

NEC NG-87243-001 LCD initialisation sequence

v1.2 05 Feb 2021

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, maybe contrast control
Vcc?	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 39uS apart, most significant nibble first. 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

45d

53d

54d

20d

20d

20d

20d

20d

50d

55d

53d

48d

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

45d

58d

54d

3dd

46d

31d

32d

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
20d
20d
4cd
31d
36d
2bd
42d
20d
30d

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

45d

53d

54d

...