

MF1518-03

# S1D15G14 Series

## NOTICE

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## 1. DESCRIPTION

The S1D15G14 is the LCD drivers equipped with the LCD drive power circuit to realize color display with one chip.

The S1D15G14 can be connected to a microprocessor directly, display data are stored in the on-chip display data RAM (=DDRAM). And 312 segment outputs and 82 common outputs are generated for driving LCD. It incorporates the DDRAM with capacity of  $312 \times 4(16 \text{ gray scale}) \times 84$ . A single dot of pixel on the LCD corresponds to 4bits of the DDRAM, enabling to display  $104(\text{RGB}) \times 82$  pixels with one chip. Also accurate LCD driving voltages are generated with built-in power supply circuit.

## 2. FEATURES

### LCD driving

- 312 segment and 82 common LCD drive output
- 4096 colors, or 256 colors from 4096 colors (Normal mode), 8 colors (Idle mode) can be displayed
- PWM grayscale drive by conventional driving
- LCD driving duty selectable : 1/82duty, 1/67duty
- Partial display
- Correspondence between DDRAM and LCD  
Bit data of DDRAM "0,0,0,0" ... OFF  
"1,1,1,1" ... ON  
\*ON/OFF indicate if voltage is applied to the LCD at the time of normal display.
- DDRAM capacity :  $312 \times 4 \times 84 = 104,832$ bits

### MPU interface

- 2 types of serial interface are available : 8bits, 9bits (D/C + 8bit data)
- Parallel interface is available

### Built in circuit

- LCD power supply circuit  
voltage booster, voltage divider and voltage follower : bias ratio 1/9, 1/8, 1/7, 1/6, 1/5 selectable  
voltage regulator : high accurate
- Built-in CR oscillator

### Power supply

- Power supply voltage  
Input/Output power supply :  $V_{DDI-GND} = 1.6\text{V to } 3.6\text{V}$   
Internal power supply :  $V_{DD-GND} = 2.35\text{V to } 3.6\text{V}$   
LCD driving power supply :  $V_2-MV_2 = 10.0\text{V to } 25.5\text{V}$
- Current consumption :  $400\mu\text{A}$  (1/6bias, 85Hz frame frequency,  $V_{seg} = 3.3\text{V}$ , normal mode)

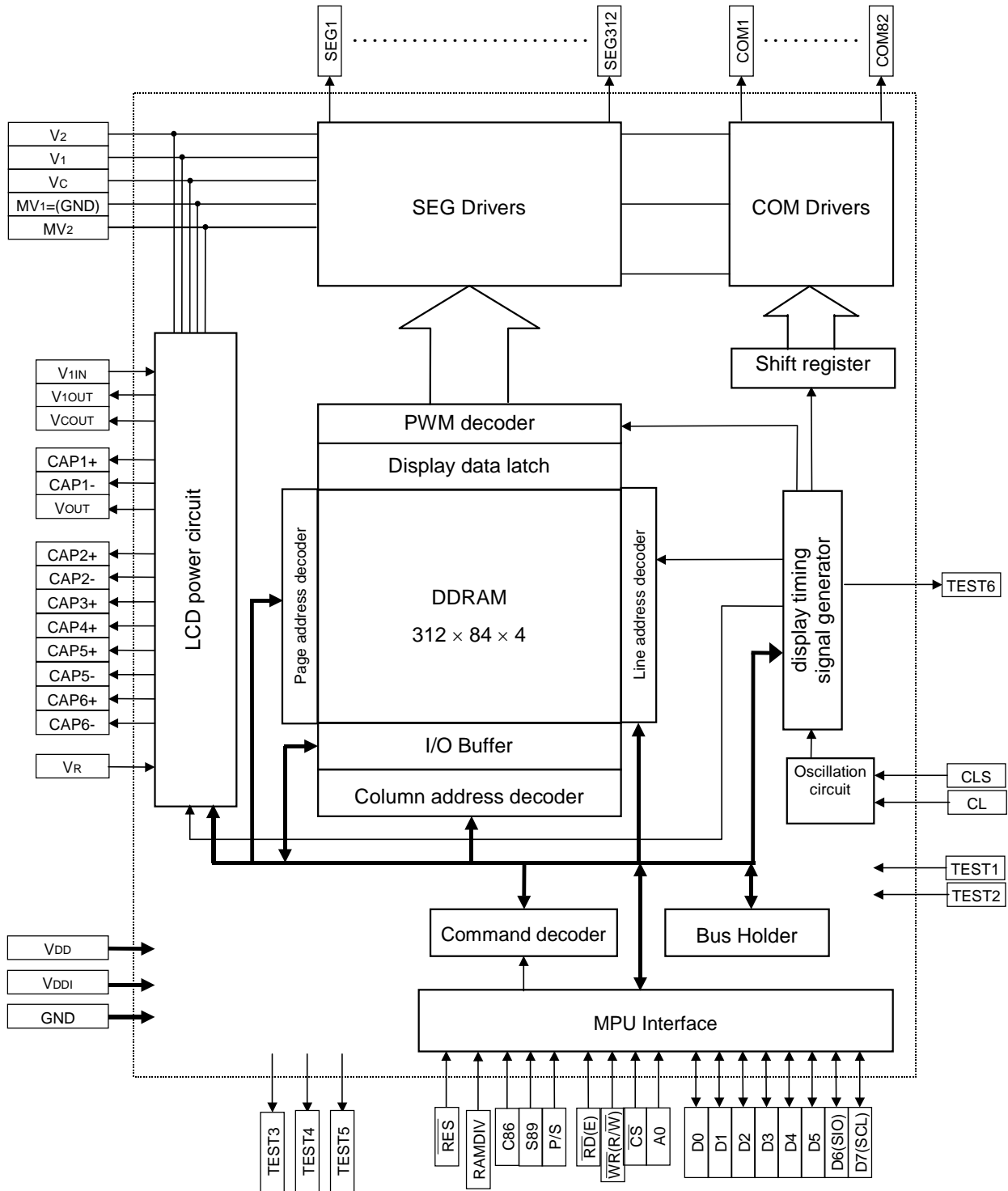
### Others

- Shipping form : Au bump bare chip
- Wide range of operating temperatures -40 to +85°C

### Notice

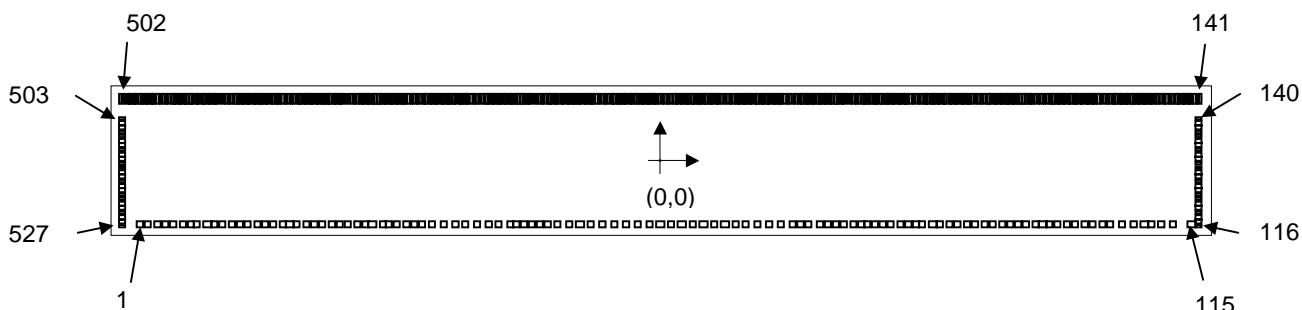
- This IC is not designed for strong radio/optical activity proof.

### 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



## 4. PIN LAYOUT

DIE layout



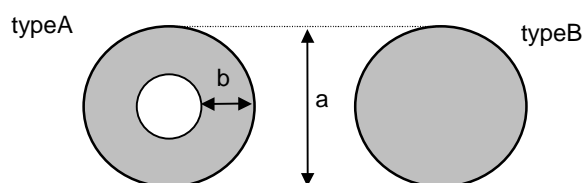
Chip size:  $14720\mu\text{m} \times 2020\mu\text{m}$   
 Chip thickness:  $400\mu\text{m} \pm 25\mu\text{m}$ (for reference) : This value is specified in delivery specification.  
 Die No.: Refer "6. SERIES SPECIFICATIONS"  
 Potential of back side: GND level

### BUMP

Bump pitch:  $40\mu\text{m}$  min.  
 Bump size:  $26\mu\text{m} \times 135\mu\text{m}$  : PIN No.141-No.502  
                $80\mu\text{m} \times 40\mu\text{m}$  : PIN No.116-No.140, No.503-No.527  
                $82\mu\text{m} \times 90\mu\text{m}$  : PIN No.1-115  
 Bump height:  $22.5\mu\text{m} \pm 4\mu\text{m}$ (for reference) : This value is specified in delivery specification.

### Alignment mark

Coordinate: typeA(-7107.25,695), typeB(7107.25,695)  
 Size:  $a = 80\mu\text{m}$ ,  $b = 20\mu\text{m}$



5. PIN COORDINATES

Unit:  $\mu\text{m}$

Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y
1	CAP6-	-6971.1	-856.5	51	D2	-1083	-856.5	101	CAP1+	5213	-856.5
2	CAP6-	-6871.1		52	D3	-929		102	CAP1+	5313	
3	CAP6-	-6771.1		53	D4	-775		103	VR	5447	
4	CAP6+	-6637.1		54	D5	-621		104	VR	5547	
5	CAP6+	-6537.1		55	D6(SIO)	-467		105	V1	5681	
6	CAP6+	-6437.1		56	D7(SCL)	-313		106	V1	5781	
7	CAP5-	-6303.1		57	TEST6	-159		107	GND	5915	
8	CAP5-	-6203.1		58	VDDI *1	-5		108	GND	6015	
9	CAP5-	-6103.1		59	RAMDIV	129		109	TEST4	6169	
10	CAP5+	-5969.1		60	GND *1	283		110	TEST3	6323	
11	CAP5+	-5869.1		61	PS	417		111	VDD	6477	
12	CAP5+	-5769.1		62	VDDI *1	571		112	VDD	6577	
13	CAP2-	-5635.1		63	C86	705		113	TEST5	6711	
14	CAP2-	-5535.1		64	S89	859		114	TEST5	6865	
15	CAP2-	-5435.1		65	GND *1	1013		115	TEST5	6965	
16	CAP2+	-5301.1		66	TEST1	1147		116	DUMMY	7212.15	-876
17	CAP2+	-5201.1		67	TEST2	1301		117	DUMMY		-816
18	CAP2+	-5101.1		68	CLS	1455		118	COM41		-756
19	CAP4+	-4967.1		69	CL	1609		119	COM40		-696
20	CAP4+	-4867.1		70	DUMMY	1763		120	COM39		-636
21	CAP4+	-4767.1		71	DUMMY	1875		121	COM38		-576
22	CAP3-	-4633.1		72	DUMMY	1987		122	COM37		-516
23	CAP3-	-4533.1		73	VDDI	2141		123	COM36		-456
24	CAP3-	-4433.1		74	VDDI	2241		124	COM35		-396
25	CAP3+	-4299.1		75	VDDI	2341		125	COM34		-336
26	CAP3+	-4199.1		76	VDDI	2441		126	COM33		-276
27	CAP3+	-4099.1		77	VDD	2575		127	COM32		-216
28	V2	-3965.1		78	VDD	2675		128	COM31		-156
29	V2	-3865.1		79	VDD	2775		129	COM30		-96
30	V2	-3765.1		80	VDD	2875		130	COM29		-36
31	MV2	-3631.1		81	VDD	2975		131	COM28		24
32	MV2	-3531.1		82	VDD	3075		132	COM27		84
33	MV2	-3431.1		83	V1IN	3209		133	COM26		144
34	RES	-3297.1		84	VOUT	3309		134	COM25		204
35	RES	-3197.1		85	VOUT	3409		135	COM24		264
36	RES	-3063.1		86	VOUT	3509		136	COM23		324
37	CS	-2909.1		87	V1OUT	3643		137	COM22		384
38	GND *1	-2755.1		88	V1OUT	3743		138	DUMMY		444
39	WR	-2621.1		89	VC	3877		139	DUMMY		504
40	RD	-2467.1		90	VC	3977		140	DUMMY		564
41	VDDI *1	-2313.1		91	VCOUT	4111		141	DUMMY	7228	836.5
42	A0	-2179		92	VCOUT	4211		142	DUMMY	7186	
43	GND	-2025		93	V1IN	4345		143	DUMMY	7144	
44	GND	-1925		94	V1IN	4445		144	DUMMY	7102	
45	GND	-1825		95	CAP1-	4579		145	COM21	7060	
46	GND	-1725		96	CAP1-	4679		146	COM20	7020	
47	GND	-1625		97	CAP1-	4779		147	COM19	6980	
48	GND	-1525		98	CAP1-	4879		148	COM18	6940	
49	D0	-1391		99	CAP1+	5013		149	COM17	6900	
50	D1	-1237		100	CAP1+	5113		150	COM16	6860	

Unit:  $\mu\text{m}$ 

Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y
151	COM15	6820	836.5	201	SEG277	4820	836.5	251	SEG227	2820	836.5
152	COM14	6780		202	SEG276	4780		252	SEG226	2780	
153	COM13	6740		203	SEG275	4740		253	SEG225	2740	
154	COM12	6700		204	SEG274	4700		254	SEG224	2700	
155	COM11	6660		205	SEG273	4660		255	SEG223	2660	
156	COM10	6620		206	SEG272	4620		256	SEG222	2620	
157	COM9	6580		207	SEG271	4580		257	SEG221	2580	
158	COM8	6540		208	SEG270	4540		258	SEG220	2540	
159	COM7	6500		209	SEG269	4500		259	SEG219	2500	
160	COM6	6460		210	SEG268	4460		260	SEG218	2460	
161	COM5	6420		211	SEG267	4420		261	SEG217	2420	
162	COM4	6380		212	SEG266	4380		262	SEG216	2380	
163	COM3	6340		213	SEG265	4340		263	SEG215	2340	
164	COM2	6300		214	SEG264	4300		264	SEG214	2300	
165	COM1	6260		215	SEG263	4260		265	SEG213	2260	
166	SEG312	6220		216	SEG262	4220		266	SEG212	2220	
167	SEG311	6180		217	SEG261	4180		267	SEG211	2180	
168	SEG310	6140		218	SEG260	4140		268	SEG210	2140	
169	SEG309	6100		219	SEG259	4100		269	SEG209	2100	
170	SEG308	6060		220	SEG258	4060		270	SEG208	2060	
171	SEG307	6020		221	SEG257	4020		271	SEG207	2020	
172	SEG306	5980		222	SEG256	3980		272	SEG206	1980	
173	SEG305	5940		223	SEG255	3940		273	SEG205	1940	
174	SEG304	5900		224	SEG254	3900		274	SEG204	1900	
175	SEG303	5860		225	SEG253	3860		275	SEG203	1860	
176	SEG302	5820		226	SEG252	3820		276	SEG202	1820	
177	SEG301	5780		227	SEG251	3780		277	SEG201	1780	
178	SEG300	5740		228	SEG250	3740		278	SEG200	1740	
179	SEG299	5700		229	SEG249	3700		279	SEG199	1700	
180	SEG298	5660		230	SEG248	3660		280	SEG198	1660	
181	SEG297	5620		231	SEG247	3620		281	SEG197	1620	
182	SEG296	5580		232	SEG246	3580		282	SEG196	1580	
183	SEG295	5540		233	SEG245	3540		283	SEG195	1540	
184	SEG294	5500		234	SEG244	3500		284	SEG194	1500	
185	SEG293	5460		235	SEG243	3460		285	SEG193	1460	
186	SEG292	5420		236	SEG242	3420		286	SEG192	1420	
187	SEG291	5380		237	SEG241	3380		287	SEG191	1380	
188	SEG290	5340		238	SEG240	3340		288	SEG190	1340	
189	SEG289	5300		239	SEG239	3300		289	SEG189	1300	
190	SEG288	5260		240	SEG238	3260		290	SEG188	1260	
191	SEG287	5220		241	SEG237	3220		291	SEG187	1220	
192	SEG286	5180		242	SEG236	3180		292	SEG186	1180	
193	SEG285	5140		243	SEG235	3140		293	SEG185	1140	
194	SEG284	5100		244	SEG234	3100		294	SEG184	1100	
195	SEG283	5060		245	SEG233	3060		295	SEG183	1060	
196	SEG282	5020		246	SEG232	3020		296	SEG182	1020	
197	SEG281	4980		247	SEG231	2980		297	SEG181	980	
198	SEG280	4940		248	SEG230	2940		298	SEG180	940	
199	SEG279	4900		249	SEG229	2900		299	SEG179	900	
200	SEG278	4860		250	SEG228	2860		300	SEG178	860	



**S1D15G14 Series**

Unit:  $\mu\text{m}$

Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y
301	SEG177	820	836.5	351	SEG127	-1180	836.5	401	SEG77	-3180	836.5
302	SEG176	780		352	SEG126	-1220		402	SEG76	-3220	
303	SEG175	740		353	SEG125	-1260		403	SEG75	-3260	
304	SEG174	700		354	SEG124	-1300		404	SEG74	-3300	
305	SEG173	660		355	SEG123	-1340		405	SEG73	-3340	
306	SEG172	620		356	SEG122	-1380		406	SEG72	-3380	
307	SEG171	580		357	SEG121	-1420		407	SEG71	-3420	
308	SEG170	540		358	SEG120	-1460		408	SEG70	-3460	
309	SEG169	500		359	SEG119	-1500		409	SEG69	-3500	
310	SEG168	460		360	SEG118	-1540		410	SEG68	-3540	
311	SEG167	420		361	SEG117	-1580		411	SEG67	-3580	
312	SEG166	380		362	SEG116	-1620		412	SEG66	-3620	
313	SEG165	340		363	SEG115	-1660		413	SEG65	-3660	
314	SEG164	300		364	SEG114	-1700		414	SEG64	-3700	
315	SEG163	260		365	SEG113	-1740		415	SEG63	-3740	
316	SEG162	220		366	SEG112	-1780		416	SEG62	-3780	
317	SEG161	180		367	SEG111	-1820		417	SEG61	-3820	
318	SEG160	140		368	SEG110	-1860		418	SEG60	-3860	
319	SEG159	100		369	SEG109	-1900		419	SEG59	-3900	
320	SEG158	60		370	SEG108	-1940		420	SEG58	-3940	
321	SEG157	20		371	SEG107	-1980		421	SEG57	-3980	
322	SEG156	-20		372	SEG106	-2020		422	SEG56	-4020	
323	SEG155	-60		373	SEG105	-2060		423	SEG55	-4060	
324	SEG154	-100		374	SEG104	-2100		424	SEG54	-4100	
325	SEG153	-140		375	SEG103	-2140		425	SEG53	-4140	
326	SEG152	-180		376	SEG102	-2180		426	SEG52	-4180	
327	SEG151	-220		377	SEG101	-2220		427	SEG51	-4220	
328	SEG150	-260		378	SEG100	-2260		428	SEG50	-4260	
329	SEG149	-300		379	SEG99	-2300		429	SEG49	-4300	
330	SEG148	-340		380	SEG98	-2340		430	SEG48	-4340	
331	SEG147	-380		381	SEG97	-2380		431	SEG47	-4380	
332	SEG146	-420		382	SEG96	-2420		432	SEG46	-4420	
333	SEG145	-460		383	SEG95	-2460		433	SEG45	-4460	
334	SEG144	-500		384	SEG94	-2500		434	SEG44	-4500	
335	SEG143	-540		385	SEG93	-2540		435	SEG43	-4540	
336	SEG142	-580		386	SEG92	-2580		436	SEG42	-4580	
337	SEG141	-620		387	SEG91	-2620		437	SEG41	-4620	
338	SEG140	-660		388	SEG90	-2660		438	SEG40	-4660	
339	SEG139	-700		389	SEG89	-2700		439	SEG39	-4700	
340	SEG138	-740		390	SEG88	-2740		440	SEG38	-4740	
341	SEG137	-780		391	SEG87	-2780		441	SEG37	-4780	
342	SEG136	-820		392	SEG86	-2820		442	SEG36	-4820	
343	SEG135	-860		393	SEG85	-2860		443	SEG35	-4860	
344	SEG134	-900		394	SEG84	-2900		444	SEG34	-4900	
345	SEG133	-940		395	SEG83	-2940		445	SEG33	-4940	
346	SEG132	-980		396	SEG82	-2980		446	SEG32	-4980	
347	SEG131	-1020		397	SEG81	-3020		447	SEG31	-5020	
348	SEG130	-1060		398	SEG80	-3060		448	SEG30	-5060	
349	SEG129	-1100		399	SEG79	-3100		449	SEG29	-5100	
350	SEG128	-1140		400	SEG78	-3140		450	SEG28	-5140	

Unit: μm

Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	Pin No.	Pin Name	X	Y	
451	SEG27	-5180	836.5	501	DUMMY	-7186	836.5	
452	SEG26	-5220	↓	502	DUMMY	-7228	↓	
453	SEG25	-5260		503	DUMMY	-7212.15	564	
454	SEG24	-5300		504	DUMMY		504	
455	SEG23	-5340		505	DUMMY		444	
456	SEG22	-5380		506	COM63		384	
457	SEG21	-5420		507	COM64		324	
458	SEG20	-5460		508	COM65		264	
459	SEG19	-5500		509	COM66		204	
460	SEG18	-5540		510	COM67		144	
461	SEG17	-5580		511	COM68		84	
462	SEG16	-5620		512	COM69		24	
463	SEG15	-5660		513	COM70		-36	
464	SEG14	-5700		514	COM71		-96	
465	SEG13	-5740		515	COM72		-156	
466	SEG12	-5780		516	COM73		-216	
467	SEG11	-5820		517	COM74		-276	
468	SEG10	-5860		518	COM75		-336	
469	SEG9	-5900		519	COM76		-396	
470	SEG8	-5940		520	COM77		-456	
471	SEG7	-5980		521	COM78		-516	
472	SEG6	-6020		522	COM79		-576	
473	SEG5	-6060		523	COM80		-636	
474	SEG4	-6100		524	COM81		-696	
475	SEG3	-6140		525	COM82		-756	
476	SEG2	-6180		526	DUMMY		-816	
477	SEG1	-6220		527	DUMMY		-876	
478	COM42	-6260						
479	COM43	-6300						
480	COM44	-6340						
481	COM45	-6380						
482	COM46	-6420						
483	COM47	-6460						
484	COM48	-6500						
485	COM49	-6540						
486	COM50	-6580						
487	COM51	-6620						
488	COM52	-6660						
489	COM53	-6700						
490	COM54	-6740						
491	COM55	-6780						
492	COM56	-6820						
493	COM57	-6860						
494	COM58	-6900						
495	COM59	-6940						
496	COM60	-6980						
497	COM61	-7020						
498	COM62	-7060						
499	DUMMY	-7102						
500	DUMMY	-7144						

\*1 : VDDI and GND Pins are for pulling up and down. Thus, it can't used for feeding power.

\*2 : DUMMY pins are not connected inside the IC.

## **6. SERIES SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>Model name</b>	<b>Die.No</b>	<b>Description</b>
S1D15G14D01B000	D15GED1B	Malfunctions when rewriting the set value after resetting the DISCTL command.
S1D15G14D02B000	D15GED2B or D15GED2S	No application of the above restrictions

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## 7. PIN DESCRIPTION

### Power supply pins

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
VDDI	Supply	Power supply for Interface circuit	7
VDD	Supply	This is an internal operation power supply. Power supply connected to system Vcc.	8
GND	Supply	This IC connected to the system GND.	11
V <sub>2</sub> ,V <sub>1</sub> , V <sub>C</sub> ,MV <sub>2</sub>	Supply	Multi-level power supply for LCD drive. The voltages should maintain the following relationship: V <sub>2</sub> >V <sub>1</sub> >V <sub>C</sub> >MV <sub>1</sub> =GND>MV <sub>2</sub> .	10

### LCD power supply circuit pins

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
CAP1+	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates V <sub>OUT</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> .	4
CAP1-	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates V <sub>OUT</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> .	4
V <sub>OUT</sub>	O	Booster output.	3
CAP2+	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP2-	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP3+	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP3-	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP4+	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP5+	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP5-	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates MV <sub>2</sub> from V <sub>C</sub> as V <sub>1IN</sub> .	3
CAP6+	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates V <sub>2</sub> from MV <sub>2</sub> as V <sub>C</sub> .	3
CAP6-	O	Boosting capacitor connection pin which generates V <sub>2</sub> from MV <sub>2</sub> as V <sub>C</sub> .	3

### LCD power supply control signal

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
V <sub>R</sub>	I	Connect external resistor for LCD power supply circuit. This terminal is enabled by PWRCTL command. When internal resistor is used, this terminal shouldn't be connected. When using a built-in resistor, leave this pin open.	2
V <sub>1IN</sub>	I	Input pin of LCD drive power supply.	3
V <sub>1OUT</sub>	O	Output pin of LCD drive power supply.	2
V <sub>COUT</sub>	O	Output pin of LCD drive power supply.	2

## S1D15G14 Series

### System bus connection bus

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
D7(SCL)	I/O	P/S=LOW : Serial clock input P/S=HIGH : Parallel data input / output data	1
D6(SIO)	I/O	P/S=LOW : Serial data input P/S=HIGH : Parallel data input / output data	1
D5	I/O	Parallel data bus P/S=LOW : High impedance P/S=HIGH : Parallel data input / output data	1
D4	I/O		1
D3	I/O		1
D2	I/O		1
D1	I/O		1
D0	I/O		1
P/S	I		Choose interface type P/S=LOW : Serial interface P/S=HIGH : Parallel interface
C86	I	Choose parallel interface type P/S=LOW : maintained HIGH or LOW P/S=HIGH : HIGH: 80MPU interface, LOW: 68MPU interface	1
S89	I	Choose serial interface type P/S=LOW : HIGH: 8bit serial interface, LOW: 9bit serial interface P/S=HIGH : maintained HIGH or LOW	1
A0	I	Determine whether the data bits are data or command P/S=LOW and S89=LOW: maintained HIGH or LOW Except the above : HIGH: write parameter or display data, LOW: write command	1
RD(E)	I	Parallel interface read signal P/S=LOW : maintained HIGH or LOW P/S=HIGH : Parallel interface read signal C86= HIGH : Inputs read signals. C86= LOW : Inputs enable signals.	1
WR(R/W)	I	Parallel interface write signal P/S=LOW : maintained HIGH or LOW P/S=HIGH : Parallel interface write signal C86= HIGH : Inputs write signals. C86= LOW : Inputs read/write select signals.	1
CS	I	Chip select input. Data input is enable when CS is LOW.	1
RAMDIV	I	Choose Display RAM area LOW: Page 0 to 83 are available HIGH: Page 0 to 66 are available	1
RES	I	When RES is caused to go LOW, initialization is executed.	3

### Display timing pins

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
CL	I	External clock input. When internal clock is used, this terminal should be maintained LOW or HIGH.	1
CLS	I	Clock select pin CLS=LOW : External clock is used CLS=HIGH : Internal clock from Built-in oscillator is used	1

**Test pins**

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
TEST1	I	It is the test pin. This pin must be fixed at LOW.	1
TEST2	I	It is the test pin. This pin must be fixed at LOW.	1
TEST3 to TEST6	O	They are the test pins. Their pin must be OPEN.	6

**LCD Driver pins**

Name	I/O	Description	Number of pins
SEG1 to SEG312	O	Segment output pin Applicable pins are limited depending on setting of the DISCTL command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the command is set to 1/67 duty, data displayed at the column addresses 0 to 97 are output to SEG10 to 303. Output to SEG1 to 9 and SEG304 to 312 become indefinite.</li> <li>• When the command is set to 1/82 duty, data displayed at the column addresses 0 to 103 are output to SEG1 to 312.</li> </ul>	312
COM1 to COM82	O	Common output pin Applicable pins are limited depending on setting of the DISCTL command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the command is set to 1/67 duty, outputs to 67 pins of COM8 to 41 and COM50 to 82 become valid. Outputs to COM1 to 7 and COM42 to 49 become indefinite.</li> <li>• When the command is set to 1/82 duty, all signals to COM1 and COM82 become valid.</li> </ul>	82

## 8. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### 8.1 Serial Data Input

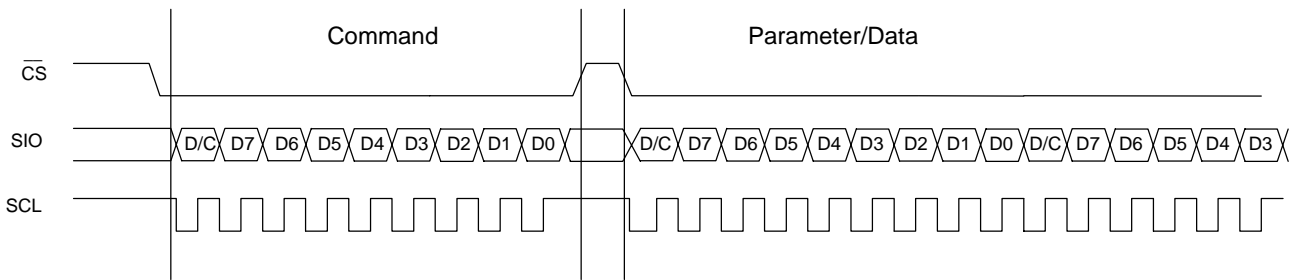
Commands and data are input and output in series. However, the contents of the display RAM cannot be read. For the serial interface, the following two modes are available. These modes can be selected when the pin S89 is set to HIGH or LOW.

- ① 9-bit Interface  
3 pins of  $\overline{CS}$ , SCL and SIO are used. The data format becomes  $\overline{D/C}$  (data/command identification bit) + 8 bits, or 9-bit unit.
- ② 8-bit Interface  
4 pins of  $\overline{CS}$ , SCL, SIO and A0 are used. The data format is a 8-bit one, and the data/command identification is made with levels of the A0 signal.

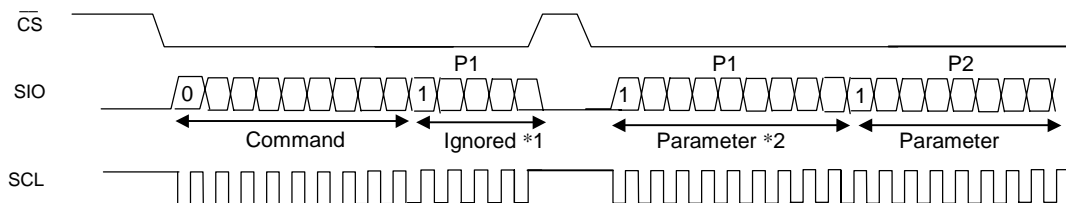
#### 8.1.1 Serial Interface

##### Write Data Mode

- ① In case of 9-bit Interface  
When SCL rises after  $\overline{CS}$  changes to LOW, the data of SIO is taken in. Data are transmitted from the MPU to the SIO pin synchronously as SCL falls, and S1D15G14 takes in signals from the SIO pin as SCL rises. In addition to the D/C signal of data/command identification bit, 8-bit data is first transmitted as the most significant bit to the SIO pin. After the data transmission ends, set the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to the HIGH level. The following shows the timing charts.



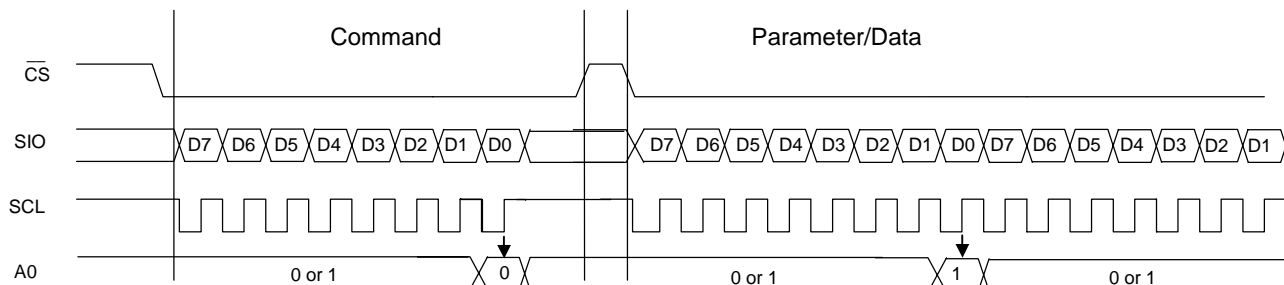
Also, other timing charts show suspension of transfer after change of the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to HIGH during data transfer. When the command is sent, the  $\overline{CS}$  pin changes to HIGH while the parameter P1 is transferred and the transfer is suspended, the parameter P1 suspended halfway is not taken in S1D15G14. Then, set the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to LOW and resume the data transfer, and data to be received are recognized as those from P1.



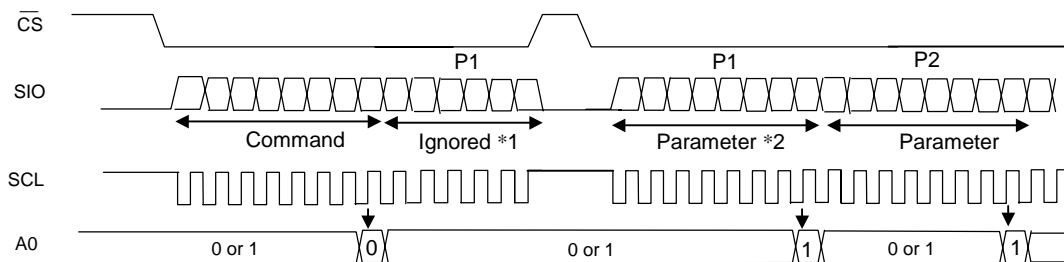
\*1 Shows that  $\overline{CS}$  has changed to HIGH level during data transfer.

\*2 The suspended \*1 is ignored, and Parameter \*2 after resumption of transfer is recognized as Parameter 1.

- ② In case of 8-bit Interface,  
 When SCL rises after  $\overline{CS}$  changes to LOW, the data of SIO is taken in. 8-bit data are transmitted from the MPU to the SIO pin first as the most significant bit synchronously as SCL falls, and S1D15G14 takes in signals from the SIO pin as SCL rises.  
 At the time, data/command identification is made at the A0 pin. After the data transmission, set the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to the HIGH level.



Also, other timing charts show suspension of transfer after change of the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to HIGH during data transfer. When the command is sent, the  $\overline{CS}$  pin changes to HIGH while the parameter P1 is transferred and the transfer is suspended, the parameter P1 suspended halfway is not taken in S1D15G14. Then, set the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to LOW and resume the data transfer, and data to be received are recognized as those from P1.



- \*1 Shows that  $\overline{CS}$  has changed to HIGH level during data transfer.
- \*2 The suspended \*1 is ignored, and Parameter \*2 after resumption of transfer is recognized as Parameter 1.

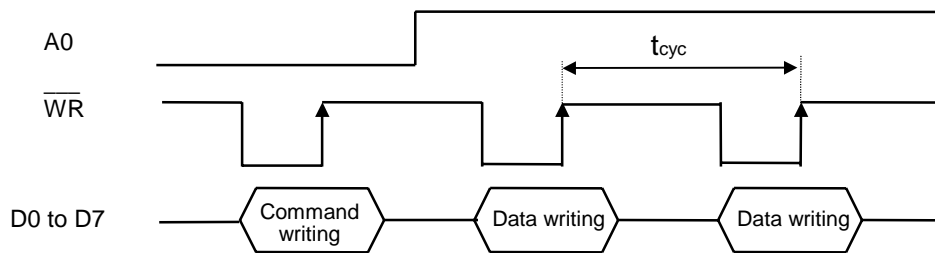


## 8.2 Parallel Interface

When viewed from the MPU, S1D15G14 accesses the built-in display memory through the internal bus holder, and a high-speed data transfer, which requests no wait time, is possible. The write and read timing charts are as follows (and show examples of operation with the 80-series MPU interface).

### 8.2.1 In case of writing in S1D15G14 display memory from MPU

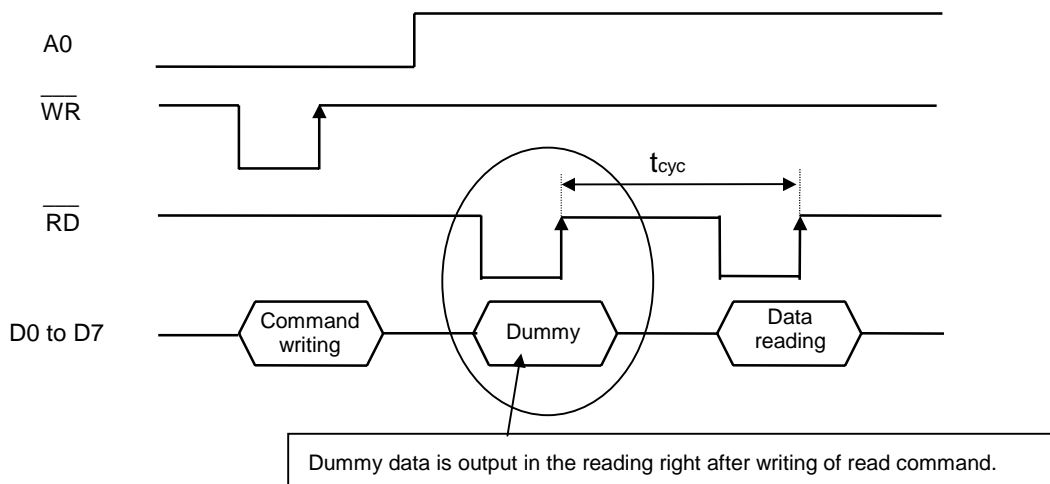
Display data are written following the memory write command.



### 8.2.2 In case of reading display memory data from S1D15G14

Data are read following the RAM data read command.

※ The DDRAM read sequence is limited, and data at a specified address is not output (dummy read) in data reading right after the RAM data read command and is output at the time of second data reading.



### 8.3 Memory map

Memory maps are shown below. They are two memory maps from the level of the RAMDIV pin. For the detail, see 7.4, MPU Interface.

#### 8.3.1 In Case of 1/67 duty

Condition : RAMDIV=HIGH, DISCTL command P31="0"  
 Refer to the below figure for setup of the MADCTL command.

MADCTL		Column address																	
B6=1		97	96	95		2	1	0											
B6=0		0	1	2		95	96	97											
B7=0	B7=1																		
0	66	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
1	65	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
2	64	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
3	63	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
4	62	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
5	61	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
6	60	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
7	59	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
8	58	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
9	57	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
10	56	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
11	55	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
12	54	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
13	53	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
14	52	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
15	51	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
16	50	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
17	49	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
18	48	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
19	47	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
20	46	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
21	45	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
22	44	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
23	43	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
24	42	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
25	41	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
26	40	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
27	39	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
28	38	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
29	37	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
30	36	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
31	35	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
32	34	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
33	33	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
34	32	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
35	31	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
36	30	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
37	29	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
38	28	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
39	27	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
40	26	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
41	25	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
42	24	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
43	23	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
59	7	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
60	6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
61	5	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
62	4	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
63	3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
64	2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
65	1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
66	0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
		SEG303	SEG302	SEG301	SEG300	SEG299	SEG298	SEG297	SEG296	SEG295	SEG18	SEG17	SEG16	SEG15	SEG14	SEG13	SEG12	SEG11	SEG10



### 8.4 MPU Interface

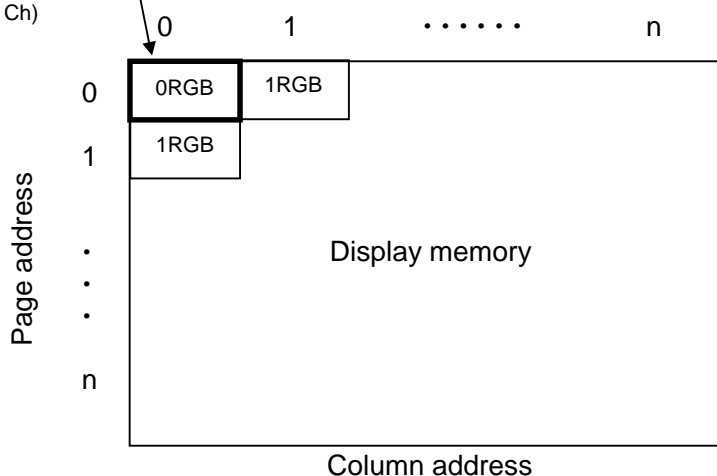
This paragraph explains relations between data that the MPU read in the display memory of S1D15G14 and data to be practically stored in the display memory.

#### 8.4.1 444 Mode (Display in 4096 colors)

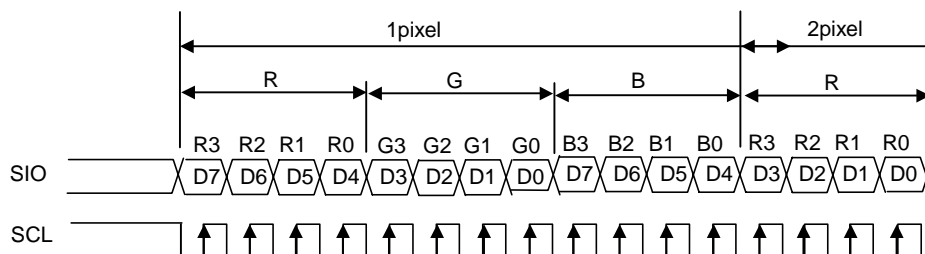
In this mode, data for 2RGB are written in the display memory when the MPU writes three times. Actually, the first two write signals write data for the first RGB in the display memory and the third write signal writes data for the 2nd RGB. When write signal is input only once, nothing is written in the display memory.

WR	0	1	2	3	....	3/2(n+1)	3/2(n+2)	3/2(n+3)
A0(D/C)	0	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
D7	0	0 R(3)	0 B(3)	1 G(3)	....	2n R(3)	2n B(3)	(2n+ 1) G(3)
D6	0	0 R(2)	0 B(2)	1 G(2)	....	2n R(2)	2n B(2)	(2n+ 1) G(2)
D5	1	0 R(1)	0 B(1)	1 G(1)	....	2n R(1)	2n B(1)	(2n+ 1) G(1)
D4	0	0 R(0)	0 B(0)	1 G(0)	....	2n R(0)	2n B(0)	(2n+ 1) G(0)
D3	1	0 G(3)	1 R(3)	1 B(3)	....	2n G(3)	(2n+ 1) R(3)	(2n+ 1) B(3)
D2	1	0 G(2)	1 R(2)	1 B(2)	....	2n G(2)	(2n+ 1) R(2)	(2n+ 1) B(2)
D1	0	0 G(1)	1 R(1)	1 B(1)	....	2n G(1)	(2n+ 1) R(1)	(2n+ 1) B(1)
D0	0	0 G(0)	1 R(0)	1 B(0)	....	2n G(0)	(2n+ 1) R(0)	(2n+ 1) B(0)
RD	1	1	1	1	..1..	1	1	1
CS	0	0	0	0	..0..	0	0	0

Memory write command (2 Ch)

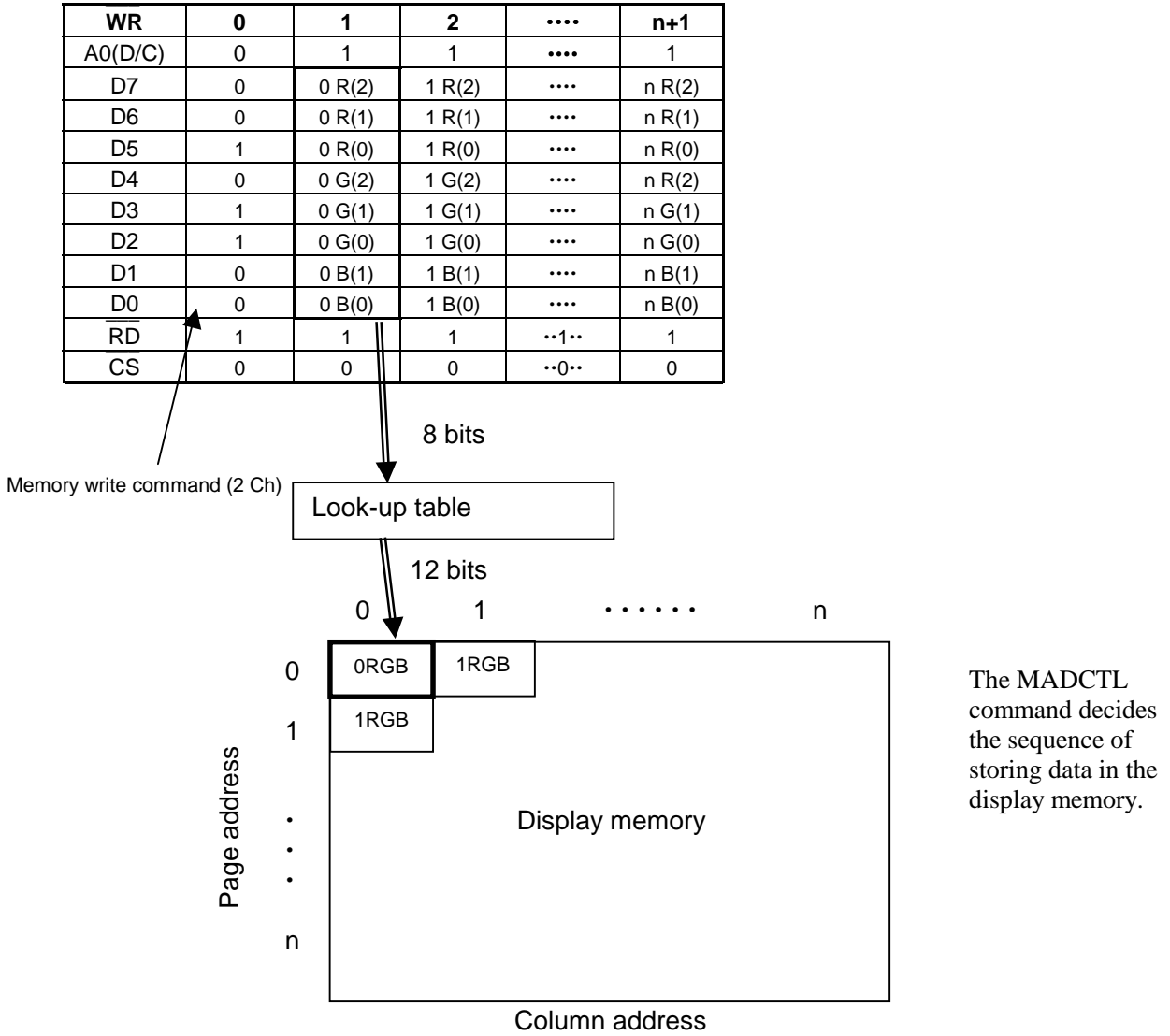


The equivalence of MPU data with serial interface is shown as follows:

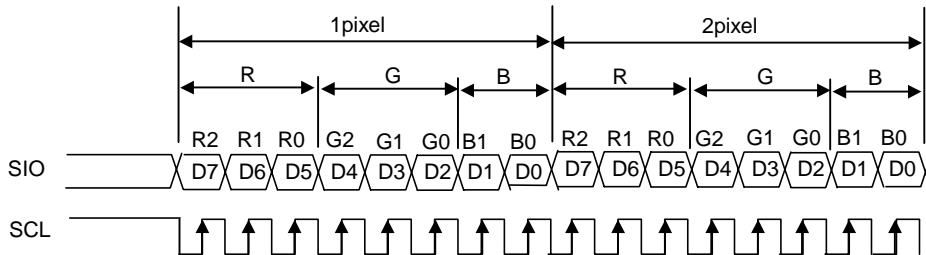


8.4.2 332 Mode (Display in 256 colors)

In this mode, data for 1RGB are written when the MPU writes once. Display data written in 8 bits are converted into 12-bit data on the look-up table to be set by the RGBSET command and are stored in the display memory.



The equivalence of MPU data with serial interface is shown as follows:



## 8.5 LCD Drive Power Supply Circuit

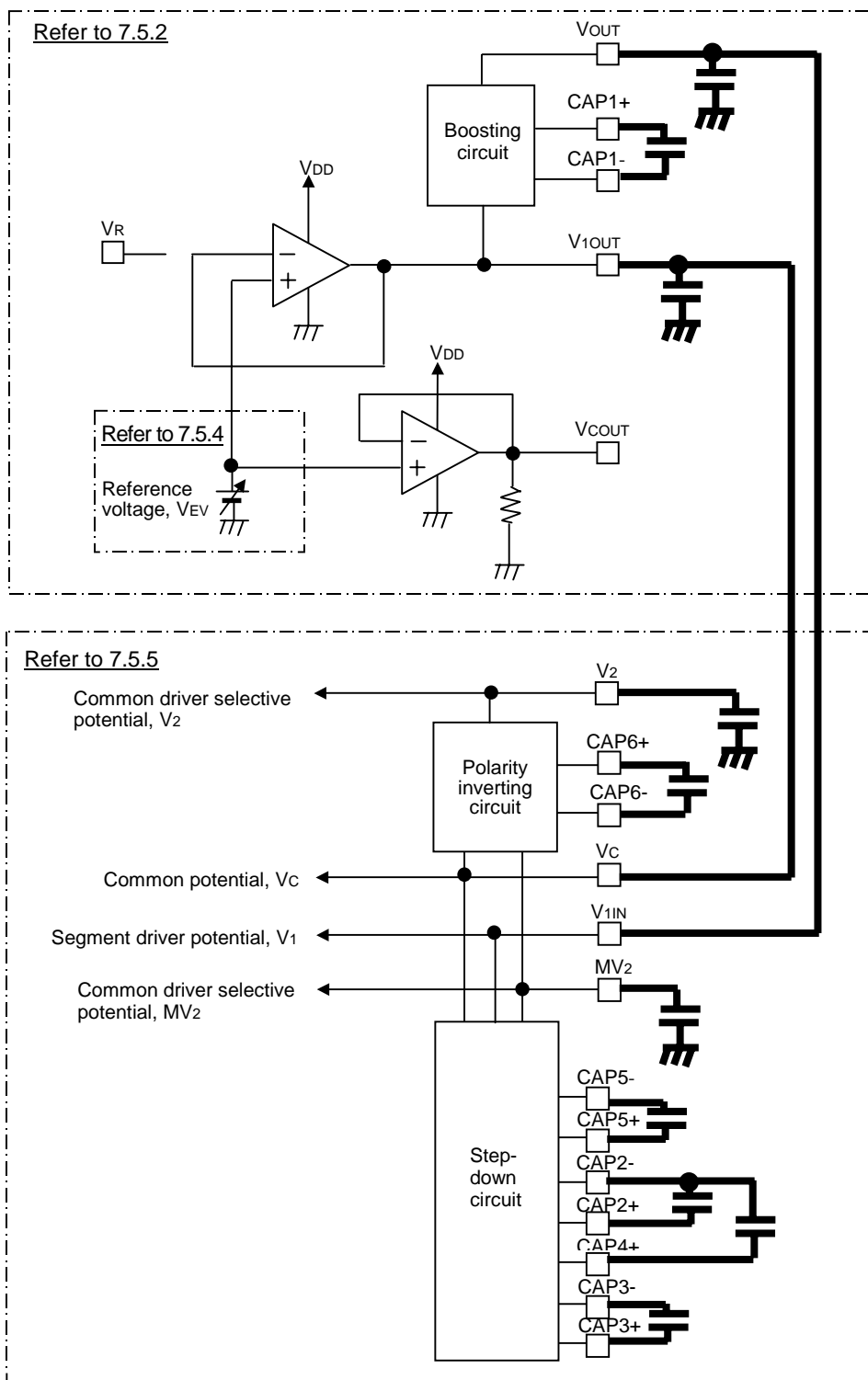
The S1D15G14 has a built-in power supply circuit that generates voltage necessary for driving the LCD.

### 8.5.1 Power Supply Block

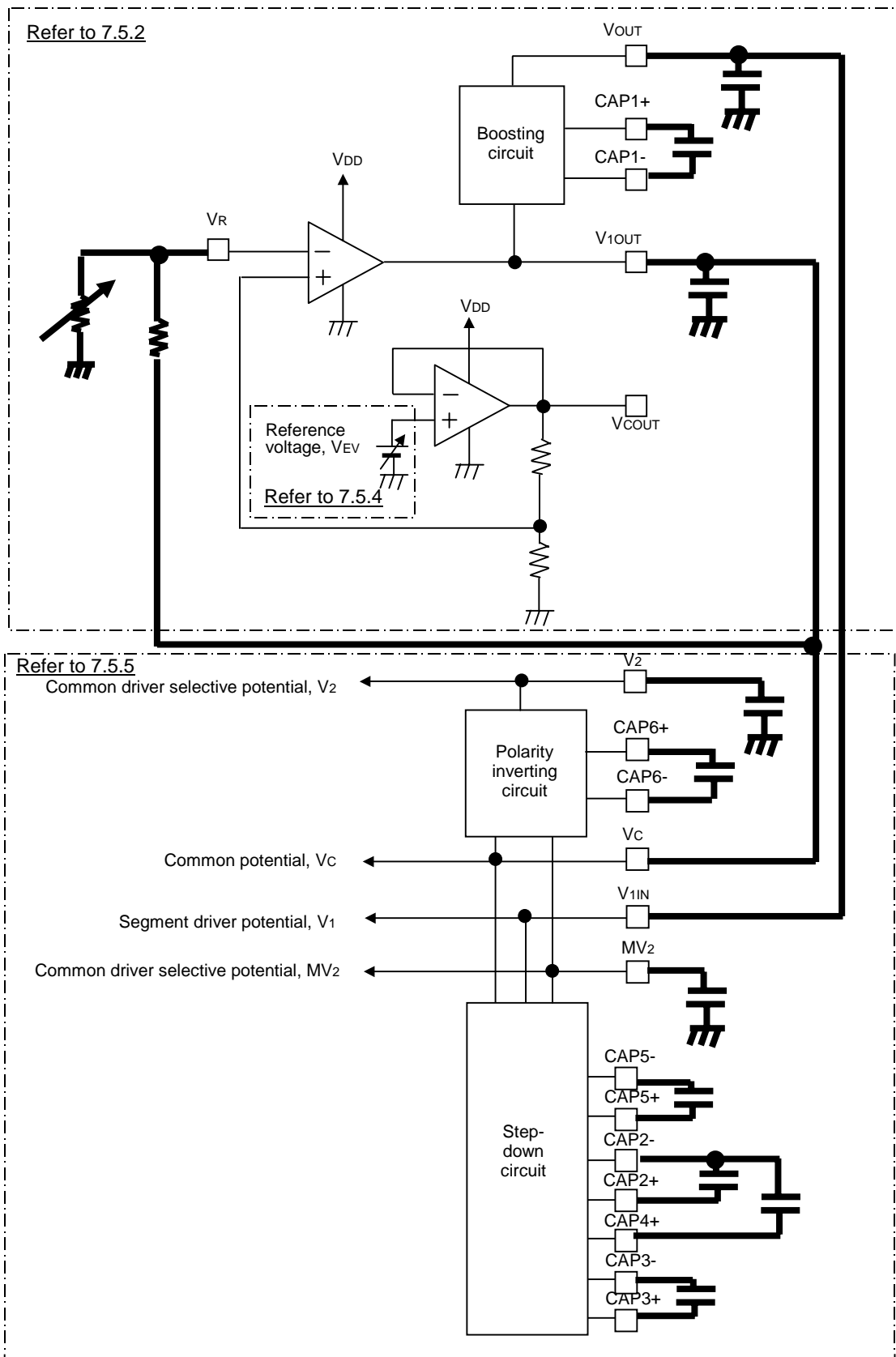
The pin connections for the S1D15G14 built-in power supply blocks are shown below.

① When internal resistance is used (to adjust the LCD voltage with electronic volume)

**Note that the external parts and wirings are indicated in boldface.**

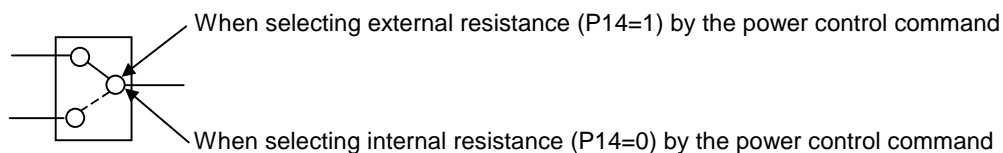
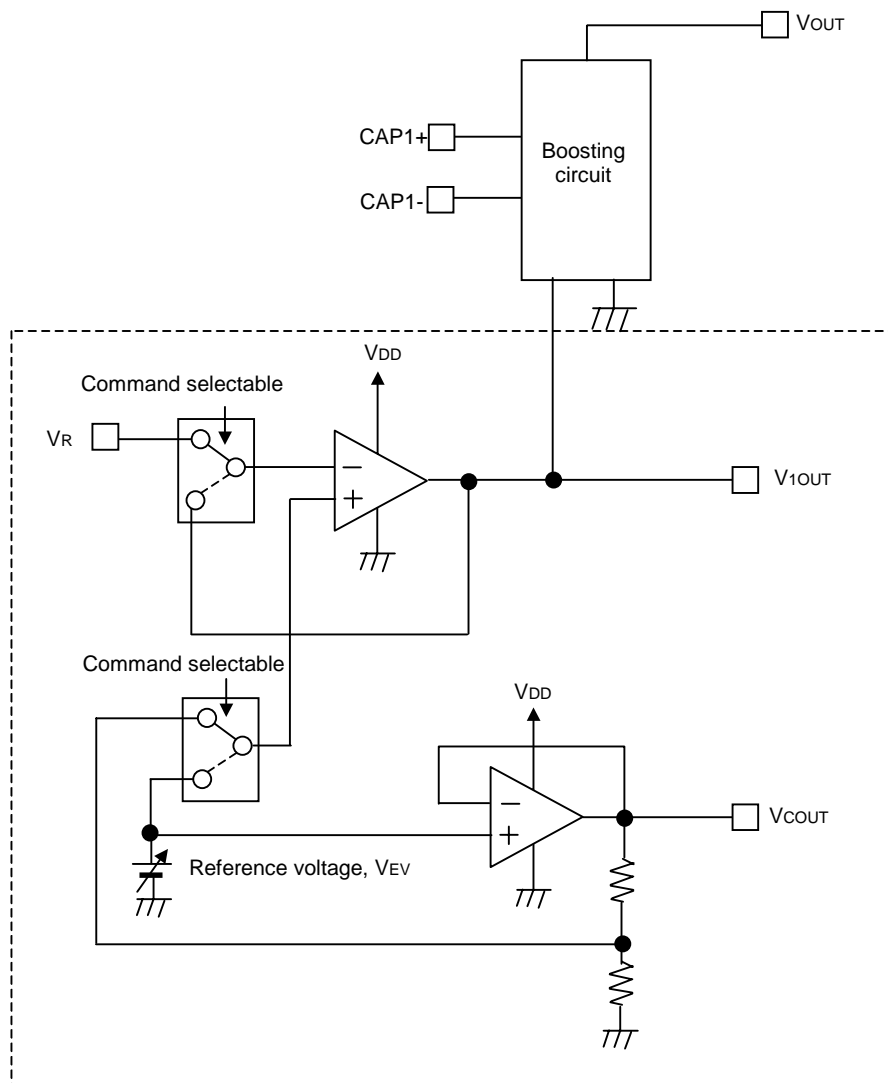


② When external resistance is used (to adjust the LCD voltage with the external variable resistor)  
**Note that the external parts and wirings are indicated in boldface.**



### 8.5.2 Power Supply Block (Reference voltage circuit/voltage follower)

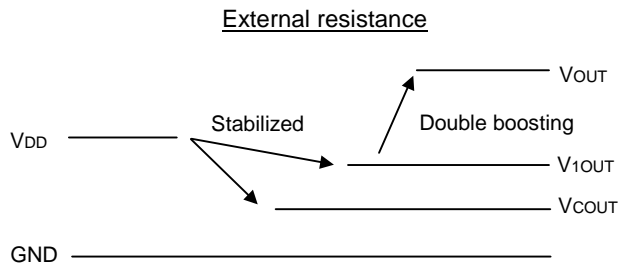
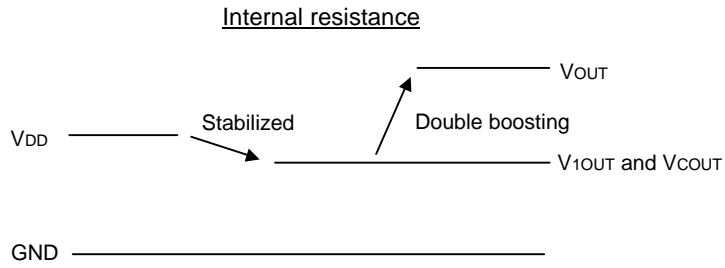
The reference voltage circuit and the voltage follower generate on/off polarity for the segment driver and central polarity for the segment common driver.





## S1D15G14 Series

$V_{1OUT}$ ,  $V_{COUT}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  are generated by the  $V_{DD}$  polarity. The potential relations of the internal and external resistances are as follows.

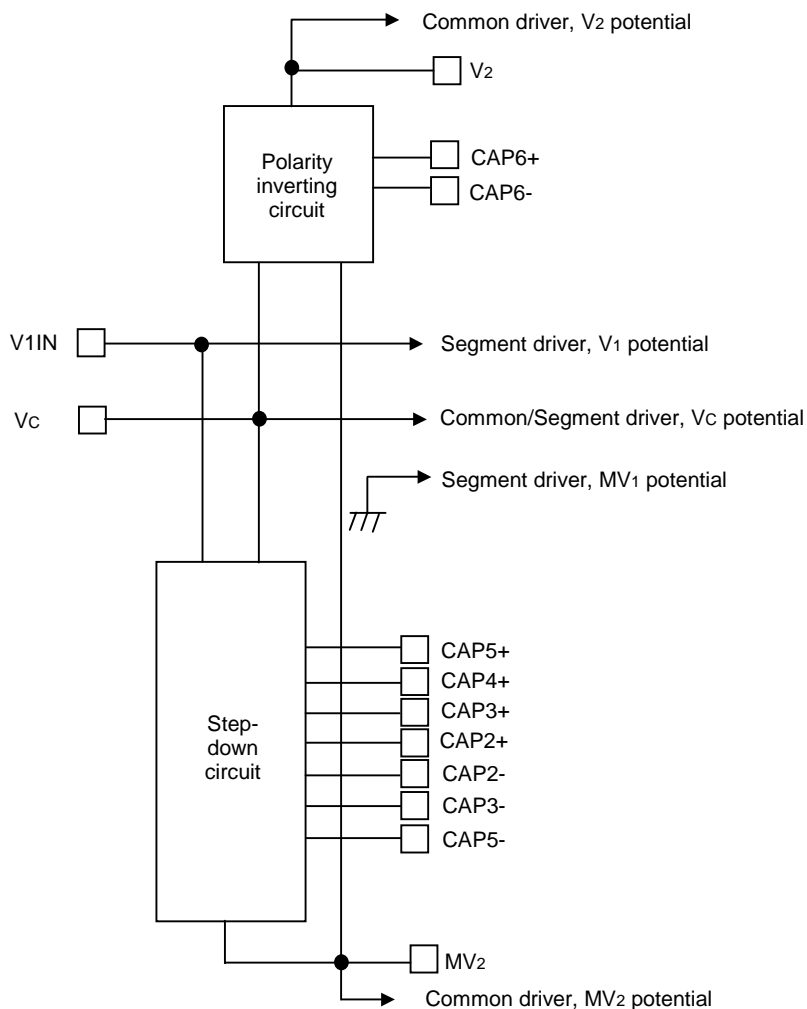


The following table describes the relationship between the external wire connection and LCD driving voltage.

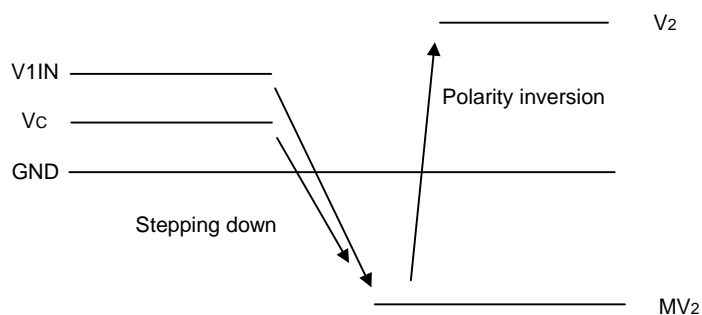
Pin name	Internal resistance		External resistance	
	Wire connection	LCD driving voltage	Wire connection	LCD driving voltage
$V_{OUT}$	Connected to $V_{1IN}$	Segment $V_1$	Connected to $V_{1IN}$	Segment $V_1$
$V_{1OUT}$	Connected to $V_C$	$V_C$	Connected to $V_C$	$V_C$
$V_{COUT}$	Open	—	Open	—

### 8.5.3 Power Supply Block 2 (Step-down circuit and polarity inverting circuit)

The step-down circuit and the polarity inverting circuit generate selective potential of the common driver.



V<sub>2</sub>/MV<sub>2</sub> is generated from the pin input voltage, V<sub>1IN</sub>/V<sub>c</sub>. The potential relations are as follows:



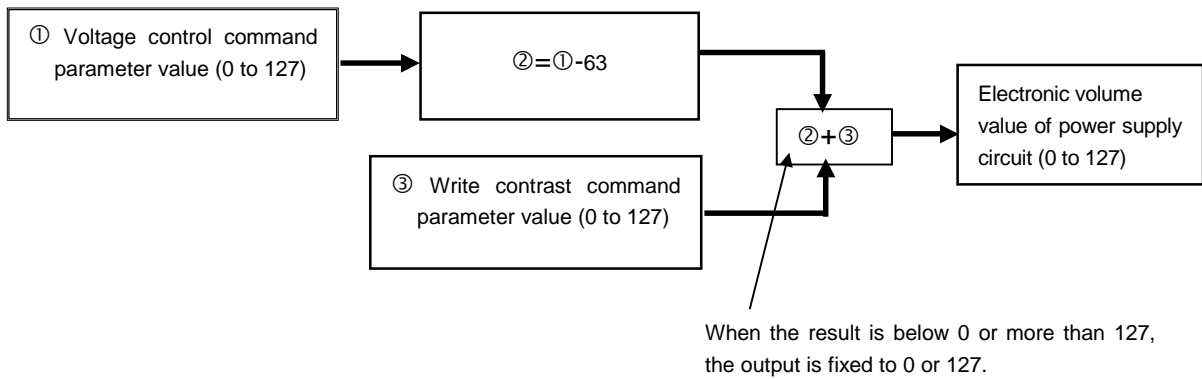
Also, to change the LCD drive bias, change the step count (= connection of external capacitor) of the MV<sub>2</sub> step-down circuit.

8.5.4 Reference Voltage Circuit

S1D15G14 generates the LCD drive reference voltage,  $V_{EV}$ , from  $V_{DD}$ , converts it into impedance with the OP amplifier and outputs it to  $V_{IOUT}$ .

① Electronic Volume Function

The  $V_{EV}$  voltage is variable by a command (Write contrast or Voltage control) and can be adjusted to the optimum value in the software. Setting of the two commands is reflected to operation of the power supply circuit as shown below:



These two commands are used for the following purposes.

- ① Voltage control command: used to compensate variations of the LCD panel and the IC.
- ② Write contrast command: used to adjust the display contrast.

$V_{EV}$  can be expressed by the following formula:

$$V_{IOUT} = V_{EV} = \left( \frac{89 + \alpha}{218} \right) \times V_{REG}$$

$\alpha = (\text{Voltage Control parameter value}) - 63 + (\text{Write Contrast parameter value})$

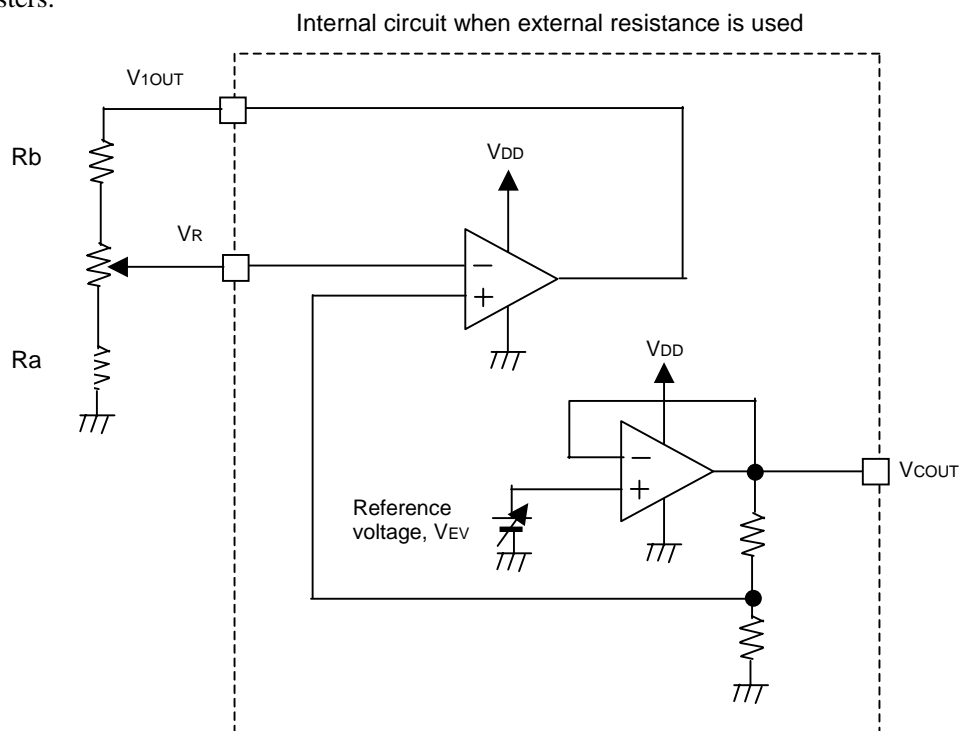
The relations of  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 127$  always exist. Even when the calculation result of the above formula is below 0 or more than 127, the value  $\alpha$  is fixed to 0 or 127.

Where,  $V_{REG}$  is the reference voltage inside the IC and is 1.8V (Typ.) when  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Also, the value  $\alpha$  ranges from 0 to 127 and  $V_{REG}$  is 1.8V (Typ.), and therefore,  $V_{EV}$  is variable between 0.73V and 1.80V.

Please be careful for the set-up value not to exceed operation voltage.

② External Resister

When the external trimming resistor is used to adjust the LCD drive voltage finely, connect the external resistors as follows. Also, in this case, set Parameter P14 to “1” by the Power Control command and select the external resistors.



In this case, the output voltage  $V_{1OUT}$  is calculated by the following formula. (In the calculation, the resistance value of the variable resistor was set to 0.)

$$V_{1OUT} = \frac{Ra + Rb}{Ra} \times \frac{VEV}{2}$$

③ Temperature Gradient

Also, the command (Temperature gradient set) can be used to change the temperature gradient of  $V_{REG}$ . The display quality can be corrected and retained in wide temperature ranges by selecting temperature gradients suitable to temperature characteristics of the LCD panel.

Temperature gradients can be selected from the following four kinds: Respective temperature gradient values are for refer only.

The intersection of the temperature gradient is 25 °C.

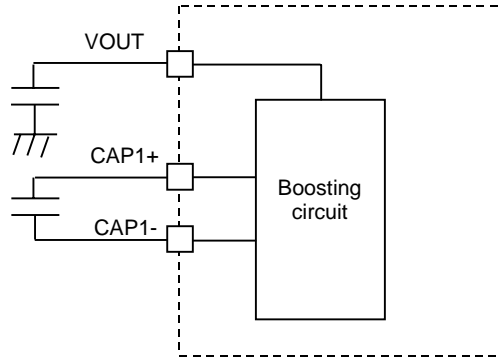
Parameter		Average temperature gradient (%/°C)
0	0	-0.05
0	1	-0.1
1	0	-0.15
1	1	-0.2

### 8.5.5 Boosting Circuit, Step-down Circuit and Polarity Inverting Circuit

The boosting circuit, the step-down circuit and the polarity inverting circuit, for which the capacitor charge pump circuit is used, generates voltages of the LCD drive.

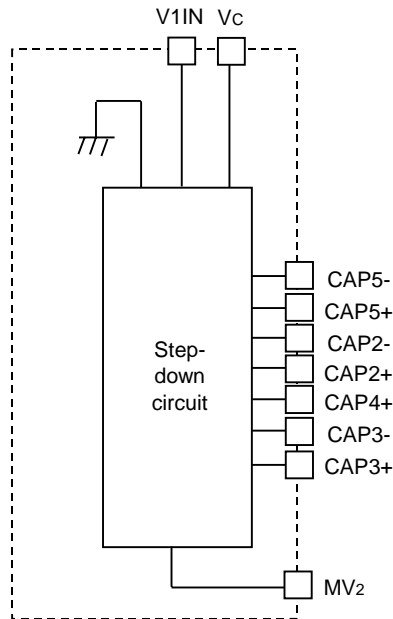
① Boosting Circuit

This circuit doubles the voltage between V<sub>10OUT</sub> and GND, outputs it to V<sub>OUT</sub> and generates ON/OFF potentials of the segment driver. Connect a capacitor each between CAP1+ and CAP1- and between V<sub>OUT</sub> and GND.



② Step-down Circuit

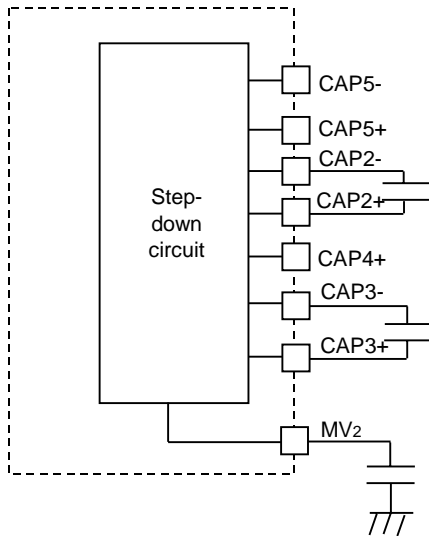
This circuit reduces the voltages between V<sub>11N/Vc</sub> and GND to 1/4.5 at most, outputs it to MV<sub>2</sub> and generates selective potentials of the common driver. To change the reduction rate, connect an external capacitor and set the bias rate with the parameters P35 to P33 of the Display Control command.



The following shows how to connect external parts.

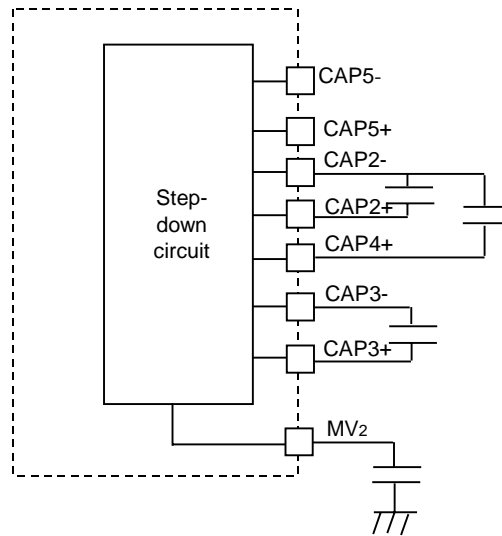
**In case of 1/5 bias or 1/6 bias**

**P35,P34,P31 = 1,0,0 or 0,1,1**



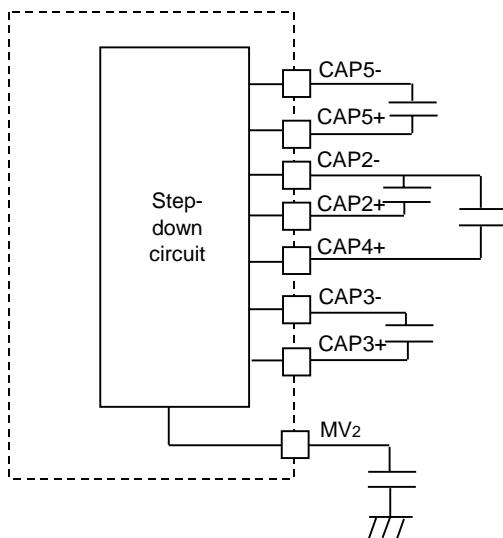
**In case of 1/7 bias or 1/8 bias**

**P35,P34,P31 = 0,1,0 or 0,0,1**



**In case of 1/9 bias**

**P35,P34,P31 = 0,0,0**



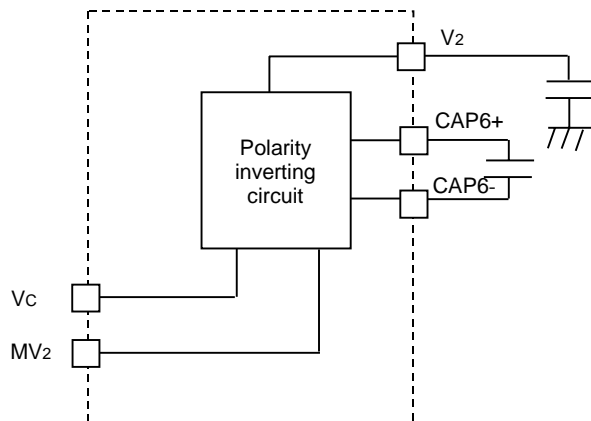
Note)

If software bias setting and above external circuit are unmatched, this IC doesn't work correctly.  
 (example) In case of combination using 1/9 bias external circuit and 1/6 bias register setting.

→ this IC doesn't work correctly.

③ Polarity Inverting Circuit

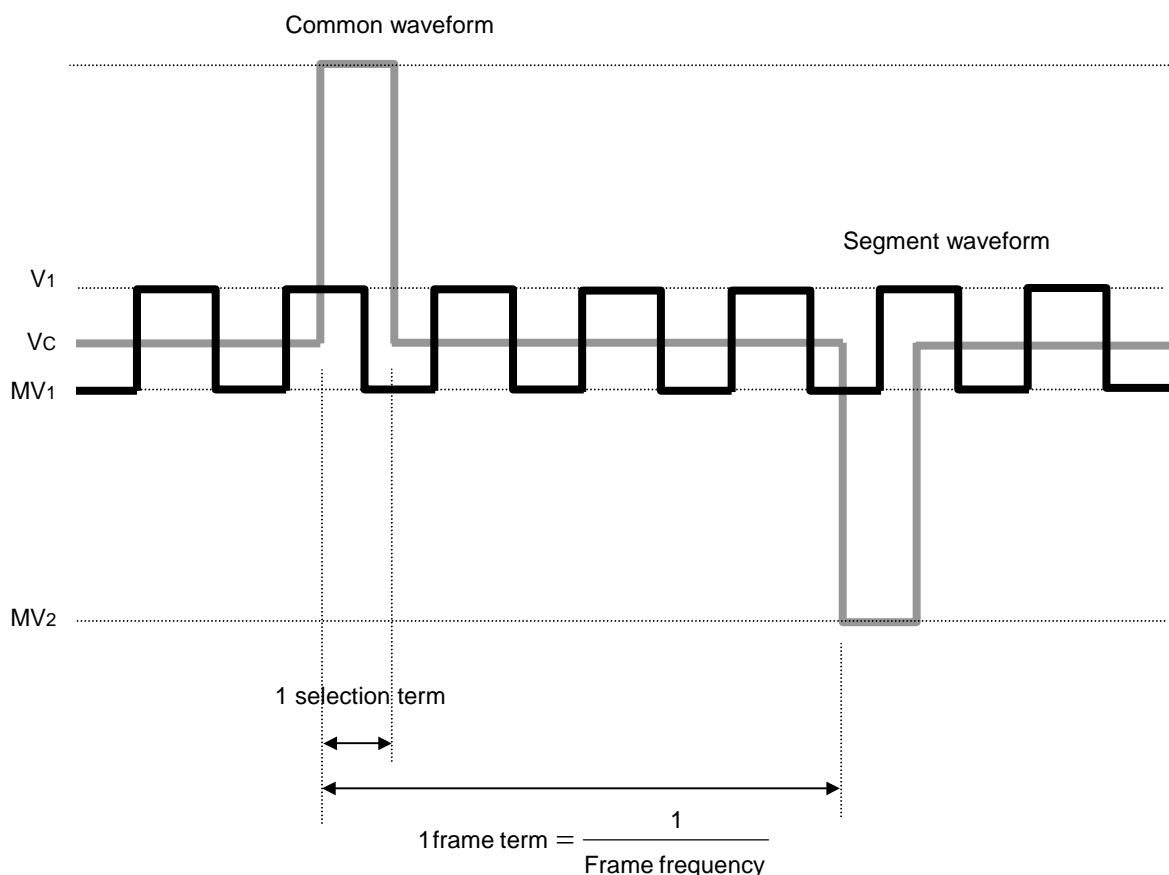
This circuit inverts the polarity of the voltage between Vc and MV2, outputs it to V2 and generates selective potentials of the common driver. Connect a capacitor each between CAP6+ and CAP6- and between V2 and GND.



## 8.6 LCD Drive Circuit

### 8.6.1 Driving Method

S1D15G14 drives the LCD panel by the principle driving method.  
The following shows the command and the segment drive waveforms.



There are two methods for setting 1 selection term to be used for the normal and idle modes of display status, respectively.

#### (1) Normal mode

Set with Parameter 1 of the Display Control command.

$$1\text{Selection term} = \frac{1}{f_{\text{OSC1}}} \times (\text{Clock count of Parameter 1})$$

#### (2) Idle mode

Dividing ratio is set with the Parameter 3 (P37) of the display control command (DISCTL).

$$1\text{Selection term} = \frac{1}{f_{\text{OSC2}}} \div (\text{Dividing ratio})$$

One frame term depends on setting of the above Parameter 1 of the Display Control command and setting of duties of Parameters 3 to 5.

$$1 \text{ frame term} = (1 \text{ selection term}) \times (\text{Display duty})$$



### 8.6.2 LCD Drive Bias

The LCD drive bias rate in a principle drive is calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{Bias rate} = \sqrt{\text{Drive duty}} + 1$$

When the LCD is driven according to this formula, the rate of ON voltage to OFF voltage becomes the maximum.

Since S1D15G14 allows to select the LCD drive bias out of 1/5 to 1/9 bias, select the optimum drive bias taking characteristics of applicable LCD and the number of external parts into account. The smaller the bias rate is set, the more the number of external parts reduces and the smaller the rate of ON voltage to OFF voltage of LCD drive becomes.

The following shows the formula to calculate common and segment amplitudes from Duty, Bias and LCD threshold (Vth):

① Segment Amplitude (VSEG)

$$\frac{V_{SEG}}{2} = \frac{V_{th}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\text{Bias}^2 - 4 \times \text{Bias} + 3}{\text{Duty}}}}$$

Note : Set VSEG to 3.6V or less.

② Common Amplitude (VCOM)

$$\frac{V_{COM}}{2} = (\text{BIAS} - 1) \times \frac{V_{SEG}}{2}$$

## 8.7 Display Mode

For S1D15G14, two display modes, i.e., Normal Mode and Idle Mode, are available depending on setting of commands. Respective operations are shown in the table below:

Item	Normal Mode	Idle Mode
LCD system operation	Oscillator 1	Oscillator 2
Oscillator 1 (Typ. 840kHz)	Operation	Stop
Oscillator 2 (Typ. 13kHz)	Stop	Operation
Number of displayable colors	4,096 colors	8 colors

Each mode can be set or cancelled by the Normal Display ON, Idle Mode ON/OFF commands.

#### Normal Mode :

Circuits of the LCD system operate regarding output of Oscillator 1 as the reference clock and can be displayed in 4,096 colors.

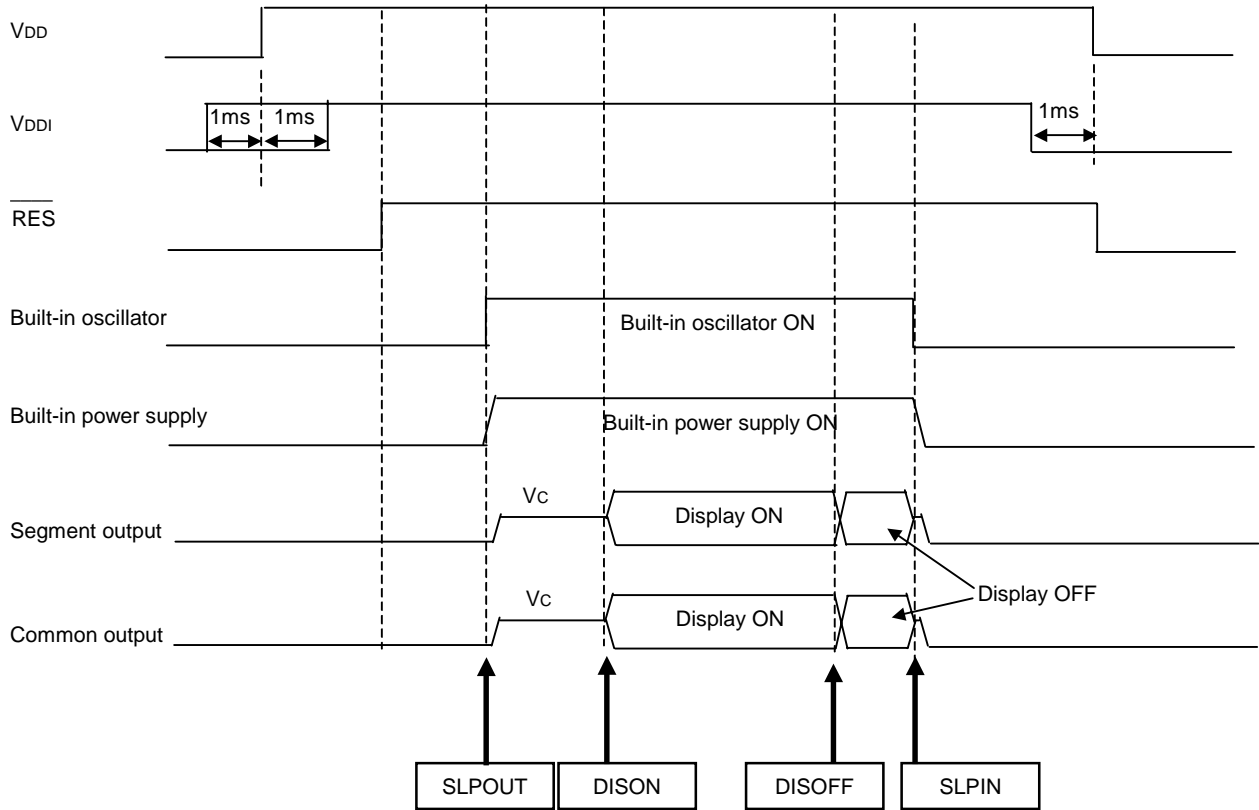
#### Idle Mode :

Circuits of the LCD system operate regarding output of Oscillator 1 as the reference clock, and their display colors are reduced to 8 colors. The most significant bit of each color of RGB is used for display out of data in the display RAM. In this mode, the display color is limited to 8 colors, but these circuits can operate with low power consumption because the operation frequency is reduced.

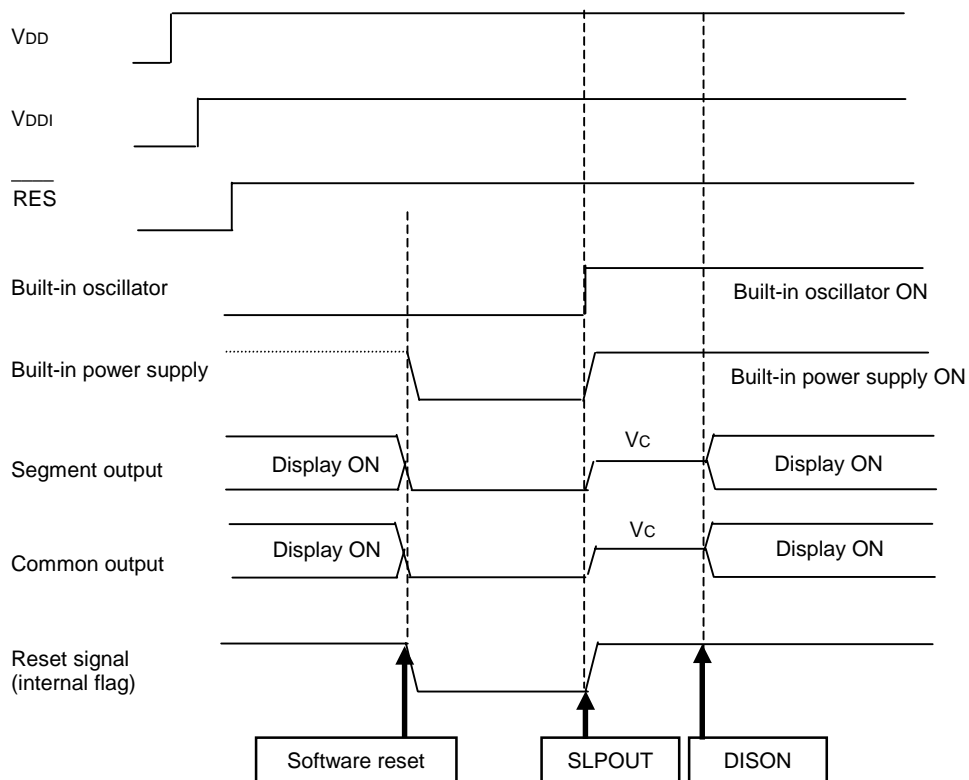
### 8.8 ON/OFF, reset sequence

The following figures show the reset sequence and the status when the power is ON/OFF, and when software reset is done.

#### Hardware reset



#### Software reset



## 9. COMMANDS

### 9.1 Command table

No	HEX	Command name	Number of parameters	Status after reset *1	Status reading *2 ○: Available ×: Not available
1	00	NOP	—	—	×
2	01	Software reset	—	—	×
3	02	Booster voltage OFF	—	Built-in power supply OFF	○
4	03	Booster voltage ON	—		○
5	04	TEST mode	—	—	×
6	09	Read display status	—	Default value	×
7	10	Sleep in	—	Sleep in	○
8	11	Sleep out	—		○
9	12	Partial display mode ON	—	OFF	○
10	13	Display normal mode ON	—	ON (Normal display)	○
11	20	Inversion OFF	—	OFF	○
12	21	Inversion ON	—	(Normal display)	○
13	22	All pixel OFF	—	OFF	○
14	23	All pixel ON	—	(Normal display)	○
15	25	Write contrast	1	Default value	×
16	28	Display OFF	—	Display OFF	○
17	29	Display ON	—	—	○
18	2A	Column address set	2	Default value	×
19	2B	Page address set	2	Default value	×
20	2C	Memory write	Write data	—	×
21	2D	Colour set	20	Indeterminate	×
22	2E	RAM data read	—	—	×
23	30	Partial area	2	Default value	×
24	33	Vertical scrolling definition	3	Default value	×
25	34	TEST mode	—	—	×
26	35	TEST mode	—	—	×
27	36	Memory access control	1	Default value	○
28	37	Vertical scrolling start address	1	Default value	○
29	38	Idle mode OFF	—	Idle mode OFF	○
30	39	Idle mode ON	—		○
31	3A	Interface pixel format	1	Default value	○
32	DE	TEST mode	—	—	×
33	AA	NOP2	—	—	×
34	C6	Initial escape	—	—	×
35	DA	TEST mode	—	—	×
36	DB	TEST mode	—	—	×
37	DC	TEST mode	—	—	×
38	B2	TEST mode	1	—	×
39	B3	Gray scale position set 0	15	Indeterminate	×
40	B4	Gray scale position set 1	15	Indeterminate	×
41	B5	Gamma curve set	1	Default value	○
42	B6	Display control	7	Indeterminate	○
43	B7	Temperature gradient set	14	Indeterminate	×
44	B8	TEST mode	—	—	×
45	B9	Refresh set	1	Indeterminate	×
46	BA	Voltage control	2	Indeterminate	×
47	BD	Common driver output select	1	Indeterminate	×
48	BE	Power control	1	Indeterminate	×

\*1: Indicates the status of each command after reset.

Default value: The default value for each command in the after-reset status is set.

See the detailed description of commands, for the status.

Indeterminate: The status is indeterminate that must be cancelled by initialization.

\*2: Indicates the commands that the Read display status command (09h) can read the status.

○: The command execution status and all or a part of parameters that are set can be read.

×: The status cannot be read.

## 9.2 Command process time and notes

No.	HEX	Command name	Command execution timing *1		Time required for command process *2		Restrictions
			Immediately	V-Sync	MPU cycle	Frame number	
1	00	NOP	○	—	1	—	
2	01	Software reset	○	—	1	—	Apply a waiting time of 5ms after execution.
3	02	Booster voltage OFF	○	—	1	—	
4	03	Booster voltage ON	○	—	1	—	Apply a waiting time of more than 30ms until execution of the DISON command.
5	04	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
6	09	Read display status	○	—	1	—	
7	10	Sleep in	○ Display OFF	○ Display ON	1 Display OFF	Maximum of 1 Display ON	
8	11	Sleep out	○ Display OFF	○ Display ON	1 Display OFF	Maximum of 1 Display ON	
9	12	Partial display mode ON	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
10	13	Display normal mode ON	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
11	20	Inversion OFF	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
12	21	Inversion ON	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
13	22	All pixel OFF	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
14	23	All pixel ON	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
15	25	Write contrast	○	—	1	—	
16	28	Display OFF	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
17	29	Display ON	—	○	—	Maximum of 1	
18	2A	Column address set	○	—	1	—	
19	2B	Page address set	○	—	1	—	
20	2C	Memory write	○	—	1	—	
21	2D	Colour set	○	—	1	—	
22	2E	RAM data read	○	—	1	—	
23	30	Partial area	○	—	1	—	
24	33	Vertical scrolling definition	○	—	1	—	
25	34	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
26	35	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
27	36	Memory access control	○	—	1	—	
28	37	Vertical scrolling start address	○	—	1	—	
29	38	Idle mode OFF	—	○	—	*3	Waiting time *3 is required for sequential execution.
30	39	Idle mode ON	—	○	—		
31	3A	Interface pixel format	○	—	1	—	
32	DE	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
33	AA	NOP2	○	—	1	—	
34	C6	Initial escape	○	—	1	—	
35	DA	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
36	DB	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
37	DC	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
38	B2	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
39	B3	Gray scale position set 0	○	—	1	—	
40	B4	Gray scale position set 1	○	—	1	—	
41	B5	Gamma curve set	○	—	1	—	
42	B6	Display control	○	—	1	—	
43	B7	Temperature gradient set	○	—	1	—	
44	B8	TEST mode	—	—	—	—	
45	B9	Refresh set	○	—	1	—	
46	BA	Voltage control	○	—	1	—	
47	BD	Common driver output select	○	—	1	—	
48	BE	Power control	○	—	1	—	

\*1: Displays when the input command or parameter is executed.

Immediately: Executes upon writing of command and parameter.

In case of 80-series parallel interface: Rising time of signal  $\overline{WR}$

In case of serial interface: Rising time of SCL signal that received the least significant bit (D0).

V-Sync: Executes in sync with the frame next to the frame into which the command or the parameter is written.

\*2: Displays the time the input command requires for processing.

MPU cycle: Executes upon writing and processed within the MPU cycle time.

Frame number: Executes in sync with the displayed frame and processed within the time required for the number of frames.

The frame time is displayed in the display mode (normal/idle mode) upon input of the command.

\*3: Displays each process time for idle mode ON/OFF.

Idle mode ON:

① (1 frame in idle mode) + (1 frame in normal mode)

②  $1 / (f_{osc2} / (\text{division rate} * 3)) * (\text{number of GCP in normal mode during 1H-period})$

Apply time required for processing ① + ②.

Idle mode OFF:

Apply time required for processing (1 frame in idle mode) + (1 frame in normal mode).

※ Apply the above processing time when turning the idle mode ON/OFF.

### 9.3 Details of Commands

#### (1) No Operation (NOP)

This is Non-Operation Command ①.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00

This command enables to end the read/write sequence of the display memory. This command can escape from test mode, so that it is recommended to input this command periodically.

#### (2) Software Reset (SWRESET)

This is Software Reset Command. Use this command to reset the inside.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	01

This command works in the same way as the function of Hardware Reset by setting LOW to the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  pins.

#### (3) Booster Voltage OFF (BSTOFF)

This is Built-in Power Off Command.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02

When this command is executed, the LCD drive power supply circuit is turned OFF.

Sleep in/out Command can also turn OFF/ON the LCD drive power supply circuit, but this command turns OFF the LCD drive power supply circuit independently.

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Booster voltage ON	03

\* After reset is done, the Booster Voltage ON/OFF status is OFF.

#### (4) Booster voltage ON (BSTON)

This is Power Supply ON Command.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	03

When this command is executed, the LCD drive power supply circuit is turned ON.

Sleep in/out Command can also turn ON/OFF the LCD drive power supply circuit, but this command turns ON the LCD drive power supply circuit independently.

\* After reset is done, the Booster Voltage ON/OFF status is OFF.

#### (5) TEST mode

This is IC Test Mode Command.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	04

(6) Read display status (RDDST)

This command is for reading statuses of the IC.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	09

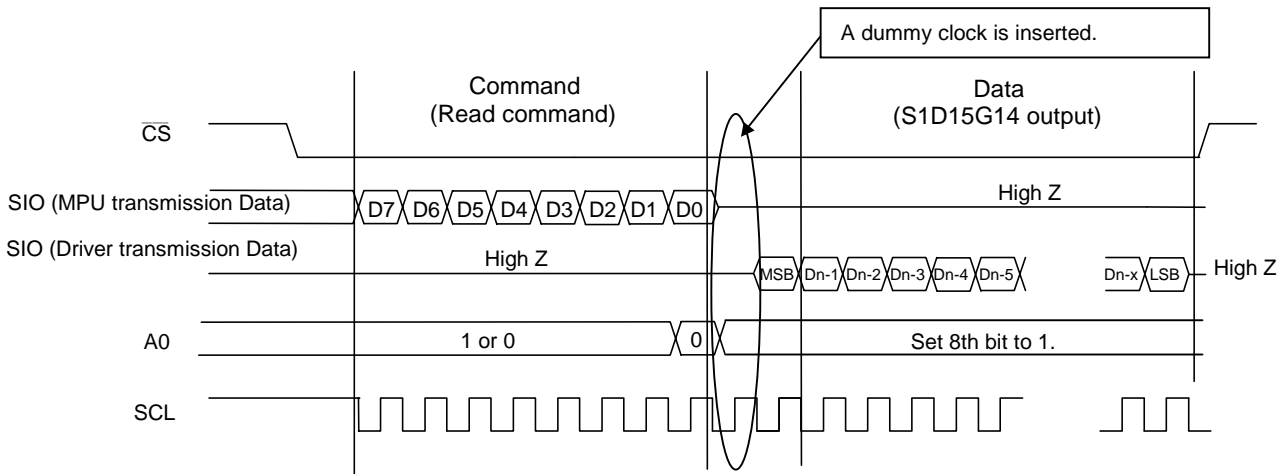
After this command is input, 32-bit data are read that show statuses of the IC.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	09
1	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD
1	D31	D30	D29	D28	D27	D26	D25	D24	XX
1	D23	D22	D21	D20	D19	D18	D17	D16	XX
1	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	XX
1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	XX

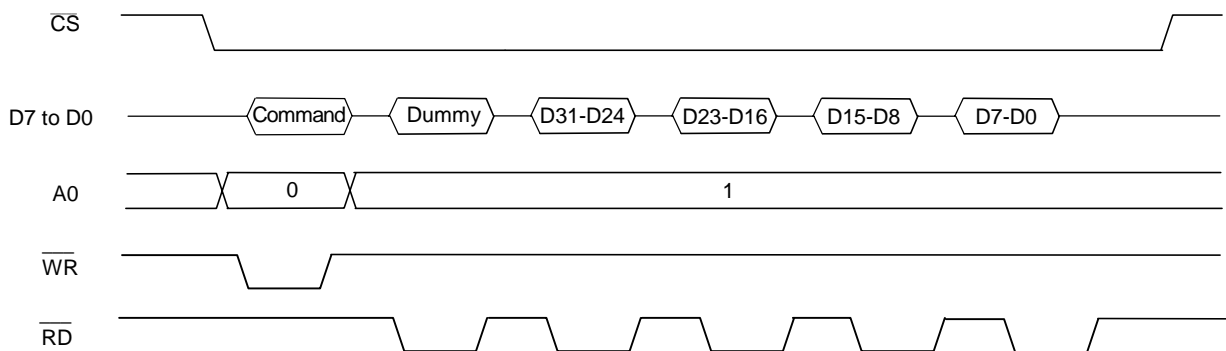
DD : Dummy data

Data to be read first after the command is input becomes a dummy data.

The  $\overline{CS}$  pin must be at the LOW level until execution of this command reads the 4th byte status. Maintain the timing in the following diagram.



For 8-bit interface



80 series parallel interface

## Details of D0 to D31

Bit	Descriptions
31	Booster voltage status
30	Page address order
29	Column address order
28	Page/column order
27	Line address order
26	RGB/BGR order
25	0 is set all the time.
24	0 is set all the time.
23	Switching between com outputs and RAM
22	Interface color pixel format definition
21	
20	
19	Idle mode ON/OFF
18	Partial mode ON/OFF
17	Sleep in/out
16	Display normal mode
15	Vertical scrolling ON/OFF
14	0 is set all the time.
13	Inversion ON/OFF
12	All pixels ON
11	All pixels OFF
10	Display ON/OFF
9	Indefinite
8	Gamma curve selection
7	
6	
5	0 is set all the time.
4	0 is set all the time.
3	0 is set all the time.
2	0 is set all the time.
1	0 is set all the time.
0	0 is set all the time.

**B31 is for booster voltage status:**

shows operating statuses of the built-in power supply circuit.

1 : The built-in power supply circuit is turned ON.

0 : The built-in power supply circuit is turned OFF.

“0” is returned in the sleep status.

**B30 is for page address order (serial interface → display driver).**

shows the page address order when display data is written.

0 : Access from the top address to the bottom address.

1 : Access from the bottom address to the top address.

**B29 is for column address order (serial interface → display driver).**

shows the column address order when display data is written.

0 : Access from the top address to the bottom address.

1 : Access from the bottom address to the top address.

**B28 is for page/column block selection (serial interface → display driver).**

shows that display data is written in any direction of the page/column direction.

0 : Write in the page direction

1 : Write in the column direction.

**B27 is for Common scanning direction.**

shows in which direction the common driver is scanned.

0 : Scanning from the top to the bottom.

1 : Scanning from the bottom to the top.



## S1D15G14 Series

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### **B26 is for RGB - BGR order (MPU → Driver).**

shows the RGB-BGR order in writing display data in the display RAM.

0 : RGB

1 : BGR

**B25** : 0 is read all the time.

**B24** : 0 is read all the time.

### **B23 is for switching between RAM and common outputs (RAM → common outputs).**

shows the relations between common address and common output.

0 : Normal

1 : Vertical reverse

### **B22, B21, B20 : Interface color pixel format definition.**

shows settled statuses of the interface color pixel format.

<b>Format</b>	<b>B22</b>	<b>B21</b>	<b>B20</b>
Not defined	0	0	0
Not defined	0	0	1
<b>8 bit/pixel</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>12 bit/pixel</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Not defined	1	0	0
Not defined	1	0	1
Not defined	1	1	0
Not defined	1	1	1

### **B19 is for idle mode.**

shows if the idle mode is ON.

0 : The Idle Mode is OFF. (Normal mode)

1 : The Idle Mode is ON. (Reduced color mode)

### **B18 is for partial mode.**

shows if the partial mode is ON.

0 : The Partial Mode is OFF.

1 : The Partial Mode is ON.

### **B17 is for “Sleep in/out”.**

shows if the sleep-in status is ON.

0 : Sleep-in status

1 : Sleep-out status

### **B16 is for “Display normal mode”.**

shows if the normal mode is ON.

0 : The Normal Mode is OFF.

1 : The Normal Mode is ON.

### **B15 is for Vertical scroll mode.**

shows ON/OFF status of the vertical scroll.

0 : Vertical scroll is OFF.

1 : Vertical scroll is ON.

**B14** : 0 is read all the time.

**B13 is for inversion ON/OFF.**

shows if the screen is normal/inverted.

0 : The screen is normal.

1 : The screen is inverted.

**B12 is for all pixels ON.**

shows if all pixels are ON.

0 : Normal status

1 : All screens are ON.

**B11 is for all pixels OFF.**

shows if all pixels are OFF.

0 : Normal status.

1 : All screens are OFF.

**B10 is for display ON/OFF.**

shows if display is ON or OFF.

0 : Display is OFF.

1 : Display is ON.

**B9** : Becomes indefinite.

**Gamma curve selection (B8, B7, B6).**

shows which register is selected out of the two-gradation setting.

<b>GAMMA CURVE SELECTION</b>	<b>B8</b>	<b>B7</b>	<b>B6</b>
<b>GCP0 is selected</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GCP1 is selected</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
not defined	0	1	0
not defined	0	1	1
not defined	1	0	0
not defined	1	0	1
not defined	1	1	0
not defined	1	1	1

## S1D15G14 Series

### The default value after reset

Bit	Descriptions	Default value	Status
31	Booster voltage status	0	Built-in power supply OFF
30	Page address order	0	Top to Bottom
29	Column address order	0	Top to Bottom
28	Page/column order	0	Column direction
27	Line address order	0	Top to Bottom
26	RGB/BGR order	0	RGB
25	0 is set all the time.	0	—
24	0 is set all the time.	0	—
23	Switching between com outputs and RAM	0	Normal mode
22	Interface color pixel format definition	0	12bit/pixel
21		1	
20		1	
19	Idle mode ON/OFF	0	Normal mode
18	Partial mode ON/OFF	0	No partial
17	Sleep in/out	0	Sleep-in
16	Display normal mode	1	Normal mode
15	Vertical scrolling ON/OFF	0	Scrolling OFF
14	0 is set all the time.	0	—
13	Inversion ON/OFF	0	Display normal (no inversion)
12	All pixels ON	0	Normal
11	All pixels OFF	0	Normal
10	Display ON/OFF	0	Display OFF
9	Indefinite	Indefinite	—
8	Gamma curve selection	0	GCP0
7		0	
6		0	
5	0 is set all the time.	0	—
4	0 is set all the time.	0	—
3	0 is set all the time.	0	—
2	0 is set all the time.	0	—
1	0 is set all the time.	0	—
0	0 is set all the time.	0	—

## (7) Sleep in (SLPIN)

This command is used to set the IC to the sleep status.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10

When this command is input, all LCD driver output pins are set to the Vc level and the LCD drive power supply circuit and the built-in oscillator are turned OFF. Since the LCD drive power supply circuit is OFF, all LCD driver output pins come to the GND level and to the still status. The display ON/OFF status before input of this command determines how this circuit gets in the sleep status.

When the display is ON:

the circuit gets in the sleep status in the time of 2 to 3 frames after the command is input.

When the display is OFF:

the circuit gets in the sleep status right after the command is input.

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Sleep out	11

\* After reset is done, the Sleep in/out status is IN.

## (8) Sleep out (SLPOUT)

This command cancels sleep status of this IC.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11

The display ON/OFF status before input of this command determines how this circuit gets out of the sleep status.

When the display is ON:

the display is turned on in the time of 3 frames after this command is input.

When the display is OFF:

input the display ON command 40ms or more later after inputting the sleep out command.

\* After reset is done, the Sleep in/out status is IN.

## (9) Partial mode ON (PTLON)

When this command is input, the partial display is turned ON.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Normal display mode ON	13

Use the Partial Area command to set partial areas.

For common/segment driver output, the display OFF level is output in other than the partial display area irrespective of gradation setting. Also, this command does not allow accessing the display RAM.

\* After reset is done, the Normal display mode status is ON.

## (10) Normal display mode ON (NORON)

This command is for setting the normal display status.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	13

\* After reset is done, the Normal display mode status is ON.

### (11) Display Inversion OFF

This command is for making display normal.

The normal display status means that the effective value of voltage applied to the LCD becomes the maximum when the RAM data is "1111." Also, this command is executed without changing the display memory.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20

\* After reset is done, the Display inversion status is OFF.

### (12) Display Inversion ON

This command is for inverting display.

The inverted display status means that the effective value of voltage applied to the LCD becomes the maximum when the RAM data is "0000." Also, this command is executed without changing the display memory.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	21

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Display inversion OFF	20

\* After reset is done, the Display inversion status is OFF.

### (13) All pixels OFF

This command is for turning OFF all LCD displays.

The display on status means that the effective value of voltage applied to LCD becomes the maximum.

After this command is executed, the access to the RAM stops, and the LCD driver output is fixed to the OFF level irrespective of gradation pulse setting.

Also, this command is executed irrespective of status of the display memory.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	22

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Partial mode ON	12
Normal display mode ON	13

\* After reset is done, the All pixel status is OFF and Display OFF status.

### (14) All pixels ON

This command is for turning on all LCD displays.

The display ON status means that the effective value of voltage applied to LCD becomes the maximum.

After this command is executed, the access to the RAM stops, and the LCD driver output is fixed to the on level irrespective of gradation pulse setting.

Also, this command is executed irrespective of status of the display memory.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	23

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Normal display mode ON	13
Partial mode ON	12

\* After reset is done, the All pixel status is OFF and Display OFF status.

## (15) Write contrast (WRCNTR)

This command is for setting contrast of the LCD display.

Execution of this command changes the LCD drive voltage output to segment/common driver.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	25

Parameter to be input after this command sets contrasts.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
1	P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0	XX

These parameter values are for setting 0 to 127. (Set "0" for P7.)

The center value is 63, and the LCD drive voltage rises when the parameter is set large and the voltage reduces when the parameter is set small.

\* All default values for P7 to P0 after resetting are 63.

## (16) Display OFF

This command is for turning OFF the LCD display.

When this command is input, the access to the RAM stops and the driver output changes as follows:

Segment : OFF level is output irrespective of RAM data and gradation setting.

Common : The same as the display on status.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	28

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
display ON	29

\* After reset is done, the Display status is OFF.

## (17) Display on

This command is for turning on the LCD display.

When this command is input, the display corresponding to the display RAM data and display setting is output to the LCD driver.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	29

\* After reset is done, the Display status is OFF.

### (18) Column address set (CASET)

This command is for setting column addresses.

When display data is transferred from the MPU to the display RAM, this command is used to set a write area. In case of column address scanning, addresses are incremented from the start address to the end address and the page address is increased by 1, then, the column address returns to the start column. When executing this command, set the start column and the end column at the same time so that the start column becomes smaller than the end column.

Also, if the column address is set outside the display RAM area, data writing outside the area is ignored and correct data is not read in reading data.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2A

Set the 8-bit start column address and the 8-bit end column address according to parameters to be input after this command.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2A
1	SC7	SC6	SC5	SC4	SC3	SC2	SC1	SC0	XX
1	EC7	EC6	EC5	EC4	EC3	EC2	EC1	EC0	XX

\* Default values after reset are as follows.

SC7 to SC0: 0

EC7 to EC0: 103 (RAMDIV pin=LOW), 97 (RAMDIV pin=HIGH)

### (19) Page address set (PASET)

This command is for setting page addresses.

When display data is transferred from the MPU to the display RAM, this command is used to set a write area. In case of page address scanning, addresses are incremented from the start address to the end address and the column address is increased by 1, then, the page address returns to the start page. When executing this command, set the start page and the end page at the same time so that the start page becomes smaller than the end page.

Also, if the page address is set outside the display RAM area, data writing outside the area is ignored and correct data is not read in reading data.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2B

Set the 8-bit start page address and the 8-bit end page address according to parameters to be input after this command.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2B
1	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	XX
1	EP7	EP6	EP5	EP4	EP3	EP2	EP1	EP0	XX

\* Default values after reset are as follows.

SP7 to SP0: 0

EP7 to EP0: 83 (RAMDIV pin=LOW), 66 (RAMDIV pin=HIGH)

**(20) Memory write (RAMWR)**

This command is for writing data in the display RAM.

When this command is input, the page address and the column address turn into the start address. When data is written in the display RAM, the column address or the page address is increased by 1. When any other command is input, this IC gets out of the status set by this command.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2C

After inputting this command, you can write display data.

**Sequence to write in the display RAM**

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2C
1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	XX
1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	XX
:									
.									
1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	XX
1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	XX

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Any other command	XX



## S1D15G14 Series

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### (21) Colour set (RGBSET)

This command is for setting the look-up table of display colors.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2D

Display information is set according to parameters to be input after this command. The look-up table is used when the 256-color mode is set by the interface color pixel format command.

After selecting 256 colors (8 bits : RRRGGGBB) from 4096 colors (12 bits : RRRRGGGGBBBB), use them as follows:

### RED

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX	INDEX
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2D	—
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	0
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	1
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	2
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	3
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	4
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	5
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	6
1	x	x	x	x	R3	R2	R1	R0	XX	7

### GREEN

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX	INDEX
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	0
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	1
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	2
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	3
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	4
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	5
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	6
1	x	x	x	x	G3	G2	G1	G0	XX	7

### BLUE

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX	INDEX
1	x	x	x	x	B3	B2	B1	B0	XX	0
1	x	x	x	x	B3	B2	B1	B0	XX	1
1	x	x	x	x	B3	B2	B1	B0	XX	2
1	x	x	x	x	B3	B2	B1	B0	XX	3

\* After reset is done, values in the look-up table become unstable. Perform initialization.

(22) RAM data read

This command is for reading data from the display RAM.

After this command is input, the read status becomes available. Also, when this command is input, the page address and the column address are always set to the start address. When any data is read after this command, the contents of the display data RAM can be read, and the page address or the column address is incremented at the same time. When any command is input, the data reading is automatically cancelled.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2E

Execute this command as per the following procedures;

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2E
1	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	XX

RD : Display RAM data

(23) Partial area (PLTAR)

This command is for setting display areas at the time of partial display.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30

The areas are set according to two parameters to be input after this command.

This command is set as follows:

1. Input the command.
2. Set the start line (8 bits).
3. Set the end line (8 bits).

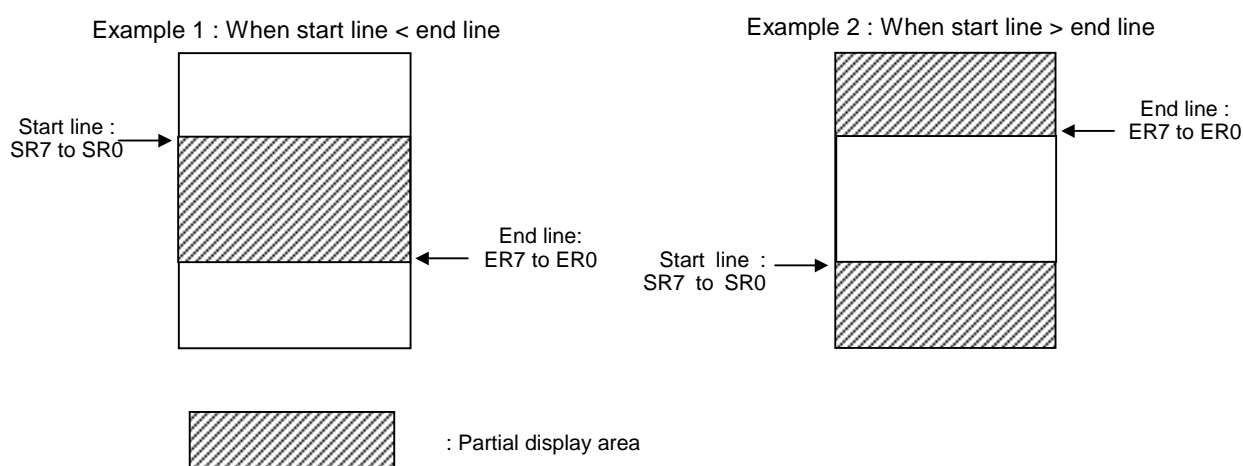
D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30
1	SR7	SR6	SR5	SR4	SR3	SR2	SR1	SR0	XX
1	ER7	ER6	ER5	ER4	ER3	ER2	ER1	ER0	XX

S1D15G14 turns into the following status in partial non-display area:

Driver output : Display OFF is output irrespective of RAM data and gradient setting.

RAM access : None

The following shows setting examples of display area:



\* Default values after reset are as follows.

SR7 to SR0: 0

ER7 to ER0: 0

(24) Vertical scrolling definition (VSCRDEF)

This command is for setting vertical scrolling areas.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	33

Scrolling areas are set according to three parameters to be input after this command. This command is executed as follows:

1. Input the command.
2. Set the number of lines (TF7 to TF0) to be used as the upper fix area of display in the display memory.  
When all parameters are 0, the upper fix area does not exist.
3. Set the number of lines (SA7 to SA0) to be used as the scrolling area in the display memory.
4. Set the number of lines (BF7 to BF0) to be used as the lower fix area of display in the display memory.  
When all parameters are 0, the lower fix area does not exist.

The input sequence is as follows:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	33
1	TF7	TF6	TF5	TF4	TF3	TF2	TF1	TF0	XX
1	SA7	SA6	SA5	SA4	SA3	SA2	SA1	SA0	XX
1	BF7	BF6	BF5	BF4	BF3	BF2	BF1	BF0	XX

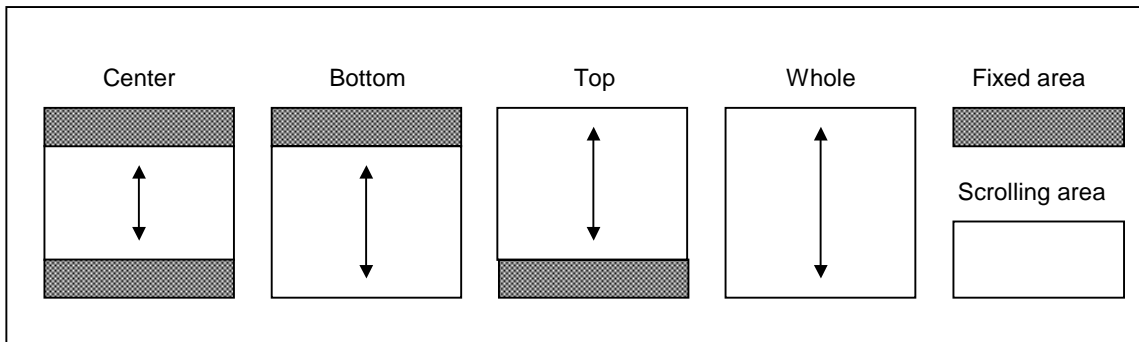


Fig. 1 Display Scroll Mode

Note: The top fixed area changes according to B4 bit of the memory access control command.

\* Default values after reset are as follows.

- TF7 to TF0: 0
- SA7 to SA0: 0
- BF7 to BF0: 53H

## (25) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	34

## (26) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	35

## (27) Memory access control (MADCTL)

This command is for setting the method that the MPU accesses the display memory.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	36

This command is executed as follows:

1. Input the command.
2. Set the memory access direction.

The input sequence is as follows:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	36
1	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	0	0	B0	XX

**B7 : To set the position of Page 0 in the display RAM.**

0 : To be arranged in line from the top to the bottom.

1 : To be arranged in line from the bottom to the top.

**B6 : To set the position of Column 0 in the display RAM.**

0 : To be arranged in line from left to right.

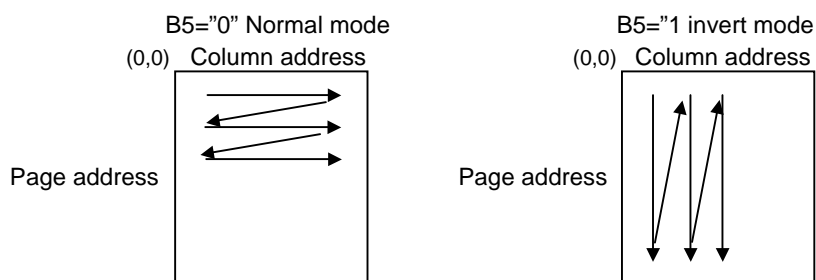
1 : To be arranged in line from right to left.

**B5 : To set the page/column direction in writing in the display RAM.**

**This setting is used for screen rotation.**

0 : To be written in the column direction in the normal mode.

1 : To be written in the page direction in the inverting mode.

**B4 : To set the scanning direction of the common driver.**

0 : To be scanned from the top to the bottom.

1 : To be scanned from the bottom to the top.

**B3 : To set the RGB to BGR sequence.**

To set the RGB to BGR sequence in writing from the MPU to the display RAM.

0 : RGB

1 : BGR

**B0 : To set relations between the display RAM and the common output.**

The screen is vertically inverted by setting the display RAM read sequence by this command.

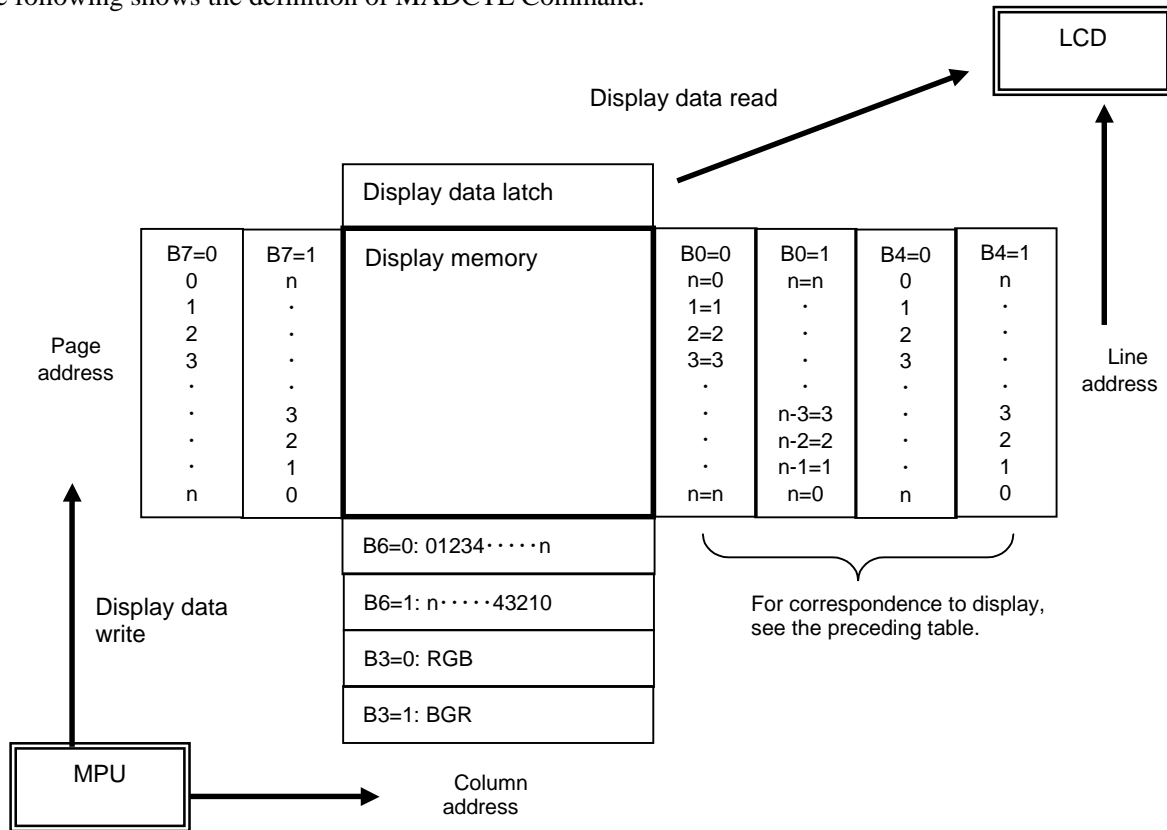
0 : Normal

1 : Vertical inversion

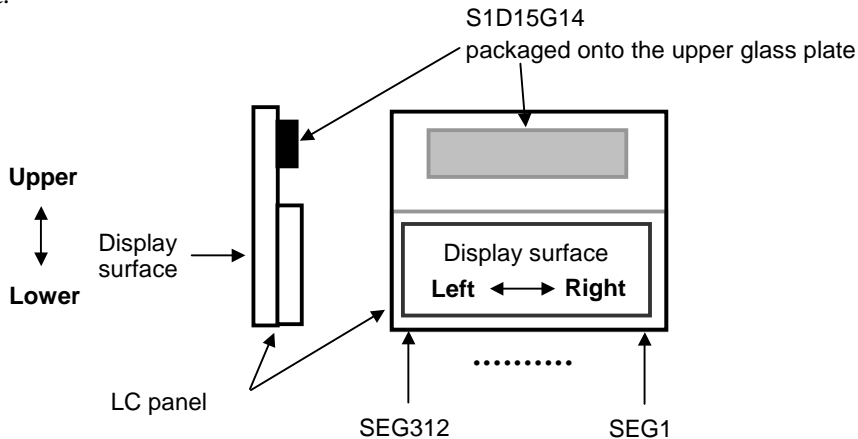
Combination of B4 and B0 (Function of S1D15G14)

B4	B0	Display RAM read sequence	Common scanning direction	Display state
0	0	Top → Bottom	Top → Bottom	Normal
0	1	Bottom → Top	Top → Bottom	Vertical inversion
1	0	Bottom → Top	Bottom → Top	Normal
1	1	Top → Bottom	Bottom → Top	Vertical inversion

The following shows the definition of MADCTL Command.



Also, in this command description, the display of head, tail, left and right is defined under the condition where the driver is mounted to the liquid crystal panel as shown below and the DISCTL command (B6h)'s parameter P32= "0" is set.



\* Default values after reset are as follows.

- B7: From top to bottom
- B6: From left to right
- B5: Normal mode
- B4: From top to bottom
- B3: RGB
- B0: Normal

(Note)

Parameter P32 of the DISCTL command defines the top and bottom values of this command.

(28) Vertical scrolling start address (VSCRSADD)

This command is for setting scrolling start addresses.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	37

Note : This command is input at the time of vertical scrolling. The set vertical scrolling addresses become valid from the next frame of the display.

The vertical scrolling start address is set according to one parameter to be input after this command. The address in the display RAM to be shown by this start address is the top of the scrolling area in the display area.

This command is executed as follows:

1. Input this command.
2. Set the display RAM start address 8 bits.

The input sequence is as follows:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	37
1	SA7	SA6	SA5	SA4	SA3	SA2	SA1	SA0	XX

Note : Positions of top fixed area, scrolling area and bottom fixed area are changed according to B4 bit of the memory access control command (MADCTL).

The displayed position turns 180 degrees when "1" is set to B4 bit.

The following command enables to get out of the status set by this command.

Exit commands	HEX
Normal display mode ON	13
Partial mode ON	12

\* Default values after reset are as follows.

SA7 to SA0: 0

(29) Idle mode OFF (IDMOFF)

This command is used to cancel the idle mode of this IC.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	38

\* After reset is done, the idle mode status is OFF.

## S1D15G14 Series

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### (30) Idle mode ON (IDMON)

This command is used to select the idle mode.

The idle mode is used to display in reduced number of colors (8-color display). In case of display in reduced number of colors, the most significant bit out of 4 bits each of RGB in the display RAM is used for display data. Other bits exert no influence on display.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	39

\* After reset is done, the idle mode status is OFF.

### (31) Interface pixel format (COLMOD)

This command is for setting the pixel format when the MPU writes data in the display RAM.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3A

The format is set according to one parameter to be input after this command.

This command is executed as follows:

1. Input this command.
2. Set the pixel format.

The input sequence is as follows:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3A
1	X	X	X	X	X	P2	P1	P0	XX

x : Bits to be ignored. Either of "0" and "1" will do.

Interface Formats	P2	P1	P0
Not defined	0	0	0
Not defined	0	0	1
8 bit/pixel	0	1	0
12 bit/pixel	0	1	1
Not defined	1	0	0
Not defined	1	0	1
Not defined	1	1	0
Not defined	1	1	1

When 8-bit/pixel = 256-color display is selected, data transmitted from the MPU are converted in the look-up table and are written in the display RAM.

\* Default values after reset are as follows.

P2, P1, P0: 0, 1, 1 12 bits/pixel is selected.

## (32) TEST mode (TSTMOD)

This command is used to test the IC.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	DE

When this command is input, the IC gets into the test mode and comes not to accept other commands. If this command is input due to noise or other reason, the NOP command or NOP2 enables to get out of the test mode. When the IC enters the test mode, the display indications may become incorrect. In this case, the following phenomena may occur.

- The selective polarity is outputted for more than one of the common pins.
- The LCD reference voltage's temperature gradient changes.
- Oscillation stops.
- The normal oscillation frequency and reference voltage values change.

## (33) Nop Operation 2(NOP2)

This is Non-operation command ②.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	AA

This command does not affect other operations.

## (34) Initial escape

This command is for initialization of settings inside the IC.

Input this command in the order shown in the example of software setup.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	C6

## (35) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	DA

## (36) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	DB

## (37) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	DC

## (38) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	B2



## S1D15G14 Series

(39),(40) Gray scale position set (GCPSET0, GCPSET1)

These commands are for setting gray scale positions.

Since this IC is provided with two series of registers, these commands GCPSET0 and GCPSET1 are used to set them.

### GCPSET0 Command

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	B3

### GCPSET1 Command

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	B4

These commands are executed as follows:

### GCPSET0

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	B3
1	P17	P16	P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	XX
1	P27	P26	P25	P24	P23	P22	P21	P20	XX
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	XX
1	P157	P156	P155	P154	P153	P152	P151	P150	XX

### GCPSET1

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	B4
1	P17	P16	P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	XX
1	P27	P26	P25	P24	P23	P22	P21	P20	XX
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	XX
1	P157	P156	P155	P154	P153	P152	P151	P150	XX

P17 to P10 : GCP1 : Gray level to be output when the RAM data is "0001."

P27 to P20 : GCP2 : Gray level to be output when the RAM data is "0010."

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P157 to P150 : GCP15 : Gray level to be output when the RAM data is "1111."

Note :

1. Set this register before executing Sleep Out Command. Do not change it during display.
2. Select any setting area from 2 to (Clock count in 1 section term to be set at P1 of DISCTL).
3. Be sure to observe the following relations:  
GCP1 < GCP2 ··· < GCP15
4. Outputs at the time of RAM data = "0000" are fixed.

\* After reset is done, values of registers become unstable. Perform initialization.

## (41) Gamma Curve set (GAMSET)

This command is for setting selection of two GCP registers.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	B5

This command is executed as follows:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	B5
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	P11	P10	XX

P10, P11 : Selects the GCP register.

0 : GCPSET0 is selected.

1 : GCPSET1 is selected.

P11	P10	GCP register
0	0	The previous status is preserved.
0	1	GCP0 is selected.
1	0	GCP1 is selected.
1	1	The previous status is preserved.

\* After reset is done, values of registers become P11, P10=0,1.

## S1D15G14 Series

### (42) Display control (DISCTL)

This command is for setting displays.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	B6

This command is executed as follows:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	B6
1	P17	P16	P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	XX
1	P27	P26	P25	P24	P23	P22	P21	P20	XX
1	P37	*	P35	P34	P33	P32	P31	P30	XX
1	*	P46	P45	P44	P43	P42	P41	P40	XX
1	*	P56	P55	P54	P53	P52	P51	P50	XX
1	*	P66	P65	P64	P63	P62	P61	P60	XX
1	P77	P76	P75	P74	P73	P72	P71	P70	XX

P17 to P10: To set the length of one selection term by the number of issues of the oscillation clock. This value must be larger than those set by the GCPSET0 and GCPSET1 commands.

P27 to P20: To set N inversions.

P27 = 0: To execute N line inversion at the cycle set by P26 to P20.

1: No N line inversion

P26 to P20: To set the cycle of N line inversion.

The set value brings an inversion cycle. Set the value between 2 and 127.

P37: To set frame frequency in the idle mode.

0 : No division from oscillation frequency

1 : 2 divisions of oscillation frequency

P35 to P33: To set bias rate of LCD drive voltage.

P2	P1	P0	Bias Rate
0	0	0	1/9
0	0	1	1/8
0	1	0	1/7
0	1	1	1/6
1	0	0	1/5

Note : This parameter value and external parts are changed according to bias rate.

P32: shows how the IC is installed on the panel.

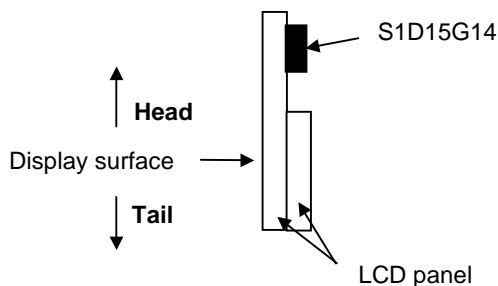
0: IC is installed on top of the module.

1: IC is installed under the module.

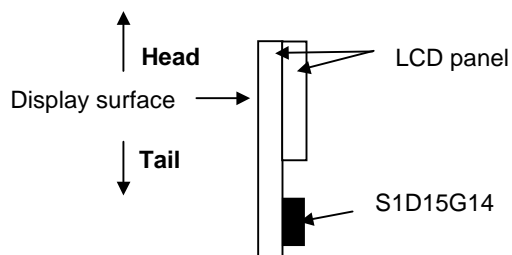
The display's head and tail are determined by referencing this parameter.

Basically, P32 = "0" is recommended for use.

When installing the IC on top of the module (P32=0)



When installing the IC under the module (P32=1)



P31: To set the column direction size of the RAM.

0 : 98×67 or 98×84

1 : 104×67 or 104×84

Note : The RAMDIV pin changes the page direction size.

P30: To set display duty.

0: 1/82

1: 1/67

P47 to P40, P67 to P60 : To set duty in 1/82 duty.

Set P47 to P40 = 84 and P87 to P60 = 82.

According to this parameter setting, the display line is set to 82 and the actual drive duty is set to 84.

The 2 horizontal intervals, which is the difference between the display line and the drive duty, are required for operating the IC. Between the 2 horizontal intervals, the segment output will be in non-display output (off line interval).

(Note) Do not rewrite this parameter while it is displayed.

P57 to P50, P77 to P70 : To set duty in 1/67 duty.

Set P57 to P50 = 69 and P77 to P70 = 67.

According to this parameter setting, the display line is set to 67 and the actual drive duty is set to 69.

The 2 horizontal intervals, which is the difference between the display line and the drive duty, are required for operating the IC. Between the 2 horizontal intervals, the segment output will be in non-display output (off line interval).

(Note) Do not rewrite this parameter while it is displayed.

\* After reset is done, values of registers become unstable. Perform initialization.

This command is restricted as follows:

S1D15G14D01B000: Do not rewrite the set value after resetting the set value of this command.

This restriction is not applied in S1D15G14D02B000.

(43) Temperature gradient set(TMPGRD)

This command is for setting temperature gradients of LCD drive voltage.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	B7

This command is executed as per the following sequence:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	B7
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	P11	P10	XX
1	P27	P26	P25	P24	P23	P22	P21	P20	XX
1	P37	P36	P35	P34	P33	P32	P31	P30	XX
1	P47	P46	P45	P44	P43	P42	P41	P40	XX
1	P57	P56	P55	P54	P53	P52	P51	P50	XX
1	P67	P66	P65	P64	P63	P62	P61	P60	XX
1	P77	P76	P75	P74	P73	P72	P71	P70	XX
1	P87	P86	P85	P84	P83	P82	P81	P80	XX
1	P97	P96	P95	P94	P93	P92	P91	P90	XX
1	P107	P106	P105	P104	P103	P102	P101	P100	XX
1	P117	P116	P115	P114	P113	P112	P111	P110	XX
1	P127	P127	P125	P124	P123	P122	P121	P120	XX
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	P130	XX
1	P147	P147	P145	P144	P143	P142	P141	P140	XX

## S1D15G14 Series

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P11 and P10: The average LCD driving voltage's temperature gradient shall be set as follows. Please keep in mind are with tolerance in fact.

P11	P10	Average temperature gradient (%/°C)
0	0	-0.05
0	1	-0.1
1	0	-0.15
1	1	-0.2

P20 to P147: These are the parameter used for the IC test.

Always set P130 to "0". Other parameters should set to either "0" or "1".

\* After reset is done, values of registers become unstable. Perform initialization.

### (44) TEST mode

This command is for testing IC chips.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	B8

### (45) REFSET

Input this command to set up status in the IC.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	B9

This command is executed in the following sequence.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	B9
1	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	XX

After reset is done, values of registers become unstable. Perform initialization.

### (46) Voltage control (VOLCTL)

This command is for adjusting LCD drive voltage.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	BA

This command is executed as per the following sequence:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	BA
1	*	P16	P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	XX
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	P21	P20	XX

P16 to P10: To set the electronic volume value.

P21 and P20: Always set this parameter to "1."

\* After reset is done, values of registers become unstable. Perform initialization.

(47) Common driver output select(COMOUT)

This command is for setting operations of the common driver.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	BD

This command is executed as per the following sequence:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	BD
1	*	*	*	*	P13	P12	P11	P10	XX

P13: To set the top common for interlace drive.

0 : The COM1 to COM41 side comes first.

1 : The COM42 to COM82 side comes first.

Note : Be sure to set 0 in case of 1/67 duty.

P12: To set interlace drive/Normal drive.

0 : Normal drive

1 : Interlace drive

The interlace drive means that common signals from the IC are arranged in comb shape on the LCD panel for driving.

P11, P10: To set shift direction of the common driver (output sequence of selection pulse).

- ① When the DISCTL command was used to set 1/67 duty :  
P13=0 (Be sure to set it to "0"), P12=1

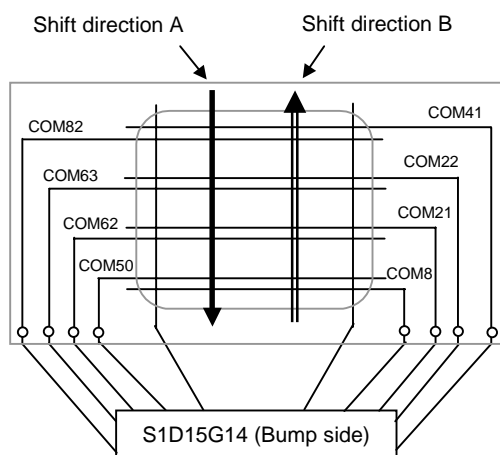
MADCTL Command B4=0 (Top → Bottom)

P11	P10	Order	Shift Direction
0	0	COM8,50·62,21→COM63,22·82,41	B
1	1	COM41,82·22,63→COM21,62·50,8	A

MADCTL Command B4=1 (Bottom → Top)

P11	P10	Order	Shift Direction
0	0	COM41,82·22,63→COM21,62·50,8	A
1	1	COM8,50·62,21→COM63,22·82,41	B

Note : Do not use COM1 to COM7 for 1/67.



# S1D15G14 Series

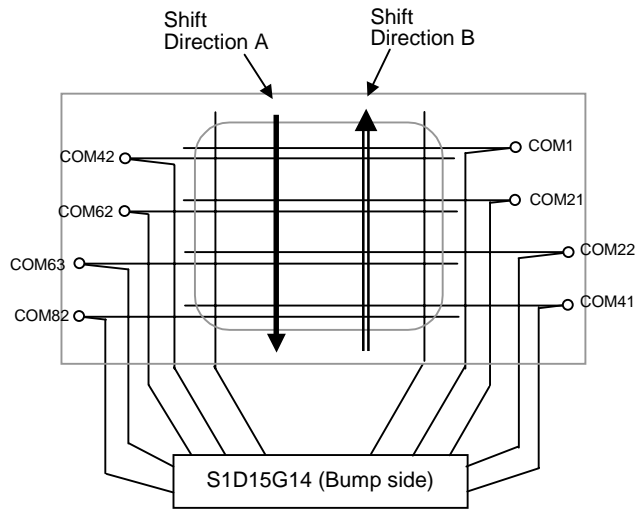
② If 1/82 duty is set by the DISCTL command:  
P12=1

MADCTL command B4=0 (top→bottom)

P13	P11	P10	Order	Shift Direction
0	0	0	COM1,42→21,62→COM22,63→41,82	A
0	1	1	COM82,41→63,22→COM62,21→42,1	B

MADCTL command B4=1(bottom→top)

P13	P11	P10	Order	Shift Direction
1	0	0	COM82,41→63,22→COM62,21→42,1	B
0	1	1	COM1,42→21,62→COM22,63→41,82	A



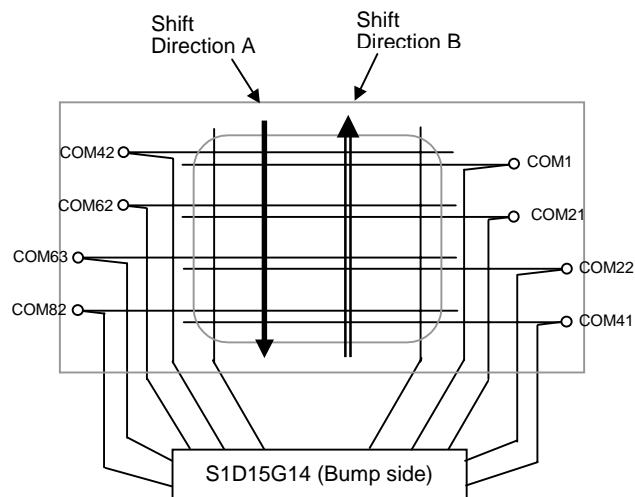
P13=1, P12=1

MADCTL command B4=0 (top→bottom)

P13	P11	P10	Order	Shift Direction
0	0	0	COM42,1→62,21→COM63,22→82,41	A
1	1	1	COM41,82→22,63→COM21,62→1,42	B

MADCTL command B4=1(bottom→top)

P13	P11	P10	Order	Shift Direction
0	0	0	COM41,82→22,63→COM21,62→1,42	B
1	1	1	COM42,1→62,21→COM63,22→82,41	A



## (48) Power control (PWRCTL)

This command is for setting the power supply circuit.

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	BE

This command is executed as per the following sequence:

D/C	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	HEX
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	BE
1	*	P16	P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	XX

P16: To set boosting clock's timing to normal mode.

0: To generate the boosting clock with a different timing than the display clock.

Frequency of the boosting clock is set by P12, P11 and P10.

1: To generate the boosting clock with half a clock per selection period later than the display clock.

When the display or fluctuation of the LCD driving voltage, in sync with the display clock, is uneven, setting the parameter to "1" is recommended.

P15: This parameter must be set to "0" for internal setting of the IC.

P14: To switch internal/external resistance used for adjusting  $V_{IOUT}$  output voltage.

0: Internal resistance

1: External resistance

P13: To change the output driving capacity of  $V_{IOUT}$ .

0: High-power mode

1: Low-power mode

Although setting this parameter to the high-power mode saves current consumption by approximately 100  $\mu$ A, voltage fluctuation may affect the image quality due to the load of the LCD panel. Hence, we recommend that the high-power mode be used.

P12, P11 and P10: To set the frequency of the built-in boosting circuit. The frequency is set by the oscillation clock's division rate.

As indicated below, the frequency varies by the difference between the normal and idle display modes.

P2	P1	P0	Normal mode		Idle mode	
0	0	0	$f_{osc1}/512$	1.6kHz typ.	$f_{osc2}/48$	0.8kHz typ.
0	0	1	$f_{osc1}/256$	3.3kHz	$f_{osc2}/24$	1.6kHz
0	1	0	$f_{osc1}/128$	6.6kHz	$f_{osc2}/12$	3.3kHz
0	1	1	$f_{osc1}/64$	13.1kHz	$f_{osc2}/6$	6.5kHz
1	0	0	$f_{osc1}/32$	26.3kHz	$f_{osc2}/3$	13kHz

Despite load of the LCD panel, raising the boosting circuit's frequency makes the LCD driving voltage more stable. This increase, however, requires more current consumption. Adjust the value appropriately by checking the display of the LCD panel.

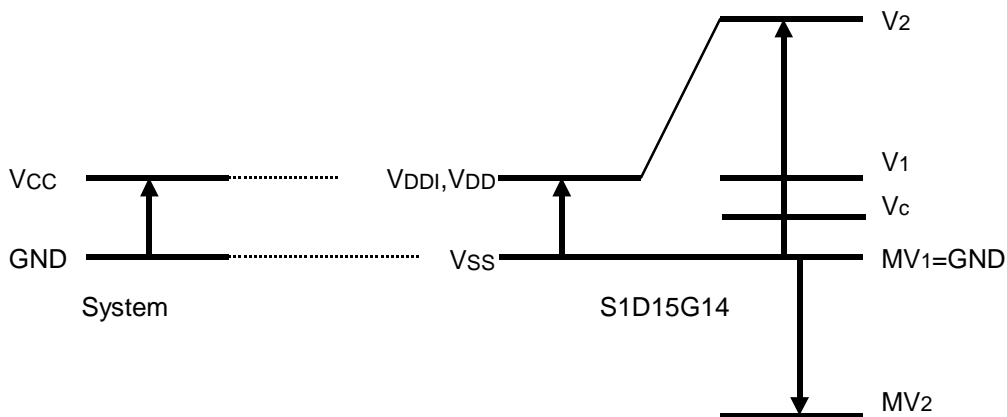
\*After reset is done, values of registers become unstable. Perform initialization.



## 10. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

Unless otherwise noted, GND = 0V.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Unit	
Power supply voltage (1)	VDDI	-0.3 to +4.0	V	
Power supply voltage (2)	VDD	-0.3 to +4.0	V	
Power supply voltage (3)	V <sub>2</sub>	-0.3 to +16.0	V	
Power supply voltage (4)	MV <sub>2</sub>	-11.0 to GND	V	
Power supply voltage (5)	V <sub>1</sub>	-0.3 to VDD	V	
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 to VDDI+0.3	V	
Output voltage	V <sub>O</sub>	-0.3 to VDDI+0.3	V	
Operating temperature	TOPR	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Bare chip	TSTR	-55 to +125	°C



### Notes and Conditions

1. Voltage  $V_1 \geq V_C \geq \text{GND}$ ,  $V_2 \geq \text{GND} \geq \text{MV}_2$  must always be satisfied.
2. If the LSI exceeds its absolute maximum rating, it may be damaged permanently. It is desirable to use it under electrical characteristics conditions during general operation. Otherwise, a malfunction of the LSI may be caused and LSI reliability may be affected.

## 11. ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 11.1 DC Characteristics

GND = 0V, VDD = 2.85V±10%, Ta = -40 to +85°C unless otherwise noted.

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Pin used
Power supply voltage (1)	VDDI	—	1.6	1.8	VDD	V	VDDI
Power supply voltage (2)	VDD	—	2.35	2.8	3.6	V	VDD
Power supply voltage (3)	V2	V2 to MV2	10	—	25	V	V2, MV2
operational voltage	V2	—	5.0	—	15.0	V	V2
	V1	—	1.8	—	3.6	V	V1
	Vc	—	0.9	—	1.8	V	Vc
	MV1	—	GND	—	GND	V	GND
	MV2	—	-10.5	—	-5	V	MV2
Reference voltage	VREG	Ta=25°C	1.75	1.8	1.85	V	
HIGH-level input voltage	VIH	—	0.7×VDDI	—	VDDI	V	All input
LOW-level input voltage	VIL	—	VSS	—	0.3×VDDI	V	
HIGH-level output voltage	VOH	IOH=-0.3mA	0.8×VDDI	—	VDD	V	All
LOW-level output voltage	VOL	IOL=0.3mA	GND	—	0.2×VDDI	V	input/output, All output,
Input leakage current	ILI	—	-1.0	—	1.0	μA	All input, All input/output
Output leakage current	ILO	—	-3.0	—	3.0	μA	All input/output, All output
LCD driver ON resistance (1)	V2RON	V2=10.0V, Ta=25°C	—	500	3000	Ω	COMn
LCD driver ON resistance (2)	MV2 RON	Vc=-7.0V, Ta=25°C	—	500	3000	Ω	COMn
LCD driver ON resistance (3)	V1RON	V1=2.5V, Io= 0.1 mA Ta=25°C	—	500	1800	Ω	SEGn, V1, MV1
LCD driver ON resistance (4)	VCRON	Vc=1.25V, Io= 0.1 mA Ta=25°C	—	400	2400	Ω	SEGn COMn
LCD power supply output impedance (1)	VOUT	1/5 bias, C=1.0μF, Ta=25°C	—	200	400	Ω	VOUT
LCD power supply output impedance (2)	V2		—	2000	4000	Ω	V2
LCD power supply output impedance (3)	MV2		—	1500	3000	Ω	MV2
LCD power supply output impedance (4)	V1OUT	Iout=±100μA, Ta=25°C	—	100	200	Ω	V1OUT
Static current consumption	IDDQ	Ta=25°C	—	0.5	5	μA	VDDI, VDD
	I2Q	V2=15.0V, Ta=25°C	—	0.1	1	μA	V2
	I1Q	V1=2.5V, Ta=25°C	—	0.5	5	μA	V1
Operating current consumption (1)	IDD	1/6 bias, fFR=85Hz, Vseg=3.3V, normal mode	—	400	600	μA	
	IDDI		—	1	10	μA	
Operating current consumption (2)	IDD	MPU access under status (1). tscyc=1.5MHz 4096 colors, 15 fps equivalent	—	500	700	μA	
	IDDI		—	10	20	μA	
Operating current consumption (3)	IDD	1/6 bias, fFR=85Hz, Vseg=3.3V, idle mode	—	300	500	μA	
	IDDI		—	1	10	μA	
Oscillation frequency	fOSC1	Ta=25°C	714	840	966	kHz	
	fOSC2	Ta=25°C	33.0	39	43.5	kHz	

Relationship between oscillation frequency fOSC1 and frame rate frequency fFR

$$f_{FR} = f_{OSC1} / (\text{display duty}) / (\text{number of clock of per 1H})$$

Example: 840kHz/82/128 = 80

Relationship between oscillation frequency fOSC2 and frame rate frequency fFR

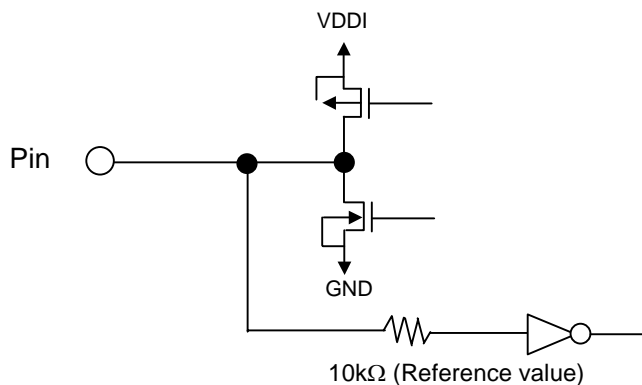
$$f_{FR} = f_{OSC2} / (\text{display duty}) / (\text{Dividing ratio} \times 3)$$

Example: 39kHz/82/(2×3) = 80

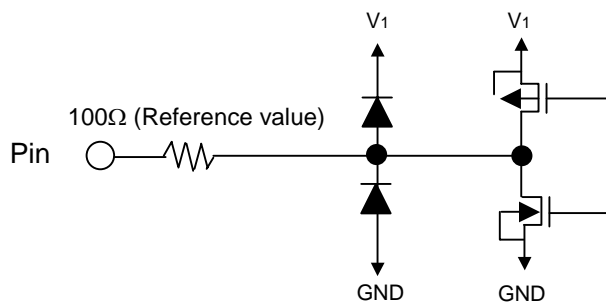
Display duty and number of clocks of per 1H are set up by DISCTL command.

### 11.2 I/O Circuit Diagram (For Reference)

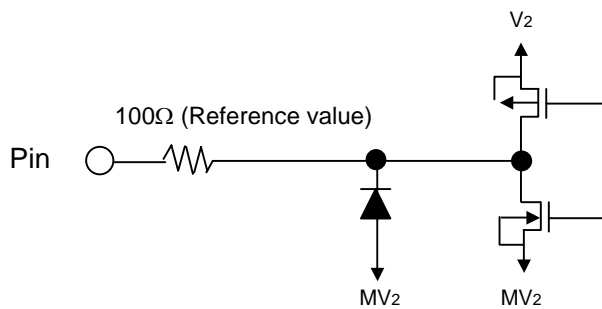
① I/O Pin (Both the input pin and the output pin are of the same structure.)



② Segment Driver

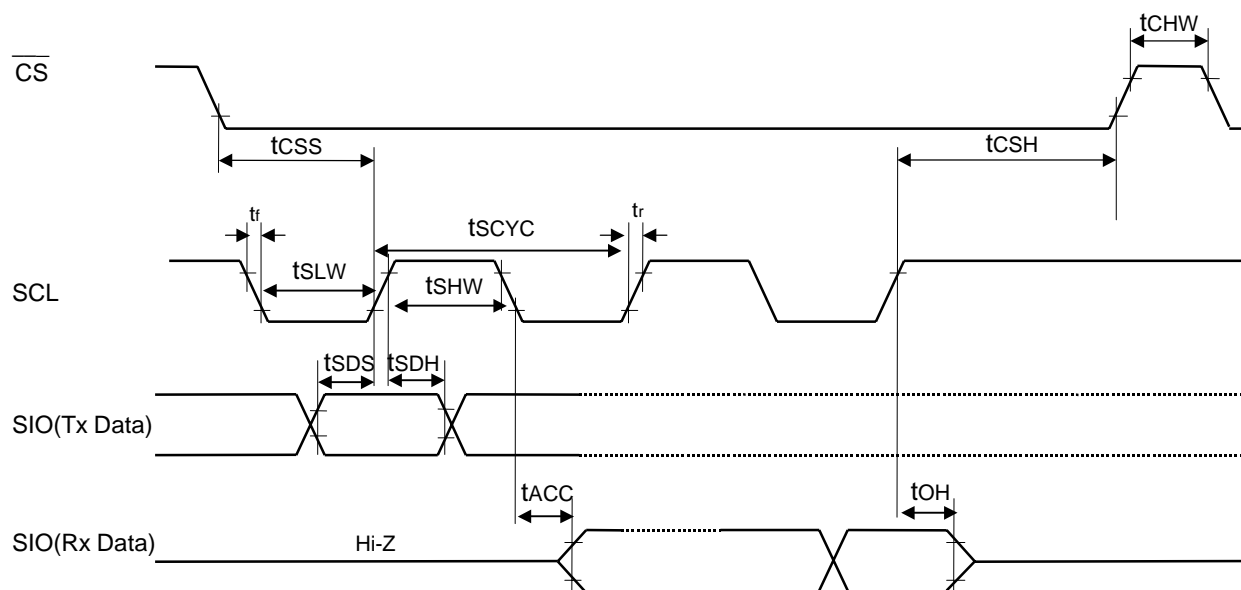


③ Common Driver



## 12. AC CHARACTERISTICS

### 12.1 9-bit Serial Interface



$V_{DD} = 2.6$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Serial clock cycle	SCL	tSCYC	—	75	—	ns
Serial clock HIGH pulse width		tSHW	—	30	—	
Serial clock LOW pulse width		tSLW	—	30	—	
Data setup time	SIO	tSDS	—	20	—	
Data hold time		tSDH	—	20	—	
Data delay time (Hz-data)	SIO	tACC	CL=30pF	—	100	
			CL=100pF (reference)	—	150	
Data delay time (data-Hz)		tOH	CL=30pF	20	—	
			CL=100pF (reference)	20	—	
CS serial clock time	$\overline{CS}$	tCSS	—	40	—	
		tCSH	—	40	—	
		tCSHW	—	40	—	

Note1 The rise and fall times ( $t_r$  and  $t_f$ ) of the input signal area specified for less than 10ns.

Note2 Every timing is specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of  $V_{DDI}$ .

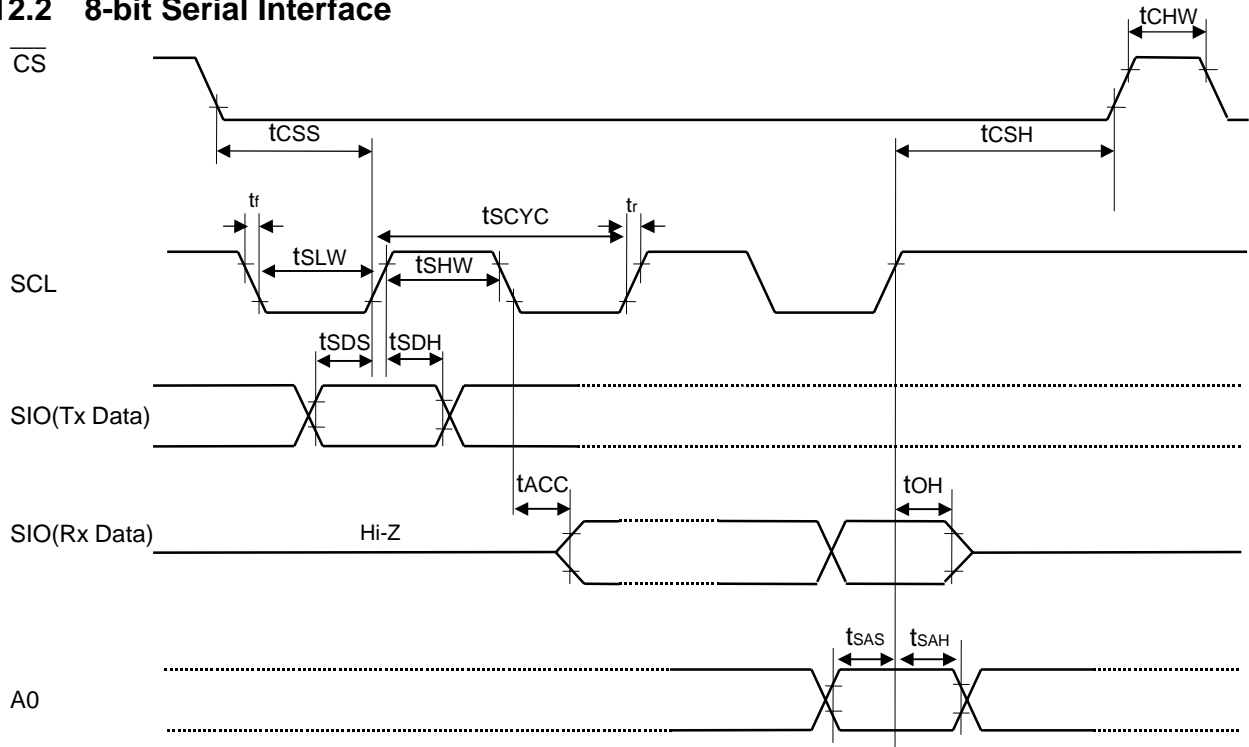
$V_{DD} = 2.35$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Serial clock cycle	SCL	tSCYC	—	110	—	ns
Serial clock HIGH pulse width		tSHW	—	50	—	
Serial clock LOW pulse width		tSLW	—	50	—	
Data setup time	SIO	tSDS	—	25	—	
Data hold time		tSDH	—	25	—	
Data delay time (Hz-data)	SIO	tACC	CL=30pF	—	120	
			CL=100pF (reference)	—	180	
Data delay time (data-Hz)		tOH	CL=30pF	25	—	
			CL=100pF (reference)	25	—	
CS serial clock time	$\overline{CS}$	tCSS	—	50	—	
		tCSH	—	50	—	
		tCSHW	—	50	—	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time ( $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ) are specified less than 10 ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of  $V_{DDI}$ .

12.2 8-bit Serial Interface



$V_{DD} = 2.6$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^\circ C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Serial clock cycle	SCL	$t_{SCYC}$	—	75	—	ns
Serial clock HIGH pulse width		$t_{SHW}$	—	30	—	
Serial clock LOW pulse width		$t_{SLW}$	—	30	—	
Address setup time	A0	$t_{SAS}$	—	100	—	
Address holds time		$t_{SAH}$	—	30	—	
Data setup time	SIO	$t_{SDS}$	—	20	—	
Data hold time		$t_{SDH}$	—	20	—	
Data delay time (Hz-data)	SIO	$t_{ACC}$	$C_L=30pF$	—	100	
			$C_L=100pF$ (reference)	—	150	
Data delay time (data-Hz)		$t_{OH}$	$C_L=30pF$	10	—	
			$C_L=100pF$ (reference)	20	—	
$\overline{CS}$ serial clock time	$\overline{CS}$	$t_{CSS}$	—	50	—	
		$t_{CSH}$	—	50	—	
		$t_{CSHW}$	—	50	—	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time ( $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ) are specified less than 10ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of  $V_{DDI}$ .

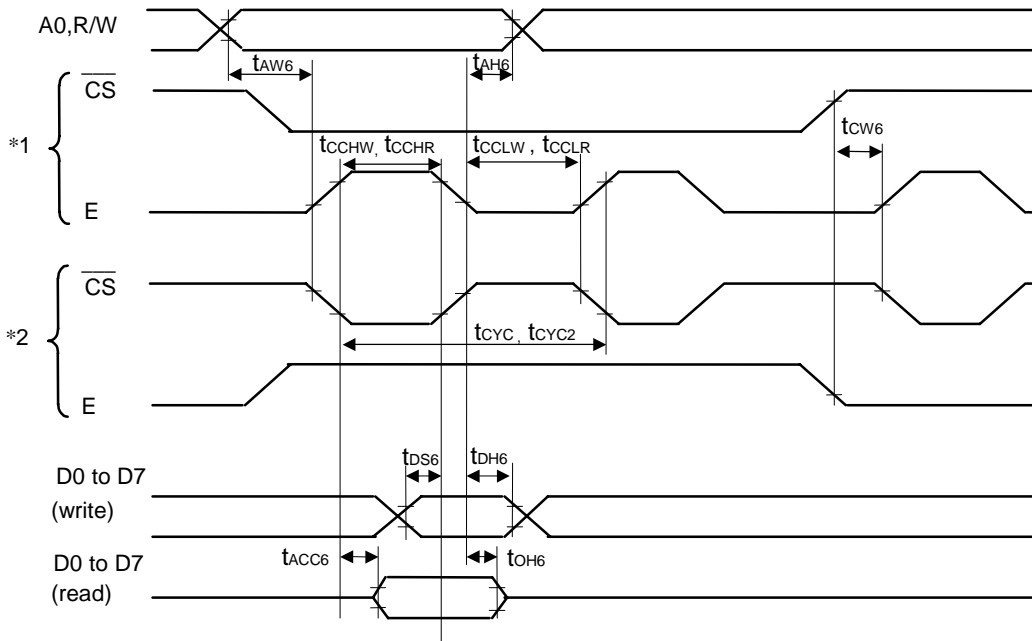
$V_{DD} = 2.35$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Serial clock cycle	SCL	tSCYC	—	110	—	ns
Serial clock HIGH pulse width		tSHW		50	—	
Serial clock LOW pulse width		tSLW		50	—	
Address setup time	A0	tSAS	—	120	—	
Address hold time		tSAH		30	—	
Data setup time	SIO	tSDS	—	25	—	
Data hold time		tSDH		25	—	
Data delay time (Hz-data)	SIO	tACC	CL=30pF	—	120	
			CL=100pF (reference)	—	180	
Data delay time (data-Hz)		toH	CL=30pF	15	—	
			CL=100pF (reference)	25	—	
CS serial clock time	$\overline{CS}$	tCSS	—	50	—	
		tCSH		50	—	
		tCSHW		50	—	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time ( $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ) are specified less than 10ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of  $V_{DDI}$ .

12.3 68 Series Parallel Interface



\*1 shows an access with E when  $\overline{CS}$  is LOW. \*2 shows an access with  $\overline{CS}$  when E is HIGH.

$V_{DD} = 2.6$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^\circ C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address hold time	A0,R/W	$t_{AH6}$	—	10	—	ns
Address setup time	A0,R/W	$t_{AW6}$	—	3	—	
Write cycle	E, CS	$t_{CYC}$	—	190	—	
Read cycle	E, CS	$t_{CYC2}$	—	250	—	
Control pulse LOW width (write)	E, CS	$t_{CCLW}$	—	140	—	
Control pulse LOW width (read)	E, CS	$t_{CCLR}$	—	70	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (write)	E, CS	$t_{CCHW}$	—	40	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (read)	E, CS	$t_{CCHR}$	—	170	—	
CS-E time	E, CS	$t_{CW6}$	—	5	—	
Data setup time	D0 to D7	$t_{DS6}$	—	10	—	
Data hold time	D0 to D7	$t_{DH6}$	—	20	—	
Read access time	D0 to D7	$t_{ACC6}$	$CL=100pF$	—	200	
Output disables time	D0 to D7	$t_{OH6}$	$CL=100pF$	5	60	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time ( $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ) are specified less than 10ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of  $V_{DDI}$ .

$V_{DD} = 2.35$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$

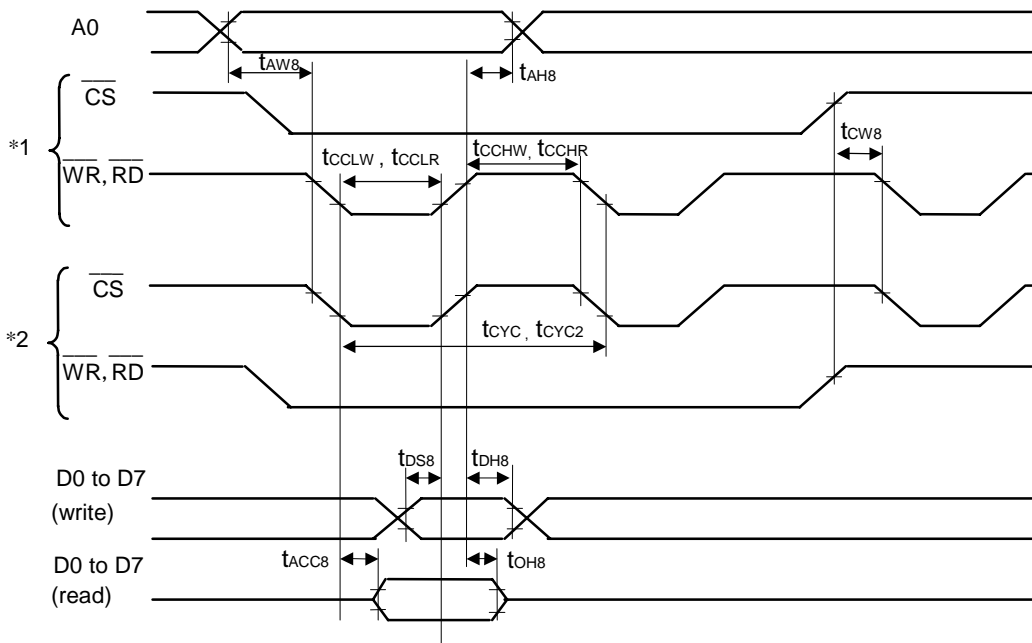
Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address hold time	A0,R/W	t <sub>AH6</sub>	—	15	—	ns
Address setup time		t <sub>AW6</sub>	—	5	—	
Write cycle	E, CS	t <sub>CYC</sub>		250	—	
Read cycle		t <sub>CYC2</sub>		300	—	
Control pulse LOW width (write)		t <sub>CCLW</sub>		170	—	
Control pulse LOW width (read)		t <sub>CCLR</sub>	—	80	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (write)		t <sub>CCHW</sub>		70	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (read)		t <sub>CCHR</sub>		200	—	
CS-E time		t <sub>CW6</sub>		10	—	
Data setup time	D0 to D7	t <sub>DS6</sub>	—	15	—	
Data hold time		t <sub>DH6</sub>	—	25	—	
Read access time		t <sub>ACC6</sub>		—	250	
Output disables time		t <sub>OH6</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF	10	70	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time (t<sub>r</sub>, t<sub>f</sub>) are specified less than 10ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of V<sub>DDI</sub>.



12.4 80 Series Parallel Interface



\*1 shows an access with  $\overline{WR}$  and  $\overline{RD}$  when  $\overline{CS}$  is LOW. \*2 shows an access with  $\overline{CS}$  when  $\overline{WR}$  and  $\overline{RD}$  are LOW.

$V_{DD} = 2.6$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^\circ C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address hold time	A0	t <sub>AH8</sub>	—	10	—	ns
Address setup time	A0	t <sub>AW8</sub>	—	3	—	
Write cycle	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CYC</sub>	—	180	—	
Read cycle	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CYC2</sub>	—	280	—	
Control pulse LOW width (write)	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CCHW</sub>	—	140	—	
Control pulse LOW width (read)	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CCHR</sub>	—	70	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (write)	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CCLW</sub>	—	40	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (read)	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CCLR</sub>	—	200	—	
CS-WR, RD time	$\overline{WR}, \overline{RD}, \overline{CS}$	t <sub>CW8</sub>	—	5	—	
Data setup time	D0 to D7	t <sub>D8S</sub>	—	10	—	
Data hold time	D0 to D7	t <sub>D8H</sub>	—	20	—	
Read access time	D0 to D7	t <sub>ACC8</sub>	CL=100pF	—	200	
Output disables time	D0 to D7	t <sub>OH8</sub>	CL=100pF	5	60	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time (t<sub>r</sub>, t<sub>f</sub>) are specified less than 10ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of V<sub>DDI</sub>.

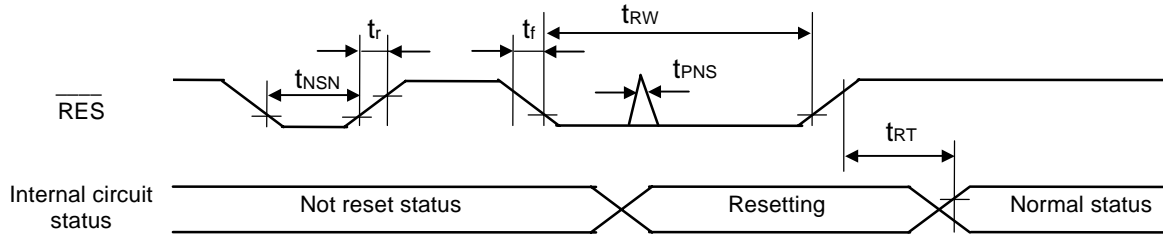
$V_{DD} = 2.35 \text{ to } 3.6\text{V}$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6 \text{ to } V_{DD}$ ,  $T_a = -40 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address hold time	A0	t <sub>AH8</sub>	—	15	—	ns
Address setup time		t <sub>AW8</sub>	—	5	—	
Write cycle	WR, RD, CS	t <sub>CYC</sub>		250	—	
Read cycle		t <sub>CYC2</sub>		300	—	
Control pulse LOW width (write)		t <sub>CCHW</sub>		170	—	
Control pulse LOW width (read)		t <sub>CCHR</sub>	—	80	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (write)		t <sub>CCLW</sub>		70	—	
Control pulse HIGH width (read)		t <sub>CCLR</sub>		200	—	
CS-WR, RD time		t <sub>CW8</sub>		10	—	
Data setup time	D0 to D7	t <sub>DS8</sub>	—	15	—	
Data hold time		t <sub>DH8</sub>	—	25	—	
Read access time		t <sub>ACC8</sub>		—	250	
Output disables time		t <sub>OH8</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF	10	70	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time (t<sub>r</sub>, t<sub>f</sub>) are specified less than 10ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of V<sub>DDI</sub>.

Reset Timing



$V_{DD} = 2.6$  to  $2.9V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $2.0V$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^\circ C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Reset time	RES	$t_{RW}$	—	3000	—	ns
Reset clear time		$t_{RT}$	—	—	500	
Insensible pulse width in negative direction		$t_{NSN}$	—	—	500	
Insensible pulse width in positive direction		$t_{PNS}$	—	—	10	
Rise and fall time		$t_r, t_f$	—	—	15	

$V_{DD} = 2.35$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.6$  to  $2.0V$ ,  $T_a = -40$  to  $+85^\circ C$

Parameter	Signal	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Reset time	RES	$t_{RW}$	—	5000	—	ns
Reset clear time		$t_{RT}$	—	—	1000	
Insensible pulse width in negative direction		$t_{NSN}$	—	—	100	
Insensible pulse width in positive direction		$t_{PNS}$	—	—	5	
Rise and fall time		$t_r, t_f$	—	—	15	

Note1 The input signal rise time and fall time ( $t_r, t_f$ ) are specified less than 15ns.

Note2 All timing signals are specified on the basis of 30% and 70% of  $V_{DDI}$ .

Note3 The reset time's minimum reference value indicates that at least 3000ns is required to initialize the S1D15G14.

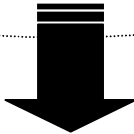
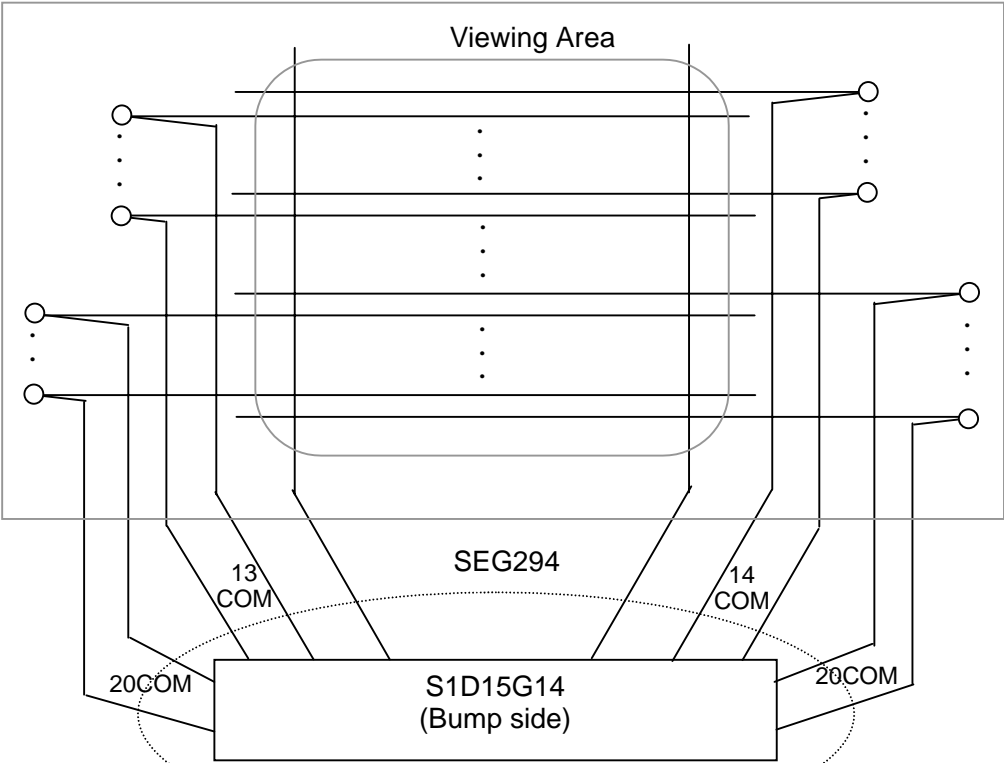
Note4 The maximum reference value of the insensible pulse width (in the positive direction) indicates that the S1D15G14 can maintain its reset status without any reaction even if there is a pulse of 10ns inputted to its RES pin (because of static electricity, etc).

Note5 The maximum reference value of the insensible pulse width (in the negative direction) indicates that the S1D15G14 can maintain its operating status without any reaction even if there is a pulse of 500ns inputted to its RES pin (because of static electricity, etc).

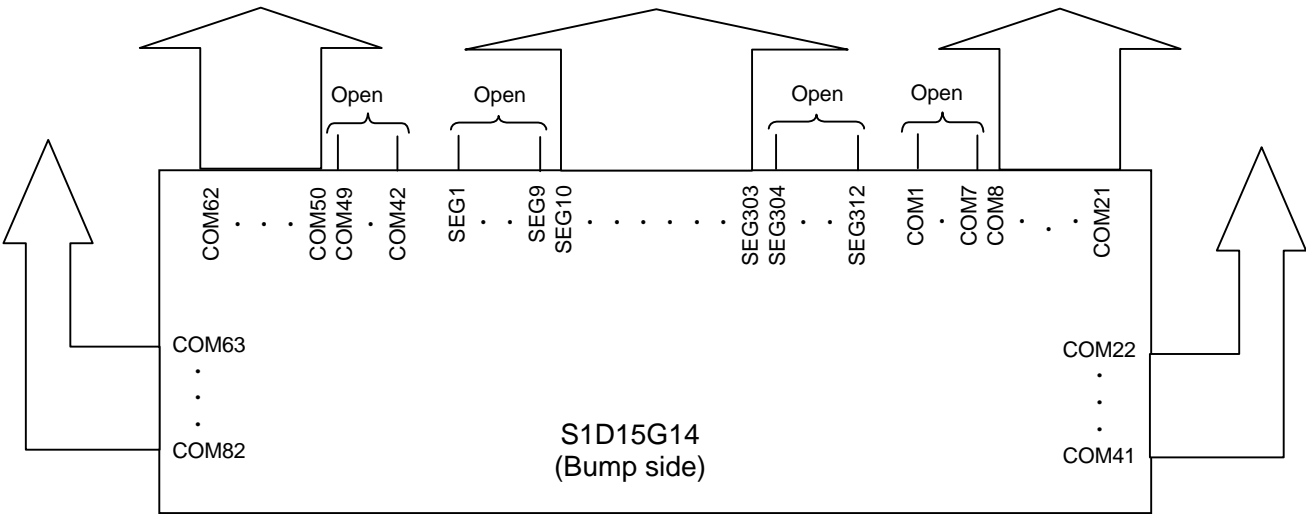
### 13. CONNECTION BETWEEN LCD PANELS

Panel size: 98RGB×67

When through holes are arranged between the upper and lower glasses on the both sides of the panel,



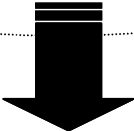
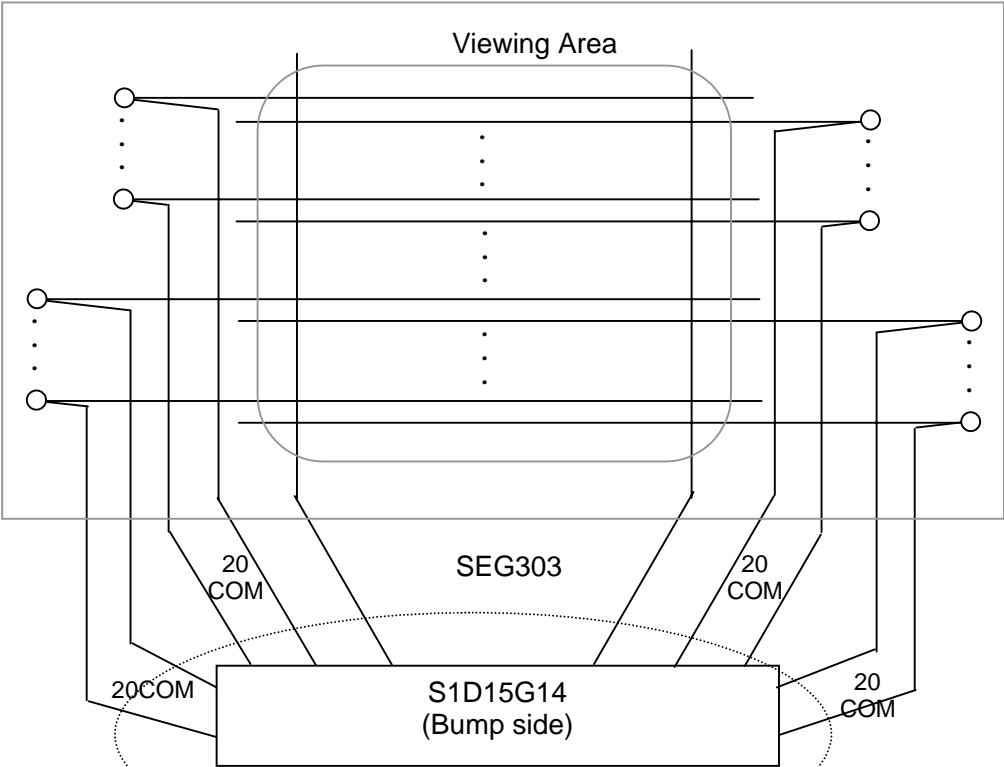
Detail of connection



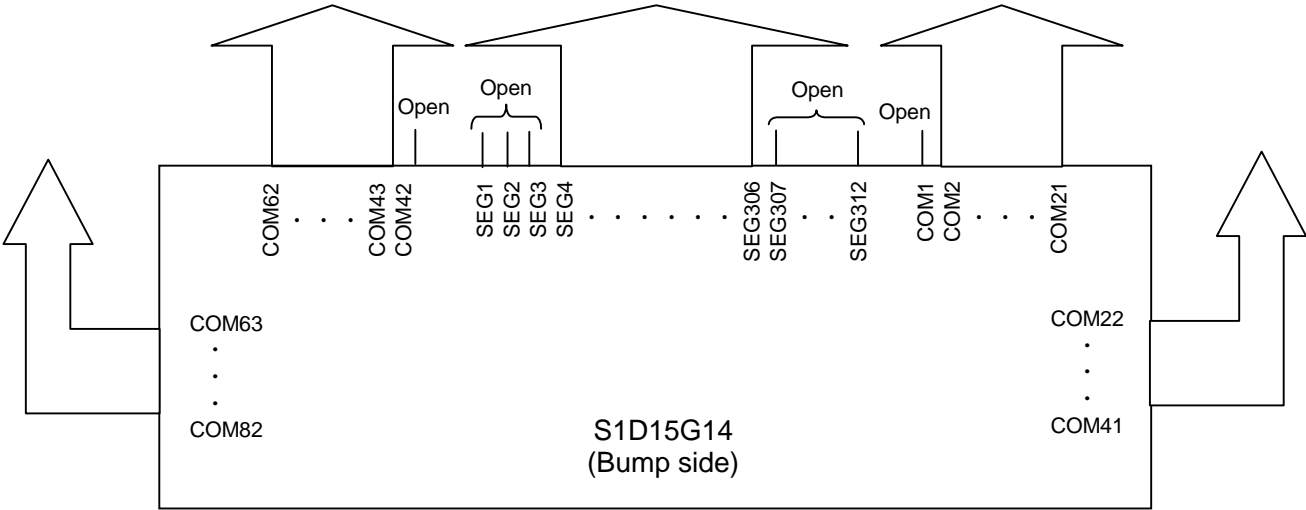


Panel size: 101RGB×80

When through holes are arranged between the upper and lower glasses on the lower side of the panel,



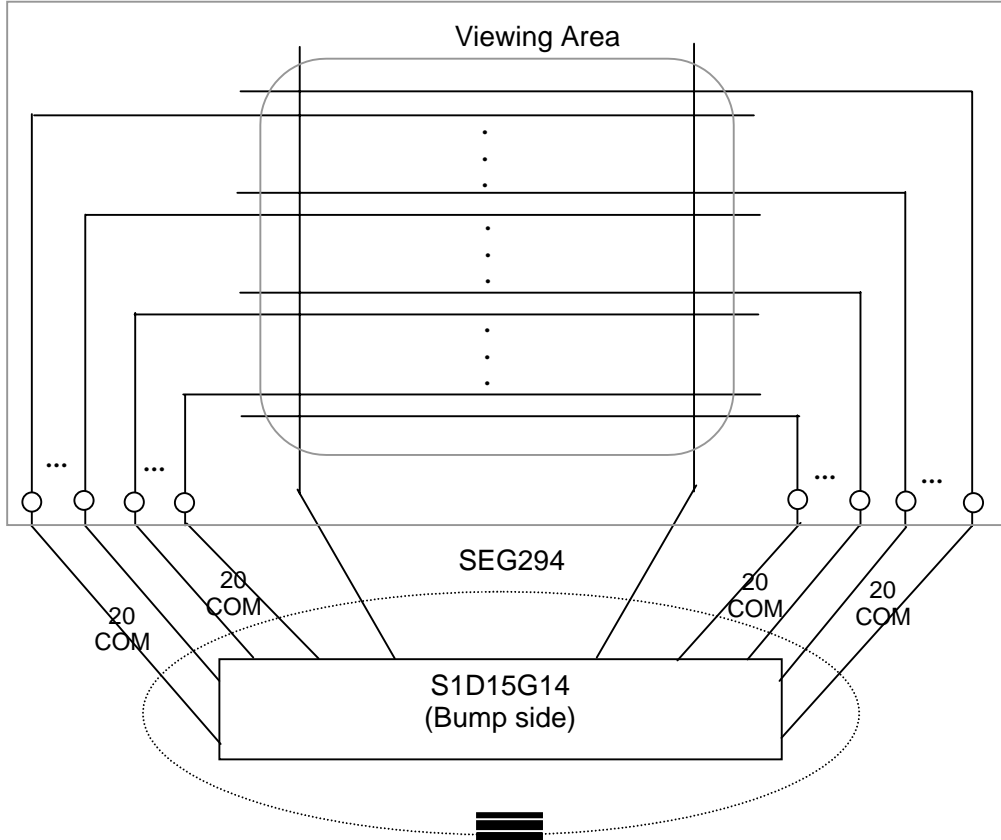
Detail of connection



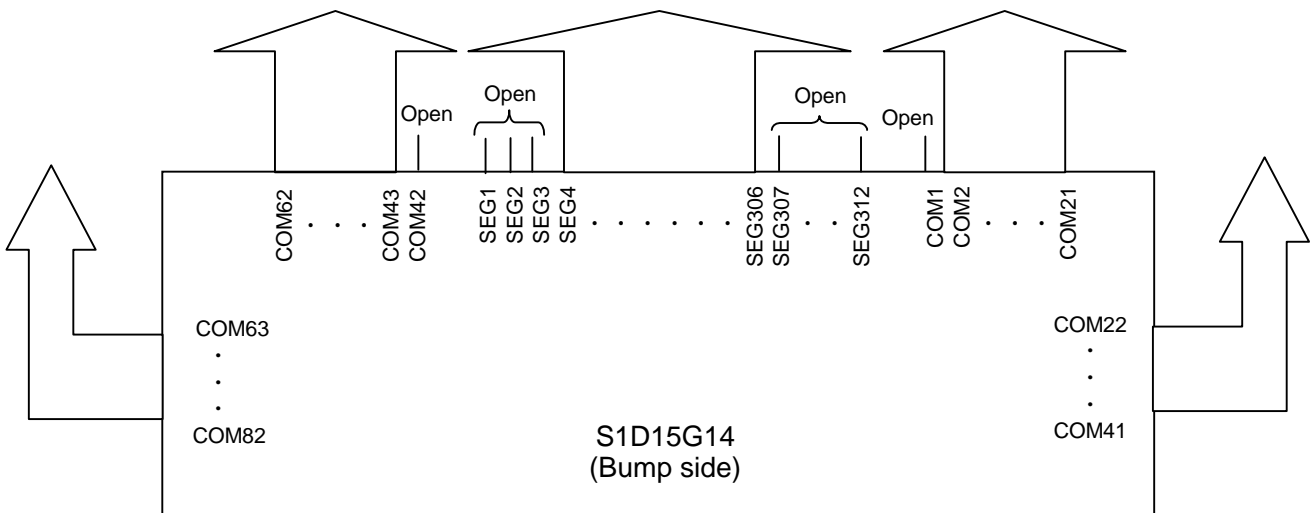
# S1D15G14 Series

Panel size: 101RGB×80

When through holes are arranged between the upper and lower glasses on the lower side of the panel,

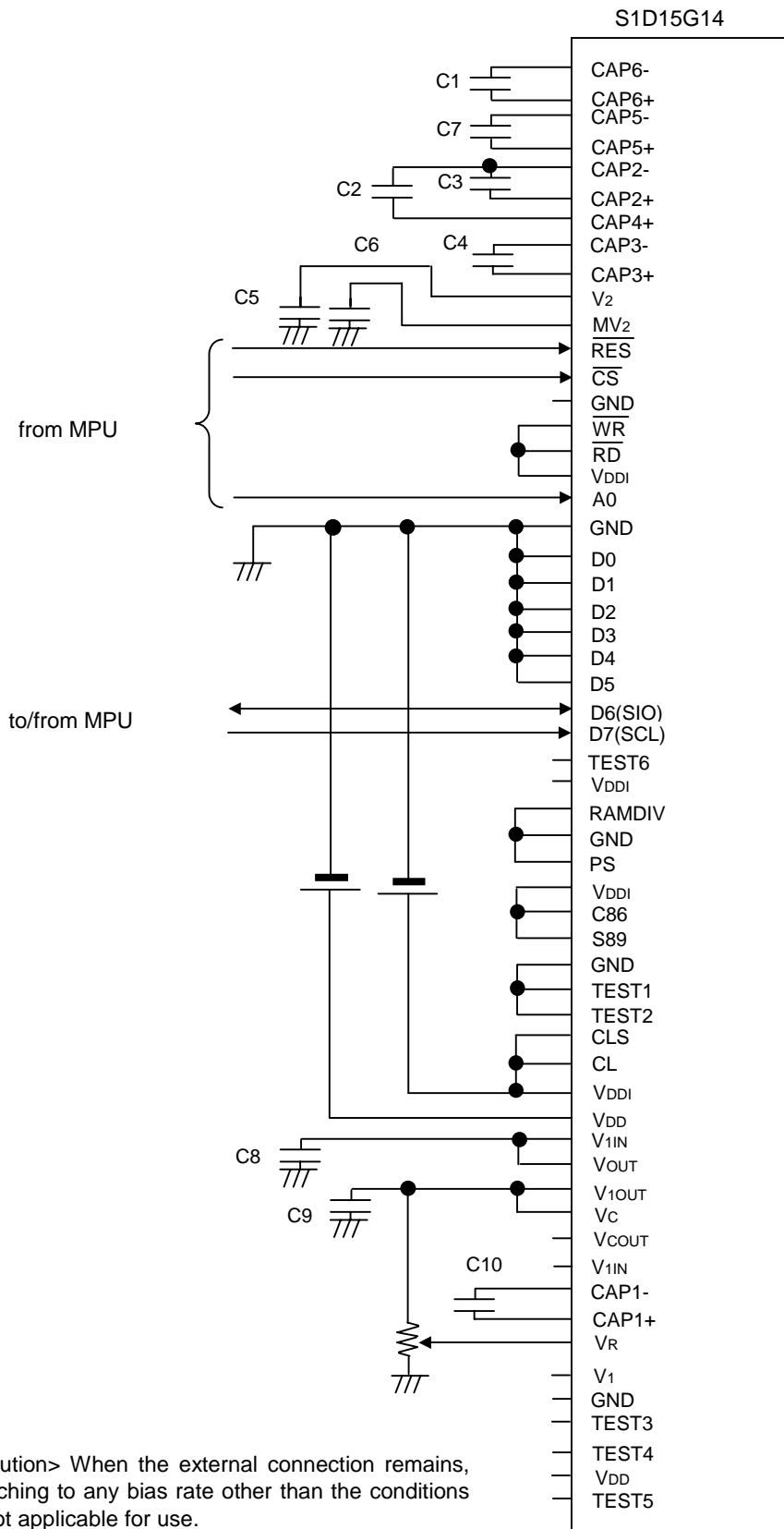


Detail of connection



### 14. EXAMPLE EXTERNAL CONNECTION

1/9bias, 102RGB×82outputs are available.  
8bits serial interface with Variable Resister.



<p>Maximum volatage of Capacitors</p> <p>C1: 9.8V C2: 2.8V C3: 2×2.8=5.6V C4: 2.5×2.8=7.0V C5: 4.5×2.8=12.6V C6: 3.5×2.8=9.8V C7: 3.5×2.8=9.8V C8: 2.8V C9: 1.4V C10: 2.8V</p>
--

Due to restriction of IC withstand voltage ( $V_2 \leq 15V$ ,  $MV_2 \geq -10V$ ), the  $V_{OUT}$  voltage is limited to below 2.8V.

<p>Capacitors are used for the following purposes:</p> <p>C1: For boosting <math>V_2</math>. C2: For boosting <math>MV_2</math>. C3: For boosting <math>MV_2</math>. C4: For boosting <math>MV_2</math>. C5: For smoothing <math>V_2</math>. C6: For smoothing <math>MV_2</math>. C7: For boosting <math>MV_2</math>. C8: For smoothing <math>V_1</math>. C9: For smoothing <math>V_c</math>. C10: For boosting <math>V_1</math>.</p>
---

<Caution> When the external connection remains, switching to any bias rate other than the conditions is not applicable for use.

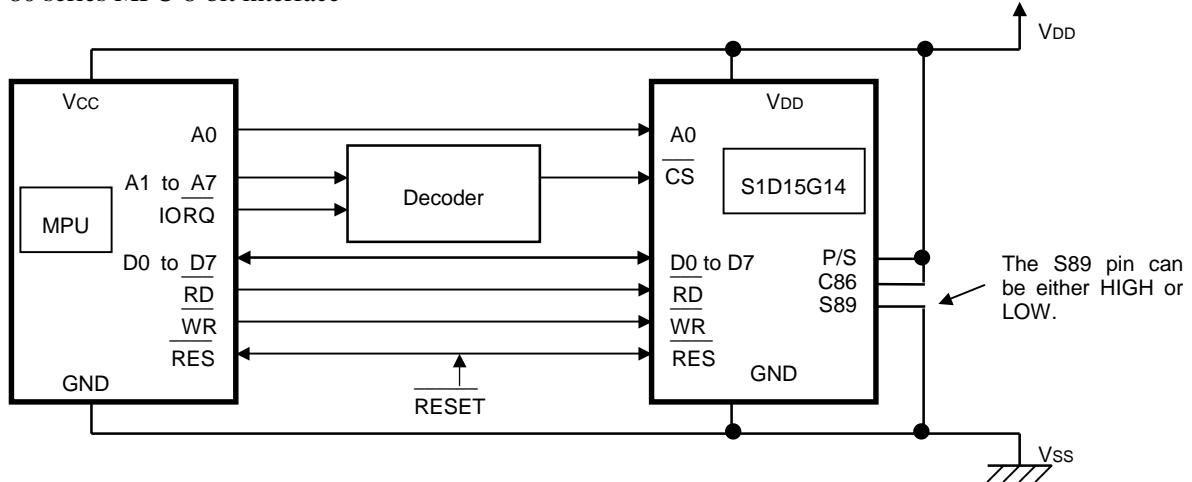


## 15. MPU INTERFACE

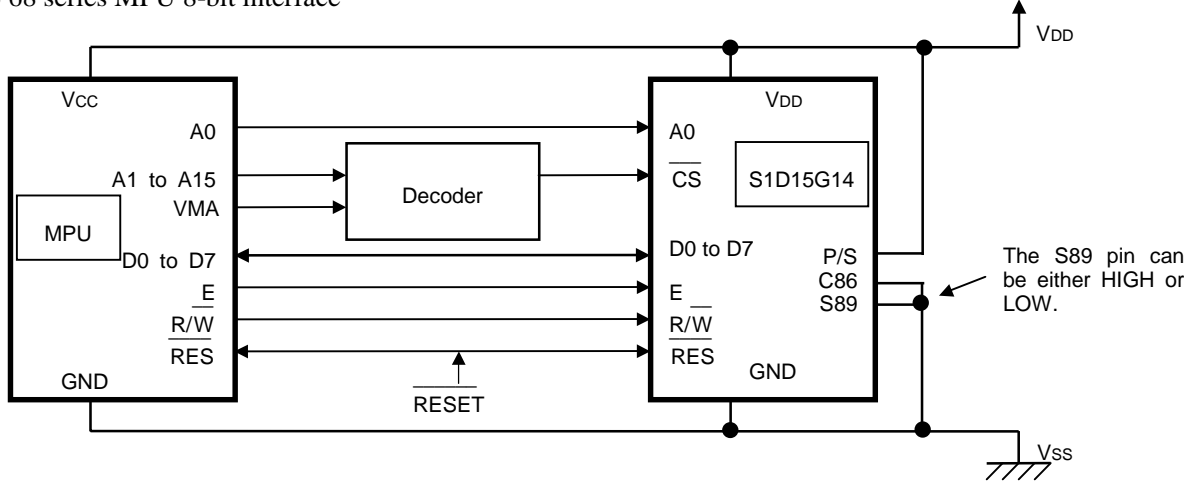
### 15.1 Examples of MPU interface connections

The S1D15G14 can be connected to the 80 series MPU and 68 series MPU. Use of the serial interface allows operation with fewer signal lines. In addition to the following (1), (2) and (3), connection with the 8-bit serial interface is possible.

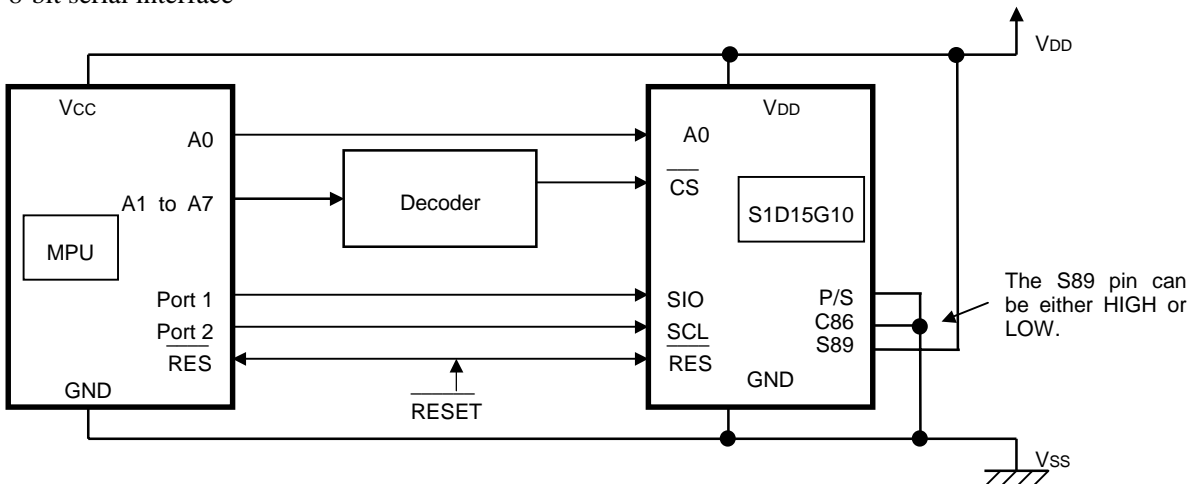
(1) 80 series MPU 8-bit interface



(2) 68 series MPU 8-bit interface



(3) 8-bit serial interface



## 15.2 Examples of software setup

Examples of Software setup are shown below. For commands whose default values after reset can be used without any change, the command input is not necessary in the following examples.

(1) Command input procedure for turning on the power input the VDD and VDDI.

↓  
Be sure to execute the power-on reset. ( $\overline{\text{RES}} = \text{LOW}$ )

↓  
Set the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  to be HIGH, and wait for 5 ms (internal operation stabilizing time)

↓  
Software reset (01h) : Start the reset operation for the settings inside the IC.

↓  
Wait for 5ms

↓  
INIESC (C6h) : Initialize the settings inside the IC.

### <Display setup 1>

- REFSET(B9H)  
Set the states inside the IC.
- Display control (B6H)  
Set the 1H term, number of N-line reversion, idle mode frequency, LCD bias, RAM size, Display duty
- Gray scale position set (B3H,B4H)  
Set the gray scale specifications.
- Gamma curve set (B5H)  
Select the gray scale
- Common driver output select (BDH)  
Set the output position and sequence of the common driver outputs.

(The order of settings from Display control (B6H) to Common driver output select (BDH) can be changed)

### <Power supply setup>

- Power control (BEH)  
Set the V<sub>IOUT</sub> output drive capability, operating frequency of the built-in boosting circuit.
- Sleep out (11H)  
Built-in oscillation circuit operation
- Voltage control (BAH)
- Write contrast (25H)  
Set the LCD voltage.
- Temperature gradient set (B7H)  
Set the temperature gradient of the LCD voltage.
- Booster voltage ON (03H)  
Built-in power supply circuit operation

(The order of settings from Power control (BEH) to booster voltage ON (03H) can be changed)

### <Display setup 2>

- Inversion ON (21H) or Inversion OFF (20H)  
Inversion/normal of display
- Partial area (30H)  
Set the partial display area.
- Vertical scroll definition (33H)  
Set the vertical scrolling specifications.
- Vertical scrolling start address (37H)  
Set the address of the vertical scrolling.

(The order of settings from Inversion ON(21H) or Inversion OFF (20H) to Vertical scrolling start address (37H) can be changed)

Power stabilization time as long as 40 ms or more must be secured from Booster voltage ON (03H) to Display ON (29H)

## <Display setup 3>

- Interface pixel format (3AH)  
Set gray scale specifications of the input data
  - Colour set (2DH)  
Set colors for 256 color display
  - Memory access control (36H)  
Set the display memory access method.
  - Page address set (2BH)
  - Column address set (2AH)  
Set the addresses of the display memory
  - Memory write (2CH)  
Write data into the display memory
- ↓
- Display ON (29H)  
Display ON
- 

## (2) Command input procedure for turning OFF the power

① When the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  signal is not used.

Display OFF (28H) : Display OFF



Sleep in (10H) : Sleep in



Turn OFF the VDD-VDDI power.

Note: In order to discharge the electric charge in capacitors connected to the LCD power supply circuit, execute the Sleep in command to set the IC to be in sleep state before turning of the power. When the output of the LCD power supply circuit becomes low enough, turn OFF the VDD-VDDI power.

② When the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  signal is used.

Execute the power ON reset ( $\overline{\text{RES}} = \text{LOW}$ )



Turn OFF the VDD-VDDI power.

Note: Turn OFF the VDD-VDDI power when the output of the LCD power supply circuit becomes low enough.

This IC uses the logic voltage of the VDD-GND and VDDI-GND power supply for control of the LCD output driver. Thus, if the power supply VDD-GND, VDDI-GND is turned OFF while voltage is still remaining on the LCD power supply circuit, the LCD output drivers (COM,SEG) can generate uncontrolled output. When the output of the LCD power supply circuit becomes low enough, turn OFF the VDD-VDDI power.

## 16. PRECAUTIONS

Pay attention to the following concerning the development specification:

1. The development specification is subject to change for improvement without advance notice.
2. The development specification does not guarantee to use industrial property right and other rights and does not provide any patent right.

Applied examples shown in the development specification are intended to help you understand the product, and the manufacturer shall not be responsible for any trouble arising from using such applied examples.

In operation of S1D15G14, pay attention to the following:

### “Precautions on Light”

Properties of semiconductor devices are generally affected according to the principle of solar battery when they are exposed to light. Therefore, this IC may malfunction if exposed to light.

- ① When using this IC, design the structures of devices or mount the IC so that it is shielded from light.
- ② Design the structure of inspection process or mount the IC so that it is shielded from light.
- ③ Protect surfaces, rears and sides of IC chips from light.

However, reliability of the IC is not affected for a long time even if it is operated under slight light where it does not malfunction and their characteristics including current consumption are not influenced.

### “Precautions on External Noise”

- ① Operating statuses of and display data in S1D15G14 are maintained by commands, but excessive external noises may affect its internal statuses. Take proper measures in mounting and arranging systems so that they can be protected from external noises.
- ② We recommend you to assemble software so that the operating status can be periodically refreshed (by resetting commands and by re-transferring display data) against noises arising suddenly.

### “Precautions on COG”

When mounting COG, you should consider resistance components caused by ITO wire between driver chips and external parts to be connected (capacitor, resistor, etc.). These resistance components may cause troubles in LCD display and in high-speed operation of the MPU interface.

When mounting COG, design modules paying sufficient attention to the following three points:

1. Reduce resistances from driver chip pins to external parts as much as possible.
2. Reduce resistance in the power supply pins of the driver chips as much as possible.
3. Prepare a COG module sample by changing ITO sheet resistance, and use such a module with sheet resistance allowing sufficient operation margin.

Appendix-1

Revision History of Development Specification S1D15G14

Y/M/D Rev. No.	Page No.(Rev.)	Contents of revision
2002/06/05 Rev.0.1	All pages	New edition
2002/06/18 Rev.0.2	All pages	<p>Revisions for correcting mistakes and adding explanations</p> <p>P2: 13. MPU Interface was added in the Contents.</p> <p>P3: Target value of consumption current was added to the Overview.</p> <p>P13: Errors in writing D7(SCL) and D6(SIO) were corrected.</p> <p>P22: Correction of errors in writing pin names: Vc → VcOUT, VcIN → Vc Revision of confusing description: Parts composition is minimized. → The step-up capacitor is not necessary.</p> <p>P23: Correction of error in writing pin name: VcIN → Vc</p> <p>P24: Correction of error in writing pin name: VOUT1 → V1OUT Error in writing Electronic Volume Function was corrected.</p> <p>P25: Correction of error in writing pin name: VOUT1 → V1OUT</p> <p>P26: Correction of error in writing pin name: VcIN → Vc</p> <p>P28: Correction of error in writing pin name: VcIN → Vc</p> <p>P29: Addition of explanations. Addition of Setting Method of respective selection periods of Normal Mode and Idle Mode.</p> <p>P31: Addition of explanation concerning ON/OFF reset sequence.</p> <p>P32 to 59: Addition of explanation concerning command default statuses.</p> <p>P32: Correction of errors in writing non-operation command functions. “To go through the test mode for inspecting IC” → Deleted.</p> <p>P35: Correction of errors in writing RDDST B28. Functions of 1 and 0 were reversed.</p> <p>P39: Correction of errors in writing All Pixels Off Command. ON → OFF</p> <p>P40: Correction of errors in writing WRCNTR Command. Optimum contrast → Center value.</p> <p>P44: Correction of typing mistake of RAM data read Command.</p> <p>P47: Correction of errors in writing MADCTL Command B5 function. 1 and 0 had been reversed.</p> <p>P50: Change of TSTMOD Command function By NOP Command → By NOP2 Command</p> <p>P50: Addition of NOP2 Command function “To go through the test mode for inspecting IC” was added.</p> <p>P55: Addition of REFSET Command</p> <p>P55: Addition of explanation concerning VOLCTL Command.</p> <p>P56: Addition of explanation concerning COMOUT Command. Combinations of P10 to P13 were illustrated. The drawing of normal drive was inserted.</p> <p>P56 to P59: Addition of explanation The connection diagram of normal drive was added.</p> <p>P60: Change of PWRCTL Command. Change of division clock.</p> <p>P62: Correction of errors in writing f<sub>osc2</sub> of DC characteristics (Clock count) → (Dividing ratio) Correction of errors in writing reference voltage VREG 1.5V → 1.8V</p> <p>P64, P65: Addition of stipulation concerning Serial AC Timing Load Capacity.</p> <p>P66, P67: Addition of Parallel AC Timing Target Specification</p> <p>P68: Addition of explanations concerning Reset AC Timing, Negative Dead Pulse Width and Positive Dead Pulse Width</p> <p>P73 to P76: Addition of connection example with panel in normal drive.</p> <p>P78 to P80: Addition of explanation concerning MPU Interface.</p>

## Appendix-2

## Revision History of Development Specification S1D15G14

Y/M/D Rev. No.	Page No.(Rev.)	Contents of revision
2002/10/19 Rev.1.0	All pages	<p>Revision for changing specifications and adding explanations.</p> <p>P1: Model name: S1D15G14D00B000 → S1D15G14D01B000 due to change of specification.</p> <p>P2: Expansion of operating supply voltage range and entry of current consumption</p> <p>P11: Entry of precautions concerning pin.</p> <p>P12: Addition of explanation concerning Set-up Pin.</p> <p>P20, P21: The serial interface timing was changed from 8 bits to 9 bits.</p> <p>P22 to P31: Change of specification of and addition of explanation concerning Power Circuit.</p> <p>P35 to P61: Change of specification and addition of explanation concerning commands.</p> <p>P63: DC characteristics Addition of description concerning Operating Current Consumption and Power Supply Impedance.</p> <p>Correction of errors in writing oscillating frequency.</p> <p>The power supply operating voltage range was changed from 2.6V~ to 2.35V~.</p> <p>P65 to P72: AC characteristics Review of standard values so as to match each device.</p> <p>Addition of characteristic <math>V_{DD}=2.35V\sim</math></p>
2002/11/12 Rev.1.1	All pages	<p>Revision for changing specifications and adding explanations.</p> <p>No. P5: Addition of explanation Chip thickness, Bump height (Reference) → (Reference value. For the detail, refer to the Delivery Specification.)</p> <p>No. P16, No. P17: Correction of errors in writing memory map. SEG pin position was reversed.</p> <p>No. P23: Correction of error in writing <math>V_{COUT}</math> connection at the time of external resistance. Variable resistor → Open.</p> <p>No. P37: Correction of error "B14 Horizontal scrolling on/off" was deleted.</p> <p>No. P41: Correction of error This °C → This command.</p> <p>No. P47: Addition of explanation. PLTAR Command default value was added.</p> <p>No. P50: Addition of explanation. MADCTL Command</p> <p>Addition of drawing showing correspondence with packaging pattern.</p> <p>No. P53: Correction of error in writing Test Mode.</p> <p>"To go through the Test Mode by the NOP Command" → "... by NOP or NOP2 Command."</p> <p>No. P55: Correction of error in writing DISCTL Command.</p> <p>Addition of explanation "The set value brings an invert cycle." to Setting of Parameters for N Line Inversion.</p> <p>No. P56: Addition of explanation concerning DISCTL Command.</p> <p>Addition of explanation "Basically, P32="0" is recommended for use."</p> <p>Addition of explanation concerning Duty Setting.</p> <p>No. P59 to P60: Correction of error in writing COMOUT Command.</p> <p>Ⓢ When the DISCTL Command was used to set to 1/82 duty, 0/1 of P13 were reversed for P13=1, P12=1 and B4=0.</p> <p>No. P63: Correction of error in writing DC characteristics</p> <p>Unit of LCD ON resistance <math>K\Omega \rightarrow \Omega</math></p> <p>No. P68 to P71: Change of specification, AC Characteristics of parallel interface <math>t_{cw}</math></p> <p>40ns → 5ns <math>V_{DD}=2.6</math> to 3.6V</p> <p>50ns → 5ns <math>V_{DD}=2.35</math> to 3.6V</p> <p>No. P72: Correction of error in writing. Reset cancel time for <math>V_{DD}=2.35</math> to 3.6V</p> <p>100ns → 1000ns</p> <p>Addition of explanation. Addition of stipulation concerning <math>t_r</math> and <math>t_f</math> in Timing Chart.</p> <p>No. P77: Addition of explanation. Addition of purposes to use capacitors in External Connection Diagram.</p>

Appendix-3

Revision History of Development Specification S1D15G14

Y/M/D Rev. No.	Page No.(Rev.)	Contents of revision
2002/11/27 Rev.1.2	All pages	Revision for changing specifications and adding explanations. No. P33: Change of specification C6h TEST mode → Initial escape No. P36: Addition of explanation Add the timing of parallel interface to the RDDST command. No. P48: Correction of error in writing Binary command code 01100000 → 00110100 No. P53: Change of specification TEST mode → Initial escape command No. P54: Correction of error in writing Binary command code 10110011 → 10110111 No. P63: Addition of explanation Add Operating current consumption (3) for idle mode. No. P79, No. P80: Change of specification Change the initialization sequence.
2003/3/14 Rev.1.2a	All pages	No. P1: Delete of explanation etc(programable) No. P2: Correction of error LCD → LCD power circuit genetrator → generator No. P9: Correction of error 86MPU interface → 80MPU interface No. P23: Correction of error 1.8V → 1.5V Add of explanation "Please be careful for the set-up value not to exceed operation voltage" No. P29: Correction of error Operation and Stop at Idle Mode are replaced. No. P55: Change of description "Do not rewrite..." → "Do not change..." "Other parameter may be..." → "Other parameters should..." "P1" → "P11", "P0" → "P10" Add of explanation "Please keep in mind..." No. P75: Correction of error "C7, C8, C9" → "C8, C9, C10"

## Appendix-4

## Revision History of Development Specification S1D15G14

Y/M/D Rev. No.	Page No.(Rev.)	Contents of revision
2003/4/23 Rev.1.3	All pages	<p>Addition of D2B slice and explanations and change in specification</p> <p>No.2: Addition and correction of the model list page; correction of chapter number beyond Chapter 6.</p> <p>No. P3: Change of reference for die No.</p> <p>No. P7: For page insertion</p> <p>No. P8: Addition of model list</p> <p>No. P24: Change of voltage control command parameter value 63 → 127</p> <p>No. P32: Division of the command list table into 2 parts</p> <p>No. P32: Division of the command list table into 2 parts</p> <p>No. P33: Addition of command process time and execution time</p> <p>No. P34: Addition of command process time and execution time</p> <p>No. P44: Correction of error SC → SP, EC → EP</p> <p>No. P50: Addition of comment</p> <p>No. P53: Change of TEST mode value (32) 70 → DE</p> <p>No. P57: Addition of restrictions on the DISCTL command</p> <p>No. P63: Addition of comment</p> <p>Change of value</p> <p>Example: 840k/82/64=160 → 840k/82/128=80</p> <p>No. P65: Timing change in serial interface</p> <p>No. P66: Timing change in serial interface</p> <p>No. P65, P66, P68, P70: Correction of error</p> <p>VDD ... to 3.3V → to 3.6V</p>
2003/5/12 Rev.1.4	All pages	<p>No. P1: Change of power supply value</p> <p>V<sub>2</sub> – MV<sub>2</sub> = 10.0V to 25V → 10.0V to 25.5V</p> <p>Correction of error</p> <p>No. P24: Correction of error 1.5 → 1.8V</p> <p>No. P63: Change of value VREG 1.46 → 1.75, 1.5 → 1.8, 1.54 → 1.85</p> <p>Min of MV<sub>2</sub> -10→ -10.5</p>