

NEC NG-87243-001 LCD initialisation sequence

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These were recovered from an NEC DTR-16D-1A phone manufactured around 2003 to 2006.
LCD controller compatible with Hitachi HD44780.

LCD 16 pin interface: led, led, led, RS, E, D0, D1, D2, D3, Vcc, Gnd, Contrast?, Vcc, -, Gnd, -

LED K Green LED cathode

Common LED anodes

LED K Red LED cathode

RS Register Select, low for commands, high for data

E Enable, clocks in each 4 byte nibble on the trailing edge.

D0 - D3 Data lines. These are actually lines D4 through D7 as far as the HD44780 is concerned – the other 4 data-lines aren't brought out to the interface, and so communication is via 4 bit mode.

Vcc 3.3V, logic power supply.

GND 0V

Contrast Varies from 1.7V to 1.9V, appears to be contrast control

? Seems to be tied high

- no connection

GND Seems to be tied low, R/W maybe?

- no connection

Once the controller is in 4 bit mode, bytes are sent to the controller as two successive nibbles, with two E clock pulses 27uS apart, most significant nibble first. E clock pulses are 12uS duration, data clocked in on the falling (trailing) edge. Generally there is a 39uS delay between nibbles forming one byte and a 72uS delay between successive command bytes.

LCD initialisation:

(each byte is a command, unless designated with a “d” as data, ie RS was high)

Typical initialisation sequence for Hitachi HD44780, starts off assuming it is unknown whether the chip is in 8 bit or 4 bit mode. The first 3 bytes are written with a single E clock pulse each (the MPU is only asserting 4 bits of data each time. It assumes the other 4 data-lines (which aren't brought out to the interface) are all tied low.

3 3 3 2 28 08 01 06 0C

30 Function set interface to be 8 bits long

8mS delay

30 Function set interface to be 8 bits long

If the chip happened to have been in 4 bit mode already, it has now received the command 33 which would also set it to 8 bit mode

194uS delay

30 Function set interface to be 8 bits long

Now chip is definitely in 8 bit mode, set it to 4 bit mode!

20 Function set interface to be 4 bits long

28 Function set 4bits, 2 rows of character, 5x7 font

08 Set display OFF, cursor OFF, blink OFF

01 Clear display

06	Set increment
0C	Set display ON, cursor OFF, blink OFF

2S delay

Phone test sequence:

0C	Set display ON, cursor OFF, blink OFF
80	Set display RAM address 0
“TEST	PUSH= “
54d	T
45d	E
53d	S
54d	T
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
50d	P
55d	U
53d	S
48d	H
3Dd	=
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
A0	Set display RAM address 32
“	NEXT=F12 “
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
20d	
4Ed	N
45d	E
58d	X
54d	T
3Dd	=
46d	F
31d	1
32d	2

20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d

C0 Set display RAM address 64
“ **L16+B 0**”

20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
20d
4Cd L
31d 1
36d 6
2Bd +
42d B
20d
30d 0

Store 8 programmable character patterns

40 Set character generator address 0

04d
0Ed
15d
04d
04d
04d
04d
00d

04d
04d
04d
04d
15d
0Ed
04d

00d
.....

08d
04d
00d
0Ed
11d
1Fd
11d
00d
.....

02d
04d
00d
0Ed
11d
1Fd
11d
00d
.....

04d
0Ad
00d
0Ed
11d
1Fd
11d
00d
.....

05d
0Ad
00d
0Ed
11d
1Fd
11d
00d
.....

04d
0Ad
1Fd
10d
1Ed
10d
1Fd
00d
.....

05d
0Ad
00d
0Ed
11d
11d
1Ed
.....

00d

After this point the display and programmable characters appear to be refreshed over and over while it waits for input (key-presses to test the phone):

0C Set display ON, cursor OFF, blink OFF

80 Set display RAM address 0

“TEST”

54d T

45d E

53d S

54d T

...