y(μm)
1	V _{DD}	-3933	-2675
2	DUMMY0	-3863	-2675
3	DUMMY1	-3793	-2675
4	DUMMY2	-3723	-2675
5	PS ₁	-3562	-2675
6	PS ₀	-3325	-2675
7	SEL68	-3105	-2675
8	RES	-2869	-2675
9	V _{SS}	-2712	-2675
10	OSC ₁	-2555	-2675
11	OSC ₂	-2319	-2675
12	CS	-2098	-2675
13	A0	-1862	-2675
14	WR	-1641	-2675
15	RD	-1405	-2675
16	D ₀	-1168	-2675
17	D ₁	-948	-2675
18	D ₂	-727	-2675
19	D ₃	-507	-2675
20	D ₄	-287	-2675
21	D ₅	-66	-2675
22	D ₆ (SCL)	153	-2675
23	D ₇ (SI)	374	-2675
24	D ₈	594	-2675
25	D ₉	814	-2675
26	D ₁₀	1035	-2675
27	D ₁₁	1255	-2675
28	D ₁₂	1476	-2675
29	D ₁₃	1696	-2675
30	D ₁₄	1916	-2675
31	D ₁₅	2137	-2675
32	V _{SS}	2298	-2675
33	V _{OUT}	2368	-2675
34	C6 ⁻	2464	-2675
35	C5 ⁻	2613	-2675
36	C4 ⁻	2683	-2675
37	C3 ⁻	2832	-2675
38	C2 ⁻	2902	-2675
39	C2 ⁺	3050	-2675
40	C1 ⁻	3120	-2675
41	C1 ⁺	3269	-2675
42	V _{DD}	3339	-2675
43	VR	3519	-2675
44	V ₅	3589	-2675
45	V ₄	3659	-2675
46	V ₃	3729	-2675
47	V ₂	3799	-2675
48	V ₁	3869	-2675
49	V _{DD}	3939	-2675
50	C ₀	3975	-2186

PAD No.	Terminal	X(μm)	Y(μm)
51	C ₁	3975	-2126
52	C ₂	3975	-2066
53	C ₃	3975	-2006
54	C ₄	3975	-1946
55	C ₅	3975	-1886
56	C ₆	3975	-1826
57	C ₇	3975	-1766
58	C ₈	3975	-1706
59	C ₉	3975	-1646
60	C ₁₀	3975	-1586
61	C ₁₁	3975	-1526
62	C ₁₂	3975	-1466
63	C ₁₃	3975	-1406
64	C ₁₄	3975	-1346
65	C ₁₅	3975	-1286
66	C ₁₆	3975	-1226
67	C ₁₇	3975	-1166
68	C ₁₈	3975	-1106
69	C ₁₉	3975	-1046
70	C ₂₀	3975	-986
71	C ₂₁	3975	-926
72	C ₂₂	3975	-866
73	C ₂₃	3975	-806
74	C ₂₄	3975	-746
75	C ₂₅	3975	-686
76	C ₂₆	3975	-626
77	C ₂₇	3975	-566
78	C ₂₈	3975	-506
79	C ₂₉	3975	-446
80	C ₃₀	3975	-386
81	C ₃₁	3975	-326
82	C ₃₂	3975	-266
83	C ₃₃	3975	-206
84	C ₃₄	3975	-146
85	C ₃₅	3975	-86
86	C ₃₆	3975	-26
87	C ₃₇	3975	34
88	C ₃₈	3975	94
89	C ₃₉	3975	154
90	C ₄₀	3975	214
91	C ₄₁	3975	274
92	C ₄₂	3975	334
93	C ₄₃	3975	394
94	C ₄₄	3975	454
95	C ₄₅	3975	514
96	C ₄₆	3975	574
97	C ₄₇	3975	634
98	C ₄₈	3975	694
99	C ₄₉	3975	754
100	C ₅₀	3975	814

PAD No.	Terminal	X(um)	Y(um)
101	C ₅₁	3975	874
102	C ₅₂	3975	934
103	C ₅₃	3975	994
104	C ₅₄	3975	1054
105	C ₅₅	3975	1114
106	C ₅₆	3975	1174
107	C ₅₇	3975	1234
108	C ₅₈	3975	1294
109	C ₅₉	3975	1354
110	C ₆₀	3975	1414
111	C ₆₁	3975	1474
112	C ₆₂	3975	1534
113	C ₆₃	3975	1594
114	C ₆₄	3975	1654
115	C ₆₅	3975	1714
116	C ₆₆	3975	1774
117	C ₆₇	3975	1834
118	C ₆₈	3975	1894
119	C ₆₉	3975	1954
120	C ₇₀	3975	2014
121	C ₇₁	3975	2074
122	C ₇₂	3975	2134
123	C ₇₃	3975	2194
124	C ₇₄	3975	2254
125	C ₇₅	3975	2314
126	C ₇₆	3975	2374
127	C ₇₇	3975	2434
128	C ₇₈	3975	2494
129	C ₇₉	3975	2554
130	C ₈₀	3930	2675
131	C ₈₁	3870	2675
132	C ₈₂	3810	2675
133	C ₈₃	3750	2675
134	C ₈₄	3690	2675
135	C ₈₅	3630	2675
136	C ₈₆	3570	2675
137	C ₈₇	3510	2675
138	C ₈₈	3450	2675
139	C ₈₉	3390	2675
140	C ₉₀	3330	2675
141	C ₉₁	3270	2675
142	C ₉₂	3210	2675
143	C ₉₃	3150	2675
144	C ₉₄	3090	2675
145	C ₉₅	3030	2675
146	C ₉₆	2970	2675
147	C ₉₇	2910	2675
148	C ₉₈	2850	2675
149	C ₉₉	2790	2675
150	C ₁₀₀	2730	2675

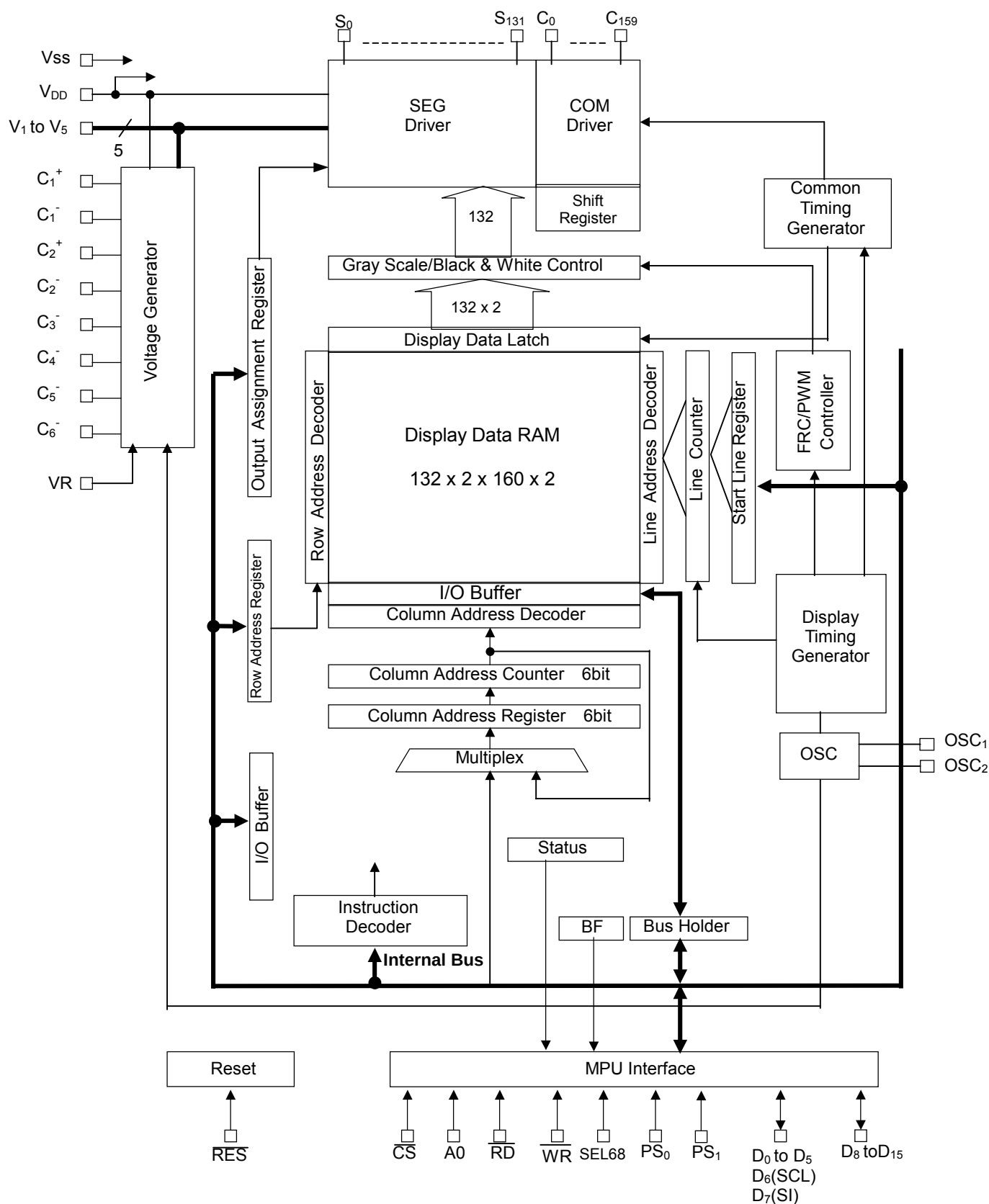
PAD No.	Terminal	X(um)	Y(um)
151	C ₁₀₁	2670	2675
152	C ₁₀₂	2610	2675
153	C ₁₀₃	2550	2675
154	C ₁₀₄	2490	2675
155	C ₁₀₅	2430	2675
156	C ₁₀₆	2370	2675
157	C ₁₀₇	2310	2675
158	C ₁₀₈	2250	2675
159	C ₁₀₉	2190	2675
160	C ₁₁₀	2130	2675
161	C ₁₁₁	2070	2675
162	C ₁₁₂	2010	2675
163	C ₁₁₃	1950	2675
164	C ₁₁₄	1890	2675
165	C ₁₁₅	1830	2675
166	C ₁₁₆	1770	2675
167	C ₁₁₇	1710	2675
168	C ₁₁₈	1650	2675
169	C ₁₁₉	1590	2675
170	C ₁₂₀	1530	2675
171	C ₁₂₁	1470	2675
172	C ₁₂₂	1410	2675
173	C ₁₂₃	1350	2675
174	C ₁₂₄	1290	2675
175	C ₁₂₅	1230	2675
176	C ₁₂₆	1170	2675
177	C ₁₂₇	1110	2675
178	C ₁₂₈	1050	2675
179	C ₁₂₉	990	2675
180	C ₁₃₀	930	2675
181	C ₁₃₁	870	2675
182	C ₁₃₂	810	2675
183	C ₁₃₃	750	2675
184	C ₁₃₄	690	2675
185	C ₁₃₅	630	2675
186	C ₁₃₆	570	2675
187	C ₁₃₇	510	2675
188	C ₁₃₈	450	2675
189	C ₁₃₉	390	2675
190	C ₁₄₀	330	2675
191	C ₁₄₁	270	2675
192	C ₁₄₂	210	2675
193	C ₁₄₃	150	2675
194	C ₁₄₄	90	2675
195	C ₁₄₅	30	2675
196	C ₁₄₆	-30	2675
197	C ₁₄₇	-90	2675
198	C ₁₄₈	-150	2675
199	C ₁₄₉	-210	2675
200	C ₁₅₀	-270	2675

PAD No.	Terminal	X(um)	Y(um)
201	C ₁₅₁	-330	2675
202	C ₁₅₂	-390	2675
203	C ₁₅₃	-450	2675
204	C ₁₅₄	-510	2675
205	C ₁₅₅	-570	2675
206	C ₁₅₆	-630	2675
207	C ₁₅₇	-690	2675
208	C ₁₅₈	-750	2675
209	C ₁₅₉	-810	2675
210	S ₁₃₁	-870	2675
211	S ₁₃₀	-930	2675
212	S ₁₂₉	-990	2675
213	S ₁₂₈	-1050	2675
214	S ₁₂₇	-1110	2675
215	S ₁₂₆	-1170	2675
216	S ₁₂₅	-1230	2675
217	S ₁₂₄	-1290	2675
218	S ₁₂₃	-1350	2675
219	S ₁₂₂	-1410	2675
220	S ₁₂₁	-1470	2675
221	S ₁₂₀	-1530	2675
222	S ₁₁₉	-1590	2675
223	S ₁₁₈	-1650	2675
224	S ₁₁₇	-1710	2675
225	S ₁₁₆	-1770	2675
226	S ₁₁₅	-1830	2675
227	S ₁₁₄	-1890	2675
228	S ₁₁₃	-1950	2675
229	S ₁₁₂	-2010	2675
230	S ₁₁₁	-2070	2675
231	S ₁₁₀	-2130	2675
232	S ₁₀₉	-2190	2675
233	S ₁₀₈	-2250	2675
234	S ₁₀₇	-2310	2675
235	S ₁₀₆	-2370	2675
236	S ₁₀₅	-2430	2675
237	S ₁₀₄	-2490	2675
238	S ₁₀₃	-2550	2675
239	S ₁₀₂	-2610	2675
240	S ₁₀₁	-2670	2675
241	S ₁₀₀	-2730	2675
242	S ₉₉	-2790	2675
243	S ₉₈	-2850	2675
244	S ₉₇	-2910	2675
245	S ₉₆	-2970	2675
246	S ₉₅	-3030	2675
247	S ₉₄	-3090	2675
248	S ₉₃	-3150	2675
249	S ₉₂	-3210	2675
250	S ₉₁	-3270	2675

PAD No.	Terminal	X(um)	Y(um)
251	S ₉₀	-3330	2675
252	S ₈₉	-3390	2675
253	S ₈₈	-3450	2675
254	S ₈₇	-3510	2675
255	S ₈₆	-3570	2675
256	S ₈₅	-3630	2675
257	S ₈₄	-3690	2675
258	S ₈₃	-3750	2675
259	S ₈₂	-3810	2675
260	S ₈₁	-3870	2675
261	S ₈₀	-3930	2675
262	S ₇₉	-3975	2517
263	S ₇₈	-3975	2457
264	S ₇₇	-3975	2397
265	S ₇₆	-3975	2337
266	S ₇₅	-3975	2277
267	S ₇₄	-3975	2217
268	S ₇₃	-3975	2157
269	S ₇₂	-3975	2097
270	S ₇₁	-3975	2037
271	S ₇₀	-3975	1977
272	S ₆₉	-3975	1917
273	S ₆₈	-3975	1857
274	S ₆₇	-3975	1797
275	S ₆₆	-3975	1737
276	S ₆₅	-3975	1677
277	S ₆₄	-3975	1617
278	S ₆₃	-3975	1557
279	S ₆₂	-3975	1497
280	S ₆₁	-3975	1437
281	S ₆₀	-3975	1377
282	S ₅₉	-3975	1317
283	S ₅₈	-3975	1257
284	S ₅₇	-3975	1197
285	S ₅₆	-3975	1137
286	S ₅₅	-3975	1077
287	S ₅₄	-3975	1017
288	S ₅₃	-3975	957
289	S ₅₂	-3975	897
290	S ₅₁	-3975	837
291	S ₅₀	-3975	777
292	S ₄₉	-3975	717
293	S ₄₈	-3975	657
294	S ₄₇	-3975	597
295	S ₄₆	-3975	537
296	S ₄₅	-3975	477
297	S ₄₄	-3975	417
298	S ₄₃	-3975	357
299	S ₄₂	-3975	297
300	S ₄₁	-3975	237

PAD No.	Terminal	X(um)	Y(um)
301	S ₄₀	-3975	177
302	S ₃₉	-3975	117
303	S ₃₈	-3975	57
304	S ₃₇	-3975	-2
305	S ₃₆	-3975	-62
306	S ₃₅	-3975	-122
307	S ₃₄	-3975	-182
308	S ₃₃	-3975	-242
309	S ₃₂	-3975	-302
310	S ₃₁	-3975	-362
311	S ₃₀	-3975	-422
312	S ₂₉	-3975	-482
313	S ₂₈	-3975	-542
314	S ₂₇	-3975	-602
315	S ₂₆	-3975	-662
316	S ₂₅	-3975	-722
317	S ₂₄	-3975	-782
318	S ₂₃	-3975	-842
319	S ₂₂	-3975	-902
320	S ₂₁	-3975	-962
321	S ₂₀	-3975	-1022
322	S ₁₉	-3975	-1082
323	S ₁₈	-3975	-1142
324	S ₁₇	-3975	-1202
325	S ₁₆	-3975	-1262
326	S ₁₅	-3975	-1322
327	S ₁₄	-3975	-1382
328	S ₁₃	-3975	-1442
329	S ₁₂	-3975	-1502
330	S ₁₁	-3975	-1562
331	S ₁₀	-3975	-1622
332	S ₉	-3975	-1682
333	S ₈	-3975	-1742
334	S ₇	-3975	-1802
335	S ₆	-3975	-1862
336	S ₅	-3975	-1922
337	S ₄	-3975	-1982
338	S ₃	-3975	-2042
339	S ₂	-3975	-2102
340	S ₁	-3975	-2162
341	S ₀	-3975	-2222

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ TERMINAL DESCRIPTION

No.	Symbol	I/O	Function																																																												
2 – 4	DUMMY ₀ – DUMMY ₂		Dummy Terminals These are open terminals electrically.																																																												
1,42,49	V _{DD}	Power	Power Supply Terminal (+2.4V – +3.3V)																																																												
9,32	V _{SS}	GND	Ground terminal (0V)																																																												
48 47 46 45 44	V ₁ V ₂ V ₃ V ₄ V ₅	Power	LCD Driving Voltage Supplying Terminals. In case of the external power supply operation without internal power supply operation, each level of LCD driving voltage is supplied from outside fitting with following relation. $V_{DD} \geq V_1 \geq V_2 \geq V_3 \geq V_4 \geq V_5 \geq V_{OUT}$ In case of the internal power supply, LCD driving voltages V ₁ -V ₄ depending on the Bias selection are supplied as shown in follows; <table><tr><th>Bias</th><th>V₁</th><th>V₂</th><th>V₃</th><th>V₄</th></tr><tr><td>1/4Bias</td><td>V₅+3/4V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/4V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/4V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/4V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/5Bias</td><td>V₅+4/5V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+3/5V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/5V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/5V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/6Bias</td><td>V₅+5/6V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+4/6V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/6V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/6V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/7Bias</td><td>V₅+6/7V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+5/7V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/7V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/7V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/8Bias</td><td>V₅+7/8V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+6/8V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/8V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/8V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/9Bias</td><td>V₅+8/9V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+7/9V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/9V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/9V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/10Bias</td><td>V₅+9/10V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+8/10V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/10V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/10V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/11Bias</td><td>V₅+10/11V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+9/11V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/11V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/11V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/12Bias</td><td>V₅+11/12V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+10/12V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/12V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/12V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/13Bias</td><td>V₅+12/13V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+11/13V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/13V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/13V_{LCD}</td></tr><tr><td>1/14Bias</td><td>V₅+13/14V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+12/14V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+2/14V_{LCD}</td><td>V₅+1/14V_{LCD}</td></tr></table> (V _{LCD} =V _{DD} -V ₅)	Bias	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄	1/4Bias	V ₅ +3/4V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/4V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/4V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/4V _{LCD}	1/5Bias	V ₅ +4/5V _{LCD}	V ₅ +3/5V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/5V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/5V _{LCD}	1/6Bias	V ₅ +5/6V _{LCD}	V ₅ +4/6V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/6V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/6V _{LCD}	1/7Bias	V ₅ +6/7V _{LCD}	V ₅ +5/7V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/7V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/7V _{LCD}	1/8Bias	V ₅ +7/8V _{LCD}	V ₅ +6/8V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/8V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/8V _{LCD}	1/9Bias	V ₅ +8/9V _{LCD}	V ₅ +7/9V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/9V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/9V _{LCD}	1/10Bias	V ₅ +9/10V _{LCD}	V ₅ +8/10V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/10V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/10V _{LCD}	1/11Bias	V ₅ +10/11V _{LCD}	V ₅ +9/11V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/11V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/11V _{LCD}	1/12Bias	V ₅ +11/12V _{LCD}	V ₅ +10/12V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/12V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/12V _{LCD}	1/13Bias	V ₅ +12/13V _{LCD}	V ₅ +11/13V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/13V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/13V _{LCD}	1/14Bias	V ₅ +13/14V _{LCD}	V ₅ +12/14V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/14V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/14V _{LCD}
Bias	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄																																																											
1/4Bias	V ₅ +3/4V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/4V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/4V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/4V _{LCD}																																																											
1/5Bias	V ₅ +4/5V _{LCD}	V ₅ +3/5V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/5V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/5V _{LCD}																																																											
1/6Bias	V ₅ +5/6V _{LCD}	V ₅ +4/6V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/6V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/6V _{LCD}																																																											
1/7Bias	V ₅ +6/7V _{LCD}	V ₅ +5/7V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/7V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/7V _{LCD}																																																											
1/8Bias	V ₅ +7/8V _{LCD}	V ₅ +6/8V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/8V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/8V _{LCD}																																																											
1/9Bias	V ₅ +8/9V _{LCD}	V ₅ +7/9V _{LCD}	V ₅ +2/9V _{LCD}	V ₅ +1/9V _{LCD}																																																											
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41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34	C1 ⁺ C1 ⁻ C2 ⁺ C2 ⁻ C3 ⁻ C4 ⁻ C5 ⁻ C6 ⁻	O	Capacitor connecting terminals for Internal Voltage Booster. Boosting time is programmed by instruction (2 to 7 times)																																																												
33	V _{OUT}	O	Boosted voltage output terminal. Connects the capacitor between V _{OUT} terminal and V _{SS} .																																																												
43	VR	I	V _{LCD} voltage adjustment terminal. The gain of VLCD setup circuit for V5 level is adjusted by external resistors.																																																												
16 – 23 (22,23)	D ₀ – D ₇ (SCL, SI)	I/O	Data Input/Output terminals. In Pararel Interface Mode (PS ₁ ="H", PS ₀ ="H"/"L") •8-bit bus mode*¹: I/O terminals of 8-bit bus. •16-bit bus mode*¹: I/O terminals of lower 8-bit of 16-bit bus * ¹ 8-bit or 16-bit bus is set by the "8-bit / 16-bit Bus Select" instruction In Serial Interface Mode(PS ₁ ="L", PS ₀ ="H"/"L") •D₇: Input terminal of serial data (SI). •D₆: Input terminal of serial data clock (SCL). D0 to D5 terminals are Hi-impedance When CS="H", D ₀ to D ₇ terminals are Hi-impedance.																																																												
24 – 30	D ₈ – D ₁₅	I/O	Data Input/Output terminals In 16-bit Bus interface Mode (PS ₁ ="H", PS ₀ ="H"/"L") •I/O terminals of upper 8-bit of 16-bit bus. In 8-bit Bus or Serial interface Mode • D₈ to D₁₅ terminals are Hi-impedance																																																												

No.	Symbol	I/O	Description																															
13	A0	I	Data discrimination signal input terminal. The signal from MPU discriminates transmitted data between Display data and Instruction. <table><tr><td>A0</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr><tr><td>Distin.</td><td>Display Data</td><td>Instruction</td></tr></table>	A0	H	L	Distin.	Display Data	Instruction																									
A0	H	L																																
Distin.	Display Data	Instruction																																
8	RES	I	Reset terminal. When the RES terminal goes to "L", the initialization is performed. Reset operation is executing during "L" state of RES.																															
12	CS	I	Chip select signal input terminal. Data Input/Output are available during CS="L".																															
15	RD	I	RD(80 type) or E(68 type) signal input terminal. •In 80 type MPU mode (PS ₁ ="H", SEL68="L") RD signal from 80 type MPU input terminal. Active "L". D ₀ to D ₇ terminals are output during "L" level.																															
	(E)	I	•In 68 type MPU mode (PS ₁ ="H", SEL68="H") Enable signal from 68 type MPU input terminal. Active "H".																															
14	WR	I	WR(80 type) or R/W(68 type) signal input terminal •In 80 type MPU mode (PS ₁ ="H", SEL68="L") WR signal from 80 type MPU input terminal. Active "L". The data transmitted during WR="L" are fetched at the rising edge of WR.																															
	(R/W)	I	•In 68 type MPU mode (PS ₁ ="H", SEL68="H") R/W signal from 68 type MPU input terminal. <table><tr><td>R/W</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr><tr><td>State</td><td>Read</td><td>Write</td></tr></table>	R/W	H	L	State	Read	Write																									
R/W	H	L																																
State	Read	Write																																
7	SEL68	I	MPU interface type selection terminal. This terminal must connect to V _{DD} or V _{SS} . <table><tr><td>SEL68</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr><tr><td>State</td><td>68 Type</td><td>80 Type</td></tr></table>	SEL68	H	L	State	68 Type	80 Type																									
SEL68	H	L																																
State	68 Type	80 Type																																
6 5	PS ₀ PS ₁	I	Parallel or Serial interface selection signal input terminal. <table><tr><td>PS₁</td><td>PS₀</td><td>Interface</td><td>Chip Select</td><td>Data/ Instruction</td><td>Data</td><td>Read/ Write</td><td>Serial Clock</td></tr><tr><td>H</td><td>L/H</td><td>Parallel</td><td>CS</td><td>A0</td><td>D₀D₇, D₈D₁₅</td><td>RD,WR</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">L</td><td>H</td><td>Serial 4-wire</td><td>CS</td><td>A0</td><td>SI(D₇)</td><td>-</td><td>SCL(D₆)</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>Serial 3-wire</td><td>CS</td><td>Every 17th data of Serial data is recognized as A0.</td><td>SI(D₇)</td><td>-</td><td>SCL(D₆)</td></tr></table> In case of serial interface(PS ₁ ="L",PS ₀ ="H/L"), RD and WR terminals must fix to "H" or "L". D ₀ to D ₅ and D ₈ to D ₁₅ terminals are Hi-impedance.	PS ₁	PS ₀	Interface	Chip Select	Data/ Instruction	Data	Read/ Write	Serial Clock	H	L/H	Parallel	CS	A0	D ₀ D ₇ , D ₈ D ₁₅	RD,WR	-	L	H	Serial 4-wire	CS	A0	SI(D ₇)	-	SCL(D ₆)	L	Serial 3-wire	CS	Every 17th data of Serial data is recognized as A0.	SI(D ₇)	-	SCL(D ₆)
PS ₁	PS ₀	Interface	Chip Select	Data/ Instruction	Data	Read/ Write	Serial Clock																											
H	L/H	Parallel	CS	A0	D ₀ D ₇ , D ₈ D ₁₅	RD,WR	-																											
L	H	Serial 4-wire	CS	A0	SI(D ₇)	-	SCL(D ₆)																											
	L	Serial 3-wire	CS	Every 17th data of Serial data is recognized as A0.	SI(D ₇)	-	SCL(D ₆)																											
10 11	OSC ₁ OSC ₂	I/O	External clock input terminal. In Internal oscillation operation, OSC ₁ and OSC ₂ terminals should be Open. In External clock operation, the external clock input to OSC ₁ terminal.																															

No.	Symbol	I/O	Function																																	
50 – 209	C ₀ – C ₁₅₉	O	LCD driving signal output terminal. •Common output terminal: C₀ to C₁₅₉ •Segment output terminal: S₀ to S₁₃₁																																	
341 – 210	S ₀ – S ₁₃₁	O	•Common output terminal Following output voltage is selected by the combination of alternating (FR) signal and Common scanning data. <table><tr><th>Scanning Data</th><th>Alternating (FR)</th><th>Common terminal Output Voltage</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">H</td><td>H</td><td>V₅</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>V_{DD}</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">L</td><td>H</td><td>V₁</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>V₄</td></tr></table> •Segment output terminal Following output voltage is selected by the combination of alternating (FR) signal and display data in the DD RAM. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Scanning Data</th><th rowspan="2">Alternating (FR)</th><th colspan="2">Segment terminal Output Voltage</th></tr><tr><th>Normal Display</th><th>Reverse Display</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">H</td><td>H</td><td>V_{DD}</td><td>V₂</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>V₅</td><td>V₃</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">L</td><td>H</td><td>V₂</td><td>V_{DD}</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>V₃</td><td>V₅</td></tr></table>	Scanning Data	Alternating (FR)	Common terminal Output Voltage	H	H	V ₅	L	V _{DD}	L	H	V ₁	L	V ₄	Scanning Data	Alternating (FR)	Segment terminal Output Voltage		Normal Display	Reverse Display	H	H	V _{DD}	V ₂	L	V ₅	V ₃	L	H	V ₂	V _{DD}	L	V ₃	V ₅
Scanning Data	Alternating (FR)	Common terminal Output Voltage																																		
H	H	V ₅																																		
	L	V _{DD}																																		
L	H	V ₁																																		
	L	V ₄																																		
Scanning Data	Alternating (FR)	Segment terminal Output Voltage																																		
		Normal Display	Reverse Display																																	
H	H	V _{DD}	V ₂																																	
	L	V ₅	V ₃																																	
L	H	V ₂	V _{DD}																																	
	L	V ₃	V ₅																																	

■ Functional Description

(1) Description of each blocks

(1-1) Busy Flag (BF)

The Busy Flag (BF) is set to logical "1" in busy of internal execution by an instruction, and any instruction excepting for the "Status Read" is disable at this time. Busy Flag is outputted through D₇ terminal by "Status Read" instruction. Although another instructions should be inputted after check of Busy Flag, no need to check Busy flag if the system cycle time (t_{CYC}) as shown in "AC Characteristics" is secured completely.

(1-2) Display Start Line Register

The Display Start Line Register is a register to set a display data RAM address corresponding to the COM₀ display line (the top line normally) for the vertical scroll on the LCD, Row address change and so forth. The Display Start Line Address set instruction sets the 9-bit display start address into this register.

(1-3) Line Counter

Line Counter is reset when the internal FR signal is switched and outputs the line address of the display data RAM by count up operation synchronizing with common cycle of **NJU6682**.

(1-4) Column Address Counter

Column Address Counter is the 6-bit preset-able counter to point the column address of the display data RAM (DD RAM) as shown in Figure 1-1 and 1-2. The counter is incremented automatically after the display data read/write instructions execution. When the column address counter reaches to the maximum existing address by the increment operations, the count up operation (increment) is frozen. However, when new address is set to the column address counter again, it restarts the count up operation from a set address. The operation of Column Address Counter is independent against Row Address Register.

By the address inverse instruction (ADC select) as shown in Figure 1-1 and 1-2, Column Address Decoder reverses the correspondence between Column address and Segment output of display data RAM.

(1-5) Row Address Register

Row Address Register assigns the row address of the display data RAM as shown in Figure 1-1 and 1-2. In case of accessing from the MPU with changing the row address, Row Address Set instruction is required.

(1-6) Display data RAM (DD RAM)

The Display data RAM (DD RAM) is the bit map RAM consisting of 84,480 bits to store the display data corresponding to the LCD pixel on LCD panel. Each LCD pixel corresponds to two bits in the display data RAM in gray scale mode and to one bit in black & white mode, display data respectively.

The DD RAM data : "00" = Gray Scale Level 0 (Set by the "Gray Scale Level Select" instruction)	
The DD RAM data : "01" = Gray Scale Level 1 (	")
The DD RAM data : "10" = Gray Scale Level 2 (	")
The DD RAM data : "11" = Gray Scale Level 3 (	")

The DD RAM data and the state of the LCD in Black & White Mode:

In Normal Display	: "1"=Turn-On Display, "0" =Turn-Off Display
In Reverses Display	: "1"=Turn-Off Display, "0" =Turn-On Display

The bus length accessing to the DD RAM is chosen 8-bit access or 16-bit by the 8-bit/16-bit Bus Select instruction. In case of the 16-bit bus length is selected in the gray scale display mode, only upper 8 bits of column address are valid and lower 8 bits (D₇-D₀) are ignored (Fig. 1-1) because of 8-bit addressing RAM area of column address=10_H. When the 16-bit bus length in the Black & White display mode is selected, only upper 4 bits of column address are valid and lower 12 bit (D₁₁-D₀) is ignored because of 4-bit RAM area of column address=08_H(Layer0) or column address=28_H(Layer1)

When the 8-bit bus length in the Black & White display mode is selected, the DD RAM is addressed by only upper 4 bits of column address thus lower 4 bits are also ignored.

DD RAM output 132 x 2 bits parallel data addressed by Line counter then the data latched in the display data latch. Asynchronous data access to the DD RAM is available due to the access to the DD RAM from the MPU and latch to the display data latch operation are done independently.

Row
Address

Fig.1-1DD RAM addressing (Gray scale mode)

Row Address	Layer 0																																																																																																																																Layer 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Segment Output	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	124	125	126	127	128	129	130																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

Fig.1-2DD RAM addressing (Black & White mode)

(1-7) Output Assignment Register

This circuit determines the scanning direction of the common output.

Table 1 Scanning direction of the common output

	Common Output Terminal	
PAD No.	50	209
Terminal Name	C ₀	C ₁₅₉
Ver.A	COM ₀  COM ₁₅₉	
Ver.B	COM ₁₅₉  COM ₀	

* The Mask fixes the common scanning direction between version A and B that can not be changed by the instruction.

(1-8) Reset Circuit

When the input signal to $\overline{\text{RES}}$ terminal goes to "L", the reset circuit executes initialization as below;

-The Initialization state (default)

1. Display mode: 4 level Gray Scale Display Mode.
2. Display off
3. Normal Display (not inverse)
4. ADC selects: Normal
5. Read Modify Write off
6. Voltage Booster off, Voltage Regulator off, Voltage follower off
7. Whole Display / Normal Display
8. Driver output off
9. Clear the data of serial interface register
10. Set the Column Address Counter to 00_H
11. Set the Row Address Register to 00_H
12. Set the Start Line Address to 00_H
13. Set the Gray Scale Level to default value (Refer to (2-1)Descriptions of the Instruction Codes (n)Select Gray Scale Level)
14. The continuous addressing of DDRAM (Variable RAM Mapping Mode off)
15. Set the EVR register to FF_H
16. Set the Duty Ratio to 1/160
17. Bias select D₃, D₂, D₁, D₀ = "1,0,1,0" (1/14 Bias)
18. Voltage Booster Select D₂, D₁, D₀ = "1,0,1" (7 times)
19. Set n-line inverse register to 0_H
20. Set to 8-bit bus interface mode

The $\overline{\text{RES}}$ terminal connects to the reset terminal of the MPU synchronization with the MPU initialization as shown in "the MPU interface " in the Application Circuit section. The "L" level input signal as reset signal must keep the period over than 10 μ s as shown in DC Characteristics. The **NJU6682** takes 1 μ s for the reset operation after the rising edge of the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ signal.

The reset operation by $\overline{\text{RES}}$ ="L" initializes each register setting as above reset status, but the internal oscillation circuit and output terminals (D₀ to D₁₅) are not affected.

To avoid the lock-up, the reset operation by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ terminal must be required every time when power turns on.

Note1) The reset operation by the reset instruction, function 9 to 20 operations mentioned above is performed.

Note2) The noise into the RES terminal should be eliminated to avoid the error on the application with the careful design.

Note3) The RES terminal must be keep "L" level when the power turns on in not use of the built-in LCD power supply circuit for no affect to the internal execution.

(1-9) LCD Driving Circuit

(a) LCD driver

LCD driver is 292 sets of multiplexer consisting of 160 commons and 132 segments drivers to output the 4-level of LCD driving voltage. The common driver outputs the common scan signals formed with the shift register. The segment driver outputs the segment driving signal determined by a combination of display data in the DD RAM, common timing, FR signal, and alternating signal for LCD. The output wave forms of segment/common are shown in "LCD Driving Wave Form".

(b) Display Data Latch Circuit

Display Data Latch Circuit latches the 132 x 2-bit display data outputted from the DD RAM addressed by the Line address counter to LCD driver at every common signal cycle temporarily. The original data in the DD RAM is not changed because of the Normal/Reverse display in Black & White display mode, Display On/Off, Whole Display / Normal Display instruction processes only stored data in this Display Data Latch Circuit.

(c) Gray Scale / Black & White Control Circuit

The Gray Scale control circuit selects the gray scale level data pointed by instruction out of 264 bits display data of the gray scale level signal in Display Data Latch Circuit and outputs to LCD driver Sn.

The Black & White display control circuit selects a layer set by the instruction out of the 264 bits Black & White data latched in Display Data Latch Circuit and outputs to the LCD driver Sn.

(d) Signal forming to Line Counter and Display Data Latch Circuit

The count clock to Line Counter and the latch clock to Display Data Latch Circuit are formed using the internal display clock (CL). The display data of 132 x 2 bits from Display Data RAM pointed by the line address synchronizing with the internal display clock are latched into the Display Data Latch Circuit and are outputted to Gray Scale Control Circuit / Black & White Control Circuit.

The display data read out operation from DD RAM to the LCD Driver Circuit is completely independent operation with an access to the display data RAM from MPU.

(e) Display Timing Generation Circuit

The display timing generation circuit generates the internal timing of the display system by the master clock and the internal FR signal. As for it, the internal FR signal and the LCD alternating signal generate the wave form of 2-frame alternating drive wave form or the n-line inverse drive method for the LCD Driving circuit.

(f) FRC / PWM Control Circuit

The FRC/PWM Control Circuit operates functions of Frame Rate Control (FRC) and Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) for the 4-level gray scale display.

(g) Common Timing Generator

The Common Timing Generator generates the common timing signal from the internal display clock (CL). Figure 2 shows display timing in Black & White mode.

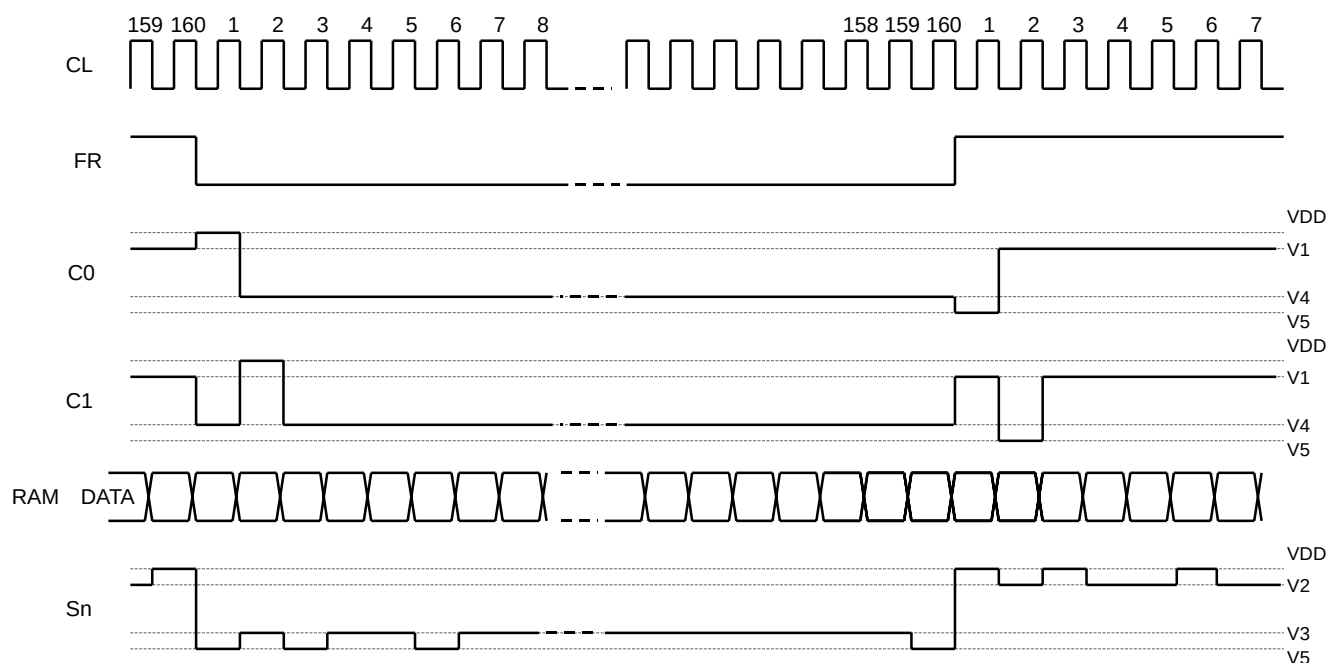


Fig.2-12-frame alternating drive mode (line inverting register sets to 0)

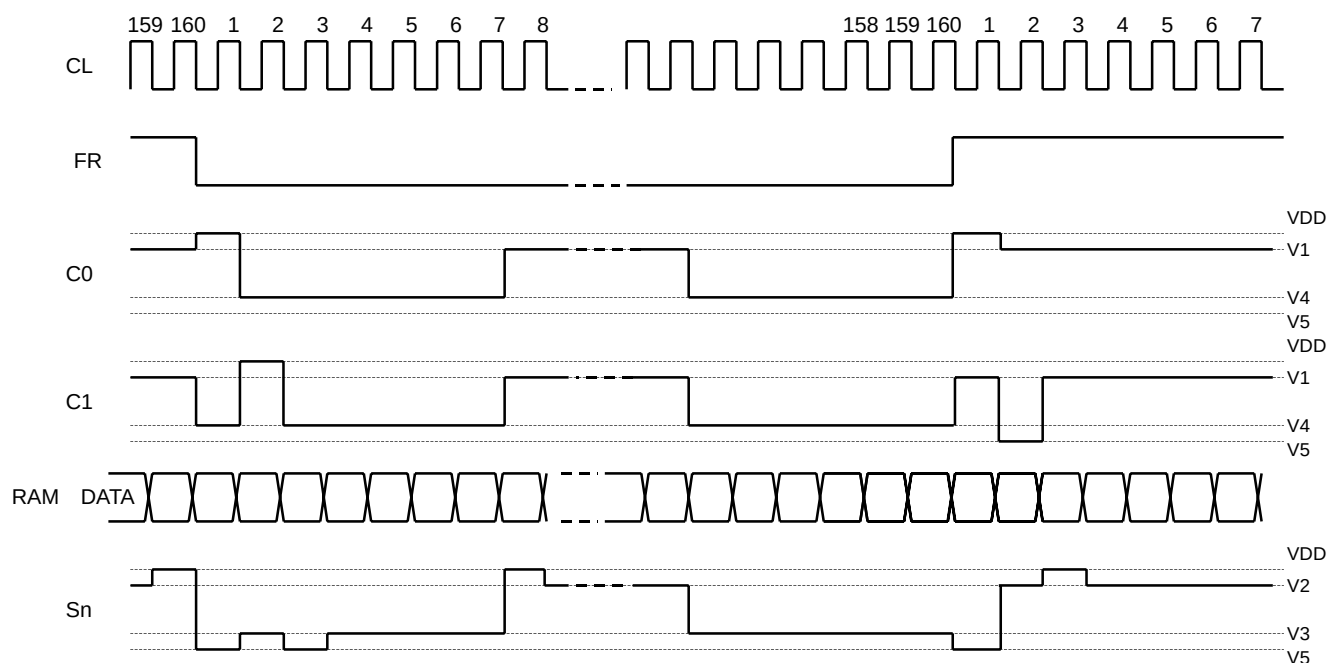


Fig.2-2n-line inverse drive mode (n=7, line inverting register sets to 6)

(h) Oscillation Circuits

The Oscillation Circuit is a low power type CR oscillator using an internal resistor and capacitor. The oscillator output is using for the display timing clock and for the voltage booster circuit. And the display clock(CL) is generated from this oscillator output frequency by dividing.

Table 2 Relationship between Duty ratio and Dividing

Duty	1/4	1/8	1/12	1/16	1/20	1/24	1/28	1/32	1/36	1/40	1/44, 1/48	1/52, 1/56
Divide	1/1200	1/600	1/405	1/300	1/240	1/195	1/165	1/150	1/135	1/120	1/105	1/90

Duty	1/60, 1/64, 1/68	1/72, 1/76, 1/80, 1/84, 1/88	1/92, 1/96, 1/100, 1/104, 1/108, 1/112, 1/116, 1/120
Divide	1/75	1/60	1/45

Duty	1/124, 1/128, 1/132, 1/136, 1/140, 1/144, 1/148, 1/152, 1/156, 1/160
Divide	1/30

(i) Power Supply Circuits

The internal power supply circuit generates the voltage for driving LCD. It consists of voltage booster circuits (from 2 times to 7 times), voltage adjust circuits, and voltage followers.

The internal power supply Circuits is designed specially for a small-size LCD like as normal cellular phone size LCD panel. When **NJU6682** apply to the large size LCD panel application (large capacitive load), external power supply is required to keep good display condition..

To keep good display condition, external component of the capacitors connecting to the V_1 to V_5 terminals and voltage booster circuits and the feedback resistors for the V_5 operational amplifier must fix each optimized constant after checking various display patterns on LCD panel actually in the application.

The Internal Power Supply Circuits operation is controlled by Internal Power Supply Control Instruction.

A0	RD	WR	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	DC	VR	VF

*:Don't Care

DC : Voltage Booster Circuit

DC = 1 : Booster Circuit ON

DC = 0 : Booster Circuit OFF (In this time , terminals C_1^+ , C_1^- , C_2^+ , C_2^- , C_3^+ , C_3^- , C_4^+ , C_4^- , C_5^+ and C_6^- should be open and LCD driving voltage should be supplied to V_{OUT} terminal from outside)

VR : Voltage Adjust Circuit

VR = 1 : Adjust Circuit ON

VR = 0 : Adjust Circuit OFF (In this time, terminal VR should be open, and V_5 should be supplied from outside)

VF : Voltage Follower

VF = 1 : Voltage Follower ON

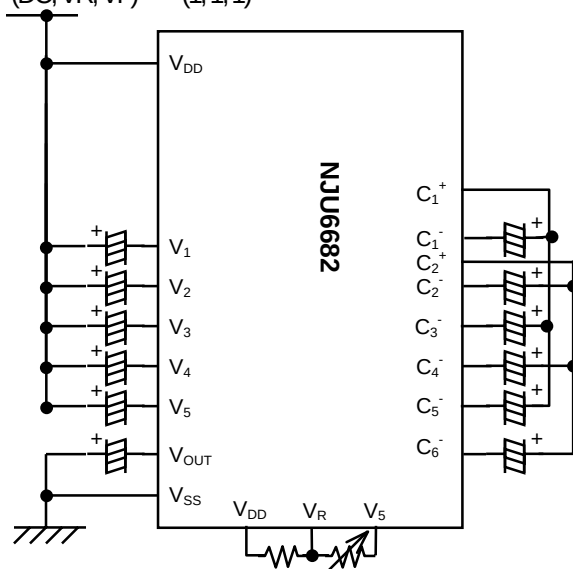
VF = 0 : Voltage Follower OFF (In this time, LCD bias voltage V_1 to V_5 should be supplied to terminals V_1 to V_5 from outside.)

Power Supply Circuits example

(1) Internal Power Supply Example

All of the Internal Booster, Voltage Adjust Circuit, Voltage Follower using.

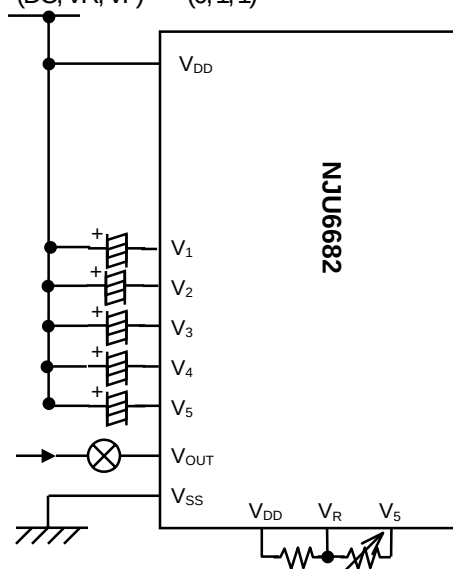
$(DC, VR, VF) = (1, 1, 1)$



(2) External Power Supply Example

Only V_{OUT} Supply from outside, Int. Voltage Adjust Circuit, Voltage Follower using.

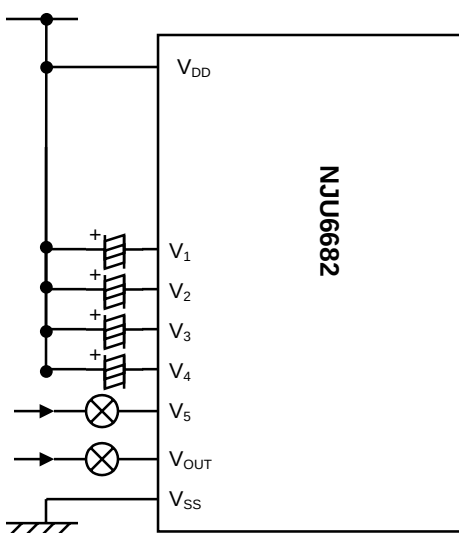
$(DC, VR, VF) = (0, 1, 1)$



(3) External Power Supply Example

V_{OUT} and V_5 supply from outside, Internal Voltage Follower using.

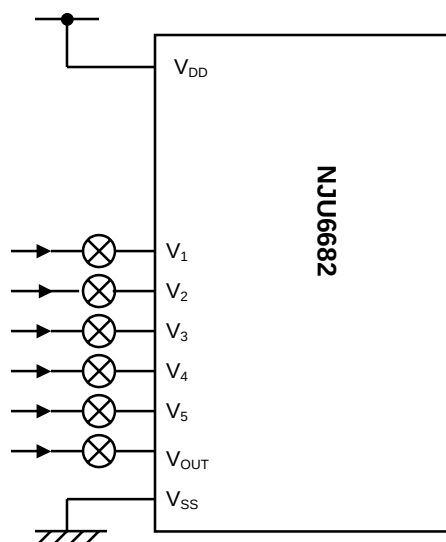
$(DC, VR, VF) = (0, 0, 1)$



(4) External Power Supply Example

All of V_1 to V_5 and V_{OUT} supply from outside.

$(DC, VR, VF) = (0, 0, 0)$



(Note) $\otimes$: These switches should be open or external power supply stops in power-save mode.

(2) Instructions

The **NJU6682** distinguishes the data on the data bus D_0 to D_{15} as an instruction by combination of $A0$, $\overline{RD}$, and $\overline{WR}$ signals. The decoding of the instruction and execution performs with only high speed internal timing without relation to the external clock.

In case of the serial interface, the data input as MSB(D_{15}) first serially.

Table.3 shows the instruction codes of the **NJU6682**

Table 3. Instruction Codes

(*:Don't Care)

Instruction		Code																		Description	
		A0	RD	WR	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁		D ₀
(a)	Display ON/OFF	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*						0/1	LCD Display ON/OFF D ₀ =0:OFF, D ₀ =1:ON		
(b)	Display Start Line Address Set	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	Line Address						Determine the Line Address of DD RAM to the COM ₀			
(c)	Column Address Set	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Column Address				Set the Column Address of DD RAM		
(d)	Row Address Set	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Row Address						Set the Row Address of DD RAM			
(e)	Status Read	0	0	1	Status						0	Status						0	Read out the internal status		
(f)	Write Display Data	1	1	0	Write Data													Write the data into the DD RAM			
(g)	Read Display Data	1	0	1	Read Data													Read out the data from the DD RAM			
(h)	Normal or Inverse Display	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*						0/1	Normal or Inverse Display D ₀ =0:Normal, D ₀ =1:Inverse	
(i)	Whole Display/ Normal Display	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*						0/1	Whole Display Turns ON D ₀ =0:Normal, D ₀ =1:Whole Display ON	
(j)	Partial Display	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*	Start Unit of 1 st Block				Set the Display Start Unit of Block1			
		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	*	Number of unit in 1 st Block				Set the Number of Display Unit in Block1			
		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	*	Start Unit of 2 nd Block				Set the Display Start Unit of Block2			
		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	*	Number of unit in 2 nd Block				Set the Number of Display Unit in Block2			
		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	*						0	Execute the Partial Display	
(k)	n-Line Inverse Register Set	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	The Number of n-line Inverse				Set the n-line inverse number			
(l)	EVR Register Set	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	EVR Register Data						Set the V ₅ output level to the EVR register		
(m)	Variable RAM Mapping Mode	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Row Address of 1 st Display Block						Set the Row address of 1 st Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	Line Number of 1 st Block				Set the line number of 1 st Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Row Address of 2 nd Display Block						Set the Row address of 2 nd Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	Line Number of 2 nd Block				Set the line number of 2 nd Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Row Address of 3 rd Display Block						Set the Row address of 3 rd Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	*	Line Number of 3 rd Block				Set the line number of 3 rd Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	Row Address of 4 th Display Block						Set the Row address of 4 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	Line Number of 4 th Block				Set the line number of 4 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Row Address of 5 th Display Block						Set the Row address of 5 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	Line Number of 5 th Block				Set the line number of 5 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Row Address of 6 th Display Block						Set the Row address of 6 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	*	Line Number of 6 th Block				Set the line number of 6 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Row Address of 7 th Display Block						Set the Row address of 7 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	*	Line Number of 7 th Block				Set the line number of 7 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	Row Address of 8 th Display Block						Set the Row address of 8 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	*	Line Number of 8 th Block				Set the line number of 8 th Display block			
		0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*						0/1	Variable RAM Mapping Mode D ₀ =0:ON, D ₀ =1:OFF	

Instruction		Code																			Description			
		A0	RD	WR	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀				
(n)	Select Gray Scale Level	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	PWM Data (1 st Frame)		PWM Data (2 nd Frame)		Gray Scale Level 0: Set the PWM Data for 1 st and 2 nd Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	PWM Data (3 rd Frame)		PWM Data (4 th Frame)		Gray Scale Level 0: Set the PWM Data for 3 rd and 4 th Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	PWM Data (1 st Frame)		PWM Data (2 nd Frame)		Gray Scale Level 1: Set the PWM Data for 1 st and 2 nd Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	PWM Data (3 rd Frame)		PWM Data (4 th Frame)		Gray Scale Level 1: Set the PWM Data for 3 rd and 4 th Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	PWM Data (1 st Frame)		PWM Data (2 nd Frame)		Gray Scale Level 2: Set the PWM Data for 1 st and 2 nd Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	PWM Data (3 rd Frame)		PWM Data (4 th Frame)		Gray Scale Level 2: Set the PWM Data for 3 rd and 4 th Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	PWM Data (1 st Frame)		PWM Data (2 nd Frame)		Gray Scale Level 3: Set the PWM Data for 1 st and 2 nd Frames							
		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	PWM Data (3 rd Frame)		PWM Data (4 th Frame)		Gray Scale Level 3: Set the PWM Data for 3 rd and 4 th Frames							
(o)	Bias Select	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	*		Bias		Select the Bias (11 types)							
(p)	Boost level Select	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	*			Boost stage		Set the Boost stage :2 to 7 times						
(q)	Read Modify Write /End	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*				0/1		Increase Column Address Counter +1 when writing and no-change when reading D ₀ =0:ON, D ₀ =1:END					
(r)	Reset	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*				1		Initialize the internal circuits					
(s)	Internal Power Supply setting	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	*				DC		VR	VF	DC=1: Voltage Booster ON DC=0: Voltage Booster OFF VR=1: Voltage Regurator ON VR=0: Voltage Regurator OFF VF=1: Voltage Follower ON VF=0: Voltage Follower OFF			
(t)	LCD Driver Outputs ON/OFF	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	*				0/1		LCD Driving wave form outputs ON/OFF D ₀ =0: LCD Driver Outputs OFF D ₀ =1: LCD Driver Outputs ON					
(u)	Power Save (complex instruction)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				0/1		Set the Power Save mode (Display OFF + Static Drive ON)					
(v)	ADC Select	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*				0/1		Output the Display RAM address Sn D ₀ =0:Normal, D ₀ =1:Inverse					
(w)	Display Mode Select	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	*				GS		L1	L0	Set Display mode GB=1: Gray scale mode GB=0: Black and white mode L1=1: Select layer 1 L1=0: Not select layer 1 L0=1: Select layer 0 L0=0: Not select layer 0			
(x)	8-/16-bit Bus Interface Select	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0/1	*				D ₈ =0: Set 8-bit bus interface D ₈ =1: Set 16-bit bus interface							

(*:Don't Care)

(2-1) Descriptions of the Instruction Codes

(a) Display ON/OFF Control

It executes the ON/OFF control of the whole display without relation to the DD RAM or any internal conditions.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

*:Don't Care

D 0: Display OFF

1: Display ON

(b) Display Start Line Address Set (Refer to "Functional Description Fig. 1-1,1-2 DD RAM addressing")

It sets the DD RAM line address corresponding to the COM₀ terminal (normally assigned to the top display line). In this instruction execution, the display area is automatically set by the lines that correspond to the display duty ratio to the upward direction of the line address. Changing the line address by this instruction performs smooth scrolling to a vertical direction. In this time, the DD RAM data are unchanged.

When variable RAM mapping mode is selected, this variable RAM mapping setting takes precedence over the line address setting and Line address Set instruction is ignored.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	A ₈	A ₇	A ₆	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

A ₈	A ₇	A ₆	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	Start Line Address (HEX)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	001
				⋮					⋮
				⋮					⋮
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	13E
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13F

(c) Column Address Set (Refer to “Functional Description Fig. 1-1, 1-2 DD RAM addressing”)

When MPU access to the DD RAM, a column address is set by Column Address Set instruction before writing the data. The DD RAM becomes accessible by setting both of column address and row address. (Note: the change of row address is not affected to the display.)

The range of column address is determined by the display mode. In gray scale mode, the range of column address is 00_H to 10_H. In black & white mode, 00_H to 08_H(layer 0) and 20_H to 28_H(layer 1). Over range of column address setting is ignored.

When the MPU access to the DD RAM continuously, the column address increments automatically from the set address after each data access. Therefore, the MPU can transmit only the Data continuously without setting the column address at every transmission time. The increment of column address is stopped at the maximum column address plus 1 limited by each display mode. When the column address count up is stopped, the row address is not changed.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

*:Don't Care

A ₅ A ₄ A ₃ A ₂ A ₁ A ₀						Column Address (HEX)		
						Gray Scale Mode		Black & White Mode
0	0	0	0	0	0	00 01 02 ⋮ ⋮ ⋮	Layer 0	00
0	0	0	0	0	1			01
0	0	0	0	1	0			02
			⋮					⋮
			⋮					⋮
0	0	1	0	0	0		⋮	08
			⋮					Address Set is Invalid
			⋮					
0	0	1	1	1	0		0E	
0	0	1	1	1	1		0F	
0	1	0	0	0	0	10		
			⋮			Address Set is Invalid	Layer 1	
			⋮					
			⋮					
			⋮					
			⋮					
1	0	0	0	0	0			20
1	0	0	0	0	1			21
								⋮
								⋮
								27
1	0	0	1	1	1		28	
1	0	1	0	0	0			
			⋮				Address Set is Invalid	
			⋮					
			⋮					

(d) Row Address Set (Refer to “Functional Description Fig. 1-1,1-2 DD RAM addressing”)

When MPU accesses to the DD RAM , the row address set by Row Address Set instruction is required with the (c) Column Address Set before writing the data.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	A ₈	A ₇	A ₆	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

A ₈	A ₇	A ₆	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	Row Address (HEX)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	001
				⋮					⋮
				⋮					⋮
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	13E
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13F

(e) Status Read

This instruction reads out the internal status of “BUSY”, “ADC”, “Display ON/OFF”, “RESET”, “GB”, and “LY” described as follows. Even if 8-bit bus interface mode is selected, the status read instruction completes within one cycle only.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	0	1	BUSY	ADC	ON/OFF	RESET	GB	LY ₁	LY ₀	0	BUSY	ADC	ON/OFF	RESET	GB	LY ₁	LY ₀	0

BUSY : BUSY=1 indicates internal circuits is operating or the Reset cycle.
All instructions can be input after the BUSY status change to “0”.

ADC : Indidates the correspondence of Column Address and Segment Driver.
0: Counterclockwise output (Inverse) Column Address 131-n <--->Segment Driver n
1: Clockwise output (Normal) Column Address n <--->Segment Driver n
(Note) The data “0=Inverse” and “1=Normal” of ADC status is inverted with the ADC Select instruction of “1=Inverse” and “0=Normal”.

ON/OFF : Indicates the display ON/OFF status.
0: Display “ON”
1: Display “OFF”
(Note) The data “0=ON” and “1=OFF” of Display ON/OFF status is inverted with the Display ON/OFF instruction of “1=ON” and ”0=OFF”.

RESET : Indicates the initializing period by $\overline{RES}$ terminal signal or Reset instruction.
0: Not Reset status
1: In the Reset status

GB : Indicates the current Display Mode.
0: Black & White Mode
1: Gray Scale Mode

LY₁ : Indicates the status of Layer 1 when the Black & White Display Mode is selected.
0: Layer 1 is not selected
1: Layer 1 is selected

LY₀ : Indicates the status of Layer 0 when the Black & White Display Mode is selected.
0: Layer 0 is not selected
1: Layer 0 is selected

(f) Write Display Data

It writes the data on the data bus into the DD RAM. Column Address increments automatically after data writing, therefore, the MPU can write the data into the DD RAM continuously without the address setting at every writing time once the starting address is set.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
1	1	0	Write Data															

(g) Read Display Data

This instruction reads out the 16-bit data from DD RAM addressed by the row and the column Address. The column address automatically increments after the 16-bit data read out, therefore, the MPU can read the data from the DD RAM continuously without the address setting at every reading time once the starting address is set. Note that the dummy read is required just after setting the column address (see “(5-4) Access to the DD RAM and the Internal Register”).

In the serial interface mode, the display data is unable to read out.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
1	0	1	Read Data															

(h) Normal / Inverse Display

It changes the display condition of normal or inverse for entire display area. The execution of this instruction does not change the display data in the DD RAM.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

*:Don't Care

Black & White Mode:

D	DD RAM="1"	DD RAM="0"
0 (Normal)	LCD ON	LCD OFF
1 (Inverse)	LCD OFF	LCD ON

Gray Scale Mode:

D	DD RAM="00"	DD RAM="01"	DD RAM="10"	DD RAM="11"
0 (Normal)	Gray Scale Level 0	Gray Scale Level 1	Gray Scale Level 2	Gray Scale Level 3
1 (Inverse)	Gray Scale Level 3	Gray Scale Level 2	Gray Scale Level 1	Gray Scale Level 0

(i) Whole Display / Normal Display

This instruction turns all the pixels ON regardless the data stored in the DD RAM. In this time, the data in DD RAM are remained and unchanged. This instruction is executed prior to the "Normal or Inverse Display" Instruction.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

*:Don't Care

- D 0: Normal Display
 1: Whole Display Turns ON

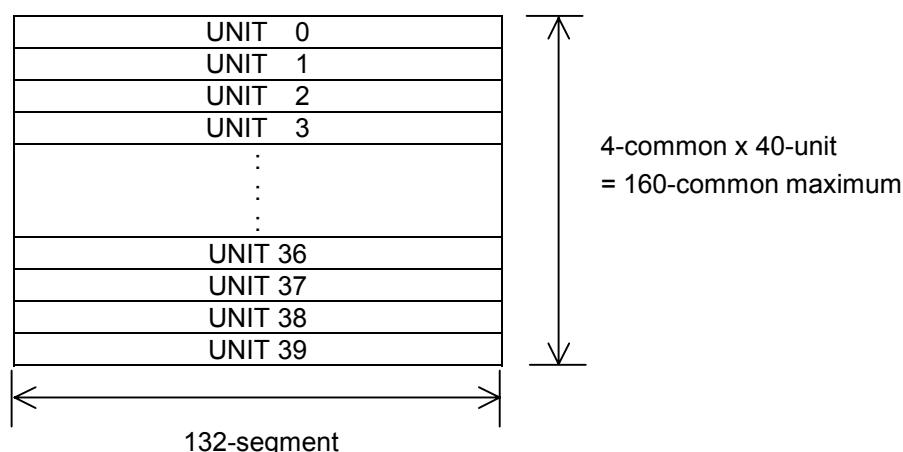
When the "Static Drive ON" instruction is executed at Display OFF status, the **NJU6682** operates in Power Save Mode. (Refer " Power Save Mode ")

(j) Partial Display

It selects two active display areas on the LCD Panel partially. The display area is divided to 40 units with four commons each and selected two display blocks by setting Unit number and number of Unit required (not overlap, not over than 40 units) to display on the LCD panel. These two display blocks are assigned optionally on the LCD panel. Duty selects an adapted ratio number corresponding to the total number of two display blocks automatically.

Partial Display function adjusts the LCD driving voltage, Voltage boosting times and E.V.R level by the instruction to generate the optimum LCD driving voltage for display quality. As result, the operating current is reduced.

- Display Unit Structure



- Partial Display instruction

When Partial Display functions, both of Top Unit Number of display area (the Start Unit) and the number of the effective continuous unit (Display Unit) from the Start Unit for the first display block and the second. Attention that the first display block and the second definition must not be overlap of display area and not be over than 40 units in total.

In case of whole display (1/160 duty), the first display block defines Start Unit=0 (0,0,0,0,0,0) and Display Unit = 40 (1,0,1,0,0,0) for all of display area selection. In this time, the definition of the second display block is ignored.

In case of only the first block display, the second display block defines Start Unit=0 (0,0,0,0,0,0) and Display Unit = 0 (0,0,0,0,0,0) for no display area.

(1) Set the Start Unit of the 1st partial display block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

(2) Set the Display Unit Number of the 1st partial display block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

(3) Set the Start Unit of the 2nd partial display block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

(4) Set the Display Unit Number of the 2nd partial display block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D : The Start Unit (D:000000–100111), or the Display Unit Number(000000–101000)

By input following instruction, the duty ratio is changed automatically and executes the partial display function.

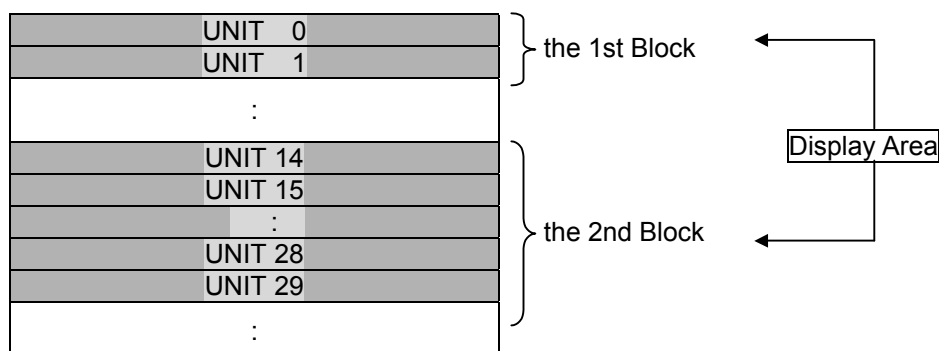
A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0

*:Don't Care

(Notes) Attention followings due to prevent from malfunction.

- The input order of Partial Display instructions must follow above.
- Prohibits the overlap of the 1st partial display block and the 2nd.
- The Start Unit of the 1st partial display block must not be over 39.
- The total Display Unit Number (the sum of the 1st and 2nd partial display block Unit Number) must not be over 40.
- On the LCD panel, no active display area inserts between the 1st display block and the 2nd . However, the display data of the 1st display block and the 2nd must store continuously in the display data RAM.

Example of the Partial Display setting.



The above partial display condition is set as follows:

(1) Set the Start Unit of the 1st partial display block to "0".

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(2) Set the Display Unit Number of the 1st partial display block to "2".

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

(3) Set the Start Unit of the 2nd partial display block to "14".

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

(4) Set the Display Unit Number of the 2nd partial display block to "16".

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

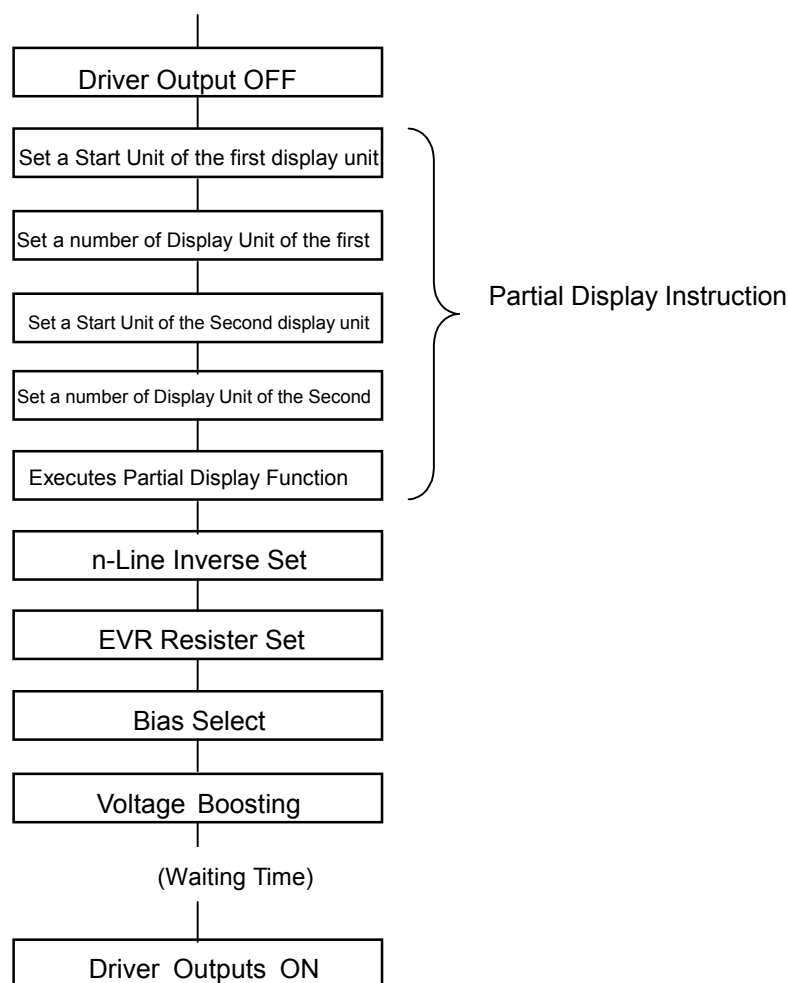
(5) Execute the Partial Display.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

The Duty is changed to 1/72 automatically. (Duty = 1/UNIT x 4)

Duty is changed automatically when Partial Display execution. But LCD Driving Voltage, Bias, Driving form like as 2-frame alternating driving or n-line inverse are not changed. Therefore, LCD Driver Output Off should operate before Partial Display execution for prevention of unexpected display, and Voltage Booster Select instruction, E.V.R Register Set, Bias Select and n-line Inverse Driving Set should set optimum conditions for good display in the mean time of Partial Display instruction execution. The optimum conditions should fix referring the result of actual display evaluation.

The Sequence about the Partial Display function



- (k) n-Line Inverse Resister Set (refer ■ Functional Description Fig.2-2 n-line Inverse alternative driving wave form)
It sets a line number to inverse the polarity of common driver and segment.

Set a n-Line Inverse Resister

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	*	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

*:Don't Care

A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	Inverse Line
0	0	0	0	0	0	-(*)
0	0	0	0	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	1	0	3
			⋮			⋮
			⋮			⋮
1	1	1	1	1	0	63
1	1	1	1	1	1	64

(*) 2-frame alternating drive mode.

*When A₅ to A₀ are "000000", it set to 2-frame alternating drive mode.

(I) EVR Resister Set

It controls the voltage regulator circuit of the internal LCD power supply to adjust the LCD display contrast by changing the LCD driving voltage “V₅”. By data setting into the EVR register, the LCD driving voltage “V₅” selects out of 201 steps of regulated voltage. The voltage adjustable range of “V₅” is fixed by the external resistors. For details, refer the section “4-2) Voltage Adjust Circuit”.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	A ₇	A ₆	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

A ₇	A ₆	A ₅	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	V _{LCD}
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	Low
			⋮					⋮
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	⋮
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	High

$$V_{LCD} = V_{DD} - V_5$$

Set the EVR Register to FF_H (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1), if not use the EVR.

(m) Variable RAM Mapping Mode

In the variable RAM mapping mode, independent 8 blocks can be defined in the DD RAM. The variable RAM mapping functions to assign the RAM data unconsecutively selectable out of the above 8 blocks (at the maximum); therefore, replacing one part of the display data to another becomes easier (see Figure 3-1, 3-2, 4-1 and 4-2). it is possible to define the RAM area in a maximum of 8-blocks not to continue to display the screen. Therefore, it is easy to replace a part of the Display Data each other(Fig.3-1,3-2, 4-1,4-2).

In the variable RAM mapping mode, Display Start Line Address determined by "2-1 (b) Start Line Address Set instruction" instruction becomes invalid, thus the vertical scroll function also becomes invalid with changing a Line Address will be unable.

The number of the display line for each block is assignable from "1" to "63"; "0" is invalid in this command. And, it is available to define the Display Line Number of each blocks as, but it must not define as "0".

If the total number of the display line exceeds the duty, the line data in excess of its duty is not displayed.

The initialized state of the resistor regarding the variable RAM mapping is indefinite after reset.

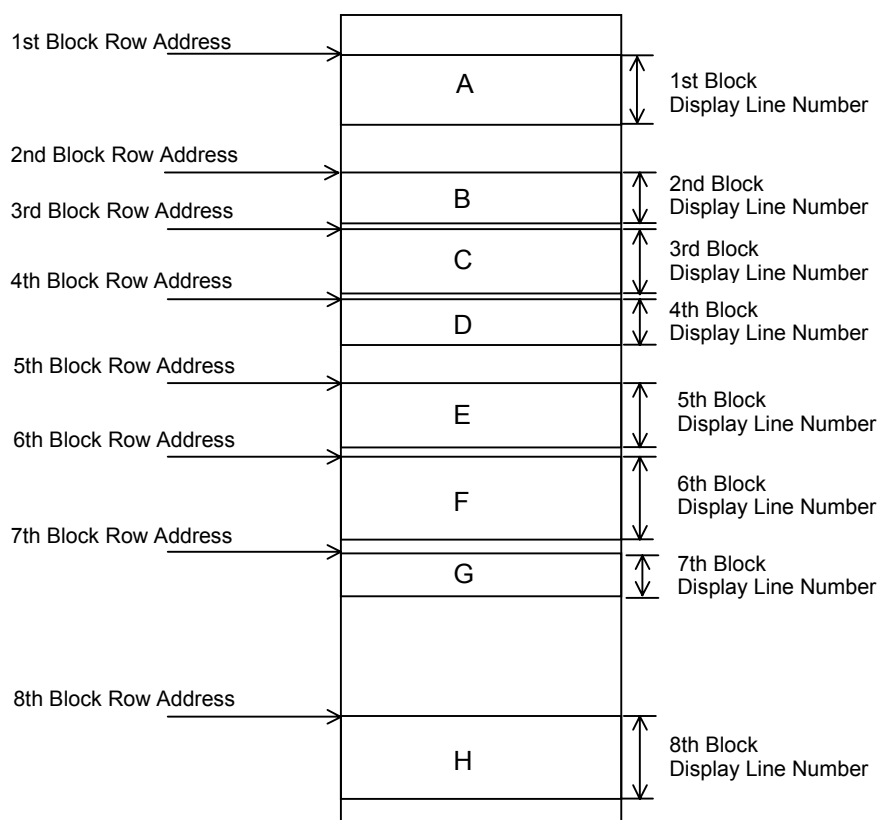


Fig.3-1 Setup the Variable RAM Mapping Mode, and Address Map in the DD RAM

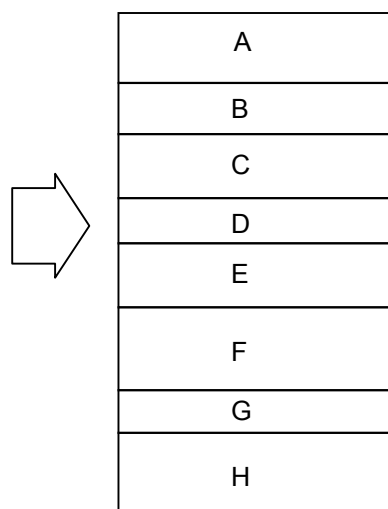


Fig.3-2 Actual Display Image

The Example of Variable RAM Mapping Mode

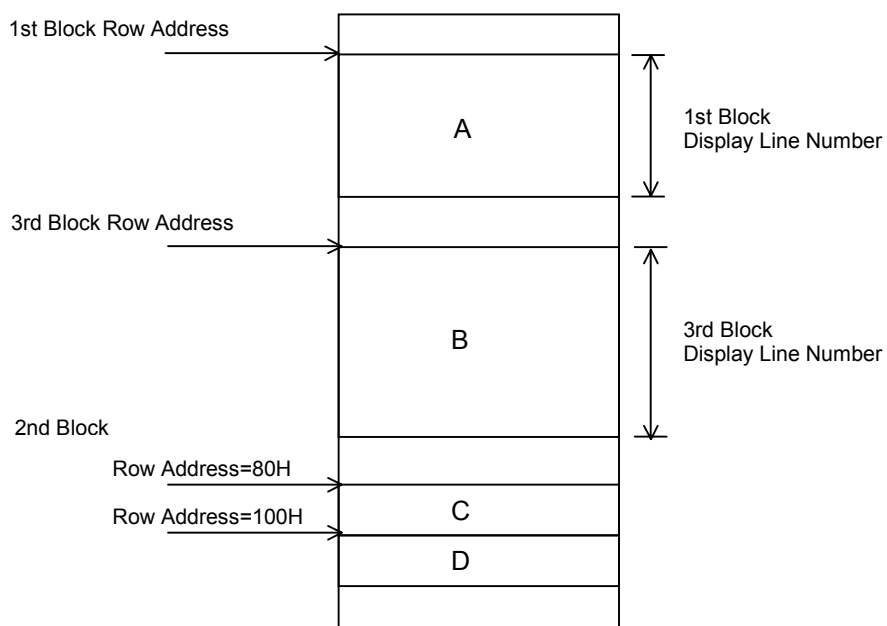


Fig.4-1 The setup of Variable RAM Mapping Mode, and the Address Map

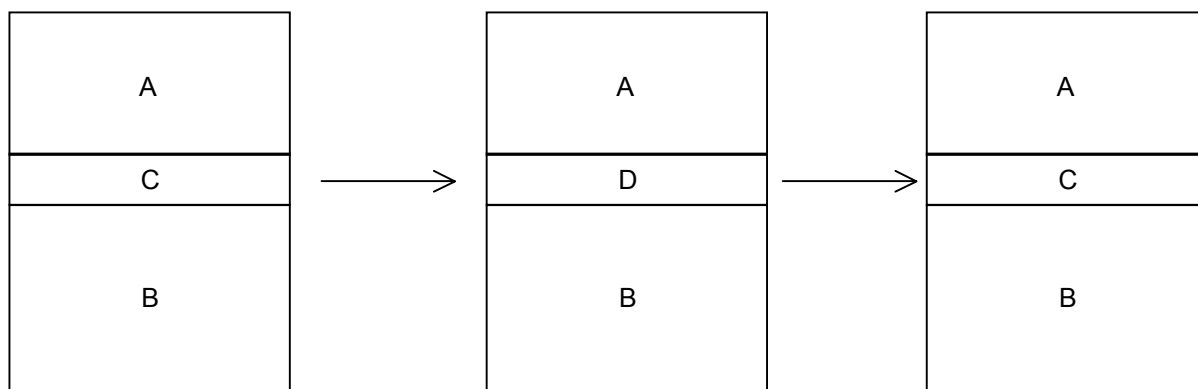


Fig.4-2 The actual Display image when the 2nd Block Row-Address is changed like the sequence of "80"_H -> "100"_H -> "80"_H

(1) Set the Row Address of the 1st Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 1st Display Block (0 to 319)

(2) Set the Display Line Number of the 1st Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 1st Display Block (1 to 63)

(3) Set the Row Address of the 2nd Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 2nd Display Block (0 to 319)

(4) Set the Display Line Number of the 2nd Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 2nd Display Block (1 to 63)

(5) Set the Row Address of the 3rd Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 3rd Display Block (0 to 319)

(6) Set the Display Line Number of the 3rd Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 3rd Display Block (1 to 63)

(7) Set the Row Address of the 4th Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 4th Display Block (0 to 319)

(8) Set the Display Line Number of the 4th Display Block

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 4th Display Block (1 to 63)

(9) Set the Row Address of the 5th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 5th Display Block (0 to 319)

(10) Set the Display Line Number of the 5th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D5: the Display Line Number of the 5th Display Block (1 to 63)

(11) Set the Row Address of the 6th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 6th Display Block (0 to 319)

(12) Set the Display Line Number of the 6th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 6th Display Block (1 to 63)

(13) Set the Row Address of the 7th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 7th Display Block (0 to 319)

(14) Set the Display Line Number of the 7th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 7th Display Block (1 to 63)

(15) Set the Row Address of the 8th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A: the Row Address of the 8th Display Block (0 to 319)

(16) Set the Display Line Number of the 8th Display Block

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	*	*	D	D	D	D	D	D

*:Don't Care

D: the Display Line Number of the 8th Display Block (1 to 63)

Execute the Variable RAM Mapping Mode, by the following instruction.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0

*:Don't Care

Return to the normal display status from Variable RAM Mapping Mode by the following instruction execution.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

*:Don't Care

(n) Gray Scale Level Select

This instruction sets the 4 levels of the gray scale. The setting of each gray scale level is executed by writing the PWM data (0 to F_H) to the four registers for the 1st to 4th frame.

The gray scale level 0 corresponds to the data (0,0) of the DD RAM, the level 1 is the data (0,1), the level 2 is the data (1,0), and the level 3 is the data (1,1), respectively.

After reset, 4 registers of each level of the gray scale, 16 registers totality, are initialized as follows. See the table below.

PWM Data	HEX	Gray Scale Level
0	00	0/15 (initialized value of level 0)
1	01	1/15
2	02	2/15
3	03	3/15
4	04	4/15
5	05	5/15 (initialized value of level 1)
6	06	6/15
7	07	7/15
8	08	8/15
9	09	9/15
10	0A	10/15 (initialized value of level 2)
11	0B	11/15
12	0C	12/15
13	0D	13/15
14	0E	14/15
15	0F	15/15 (initialized value of level 3)

(1) Set the 1st and 2nd frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 0.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	D1	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D2

D1: the PWM Data for the 1st Frame

D2: the PWM Data for the 2nd Frame

(2) Set the 3rd and 4th frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 0.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	D3	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D4

D3: the PWM Data for the 3rd Frame

D4: the PWM Data for the 4th Frame

(3) Set the 1st and 2nd frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 1.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	D1	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D2

D1: the PWM Data for the 1st Frame

D2: the PWM Data for the 2nd Frame

(4) Set the 3rd and 4th frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 1.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D3	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D4

D3: the PWM Data for the 3rd Frame

D4: the PWM Data for the 4th Frame

(5) Set the 1st and 2nd frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 2.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	D1	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D2

D1: the PWM Data for the 1st Frame

D2: the PWM Data for the 2nd Frame

(6) Set the 3rd and 4th frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 2.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	D3	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D4

D3: the PWM Data for the 3rd Frame

D4: the PWM Data for the 4th Frame

(7) Set the 1st and 2nd frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 3.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	D1	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D2

D1: the PWM Data for the 1st Frame

D2: the PWM Data for the 2nd Frame

(8) Set the 3rd and 4th frame PWM Data for the Gray Scale Level 3.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	D3	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D4

D3: the PWM Data for the 3rd Frame

D4: the PWM Data for the 4th Frame

(o) Bias Select

This instruction sets the bias voltage. (1/4 to 1/14 Bias)

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	*	*	*	*	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

*:Don't Care

A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	Bias
0	0	0	0	1/4
0	0	0	1	1/5
0	0	1	0	1/6
0	0	1	1	1/7
0	1	0	0	1/8
0	1	0	1	1/9
0	1	1	0	1/10
0	1	1	1	1/11
1	0	0	0	1/12
1	0	0	1	1/13
1	*	1	*	1/14

* : Don't Care

(p) Boost Level Select

This instruction sets the boost level (2 to 7 times). When "Partial Display Instruction" execution, the "Boost Level Select" also must be executed. If the external capacitors are connected as the lower than 6 times boost level, don't set the boost level by the instruction over than the boost level by connecting capacitors. If set the boost level over than it, the device will make malfunction.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀

*:Don't Care

A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	Boost Level
0	0	0	2-times
0	0	1	3-times
0	1	0	4-times
0	1	1	5-times
1	0	0	6-times
1	*	1	7-times

* : Don't Care

(q) Read Modify Write / End

This instruction sets the Read Modify Write/End controlling the page address increment. In this mode, the Column Address only increments when execute the display data "Write" instruction; but no change when the display data "Read" Instruction. This status is continued until the End instruction execution. When the End instruction is executed, the Column Address goes back to the start address before the execution of this "Read Modify Write" instruction. This function reduces the load of MPU for repeating display data change of the fixed area (ex. cursor blink).

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

* : Don't Care

D=0: Read Modify Write ON

D=1: End

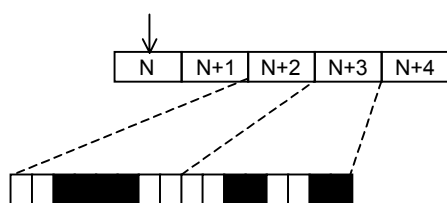
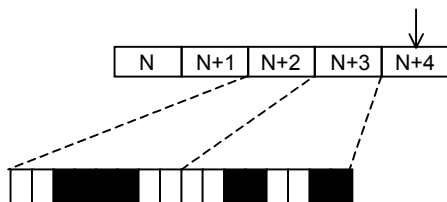
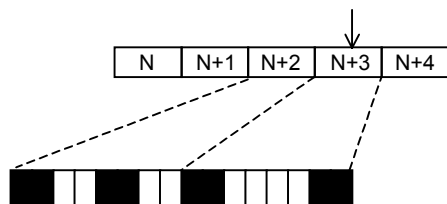
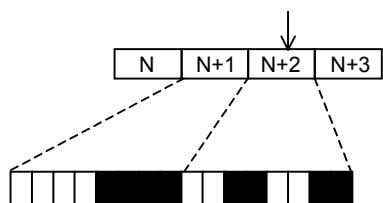
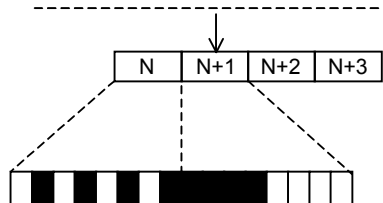
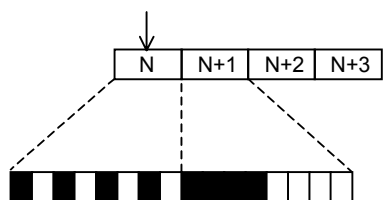
(Note) In this "Read Modify Write" mode, out of display data "Read"/"Write", any instructions except "Row Address Set" can be executed.

The Example of Read Modify Write Sequence

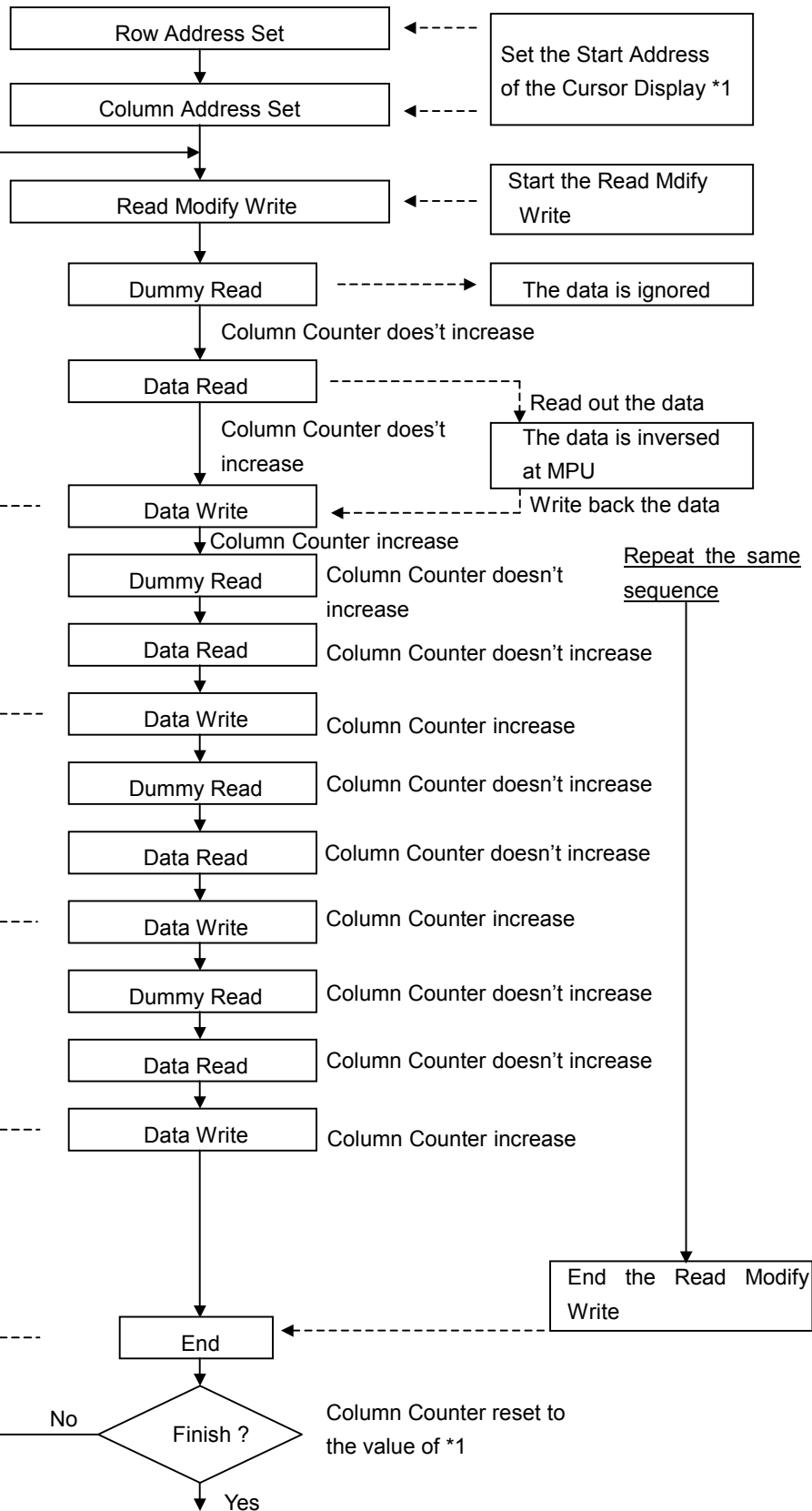
Executed Instructions

Display Contents

(In 8-bit bus mode, ↓ indicates the column Address)



Executed Instructions



(r) Reset

This instruction executes the following initialization

The reset by the reset signal input to the RES terminal (hardware reset) is required when power turns on. This reset instruction does not use instead of this hardware reset when power turns on.

Initialization

- 1: Clear the data in the Serial Interface register.
- 2: Set the Column Address Counter to 00_H.
- 3: Set the Row Address Resister to 000_H.
- 4: Set the Line Address Counter to 000_H
- 5: Set the Gray Scale Level (refer to "(n)")
- 6: Normal RAM Address Mapping (Variable RAM Mapping Mode OFF).
- 7: Set the EVR Resister to FF_H.
- 8: Set the Duty ratio to "1/160"(All ON).
- 9: Set the Bias ratio to "1/14".
- 10: Set the Booster Level to 7 times.
- 11: Set the n-Line Inverse Register to 0_H.
- 12: Set the 8-bit Bus length for the interface

The DD RAM is not affected in this Initialization.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

*: Don't Care

The DD RAM is not affected in this instruction

(s) Internal Power Supply

This instruction control ON and OFF for the internal Voltage Converter, Voltage Regulator and Voltage Follower circuits. For the Booster circuits operation, the oscillation circuits must be in operation.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	DC	VR	VF

*: Don't Care

DC=1: Booster ON

DC=0: Booster OFF*1)

VR=1: Voltage Regulator ON

VR=0: Voltage Regulator OFF*2)

VF=1: Voltage Follower ON

VF=0: Voltage Follower OFF*3)

*1) At this time, terminals C₁⁺, C₁⁻, C₂⁺, C₃⁻, C₄⁻, C₅⁻ and C₆⁻ should be open, and supply the V_{OUT} from outside.

*2) At this time, terminal V_R should be open, and supply the V₅ from outside.

*3) At this time, bias voltage of V₁ to V₅ should be supplied from outside.

*The Internal Power Supply rise time is depending on the condition of the Supply Voltage, V_{LCD}=V_{DD}-V₅, External Capacitor of Booster, and External Capacitor connected to V₁ to V₅. To know the rise time correctly, test by using the actual LCD module.

(t) Driver Outputs ON/OFF

This instruction controls ON/OFF of the LCD Driver Outputs.

A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

* : Don't Care

D=0: Driver Outputs OFF(Signal is V_{DD} level)

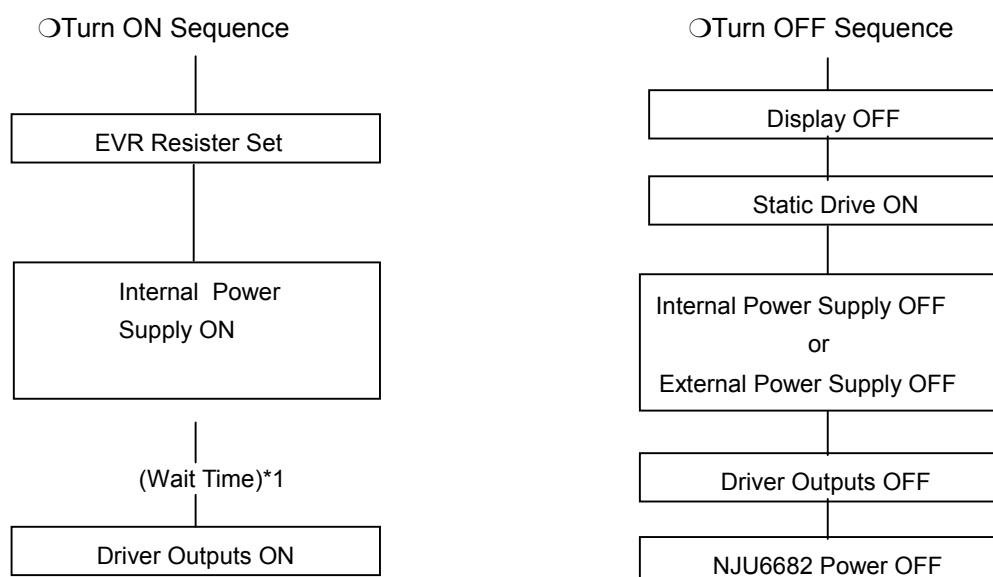
D=1: Driver Outputs ON (Signal is output)

The NJU6682 implements low power LCD driving voltage generator circuit and requires the following Power Supply ON/OFF sequence.

• LCD Driving Power Supply ON/OFF Sequences

The sequences below are required when the power supply turns ON/OFF.

For the power supply turning on operation after the power-save mode, refer the (u) "power save release sequence" mentioned after.



*1 The Internal Power Supply rise time is depending on the condition of the Supply Voltage, $V_{LCD}=V_{DD}-V_5$, External Capacitor of Booster, and External Capacitor connected to V_1 to V_5 . To know the rise time correctly, test by using the actual LCD module.

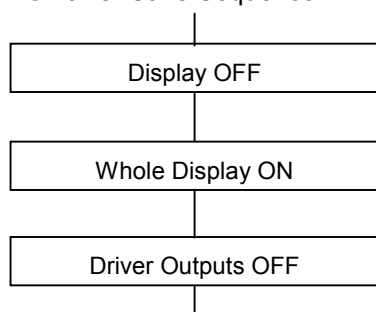
(u) Power Save (complex comand)

When Whole Display ON at the Display OFF status (inverse order also same), the internal circuits goes to the Power Save Mode and the operating current is dramatically reduced, almost same as the standby current.

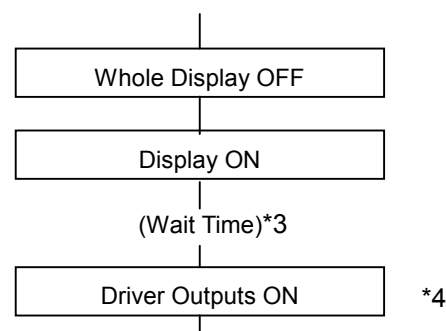
The internal status in the Power Save Mode is shown as follows;

- 1: The Oscillation Circuits and the Internal Power Supply Circuits stop the operation.
- 2: LCD driving is stopped. Segment and Common drivers output V_{DD} level voltage.
- 3: The display data and the internal operating condition are remained and kept as just before enter the Power Save Mode.
- 4: All the LCD driving bias voltage (V_1 to V_5) is fixed to the V_{DD} level.

○Power Save Sequence *1



○Power Save Release Sequence *2



- *1 In the Power Save sequence, the Power Save Mode starts after the Static Drive ON command is executed.
- *2 In the Power Save Release sequence, the Power Save Mode releases just after the Static Drive OFF instruction execution. The Display ON instruction is allowed to execute at any time after the Static Drive OFF instruction is completed.
- *3 The Internal Power Supply rise time is depending on the condition of the Supply Voltage, $V_{LCD}=V_{DD}-V_5$, External Capacitor of Booster, and External Capacitor connected to V_1 to V_5 . To know the rise time correctly, test by using the actual LCD module
- *4 LCD driving waveform is output after the execution of the Driver Outputs ON instruction execution.
- *5 In case of the external power supply operation, the external power supply should be turned off before the Power Save Mode and connected to the V_{DD} for fixing the voltage of V_{OUT} terminal.. In this time, V_{OUT} terminal also should be made codition like as connection to the V_{SS} terminal.

(v) ADC Select

This instruction determines the correspondence of Column Address of the DD RAM with the Segment Driver Outputs.(refer to Fig.1-1 DD RAM addressing)

Segment Driver Output order is inverse when this instruction executes, therefore, the placement the NJU6682 against the LCD panel becomes easy.

A0	RD	WR	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D

*:Don't Care

D=0: Clockwise Output (Normal)

D=1: Counterclockwise Output (Inverting)

(w) Display Mode Select

This instruction selects the Display Mode.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	GS	L ₁	L ₀

*:Don't Care

GS=1: Gray Scale Mode

GS=0: Black & White Mode

* When GS=0(Black & White Mode), the following L₁ and L₀ bit are valid.

L₁=1: Select the Layer 1

L₁=0: Not select the Layer 1

L₀=1: Select the Layer 0

L₀=0: Not select the Layer 0

If L₁=L₀=0, the display data becomes 0

And if L₁=L₀=1, the display data becomes logical OR of the Layer 0 and Layer 1. GS=1: Gray Scale Mode

(x) 8-/16-bit Bus Interface Select

This instruction selects the 8-bit or 16-bit bus interface length.

A0	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	D ₁₅	D ₁₄	D ₁₃	D ₁₂	D ₁₁	D ₁₀	D ₉	D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	D	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*:Don't Care

D=0: Select 8-bit bus interface length (D₇ to D₀).

D=1: Select 16-bit bus interface length (D₁₅ to D₀)

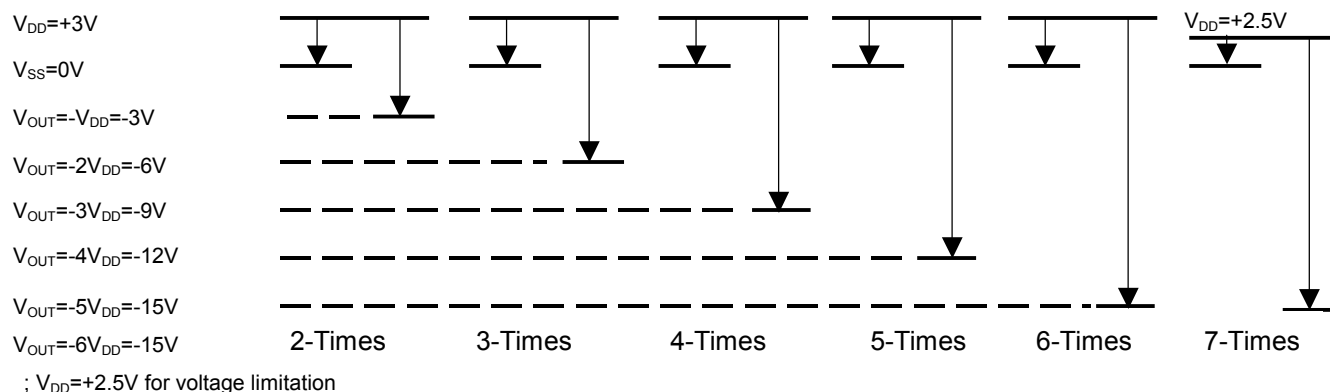
(4) Internal Power Supply

(4-1) 7-Time Voltage Booster circuits

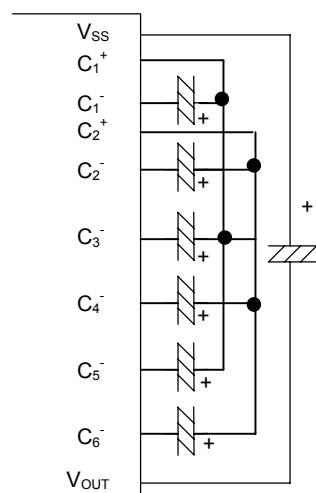
The 7-time voltage booster circuit outputs the negative Voltage(V_{DD} Common) boosted 7 times of $V_{DD}-V_{SS}$ from the V_{OUT} terminal with connecting the seven capacitors between C_1^+ and C_1^- , C_2^+ and C_2^- , C_3^+ and C_3^- , C_4^+ and C_4^- , C_5^+ and C_5^- , C_6^+ and C_6^- , and V_{SS} and V_{OUT} . The boosting time is selected out of 2 times to 7 by the combination of changing the external capacitors connection and "Boost Level Select" instruction. (refer to (2)Instruction (q)Voltage Boost time select)

Voltage Booster circuits requires the clock signals from internal oscillation circuit or the external clock signal. therefore, the internal oscillation circuits or the external clock supplier must be operating when the voltage booster is in operation.

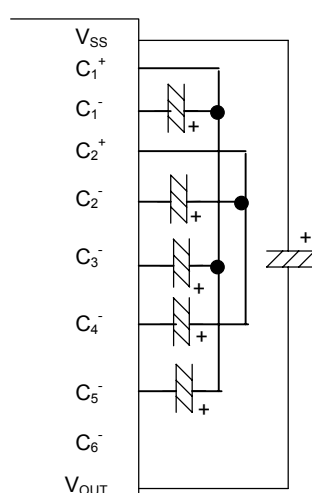
The boosted voltage of $V_{DD}-V_{OUT}$ must be 18V or less.
The boost voltage and the capacitor connection are shown below.



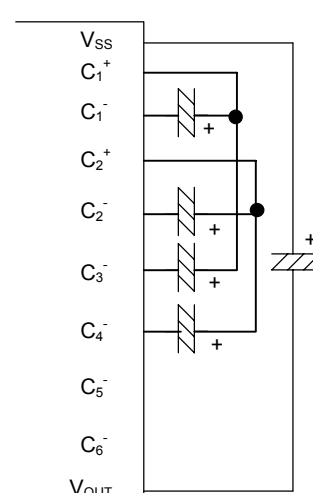
7-Times Voltage



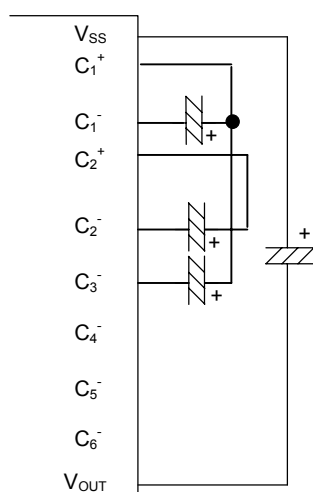
6-Times Voltage



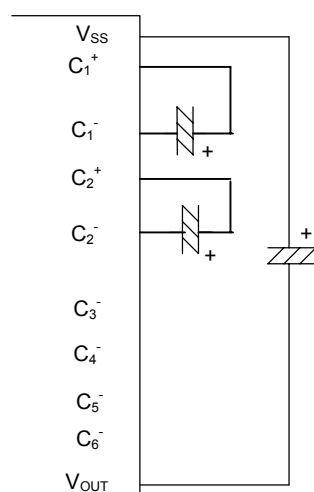
5-Times Voltage



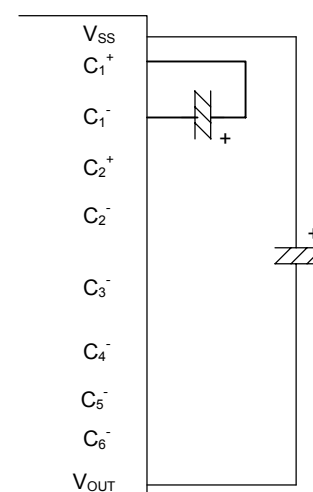
4-Times Voltage



3-Times Voltage



2-Times Voltage



(4-2) Voltage Adjust Circuit

The boosted voltage of V_{OUT} outputs V_5 for LCD driving through the voltage adjust circuits. The output voltage of V_5 is adjusted by R_a and R_b within the range of $|V_5| < |V_{OUT}|$. The output is calculated by the following formula(1).

$$V_{LCD} = V_{DD} - V_5 = (1 + R_b/R_a) \cdot V_{REG} \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

The V_{REG} voltage is a reference voltage generated by the built-in bleeder resistance. V_{REG} is adjustable by EVR functions (see section 4-3).

For minor adjustment of V_5 , it is recommended that the R_a and R_b is composed of R_2 as variable resistor and R_1 and R_3 as fixed resistors, constant should be connected to V_{DD} terminal, VR and V_5 , as shown below. (refer to Fig.5)

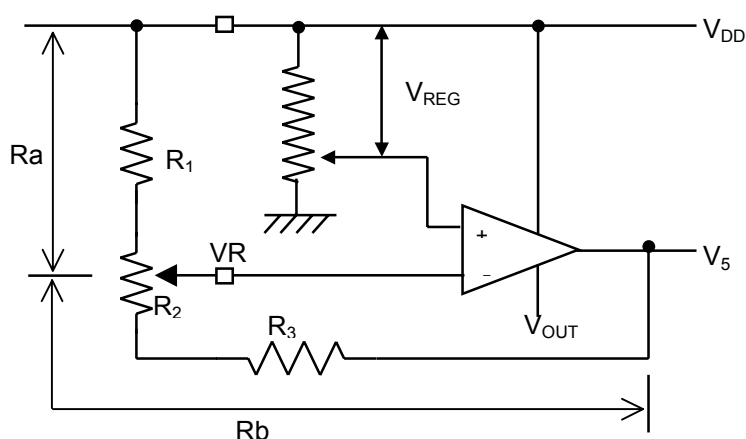


Fig.5 Voltage Adjust Circuit

< Design example for R_1 , R_2 and R_3 /Reference >

- $R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 5M\Omega$
(Determined by the current between $V_{DD} - V_5$)
- Variable voltage range by the R_2 . -7V to -11V ($V_{LCD} = V_{DD} - V_5$: 10V to 12V)
(Determined by the LCD electrical characteristics)
- $V_{REG} = 3V$
(In case of $V_{DD} = 3V$ and $EVR = FF_H$)

R_1, R_2 and R_3 are calculated by above conditions and the formula of(1) to below;

$R_1 = 1.5M\Omega$
 $R_2 = 0.3M\Omega$
 $R_3 = 4.2M\Omega$

Note) V_5 voltage is generated referencing with V_{REG} voltage based on the supply voltage (V_{DD} and V_{SS}) as shown in above Figure 5. Therefore, V_{LCD} ($V_{DD} - V_5$) is affected including the gain (R_b/R_a) by the fluctuation of V_{REG} voltage based on the supply voltage. The power supply voltage should be stabilized for V_5 stable operation.

(4-3) Contrast adjustment by the EVR function

The EVR selects the V_{REG} voltage out of the following 201 conditions by setting 8-bit data into the EVR register. With the EVR function, V_{REG} is controlled, and the LCD display contrast is adjusted. The EVR controls the voltage of V_{REG} by instruction and changes the voltage of V_5 .

A step with EVR is set like table shown below.

* If keeping 3% precision set EVR over $4F_H$.

EVR register	V_{REG}
37_H	$(100/300) \times (V_{DD}-V_{SS})$
38_H	$(101/300) \times (V_{DD}-V_{SS})$
39_H	$(102/300) \times (V_{DD}-V_{SS})$
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
FD_H	$(298/300) \times (V_{DD}-V_{SS})$
FE_H	$(299/300) \times (V_{DD}-V_{SS})$
FF_H	$(300/300) \times (V_{DD}-V_{SS})$

In use of the EVR function, the voltage adjustment circuit must turn on by the power supply instruction.

● Adjustable range of the LCD driving voltage by EVR function

The adjustable range is decided by the power supply voltage V_{DD} and the ratio of external resistors R_a and R_b .

< Design Example : NJU6682 >

Condition: $V_{DD}=3.0V$

$R_a=1M\Omega$, $R_b=4M\Omega$ ($R_a:R_b=1:4$)

The adjustable range and step voltage are calculated as follows in the above condition.

In case of setting $4F_H$ in the EVR register,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{LCD} &= (1+R_b/R_a) \times V_{REG} \\ &= (1+4) \times (124/300) \times 3.0 \\ &= 6.2V \end{aligned}$$

In case of setting $FF(H)$ in the EVR register,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{LCD} &= (1+R_b/R_a) \times V_{REG} \\ &= (1+4) \times (300/300) \times 3.0 \\ &= 15.0V \end{aligned}$$

	(min.) $4F_H$	(max.) FF_H
Adjustment Range (V_{LCD})	6.2	15.0 [V]
Step Voltage (V_{LCD})	50 [mV]	

* In case of $V_{DD}=3V$

(4-4) LCD Driving Voltage Generation Circuit

The LCD driving bias voltage of V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 are generated by dividing the V_{LCD} ($V_{LCD} = V_{DD} - V_5$) voltage with the internal bleeder resistance and is supplied to the LCD driving circuits after the impedance conversion by the voltage follower.

As shown in Figure 6, five external capacitors are required to connect to each LCD driving voltage terminal for voltage stabilization. The value of capacitors (C_7 to C_{11}) should be determined after the actual LCD panel display evaluation.

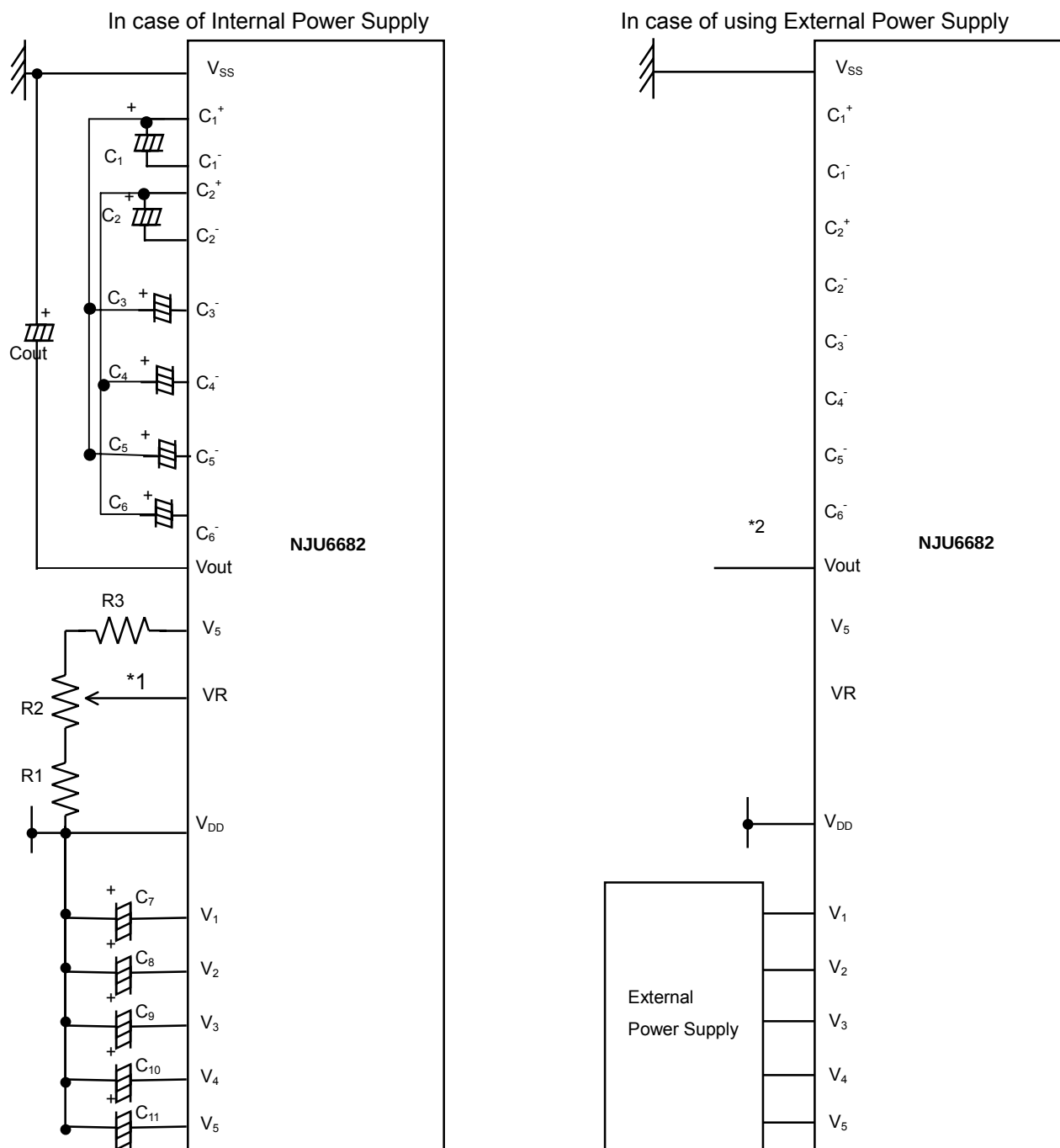


Fig.6 LCD Driving Voltage Generation Circuit

*1 Short wiring or sealed wiring to the VR terminal is required due to the high impedance of VR Terminal.

*2 Following connection of V_{OUT} is required when external power supply using.

When $V_{SS} > V_5$ --- $V_{OUT} = V_5$

When $V_{SS} \leq V_5$ --- $V_{OUT} = V_{SS}$

Reference set up value
 $V_{LCD} = V_{DD} - V_5 \approx 9.0$ to $10.5V$

COUT	to 1.0uF
C1 to C6	to 1.0uF
C7 to C11	0.1 to 0.47 uF
R1	2MΩ
R2	500KΩ
R3	2.5MΩ

(5)MPU Interface

(5-1) Interface type selection

Two MPU interface types are available in the NJU6682: by 1) 8/16-bit bi-directional data bus (D₁₅ to D₀), 2) serial data input (SI:D₇). The interface type (the 8/16 bit parallel or serial interface) is determined by the condition of the PS₁ and PS₀ terminals connecting to "H" or "L" level as shown in Table 5. In case of the parallel interface, the external bus line selection is set by the "8-bit/16-bit Bus Select" instruction. In case of the serial interface, neither the status read-out nor the RAM data read-out operation is allowed.

Table 5

PS ₁	PS ₀	Type		CS	A0	RD	WR	SEL68	D ₁₅ –D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅ –D ₀
H	*	Parallel	8-bit Bus	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	SEL68	Hi-Z	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅ –D ₀
			16-bit Bus	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	SEL68	D ₁₅ –D ₈	D ₇	D ₆	D ₅ –D ₀
L	H	Serial (4-wire)		$\overline{\text{CS}}$	A0	*	*	*	Hi-Z	SI	SCL	Hi-Z
	L	Serial (3-wire)			*							

*:Don't care

(5-2)Parallel interface(PS₁="H")

The NJU6682 interfaces the 68- or 80-type MPU directly if the parallel interface (PS₁="H") is selected.

The 68-type or 80-type MPU is selected by connecting the SEL68 terminal to "H" or "L" as shown in table 6.

Table 6

SEL68	Type	CS	A0	RD	WR	D ₁₅ –D ₈	D ₇ –D ₀
H	68 type MPU	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	A0	E	R/W	D ₁₅ –D ₈	D ₇ –D ₀
L	80 type MPU	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	A0	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	D ₁₅ –D ₈	D ₇ –D ₀

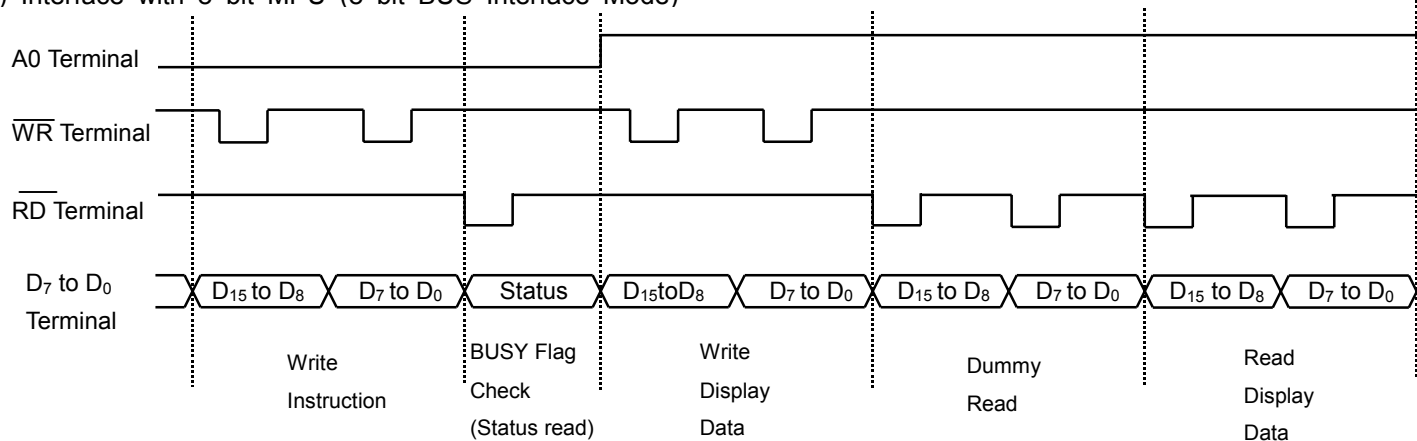
- Interface operation with MPU

The NJU6682 can be connected to MPU with the 8/16-bit interface: transferring data twice by 8-bit ,or Once by 16-bit.

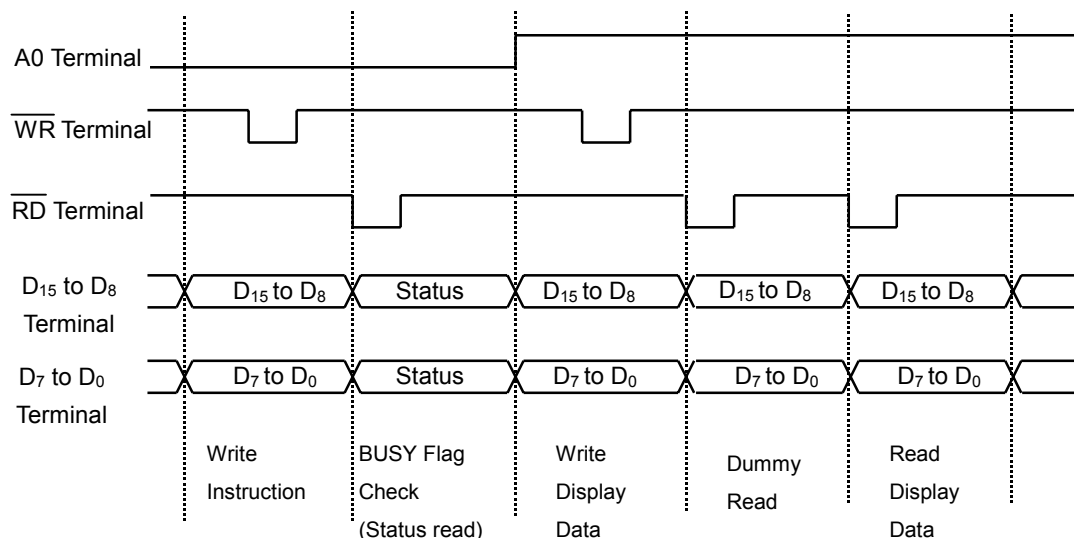
When the 8-bit bus interface is selected, data is transferred only through the D₀–D₇; the D₈–D₁₅ lines are not used with this interface. Then, the 8-bit data transmission is performed twice to complete the data transmission.. The data transmisson is executed through the upper 8 bits(D₁₅–D₈) and through the lower 8 bits(D₇–D₀), respectively. If checking the Busy Flag(status read) is required, it should be performed after the 2nd data transmission. In this case, the status read is completed only once.

When 16-bit bus interface is selected, D₀–D₁₅ lines as 16-bit bus are used once to complete the data transmission.

(a) Interface with 8 bit MPU (8 bit BUS Interface Mode)



(b) Interface with 16 bit MPU (16 bit BUS Interface Mode)



(5-3) Serial Data Input ($PS_1 = "L"$)

The serial interface of the NJU6682 consists of the 16-bit shift register and 4-bit counter. In case the chip is selected ($\overline{CS} = L$), the input to D_7 (SI) and D_6 (SCL) becomes available, and in case that the chip isn't selected, the shift register and the counter are reset to the initial condition.

The data input from the terminal (SI) is MSB first like as the order of D_{15} , D_{14} , ..., D_0 by a serial interface, it is entered into with rise edge of serial clock (SCL). The data converted into parallel data of 16-bit with the rise edge of 16th serial clock and processed.

The serial interface of the NJU6682 can be selected out of the 3-wire or 4-wire type according to the PS_0 terminal. In chosen PS_0 terminal to "H", it becomes 4-wire interface and discriminates display data or instructions by A0 input terminal. A0 is read with rise edge of $(16 \times n)$ th of serial clock (SCL), it is recognized display data by $A0 = H$ and instruction by $A0 = L$. A0 input is read in the rise edge of $(16 \times n)$ th of serial clock (SCL) after chip select and distinguished.

However, in case of $\overline{RES} = "L"$ or $\overline{CS} = "H"$ with transferred data does not fill 16 bit, attention is necessary because it will processed as there was command input. Always, input the data of $(16 \times n)$ style. In chosen PS_0 terminal to "L", it becomes 3-wire interface and discriminate data after the serial data of 16-bit as the A0 data.

Note) The SCL signal must be careful of the termination reflection by the wiring length and the external noise and confirmation by the actual machine is recommended by it.

(a) 4-wired Serial Interface

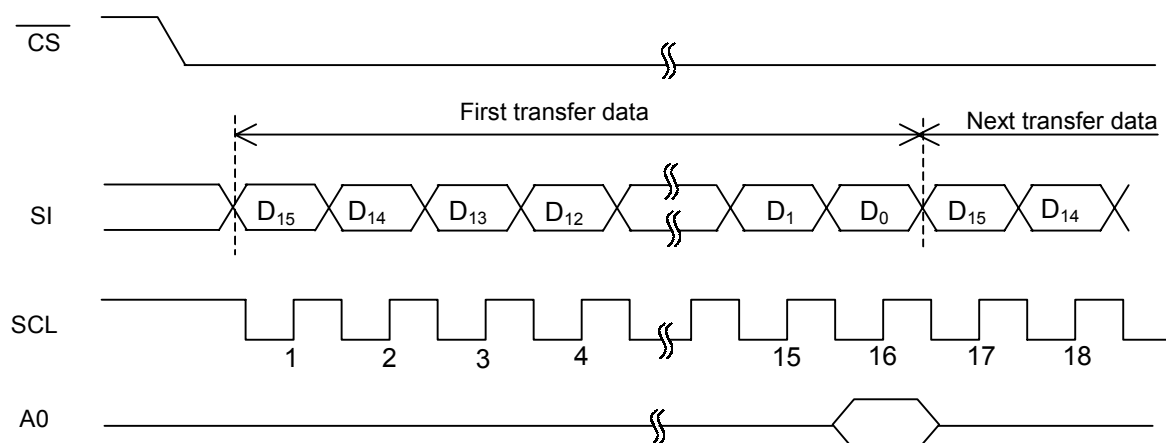


Fig 7-1 4-wired Serial Interface

A0="H": Display Data
A0="L": Instruction

(b) 3-wire Serial Interface

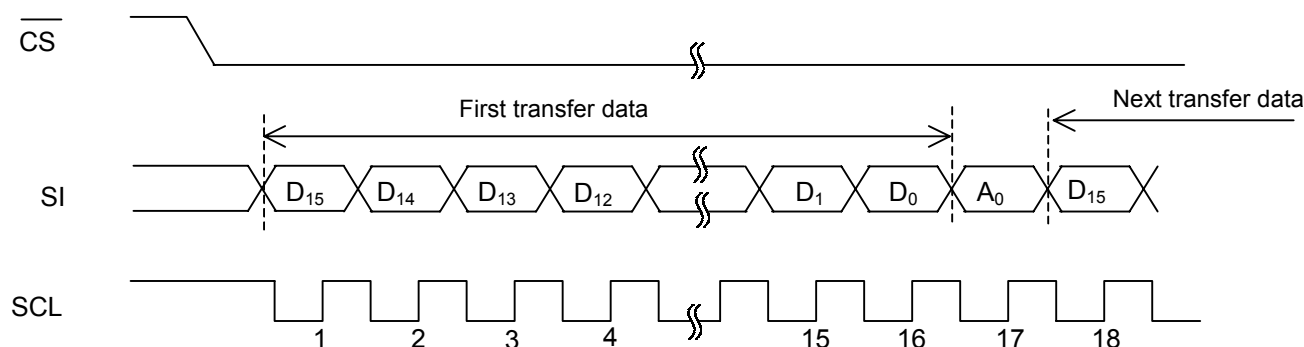


Fig 7-2 3-wire Serial Interface

A0="1": Display Data
A0="0": Instruction

(5-4) Display Data RAM , Access of Internal Register

The **NJU6682** transfers data to the CPU through the bus holder with the internal data bus.

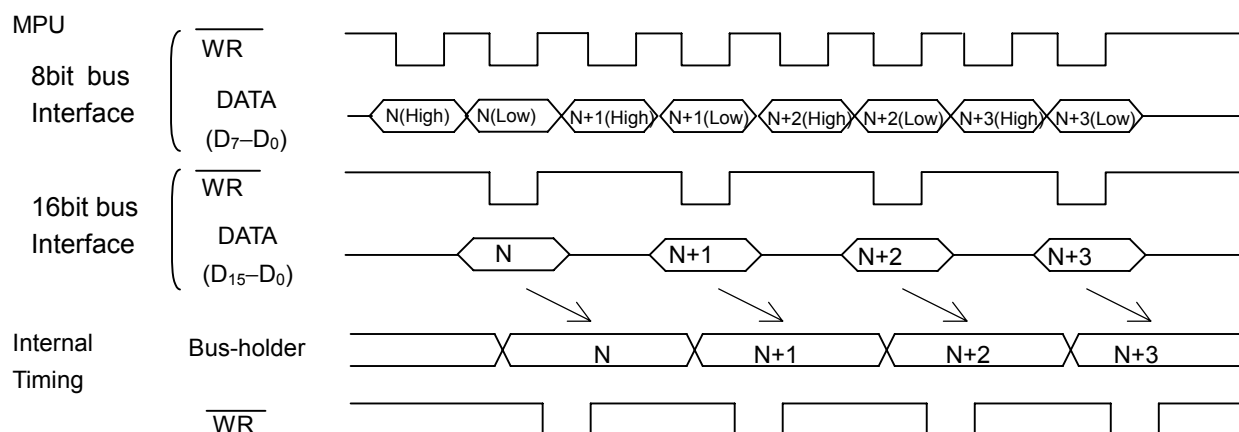
In case of reading out the display data contents in the DD RAM, the data which was read in the first data read cycle (= the dummy read) is memorized in the bus holder. Then the data is read out to the system bus from the bus holder in the next data read cycle. Also, In case that the MPU writes into DD RAM, the data is temporarily stored in the bus holder and is then written into DD RAM by the next data write cycle.

Therefore, the limitation of the access to **NJU6682** from MPU side is not access time (t_{ACC}, t_{DS}) of Display Data RAM and the cycle time becomes dominant. With this, speed-up of the data transfer with the MPU becomes possible. In case of cycle time isn't met, the MPU inserts NOP operation only and becomes an equivalent to an execution of wait operation on the satisfy condition in MPU.

When setting an address, the data of the specified address isn't output immediately by the read operation after setting an address, and the data of the specified address is output at the 2nd data read operation. Therefore, the dummy read is always necessary once after the address set and the write cycle. (See Fig. 8)

The example of Read Modify Write operation is mentioned in (2-1) Description of the Instruction codes Instruction (q) "Read Modify Write / End" .)

Write Operation



Read Operation

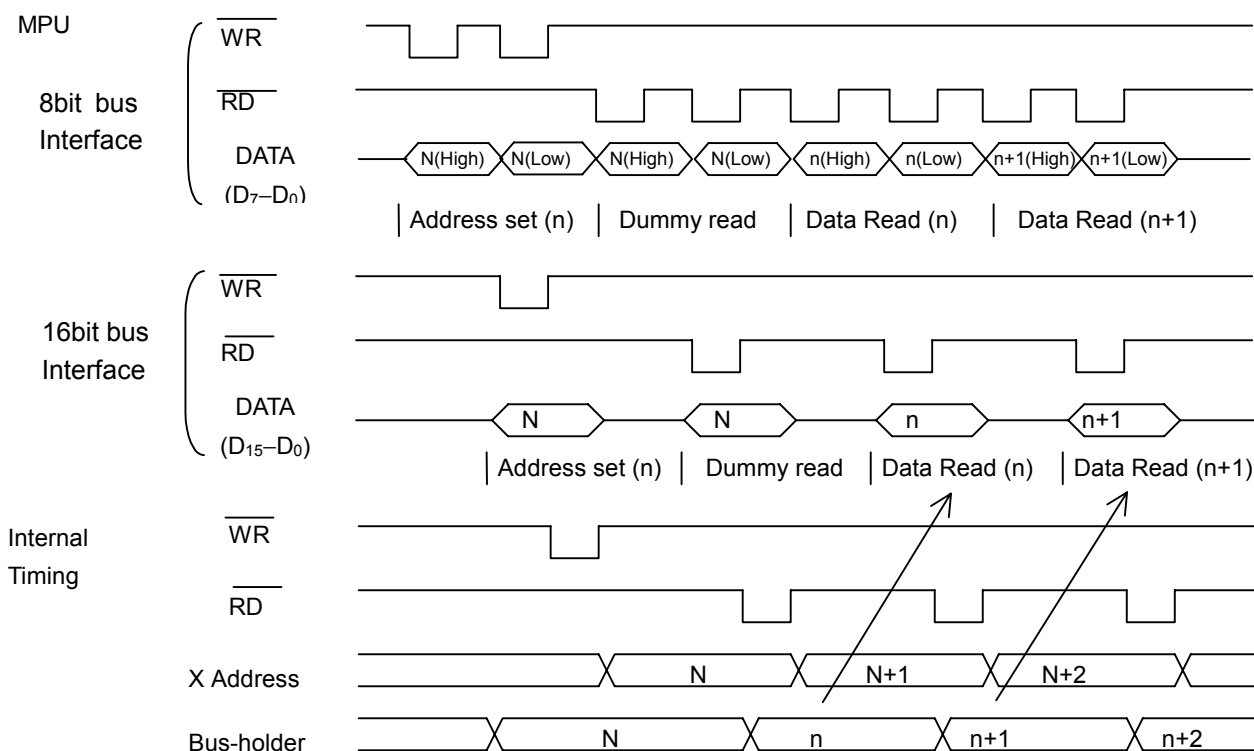


Fig.8 Relation of Display Read/Write and Internal Timing

(5-5) Chip Select

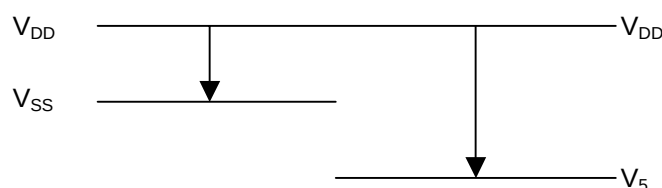
$\overline{CS}$ is the Chip Select terminal. In case of $\overline{CS} = "L"$, the interface with MPU is available.

In case of $\overline{CS} = "H"$ (Chip is not selected), the terminals of D_0 to D_{15} are high impedance and A_0 , $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, D_7 (SI) and D_6 (SCL) inputs are ignored. If the serial interface is selected when $\overline{CS} = "H"$, the shift register and the counter for the serial interface are reset.

However, the reset signal is always input and executed in any conditions of $\overline{CS}$.

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage(1)		V_{DD}	-0.3 to +5.0	V
Supply Voltage(2)		V_5, V_{OUT}	$V_{DD}-20.0$ to $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Supply Voltage(3)		V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4	V_5 to $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Input Voltage		V_{IN}	-0.3 to $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Operating Temperature		T_{OPR}	-30 to +80	°C
Storage Temperature	TCP	T_{STG}	-55 to +100	°C
	Chip		-55 to +125	



- (* 1) Voltage value is specified as $V_{SS}=0V$.
- (* 2) The relation of $V_{DD} \geq V_1 \geq V_2 \geq V_3 \geq V_4 \geq V_5 \geq V_{OUT}$; $V_{DD} > V_{SS} \geq V_{OUT}$ must be maintained.
In case of inputting external LCD driving voltage, the LCD drive voltage should start supplying to **NJU6682** at the mean time of turning on V_{DD} power supply or after turned on V_{DD} .
In use of the voltage boost circuit, the condition that the supply voltage: $18.0V \geq V_{DD} - V_{OUT}$ is necessary.
- (* 3) If the LSI are used on condition beyond the absolute maximum rating, the LSI may be destroyed.
Using LSI within electrical characteristics is strongly recommended for normal operation.
Use beyond the electric characteristics conditions will cause malfunction and poor reliability.
- (* 4) Decoupling capacitor should be connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS} due to stabilized operation, especially for the Voltage Converter.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD}=2.4 to 3.3V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-30 to +80°C)

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	NOTE
Operating voltage(1)		V _{DD}		2.4		3.3	V	5
Operating Voltage(2)		V ₅		V _{DD} -18.0V		V _{DD} -6.0V	V	6
		V ₁ , V ₂	V _{LCD} =V _{DD} -V ₅	V _{DD} -0.5V _{LCD}		V _{DD}		
		V ₃ , V ₄		V ₅		V _{DD} - 0.5V _{LCD}		
Input Voltage	High Level	V _{IHC1}	A0, D ₀ -D ₁₅ , $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{RES}$, $\overline{CS}$	0.8V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	
	Low Level	V _{ILC1}	Exclude P/S, SEL68, OSC1 terminal	V _{SS}		0.2V _{DD}		
Output Voltage	High Level	V _{HC11}	D ₀ toD ₁	0.8V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	
	Low Level	V _{OLC11}	Terminal	V _{SS}		0.2V _{DD}		
Input Leakage Current		I _{LI0}	All input terminal, D ₀ to D ₁₅ Terminal in High Z	-1.0		1.0	μA	
Driver On-resistance		R _{ON}	Ta=25°C V _{LCD} =15V		2.0	3.0	kΩ	7
Stand-by Current		I _{DD0}	During Power Save Mode		T.B.D	T.B.D	μA	8
Operating Current		I _{DD01}	Display V _{LCD} =16V		T.B.D	T.B.D	μA	8
In use external Power supply		I _{DD02}	Access f _{CYC} =200KHz		T.B.D	TBD	μA	9
Input Terminal Capacitance		C _{IN}	Ta=25°C		10		pF	10
Oscillation Frequency		f _{OSC}	V _{DD} = 3.0V, Ta=25°C		T.B.D		kHz	
Reset Time		t _R	$\overline{RES}$ terminal	1.0			μS	11
Reset "L" level pulse Width		t _{RW}		10			μS	12

Voltage boost output voltage	V _{OUT1}	7-times boost, V _{DD} =2.5V	V _{DD} -17.5V		V _{DD} -17.0V	V	
Voltage boost On-resistance	R _{TRI}	7-times boost, V _{DD} =2.5V, Cout=4.7μF			3.0	kΩ	
Adjustment range of LCD driving Voltage	V _{OUT2}	Voltage boost operation off	V _{DD} - 8.0V		V _{DD} - 6.0V	V	13
Voltage Follower	V ₅	Voltage adjustment circuit "OFF"	V _{DD} - 18.0V		V _{DD} - 6.0V	V	
Operating Current In use internal power supply	I _{OUT1}	Display V _{DD} =3V, V _{LCD} =16V, 6-time boost CO _n /S _n are Open , non-access , Display Checkerd pattern		300	T.B.D	μA	14
Voltage Regulator	V _{REG} %	V _{DD} =3.0V, Ta=25°C			T.B.D	%	

*5:Although the **NJU6682** can operate in wide range of the operating voltage, it shall not be guaranteed in a sudden voltage fluctuation during the access with MPU.

*6:The operating voltage when using external power supply.

*7:R_{ON} is the resistance values in supplying 0.1V voltage-difference beteen power supply terminals (V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄) and each output terminals (common/ segment). This is specified within the range of Operating Voltage(2).

*8,9:Refers to the current consumption of the IC itself; external power supply is used for the LCD driving. In case of not use internal power supply circuit,meaning current of IC's. LCD driving power supply are external power supply.

*8,9:The value of after Driver Output On instruction execution.

*8:Applicable in case of not accessing to the MPU.

*9:The operating current when writing a vertical stripe pattern on the tcyc. Current consumption during the access is approximately proportional to the access frequency. When not accessed, it consumps only I_{DD01}.

*10:Apply to A0, D₀-D₁₅, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RES}$, SEL68, PS₀, PS₁ terminals

*11:t_R (Reset Time) refers to the reset completion time of the internal circuits from the rise edge of the $\overline{RES}$ signal.

*12:Apply minimum pulse width of the $\overline{RES}$ signal. To reset, the "L" pulse over t_{RW} shall be input. .

*13:The voltage adjustment circuit controls V₅ within the range of the voltage follower operating voltage.

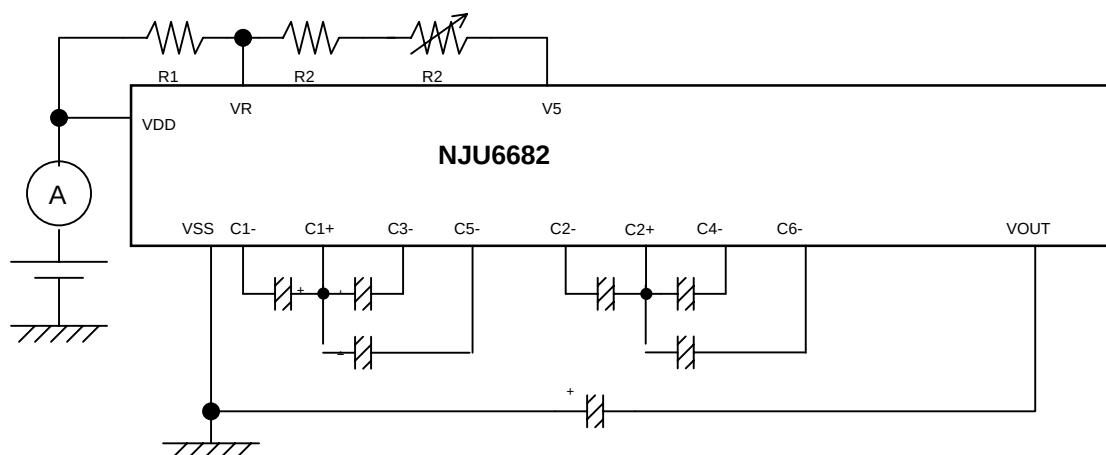
*14:Each operating current shall be defined as being measured in the following condition.

SYMBOL	POWER SUPPLY SET INSTRUCTION			OPERATING CONDITION				EXTERNAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY (INPUT TERMINAL)
	DC	VR	VF	Internal Oscillator	Voltage Booster	Voltage Adjustment	V/F Circuit	
I _{DD1}	1	1	1	Validity	Validity (6-time boost)	Validity	Validity	Unuse

- LCD output terminals are open (No connection).
- Display on,Display checkered pattern,No access from MPU
- Set $V_{LCD}=16V$
- Set to $R_1+R_2+R_3=2M\Omega$

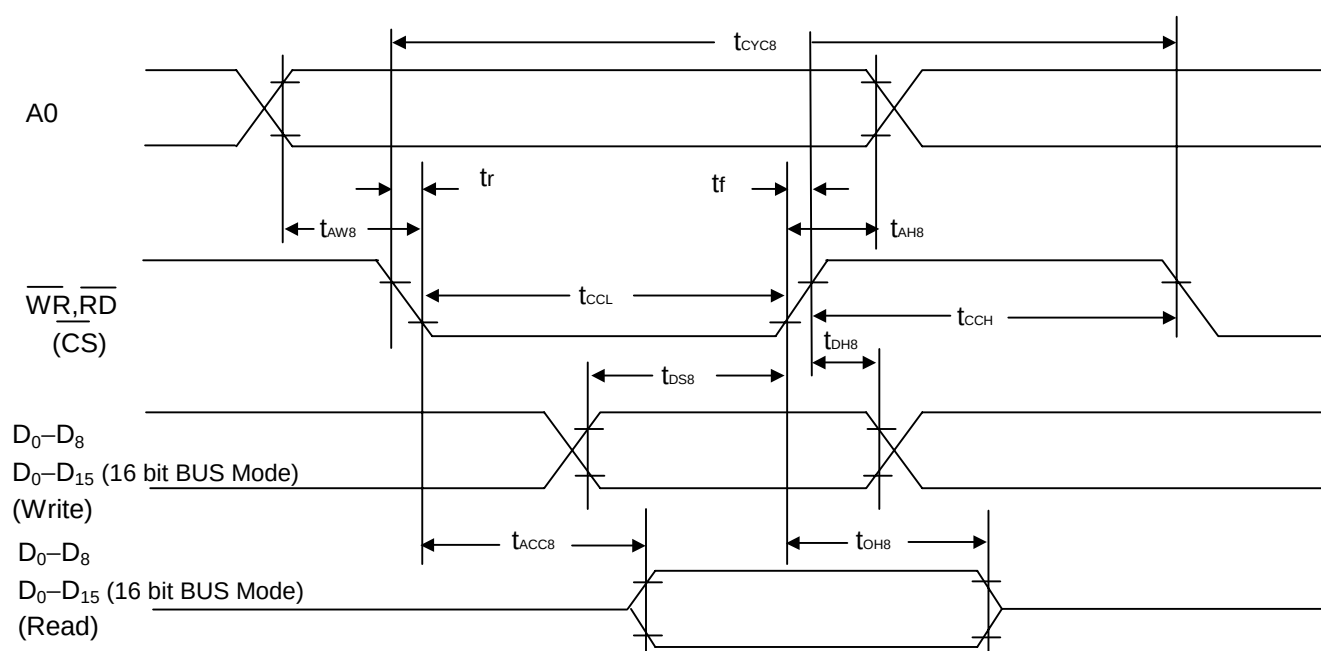
Measurement Block Diagram

:I_{OUT1}



BUS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

•Read/Write operation sequence(80 type MPU)

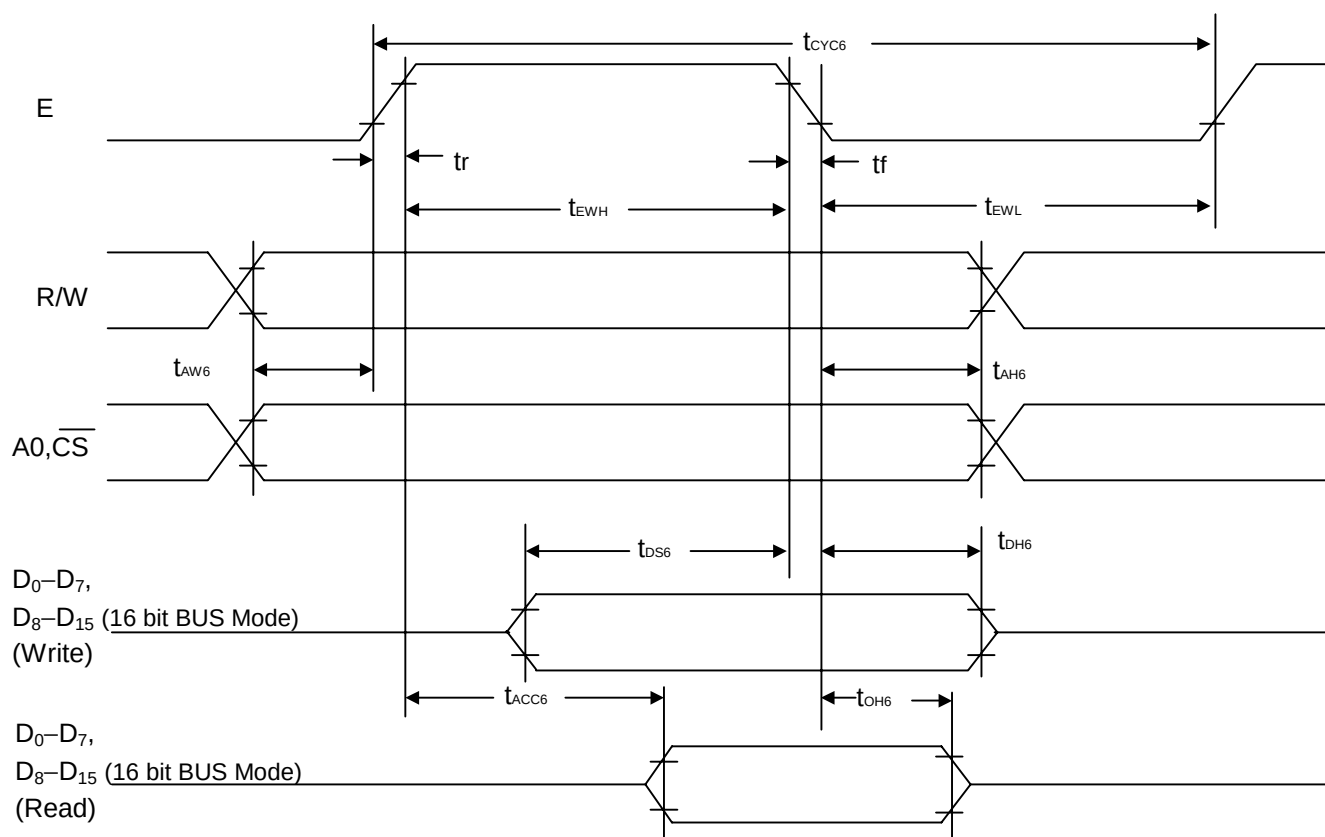


($V_{DD}=2.4V$ to $3.3V$, $T_a=-30$ to $80^{\circ}C$)

PARAMETER	SIGNAL	SYMBOL	Measurement Condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Address Hold Time	$A0, \overline{CS}$	t_{AH8}		0			ns
Address Set up Time		t_{AW8}		0			
System Cycle Time (WRITE)	$\overline{WR}$ $\overline{RD}$	$t_{CYC8}(W)$		160			
System Cycle Time (READ)		$t_{CYC8}(R)$		360			
Control Pulse Width ($\overline{WR}$)		$t_{CCL}(W)$		50			
Control Pulse Width ($\overline{RD}$)		$t_{CCL}(R)$		250			
Control "H" Pulse Width	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}$	t_{CCH}		110			
Data Set Up Time	D_0 to D_7 D_8 to D_{15}	t_{DS8}	CL=100pF	30			
Data Hold Time		t_{DH8}		5			
Rdaccess Time		t_{ACC8}				240	
Output Disable Time		t_{OH8}		0		50	
Rise Time / FallTime	$\overline{CS}, \overline{WR}, \overline{RD}$	t_r, t_f				15	

*15 All timing based on 20% and 80% of V_{DD} voltage level.

•System BUS Sequence (Read / Write) (68-type MPU)



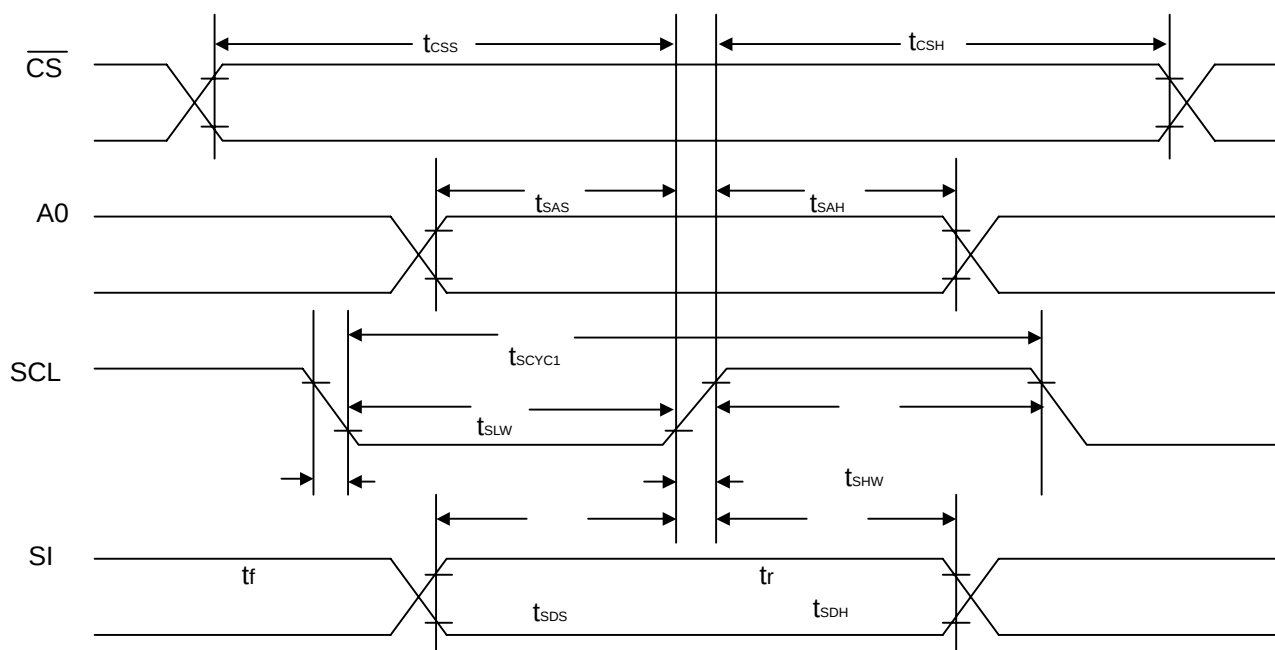
(VDD=2.4V to 3.3V, Ta=-30 to 80°C)

PARAMETER	SIGNAL	SYMBOL	Measurement Condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Address Hold Time	A0, $\overline{\text{CS}}$	t_{AH6}		0			ns
Address Set Up time		t_{AW6}		0			
System Cycle Time (WRITE)		$t_{\text{CYC6}}(\text{W})$		160			
System Cycle Time (READ)		$t_{\text{CYC6}}(\text{R})$		360			
Enable "H" Pulse Width	READ	E		250			
	WRITE			50			
Enable "L" Pulse Width (READ/WRITE)				110			
Data Set Up Time	D ₀ to D ₇ , D ₈ to D ₁₅	t_{DS6}	CL=100pF	30			
Data Hold Time		t_{DH6}		5			
Access Time		t_{ACC6}				240	
Output Disable Time		t_{OH6}		0		50	
Rise Time / Fall Time	tr, tf	E				15	

*16 All timing are based on 20% and 80% of V_{DD} voltage level.

*17 t_{CYC6} shows the cycle of the E signal in active $\overline{\text{CS}}$.

•Serial Interface

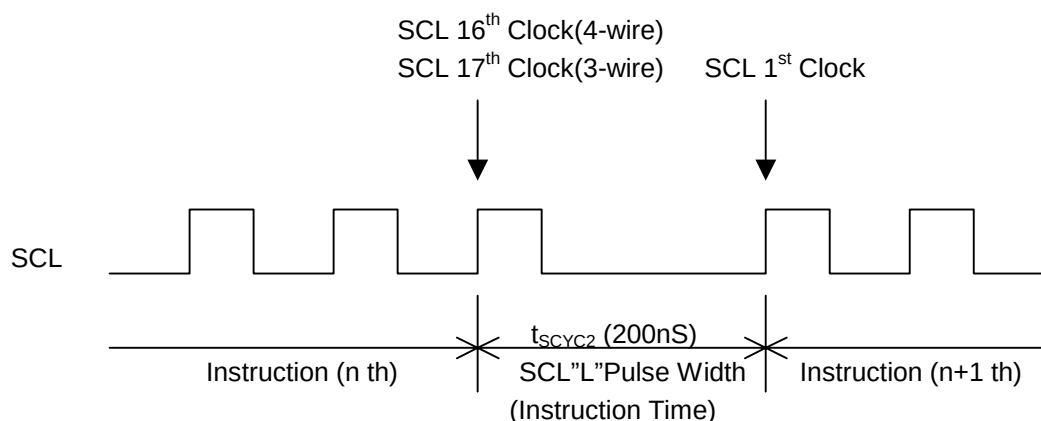


(VDD=2.4V to 3.3V, Ta=-30 to 80°C)

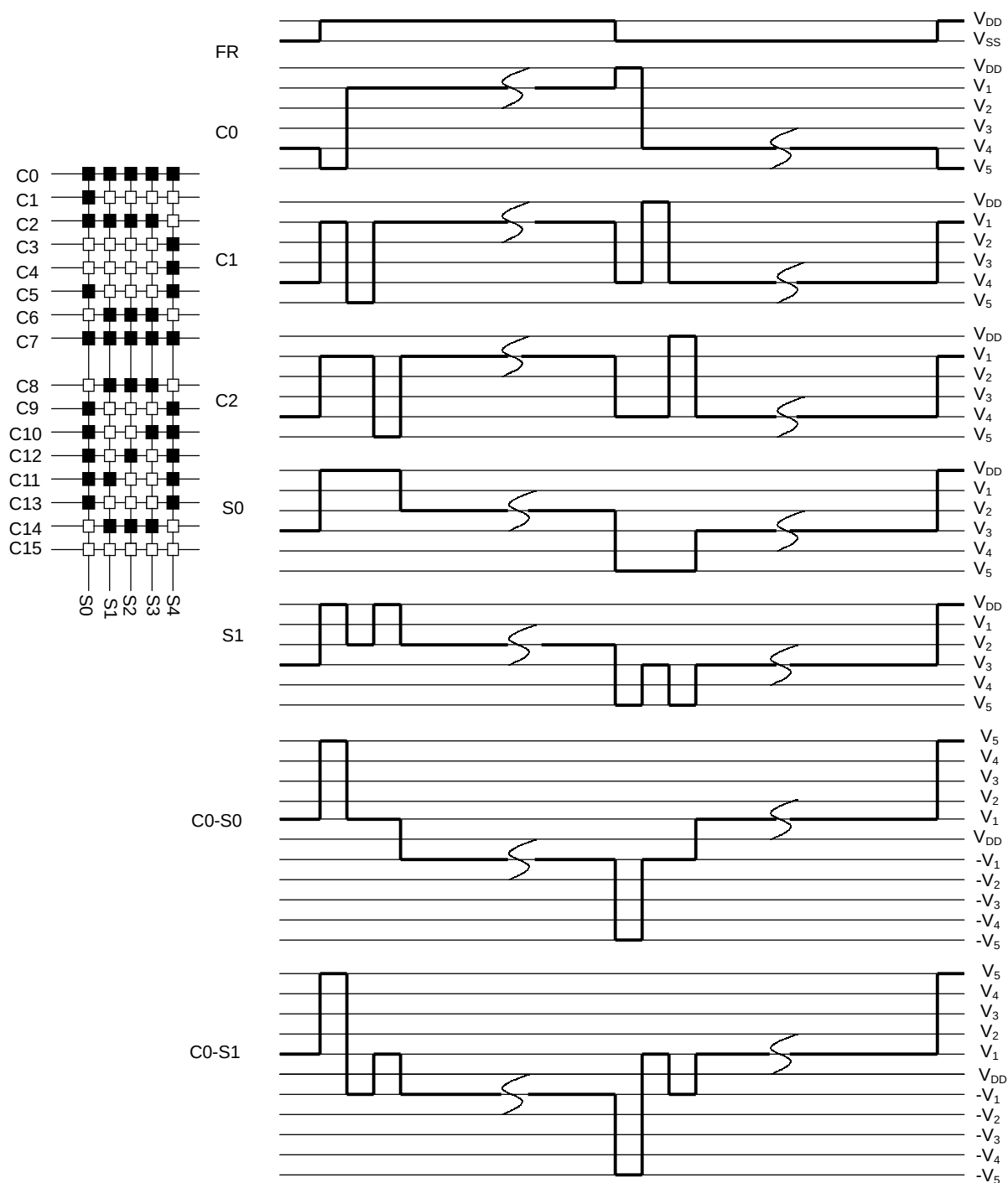
PARAMETER		SIGNAL	SYMBOL	Measurement Condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Serial Clock Cycle	Instruction Input	SCL	t _{SCYC1}		60			ns
	Instruction Time* ¹⁹⁾		t _{SCYC2}		200			
SCL"H" Pulse Width			t _{SHW}		30			
SCL"L" Pilse Width			t _{SLW}		30			
Address Set Up Time		A0	t _{SAS}		15			
Address Hold Time			t _{SAH}		15			
Data Set Up Time		SI	t _{SDS}		15			
Data Hold Time			t _{SDH}		15			
$\overline{\text{CS}}$ -SCLTime		$\overline{\text{CS}}$	t _{CSS}		30			
			t _{CSH}		30			
Rise Time / Fall Time		SCL	tf, tr				15	

*18 All timing are based on 20% and 80% of VDD voltage level.

*19 When inputting an instruction continuously, keep 200nS as the cycle of SCL between the instructions as follows



■LCD Driving Wave Form (Black & White Mode)



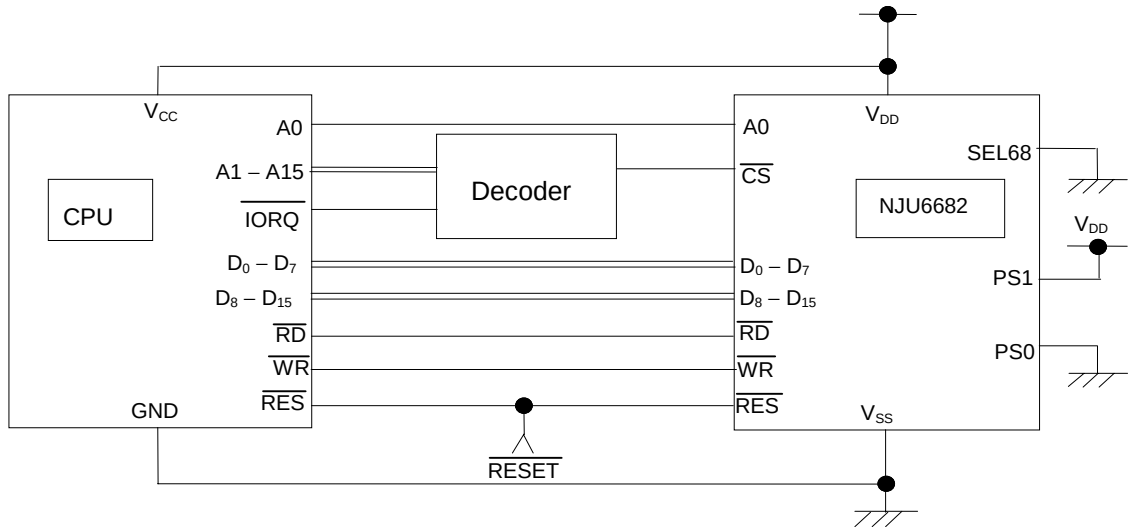
APPLICATION CIRCUIT

MPU Interface Example

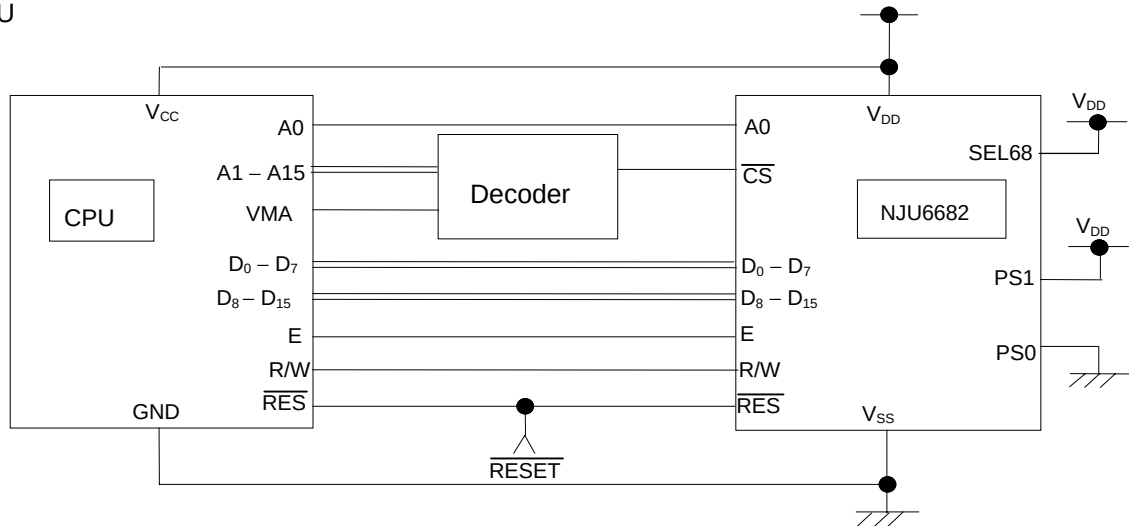
NJU6682 can direct connection with 80 type MPU and 68 type MPU. Moreover, with to use a serial interface, it is possible to control by the signal line with the more small being.

*SEL68 terminal should be connect V_{DD} or V_{SS}

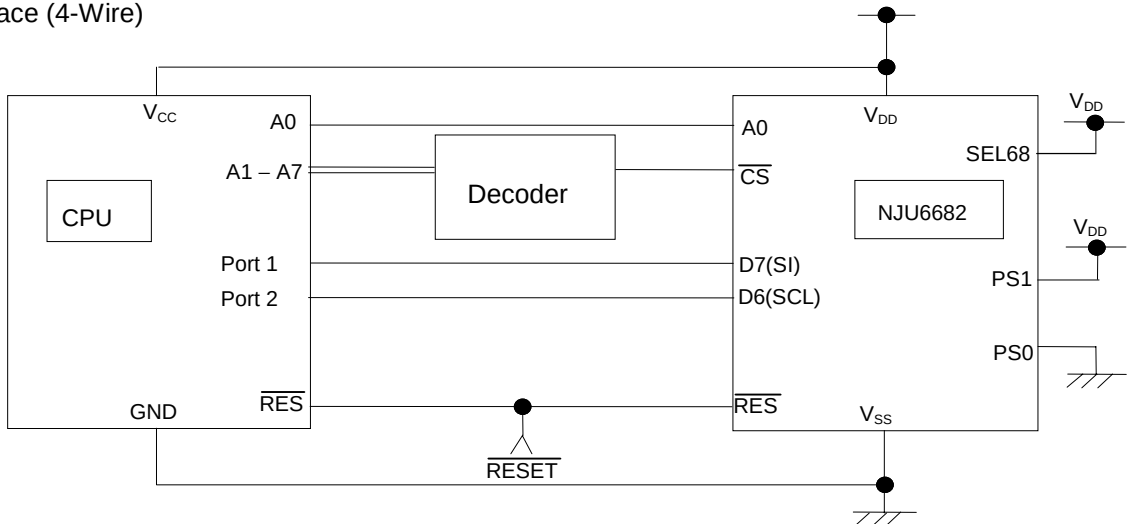
●80 type MPU



●68 type MPU



●Serial Interface (4-Wire)



MEMO

[CAUTION]

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