

# LCD160CRv1.0 Ref. Manual

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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# 1 Ref. Manual

<b>Product</b>	<b>LCD160CRv1.0</b>
Rev	6.9
Date	2017-Dec-20
Author	tsp

## 2 Physical Properties

LCD160CR is a powerful color LCD with integrated touch controller. It provides all the necessary hard- and software allow both low- and high-level operation of the display and the touch screen.

### 2.1 Key Features

- stand alone module with integrated power control
- self configured operation, no need to initialize hardware components
- factory calibrated touch screen with proper coordinate translation
- multiple communication channels
- adequate ANSI terminal emulation for REPL output
- integrated character fonts
- one character set with UTF-8 capabilities
- compact and simple character based commands
- high-speed host to screen region transfer

### 2.2 Operation Modes

The LCD160CR accepts commands and data from all available interfaces. All communication channels share the same input and output queues. It is up to the user to avoid collisions between concurrent data streams.

The raw SPI mode does not use an input queue. If raw SPI mode is activated, it will be active until a reset or power cycle occurs. Activating raw SPI mode will prepare a window in the frame buffer. All raw SPI data will be copied to this window. If an overflow occurs, the data will wrap to the head of the window.

Sending commands and data via regular communication channels will not terminate raw SPI mode. However, it is highly recommended to restart raw SPI mode whenever data was entered via a regular communication channel <sup>1</sup>.

It is mandatory to enter raw SPI mode only if the LCD160CR input queue is empty. Also any kind of auto-scrolling has to be terminated prior to entering raw SPI mode.

### 2.3 I2C Status

The I2C communication port provides two addresses. The primary address is always an even value. The status address is always primary address + 1. The only valid operation for the status address is to read a single byte. This byte gives the status of the input queue.

Table 1: Status Encoding

Value	Description
0	Input queue full
1..253	<Value> bytes free space available
254	more than 254 bytes free space available
255	input queue empty & idle

<sup>1</sup> Commands that do not alter frame buffer content may be used intermixed with raw SPI transfers.

### 3 Commands

All bytes entered through each of the communication paths (I2C, UART and cooked SPI, if supported) are treated as ASCII characters and handled in a dumb terminal style according to the font and topbot parameters. Input buffer is shared among all input channels. The host is responsible to avoid buffer overflow and protocol sequence errors in case more than one channel is used. The available space of the input buffer can be polled if bidirectional communication is possible (cooked SPI is output only). The I2C slave interface has an extra address to poll input queue status. The queue status is reported as one byte giving the available space (0..255). If more than 253 bytes available, 254 is reported. If the input queue is empty (eg. all commands processed) 255 is reported.

Commands are initiated by an STX character (0x02). If enabled at compilation time, an ENQ character (0x05) enters debug mode.

Screen coordinates are specified as uint8\_t values.

A timeout of 5 s is applied for all composite commands. After timeout the parser falls back to ASCII mode.

Notes:

- Jpeg and sprite as well as debug mode will not timeout!
- Cooked SPI mode is currently not supported.

Parameter values are of type uint8 except specified otherwise.

#### 3.1 Basic commands

Table 2: Basic Commands

Type	Cmd	nParam	Description	Notes	Result
2	0x10	3	read pixels from frame buffer	P1: <1..127> P2: <x> P3: <y>, send buffer cleared	2*n bytes
2	A	4	set pixel	P1: <x> P2: <y> P3: <gggr rrrr> P4: <bbbb bggg>	
2	E	0	erase window with fill color		
2	F	2	font	see section 7 for font parameters	
2	K	2	set pixel pen	P1: <x> P2: <y>	
2	L	4	line	P1..P4: <xa><ya><xe><ye>	
2	P	4	pen & fill	P1: <pen color:b5g6r5>, P2: <fill color:b5g6r5>	
2	T	0	get touch coordinates		3 bytes
2	X	2	pos	P1..P2: <x><y>	
2	a	2	get pixel	P1: <x> P2: <y>	2 bytes <gggr rrrr><bbbb bggg>
2	c	4	colors	P1: <foreground color:b5g6r5>, P2: <background color:b5g6r5>	
2	g	1	get status, P1: ['1','2',-]	'1': get SW version, '2': get serial & I2C, -: <w><h><hf>0x4c	31, 20 or 4 bytes
2	l	?	linegraph	P1: is number of bytes to follow	
2	m	?	dotgraph	P1: is number of bytes to follow	
2	p	3	draw sprite	P1: <n:int16> P2: <type>, see section 9 for parameters details	
2	q	?	polydot	P1: is number of (x,y) coordinates to follow	
2	Q	4	fill rect	P1..P4: <xa><ya><w><h>	
2	W	4	draw rect	P1..P4: <xa><ya><w><h>	
2	r	4	rect	P1..P4: <xa><ya><w><h>	

Table 2: (continued)

Type	Cmd	nParam	Description	Notes	Result
2	v	4	viewport	P1..P4: <left><top><right><bottom>	set clipping viewport
2	x	?	polyline	P1: is number of (x,y) coordinates to follow	
?	-	-	print as ASCII character	handle \r, \n according to font, ANSI ESC support to allow REPL compatibility	

### 3.2 Setup commands

Table 3: Setup commands

Type	Cmd	nParam	Description	Notes	Result
2	0x14	1	set topbot	0,2 portrait, 1,3 landscape	
2	0x16	1	set brightness	0x00..0xff	
2	0x0e	4	set I2C address	0x49 0x32 0x43 (addr*2) & 0xfc	
2	0x18	1	UART baud rate P1 (0:2400, 1:4800, 2:9600, 3:19200, 4:38400, 5:57600, 6:115200, 7:230400, 8:460800)	save to NVRAM, effective after reset	
2	0x19	1	startup P1=bbbb bDSL b: brightness, D: use default brightness L: show logo S: show SN		
2	0x1a	0	trigger touch calibration	after successful calibration, touch parameters are stored in NVRAM	
2	f	1	save to flash	P1 n: saves NVRAM to flash, N: factory reset	
2	z	2	calibrate touch panel	P1: . . . . .TNC (T set touch mode (P2), N save to NVRAM, C calibrate) P2: IFff ffff (I pull down host interrupt, F output every <f> frame)	

### 3.3 Advanced commands

Table 4: Advanced commands

Type	Cmd	nParam	Description	Notes	Result
2	0x11	1	set window scroll text		
2	0x12	0	enter SPI raw mode	transfer raw SPI data to frame buffer	
2	0x15	1	set window scroll mode		
2	0x17	0	watchdog trigger		
2	0x3f	0	get status		20 bytes

Table 4: (continued)

Type	Cmd	nParam	Description	Notes	Result
2	u	4	window parameter value	P1: <window:int8>, P2: <index:int8>, P3:<value:int16>	
2	U	17	window parameters		
2	Y	4	sysres	P1 0xdeadbeef:int32	
2	j	1	draw jpeg	P1: <i:int16>, number of bytes to follow, see section 9.2	
2	y	4	window	define window for ERASE and POLY??? commands, P1..P4: <xul:int8><yul:int8> <ww:int8><wh:int8>	
5	-	-	enter debug mode	needs compile time option	DEBUG only



### 3.4 Obsolete commands

These commands will be removed in future versions.

Table 5: Obsolete commands

Type	Cmd	nParam	Description	Notes	Result
2	0x08	1	set character rotation matrix (0..3 0,90,180,270)		
2	0x0f	1	read energy counter (always 0)		6 bytes
2	0x1c	0	continue SPI raw mode		
2	@	1	set config	P1 . . . . . F F: backlight fade	
2	B	10	bulk output to frame buffer	report CRC, match and input CRC	12 bytes
2	C	10	doCRC		4 bytes
2	D	6	dump		DEBUG only
2	G	0	run buffer code		1 byte
2	I	4	init		
2	O	0	set SWD on		DEBUG only
2	R	4	calculate CRC from frame buffer		4 bytes
2	S	8	set32		1 bytes DEBUG only
2	V	0	turn backlight on		
2	b	10	bulk output to buffer	report CRC, match and input CRC	
2	o	0	set SWD off		DEBUG only
2	s	6	set16		1 bytes DEBUG only
2	v	0	turn backlight off		

## 4 Polypoints and Polylines

Byte sequences are handled as y-values where x is incremented by one. Either a dot or a line is drawn at or to the new position. All coordinates are offset by <xul, yul> (see window command)

## 5 Linegraph and Dotgraph

Byte sequences are handled as (x,y)-coordinates. Either a dot or a line is drawn at or to the new position. All coordinates are offset by <xul, yul> (see window command)

## 6 Colors

The frame buffer handles 16-bit colors (bbbbbggg ggrrrrr).

## 7 Fonts

LCD160CRv1.0 has three fonts. Font 0 & 3 contain 95 glyphs.

Font 1 & 2 are identical and provide more than 1500 UTF8 glyphs.

Table 6: Available Fonts

Font	Size	Glyphs	Description
0	4x5	0x20..0x7e	tiny font
1	6x8	0x20..0xffff	UTF-8
2	6x8	0x20..0xffff	UTF-8
3	9x14	0x20..0x7e	big font

Font attributes include size, boldness and transparency.

fontparameter: 0b..ss ssss STff hhww

Table 7: Font Parameter Fields

Field	Size	Description
s	6	pixel replication (s+1)
S	1	soft scroll flag
T	1	transparency flag
f	2	font number
h	2	horizontal bold offst
v	2	vertical bold offst

## 8 Windows

The device supports up to 8+2 regions on screen that allow either horizontal or vertical scrolling in both directions. Window 8 is special, it handles a rolling message of up to 32 character. Window 9 is reserved for future use.

LCD160CRv1.0 handles scrolling without host intervention. Scrolling might be turned on or off globally or by modifying individual windows. A shift value of zero disables scrolling of an individual window.

A window description consists of 17 bytes.

<window\_no:8> <xstart:16> <ystart:16> <width:16> <height:16> <vector:16> <pattern:16> <fill:16> <color:16>

Table 8: Window Parameters

Parameter	Values	Description	Notes
window_no	0..7, 8 and 9	8 is hor. text scroll ( <i>ticker</i> ), 9 is reserved	other window numbers will modify raw SPI target window
xstart	0..W-1		16-bit value
ystart	0..H-1		16-bit value
width	2..W		16-bit value
height	2..H		16-bit value
vector	0bF.dd SSSS SSSS SSSS	dd: 0=+x, 1=+y, 2=-x, 3=-y F: frame mode, 1=scroll every <S> frame(s) 0=shift <S>%256 pixels	
pattern	0..65535	16-bit pattern mask	alternates fill and color if fill != color
fill	0..65535	fill color	
color	0..65535	extra color	

For window 8 the pattern parameter selects the font for the ticker message. The maximum scale is limited to four. A zero value selects the default ticker font (font 3, transparent).

Only limited parameter checking takes place. It is the users obligation to provide correct and meaningful parameters.

**Raw SPI Target Window** The width and height parameters specify the coordinates of the last pixel inside the window.

## 9 Sprites

### 9.1 Bitmaps

The LCD supports drawing of raster pattern in various formats. The SPRITE command takes up to 65535 bytes (specified in the 16-bit parameter) and a format byte. The parameters are:

Table 9: Bitmap Parameters

Parameter	Values	Description	Notes
P1	1..65535	size of data + 2	
P2	ZZTb bbbb	sprite format	
P3	1..W	width	
P4	1..H	height	
<data>			P2-2 data bytes

### 9.2 Sprite Format

Table 10: Sprite Format Fields

Parameter	Values	Description	Notes
Z	0..3	zoom-1	replicate each pixel
T	0..1	transparent	pixel value 0 is transparent value
b	1..16	bits per pixel	legal values 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, for bpp values below 8 a lookup table has to be specified in the datastream

### 9.3 JPEG

LCD160CR accepts JPEG data streams up to 65535 bytes.

Format

Table 11: JPEG Attributes

Parameter	Values
JFIF Version	1.01
Resolution Unit	None
X Resolution	1
Y Resolution	1
Encoding Process	Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample	8
Color Components	3
Y Cb Cr Sub Sampling	YCbCr4:2:2 (2 1)

## 10 Touch Panel

The touch panel is factory calibrated. A built-in calibration procedure allows re-calibration anytime. Calibration parameters are stored in NVRAM. While touched, the interrupt line is driven low.

Touch coordinates can be retrieved via status query. Valid touch coordinates are mapped to screen coordinates, upper left is (0,0). Global screen orientation applies also to touch coordinates.

## 11 ANSI Mode

So far the following sequences are decoded.

Table 12: Supported ANSI Sequences

Code	Parameter	Values	Description	Notes
D	1	1	move cursor backward	default parameter 1
K	1	0, 1, 2	clear to end of line	only default value 0 is supported
H	1..2	goto screen position	upper left corner is 1,1	default (1,1)
m	1	30..39, 40..49	set colors	default is foreground green, background black

Note: Other sequences are not decoded. Usually they are silently ignored. Using unsupported ANSI ESC sequences may result in undefined behavior. It is up to the user to provide reasonable parameters, like coordinates within screen etc.

## 12 NVRAM Parameters

A number of parameters are saved in non-volatile RAM.

Table 13: NVRAM Parameters

Parameter	Format	Values	Default	Description	Notes
backlight fade	uint2	0..3	0	enable backlight fading	only valid for OLED displays
boot decoration	uint2	0..3	3	0bIL, I:show information, L:show logo	
screen orientation	uint2	0..3	0	initial screen orientation	
touch mode	uint8	0..255	0x8000	0bIFff ffff, I: activate touch interrupt, F: frame/delta mode	frame/delta mode currently ignored
winscroll	uint1	0..1	0	enable or disable window scroll mode on reset	use carefully
brightness	uint5	0..31	31	initial display brightness	
baudrate	uint32	2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	115200	UART baudrate	
flags	uint3	0..7	3	0bSUC S: initial SPI mode, U: echo on UART, C: need calibration	use initial SPI mode with special care
i2c address	uint8	0x00, 0x04..0xfc	0xc4	initial I2C address	default addresses are 98,99

A firmware upgrade will reset all NVRAM parameters to their default state. This includes the touch calibration parameters. After a firmware upgrade the LCD160CR enters touch calibration mode on reset until the calibration finally succeeds.

## 13 Firmware Upgrade

The firmware of the LCD160CRv1.0 can be upgraded in the field. A new firmware is encoded in a byte stream to be sent via I2C or UART interface. It is mandatory to maintain proper power while performing the upgrade.

After a successful upgrade the LCD160CRv1.0 is reset to factory state. This implies the need to calibrate the touch panel.

Calibration mode is launched on every power cycle until a successful calibration procedure has been applied. The LCD supports a minimal set of ANSI escape codes. So far the following sequences are decoded.

### Notes

- If programming the new firmware fails during flash erasure and final flash write, the firmware can only be restored with a hardware programmer. Contact manufacturer for more information.
- Errors during data transfer will terminate the upgrade process without any flash modifications.

## 14 Technical Specifications

### 14.1 Power Supply

- LCD160CR can be safely operated from 3.3 V to 12 V
- Typical power consumption is from 10mA to 300mA (peak)
- Average power consumption is from 10mA to 60mA, depending on backlight brightness
- Shut down power consumption < 1 $\mu$ A

### 14.2 Ports

All I/O ports operate at 3.3 V.

Table 14: Ports

Port	Name	5V	Description
X1	UART RX	x	serial input, default baudrate 115200
Y1	UART RX	x	serial input, default baudrate 115200
X2	UART TX	x	serial output, default baudrate 115200
Y2	UART TX	x	serial output, default baudrate 115200
X3	n.c.		
Y3	n.c.		
X4	POWER	x	High level turns on LCD160CR
Y4	POWER	x	High level turns on LCD160CR
X5	CTS	x	not used
Y5	CTS	x	not used
X6	SCLK	x	SPI clock
Y6	SCLK	x	SPI clock
X7	MISO	x	SPI output (not used)
Y7	MISO	x	SPI output (not used)
X8	MOSI	x	SPI input
Y8	MOSI	x	SPI input
X9	I2CCLK	x	I2C clock (no pullup)
Y9	I2CCLK	x	I2C clock (no pullup)
X10	I2CDAT	x	I2C clock (no pullup)
Y10	I2CDAT	x	I2C clock (no pullup)
X11	INT	x	host interrupt
Y11	INT	x	host interrupt
X12	n.c.		
Y12	n.c.		
GND	-		
V+	+		power input 3.3V..12V
3V3	3.3V		auxiliary power supply, do not use
SWC		-	res.
SWD		-	res.



### 14.3 Connectors

Power supply as well as interface signals are routed to a set of seven connectors. Most of the signals are routed to multiple connectors to allow easy attachment to a pyboard in various combinations.

Table 15: Connectors

Conn	Description
P1	Y1..Y8, X9..X12, GND, RST, n.c, V+
P2	X1..X8, Y9..Y12, GND, RST, n.c, V+
E1	X1..X8
E2	X9..X12, GND, RST, n.c, V+
E3	X1..X8
E4	X9..X12, GND, RST, n.c, V+
P4	3V3, SWC, SWD, X1, X2, X10, X9, X11, GND, V+

### 14.4 Communication

- UART TTL level UART, default baudrate 115200 8 bits/char no parity
- I2C fast I2C interface (400 kHz), no pullup resistors installed
- SPI serial synchronous interface (MOSI only, up to 13.5 MHz)

# 15 Drawings

o.o.p.s.

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