

SSD1298

Advance Information

**240 RGB x 320 TFT LCD Controller Driver
integrated Power Circuit, Gate and Source Driver
with built-in RAM**

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

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SSD1298

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1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

SSD1298 is an all in one TFT LCD Controller Driver that integrated the RAM, power circuits, gate driver and source driver into a single chip. It can drive up to 262k color amorphous TFT panel with resolution of 240 RGB x 320.

It also integrated the controller function and consists of 172,800 bytes (240 x 320 x 18 / 8) Graphic Display Data RAM (GDDRAM) such that it interfaced with common MPU through 8-/9-/16-/18-bit 6800-series / 8080-series compatible parallel interface or serial peripheral interface and stored the data in the GDDRAM. Auxiliary 18-/16-/6- bit video interface (VSYNC, HSYNC, DOTCLK, OE) are integrated into SSD1298 for animation image display.

SSD1298 embeds DC-DC Converter and Voltage generator to provide all necessary voltage required by the driver with minimum external components. A Common Voltage Generation Circuit is included to drive the TFT-display counter electrode. An Integrated Gamma Control Circuit is also included that can be adjusted by software commands to provide maximum flexibility and optimal display quality.

SSD1298 can be operated down to 1.4V and provide different power save modes. It is suitable for any portable battery-driven applications requiring long operation period and compact size.

2 FEATURES

- 240RGBx320 single chip controller driver IC for 262k color amorphous TFT LCD
- Power Supply
 - $V_{DDIO} = 1.4V - 3.6V$ (I/O Interface)
 - $V_{CIR} = 2.5V - 3.6V$ (Regulator power supply for logic circuit)
 - $V_{CI} = 2.5V - 3.6V$ (power supply for internal analog circuit)
- Output Voltages
 - Gate Driver:
 - $V_{GH-GND} = 9V \sim 18V$
 - $V_{GL-GND} = -6 \sim -15V$
 - $V_{GH-VGL} = 30V_{pp}$
 - Source Driver:
 - Maximum of VLCD63 = 6V
 - Typical Source Output Voltage variation: $\pm 10 mV$
 - VCOM drive:
 - $V_{COMH} = 3.0V \sim 5.0V$
 - $V_{COML} = -1.0V \sim -3.0V$
 - Maximum of $V_{COMA} = 6V$
- System Interface
 - 16-/18-bit RGB interface (OE, DOTCLK, HSYNC, VSYNC, DB[17:0])
 - High-speed interface by 8-/9-/16-/18-bit 6800-series / 8080-series parallel ports
 - Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
 - VSYNC interface (system interface + VSYNC)
 - WSYNC interface (system interface + WSYNC)
- Support low power consumption:
 - Low voltage supply
 - Low current sleep mode
 - 8-color display mode for power saving
 - Charge sharing function for step-up circuits
- High-speed RAM addressing functions
 - RAM write synchronization function
 - Window address function
 - Vertical scrolling function
 - Partial display mode
- Internal power supply circuit
 - Voltage generator
 - DC-DC converter up to 6x/-5x
- Built-in internal oscillator
- Internal GDDRAM capacity: 172800Byte
- Support Frame and Line inversion AC drive
- TFT storage capacitance: Cs on common
- Support source and gate scan direction control
- Programmable gamma correction curve
- Built-in Non Volatile Memory for VCOM calibration Display Size: 240 RGB x 320
- Support flexible arrangement of gate circuits on both sides of the glass substrate

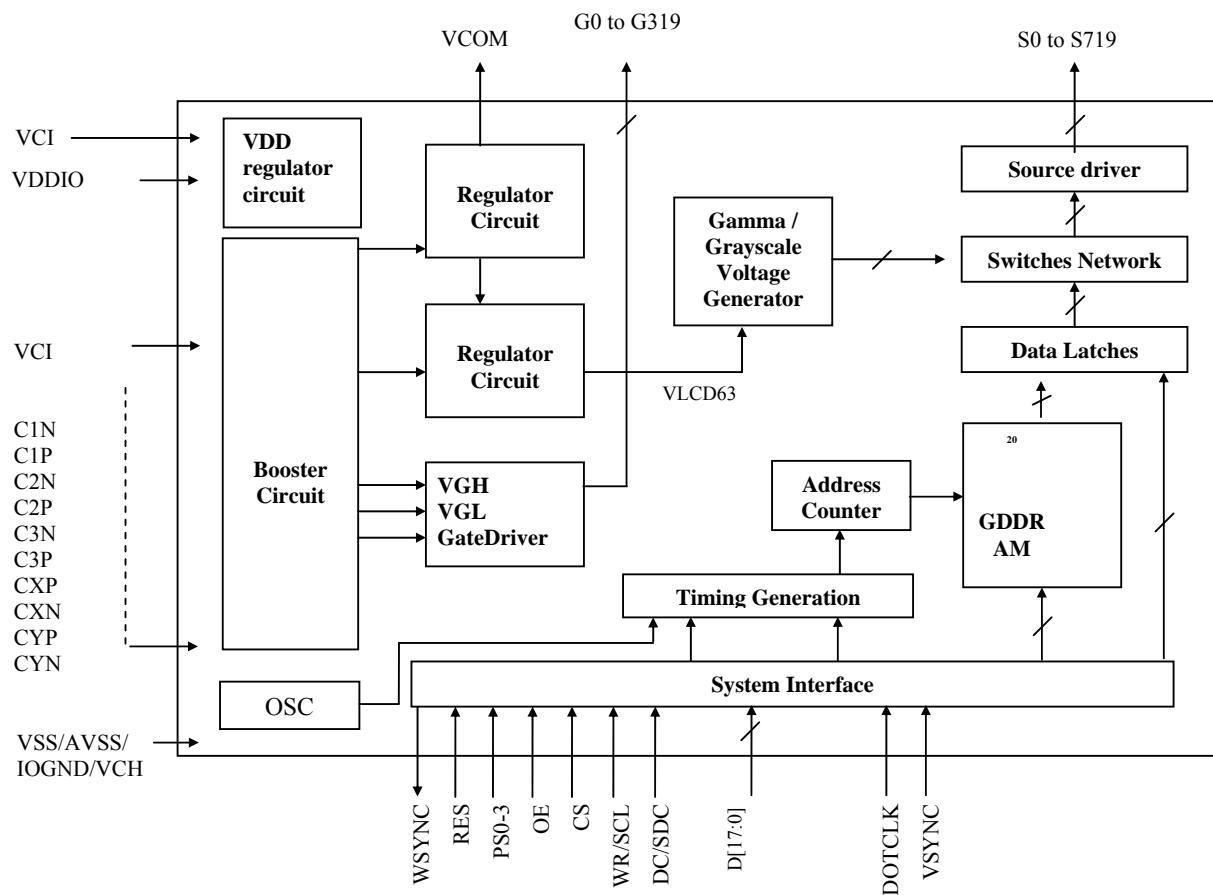
3 ORDERING INFORMATION

Table 3-1 – Ordering Information

Ordering Part Number	Source	Gate	Package Form	Reference
SSD1298Z	240 x 3 (720)	320	Gold Bump Die	

4 BLOCK DIAGRAM

Figure 4-1 - SSD1298 Block Diagram Description



DIE PAD FLOOR PLAN

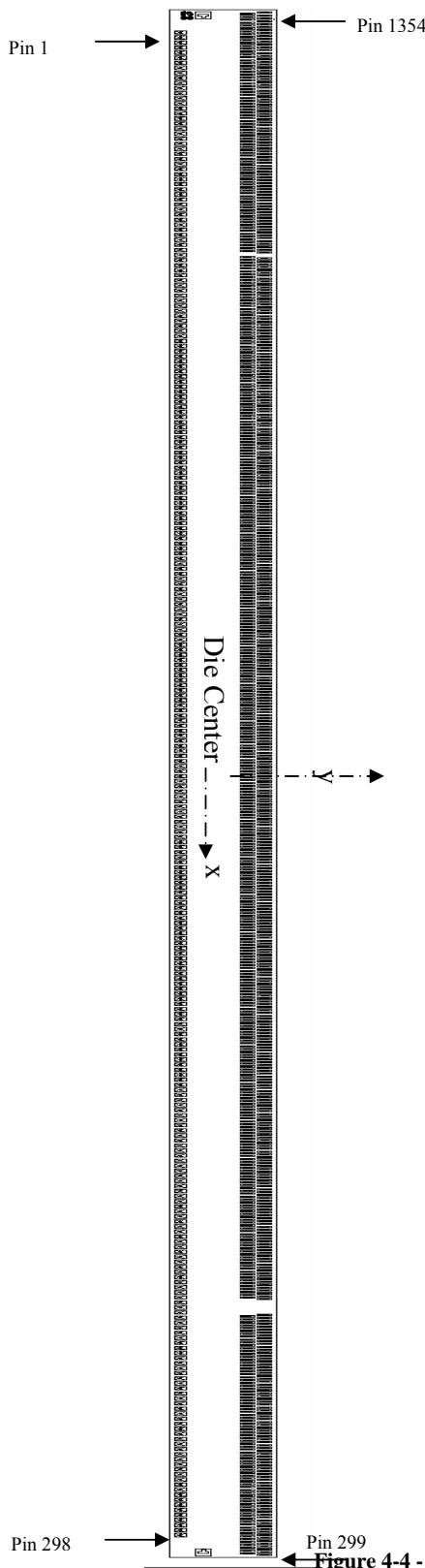


Figure 4-4 - SSD1298 Pad Arrangement (Bump face up)

Note

- (1) Diagram showing the die face up.
- (2) Coordinates are referenced to center of the chip.
- (3) Coordinate units and size of all alignment marks are in um.
- (4) All alignment keys do not contain gold

Figure 4-3: Alignment Marks

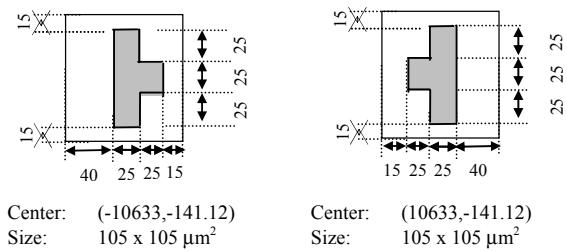


Figure 4-2: Output Pad Pitch (Pad 299 - 1354)

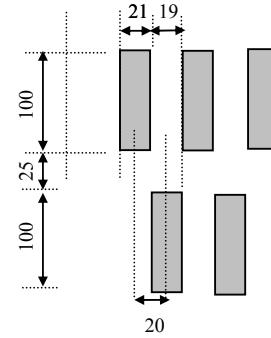


Table 4-1: Die Information

Die Size (no scribe)	$21416 \times 755 \mu\text{m}^2$
Die Thickness	$300 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$
Typical Bump Height	15 μm
Bump Co-planarity (within die)	$\leq 2 \mu\text{m}$
Bump Size 1	$50 \times 80 \mu\text{m}^2$ (Pin 1 – 298)
Pad Pitch 1	70 μm
Bump Size 2	$21 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ (Pin 299 – 1354)
Pad Pitch 2	20 μm stagger

5 PIN DESCRIPTION

Remark:

I = Input;
O = Output;
IO = Bi-directional;
P = Power;
VCC = System VDD;
GND = System VSS;

Table 5-1: Power Supply Pins

Pin Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
VSS	P	GND	Ground of the Power Supply	System ground pin of the IC.	-
AVSS		GND		Grounding for analog circuit.	-
IOGND		GND		Grounding for logic circuit.	-
VCHS		AVSS		Grounding for booster circuit.	-
VCI	P	Power Supply	Power Supply for Analog Circuits	Booster input voltage pin. - Connect to voltage source between 2.5V to 3.6V	-
VCIP		VCI		Voltage supply pin for analog circuit. This pin requires a noise free path for providing accurate LCD driving voltages. - Connect to same source of VCI	-
VCIM	O	Stabilizing capacitor	Booster voltages	Negative voltage of VCI.	-
VCIX2		Stabilizing capacitor		Equals to 2x VCI	-
VCIX2J	P	VCIX2 on FPC	Voltage for analog	They are the power supply used by on chip analog blocks and VGH/VGL DC-DC.	-
VCIX2G		VCIX2 on FPC			-
VCOMR	I	External voltage source or Open	External Reference	This pin provides voltage reference for internal voltage regulator when register VDV[4:0] of Power Control 4 set to "01111". - Connect to an external voltage source for reference	Open
VCOMH	O	Stabilizing capacitor	Voltages for VCOM Signal	This pin indicates a HIGH level of VCOM generated in driving the VCOM alternation.	-
VCOML		Stabilizing capacitor		This pin indicates a LOW level of VCOM generated in driving the VCOM alternation.	-
VLCD63	O	Stabilizing capacitor	LCD Driving Voltages	This pin is the maximum source driver voltage.	-
VGH		Stabilizing capacitor		A positive power output pin for gate driver and for MTP programming	-
VGL		Stabilizing capacitor		A negative power output pin for gate driver.	-
EXVR	I	GND	External Reference	External reference of internal gamma resistor - Connect to VSS	-
CXP	I	Booster capacitor	Booster and Stabilization Capacitors	- Connect a capacitor to CXN	-
CXN		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to CXP	-
CYP		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to CYN	-
CYN		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to CYP	-
C1P		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to C1N	-
C1N		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to C1P	-
C2P		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to C2N	-
C2N		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to C2P	-
C3P		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to C3N	-
C3N		Booster capacitor		- Connect a capacitor to C3P	-
CDUM1P		Stabilizing capacitor	Stabilization Capacitors	- Connect a capacitor to CDUM1N	-

Pin Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
CDUM1N		Stabilizing capacitor			Open
				- Connect a capacitor to CDUM1P	Open
VCORE	P	Stabilizing capacitor	Power for Core Logic	Vdd for core use. Connect a capacitor for stabilization	-
VREGC	P	VCORE	Regulator output for logic circuits	Regulator output for VCORE use.	-
VDDIO	P	Power Supply	Power for interface logic pins	Voltage input pin for logic I/O, connect to system VDD. - Connect to voltage source between 1.4V to 3.6V	-
VCIR	P	Power Supply	Power for interface logic pins	Internal regular input for logic supply : VCIR=2.5V-3.3V	-

Table 5-2 - Interface Logic Pins

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
DC	I	MPU	Logic Control	Data or command	V _{DDIO} or V _{ss}
CSB		MPU		Chip select pin for 6800/8080/SPI interface	-
RD		MPU		6800-system : E (enable signal) 8080-system : RD (read strobe signal) Serial mode : Not used and should be connected to V _{DDIO} or V _{ss}	V _{DDIO} or V _{ss}
WR		MPU		68-system : RW (indicates read cycle when High, write cycle when Low) 80-system : WR (write strobe signal) Serial mode : SCL (serial clock input)	V _{DDIO} or V _{ss}
D0-D17	IO	MPU	Data bus	For parallel mode, 8/9/16/18 bit interface. Please refer to Section 13 Interface Mapping for definition. Unused pins should connect to V _{ss} .	V _{ss}
WSYNC	O	MPU	Logic Control	Ram Write Synchronization output	Open
OE	I	MPU	Display Timing Signals	Display enable pin from controller. Data will be treated as dummy regardless the OE status during front/back porch setting at registers R16 and R17.	V _{ss}
DOTCLK	I	MPU		Dot-clock signal and oscillator source. A non-stop external clock must be provided to that pin even at front or back porch non-display period.	V _{ss}
HSYNC	I	MPU		Line Synchronization input	V _{ss}
VSYNC	I	MPU		Frame/Ram Write Synchronization input	V _{ss}
RESB	I	MPU	System Reset	System reset pin. - An active low pulse at this pin will reset the IC, Connect to V _{DDIO} in normal operation	-
SDI	I	MPU	Serial interface	Data input pin in serial interface	V _{ss}
SDO	O	MPU		Data output pin in serial interface	Open

Table 5-3: Mode Selection Pins

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description					When not in use
PS[3:0]	I	V_{DDIO} or V_{SS}	Interface Selection	PS3	PS2	PS1	PS0	Interface Mode	-
				0	0	0	0	16-bit 6800 parallel interface	
				0	0	0	1	8-bit 6800 parallel interface	
				0	0	1	0	16-bit 8080 parallel interface	
				0	0	1	1	8-bit 8080 parallel interface	
				0	1	0	0	9-bit generic D[8:0] (262k colour) + 3-wire SPI If 65K color, D3 shorts to D8 internally	
				0	1	0	1	16-bit generic (262k colour) + 3-wire SPI	
				0	1	1	0	18-bit generic (262k colour) + 3-wire SPI	
				0	1	1	1	6-bit generic D[8:3] (262k colour) + 3-wire SPI	
				1	0	0	0	18-bits 6800 parallel interface	
				1	0	0	1	9-bits 6800 parallel interface	
				1	0	1	0	18-bit 8080 parallel interface	
				1	0	1	1	9-bit 8080 parallel interface	
				1	1	1	0	3-wire SPI	
				1	1	1	1	4-wire SPI	

Table 5-4: Driver Output Pins

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
VCOM	O	LCD	LCD Driving Signals	A power supply for the TFT-display common electrode.	Open
G0-G319		LCD		Gate driver output pins. These pins output V_{GH} , V_{GL} or V_{GOFFH} level.	Open
S0-S719		LCD		Source driver output pins. $S(3n)$: display Red if BGR = LOW, Blue if BGR = HIGH. $S(3n+1)$: display Green. $S(3n+2)$: display Blue if BGR = LOW, Red if BGR = HIGH.	Open

Table 5-5: Miscellaneous Pins

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
NC	-	-	-	These pins must be left open and cannot be connected together	Open
DUMMY	-	-	-	Floating pins and no connection inside the IC. These pins should be open.	Open
TESTA	IO	FPC	IC Testing Signal	Test pin of the internal circuit. - Leave this pin open and insert test point in FPC	Open
TESTB		FPC		Test pin of the internal circuit. - Leave this pin open and insert test point in FPC	Open
TESTC		FPC		Test pin of the internal circuit. - Leave this pin open and insert test point in FPC	Open

6 BLOCK FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

6.1 System Interface

The System Interface unit consists of three functional blocks for driving the 6800-series parallel interface, 8080-series high speed parallel interface, 3-lines serial peripheral interface and 4-lines serial peripheral interface. The selection of different interface is done by PS3, PS2, PS1 and PS0 pins. Please refer to the pin descriptions on page 19.

a) MPU Parallel 6800-series Interface

The parallel Interface consists of 18 bi-directional data pins D[17:0], R/ \overline{W} , D/ \overline{C} , E and \overline{CS} . R/ \overline{W} input high indicates a read operation from the Graphical Display Data RAM (GDDRAM) or the status register. R/ \overline{W} input low indicates a write operation to Display Data RAM or Internal Command Registers depending on the status of D/ \overline{C} input. The E input serves as data latch signal (clock) when high provided that \overline{CS} is low. Please refer to Parallel Interface Timing Diagram of 6800-series microprocessors. In order to match the operating frequency of the GDDRAM with that of the MCU, pipeline processing is internally performed which requires the insertion of a dummy read before the first actual display data read. This is shown in the following diagram.

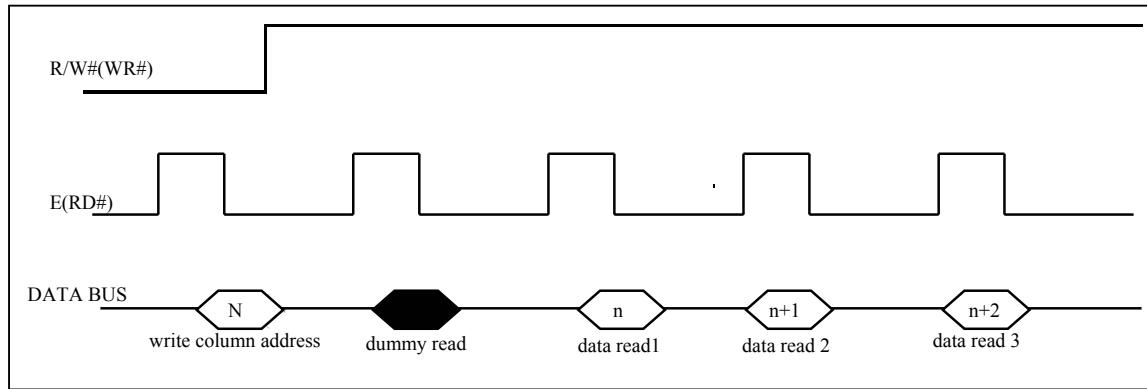


Figure 6-1 – Read Display Data

b) MPU Parallel 8080-series Interface

The parallel interface consists of 18 bi-directional data pins D[17:0], RD, WR, DC and CSB. RD input serves as data read latch signal (clock) when low provided that CSB is low. Whether reading the display data from GDDRAM or reading the status from the status register is controlled by DC. WR input serves as data write latch signal (clock) when low provided that CSB is low. Whether writing the display data to the GDDRAM or writing the command to the command register is controlled by DC. A dummy read is also required before the first actual display data read for 8080-series interface. Please refer Figure 7-1.

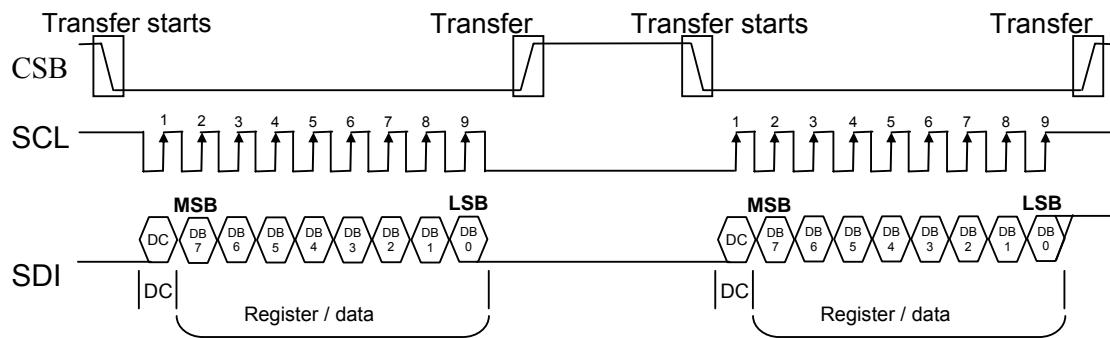
c) 3-lines Serial Peripheral Interface

The operation is similar to 4-lines serial peripheral interface while DC is not used. There are altogether 9-bits will be shifted into the shift register on every ninth clock in sequence: DC bit, D7 to D0 bit. The DC bit (first bit of the sequential data) will determine the following data byte in the shift register is written to the Display Data RAM (DC bit = 1) or the command register (DC bit = 0).

	6800 – series Parallel Interface	8080 – series Parallel Interface	MCU Serial Interface
Data Read	18/16/9/8-bits	18/16/9/8-bits	Yes
Data Write	18/16/9/8-bits	18/16/9/8-bits	8-bits
Command Read	Status only	Status only	No
Command Write	Yes	Yes	8-bits

Table 6-1 - Data bus selection modes

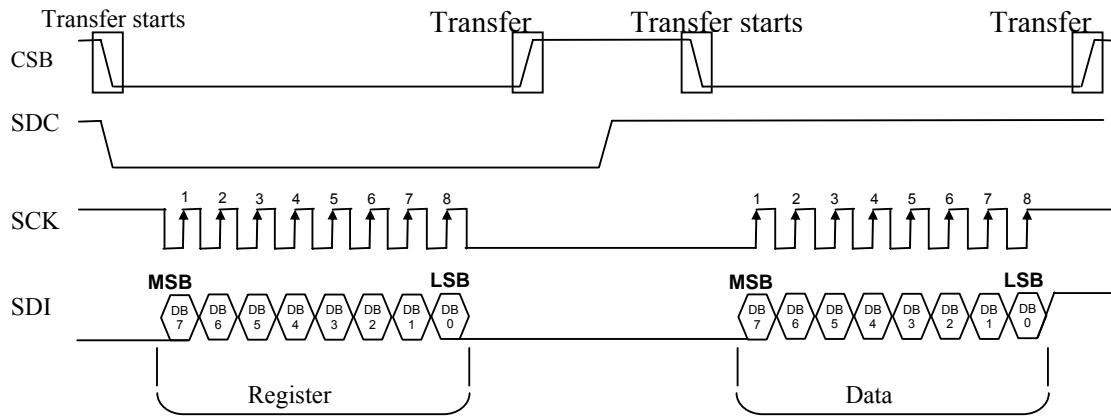
Figure 6-2: 3-wire SPI interface (9 bits)



d) 4-wire Serial Peripheral Interface (8 bits)

The clock synchronized serial peripheral interface (SPI) using the chip select line (CSB), serial transfer clock line (SCL), serial input data (SDI). The serial data transfer starts at the falling edge of CSB.SDC determinate the data of SDI which is register or data.

Figure 6-3: 4-wire SPI interface (8 bits)



6.2 RGB Interface

SSD1298 supports RGB interface. RGB interface unit consists of D[17:0], HSYNC, VSYNC, DOTCLK and OE signals for display moving pictures. When the RGB interface is selected, the display operation is synchronized with external control signals (HSYNC, VSYNC and DOTCLK). Data is written in synchronization with the control signals when DEN is enabled for write operation in order to avoid flicker or tearing effect while updating display data.

6.3 Address Counter (AC)

The address counter (AC) assigns address to the GDDRAM. When an address set instruction is written into the IR, the address information is sent from the IR to the AC.

After writing into the GRAM, the AC is automatically incremented by 1 (or decremented by 1). After reading the data, the AC is not updated. A window address function allows for data to be written only to a window area specified by GRAM.

6.4 Graphic Display Data RAM (GDDRAM)

The GDDRAM is a bit mapped static RAM holding the bit pattern to be displayed. The size of the RAM is $240 \text{ RGB} \times 320 \times 18 / 8 = 172,800 \text{ bytes}$. For mechanical flexibility, re-mapping on both Segment and Common outputs can be selected by software. Please refer to the command “Data Output/Scan direction” for detail description.

Four pages of display data forms a RAM address block and stored in the GDDRAM. Each block will form the fundamental units of scrolling addresses. Various types of area scrolling can be performed by software program according to the command “Set area Scroll” and “Set Scroll Start”.

6.5 Gamma/Grayscale Voltage Generator

The grayscale voltage circuit generates a LCD driver circuit that corresponds to the grayscale levels as specified in the grayscale gamma adjustment register. 262,144 possible colors can be displayed when 1 pixel = 18 bit. For details, see the gamma adjustment register.

6.6 Booster and Regulator Circuit

These two functional blocks generate the voltage of VGH, VGL, VCOM levels and VLCD0~63 which are necessary for operating a TFT LCD.

6.7 Timing Generator

The timing generator generates a timing signal for the operation of internal circuit such as the internal RAM accessing, date output timing etc.

6.8 Oscillation Circuit (OSC)

This module is an on-chip low power RC oscillator circuitry. The oscillator generates the clock for the DC-DC voltage converter. This clock is also used in the display timing generator.

6.9 Data Latches

This block is a series of latches carrying the display signal information. These latches hold the data, which will be fed to the HV Buffer Cell and Level Selector to output the required voltage level.

6.10 Liquid Crystal Driver Circuit

SSD1298 consists of a 720-output source driver (S0-S719) and a 320-output gate driver (G0-G319). The display image data is latched when 720 bits of data are inputted. The latched data control the source driver and output drive waveforms. The gate driver for scanning gate lines outputs either VGH or VGL level. The shift direction of 720-bit source output from the source driver can be changed by setting the RL bit and the shift direction of gate output from the gate driver can be changed by setting the TB bit. The scan mode by the gate driver can be changed by setting the SM bit. Sets the gate driver pin arrangement in combination with the TB bit to select the optimal scan mode for the module.

7 COMMAND TABLE

Table 7-1 - Command Table

Reg#	Register	R/W	D/C	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
R	Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ID7	ID6	ID5	ID4	ID3	ID2	ID1	ID0
SR	Status Read	1	0	L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	L0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R00h	Oscillation Start (0000h)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	OSCE N
R01h	Driver output control (3B3Fh)	0	1	0	RL	REV	GD	BGR	SM	TB	MUX8	MUX7	MUX6	MUX5	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0
R02h	LCD drive AC control (0000h)	0	1	0	0	0	FLD	ENWS	B/C	EOR	WSMD	NW7	NW6	NW5	NW4	NW3	NW2	NW1	NW0
R03h	Power control (1) All GAMAS[2:0] setting 8 color (6A64h)	0	1	DCT3	DCT2	DCT1	DCT0	BT2	BT1	BT0	0	DC3	DC2	DC1	DC0	AP2	AP1	AP0	0
R07h	Display control (0000h)	0	1	0	0	0	PT1	PT0	VLE2	VLE1	SPT	0	0	GON	DTE	CM	0	D1	D0
R0Bh	Frame cycle control (5308h)	0	1	NO1	NO0	SDT1	SDT0	0	EQ2	EQ1	EQ0	DIV1	DIV0	SDIV	SRTN	RTN3	RTN2	RTN1	RTN0
R0Ch	Power control (2) (0004h)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
R0Dh	Power control (3)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VRH3	VRH2	VRH1	VRH0
R0Eh	Power control (4)	0	1	0	0	VCOMG	VDV4	VDV3	VDV2	VDV1	VDV0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0Fh	Gate scan start position (0000h)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SCN8	SCN7	SCN6	SCN5	SCN4	SCN3	SCN2	SCN1	SCN0
R10h	Sleep mode (0001h)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SLP
R11h	Entry mode (6830h)	0	1	VS mode	DFM1	DFM0	0	Denmode	WMode	Nosync	DMode	TY1	TY0	ID1	ID0	AM	0	0	0
R15h	Entry mode (0000h)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	INVDOT	INVDEN	INVHS	INVVS

SM: Change scanning order of gate driver.

SM	Gate scan sequence (GD='0')
0	G0, G1, G2, G3.....G219 (left and right gate interlaced)
1	G0, G2,G318, G1, G3,G319

See "Scan mode setting" on next page.

TB: Selects the output shift direction of the gate driver.

When TB = 1, G0 shifts to G319.

When TB = 0, G319 shifts to G0.

RL: Selects the output shift direction of the source driver.

When RL = "1", S0 shifts to S719 and <R><G> color is assigned from S0.

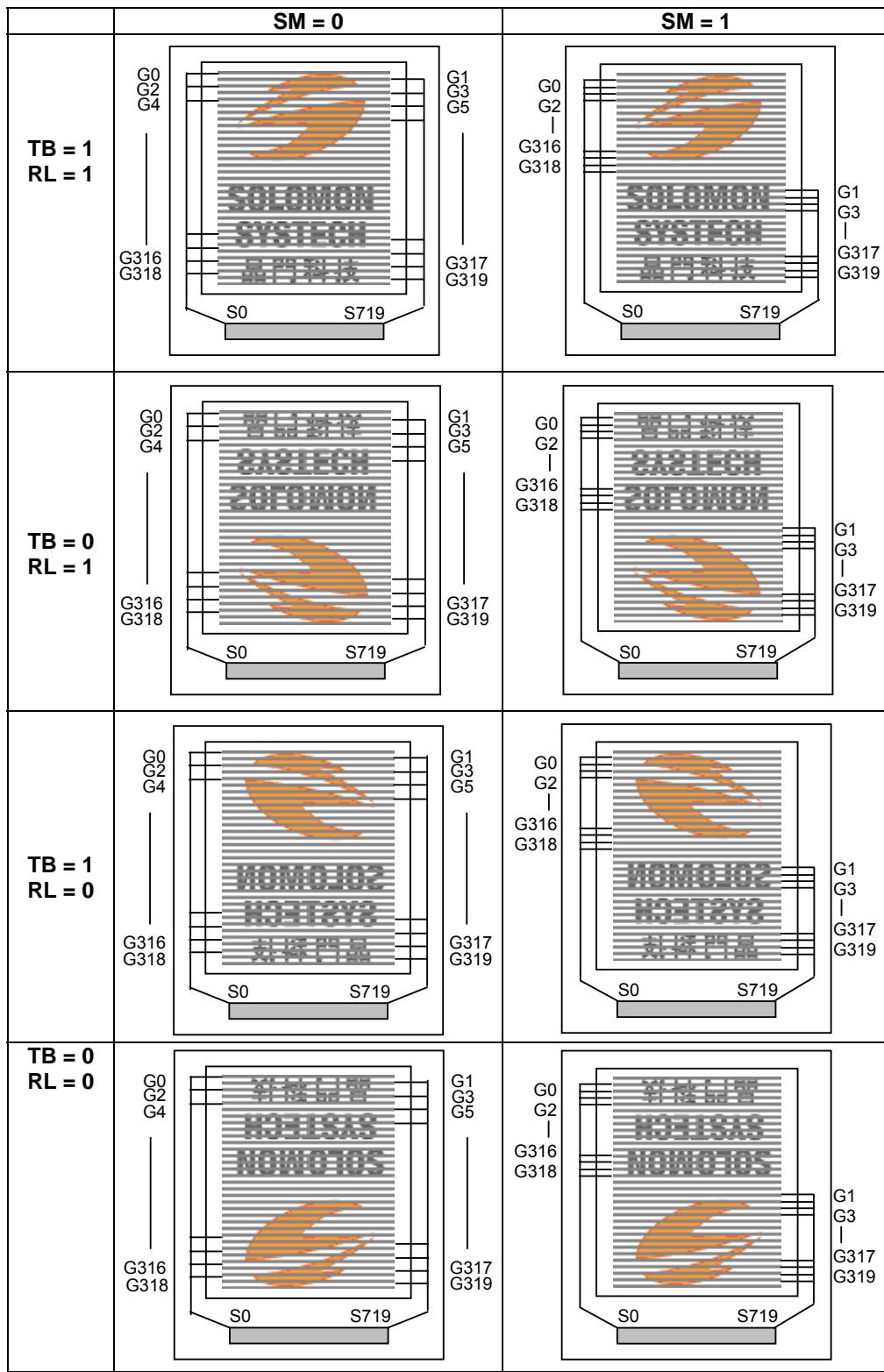
When RL = "0", S719 shifts to S0 and <R><G> color is assigned from S719.

Set RL bit and BGR bit when changing the dot order of R, G and B. RL setting will be ignored when display with RAM (Dmode[1:0] = 00).

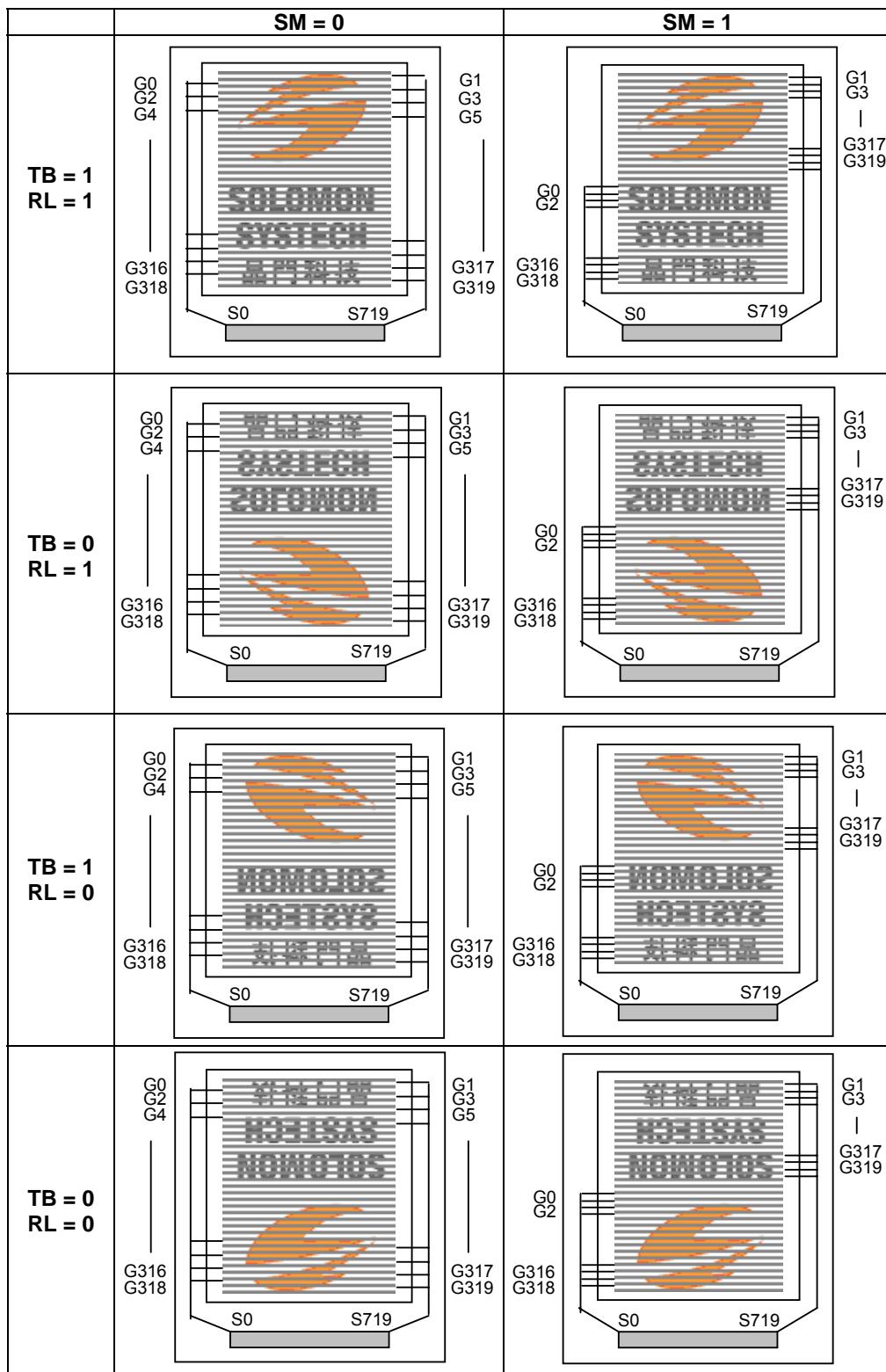
MUX[8:0]: Specify number of lines for the LCD driver. MUX[8:0] settings cannot exceed 319.

Remark: When using the partial display, the output for non-display area will be minimum voltage.

GD='0', G0 is the 1st gate output channel, gate output sequence is G0, G1, G2, G3, ..., G318, G319.



GD='1', G1 is the 1st gate output channel, gate output sequence is G1, G0, G3, G2, ..., G319, G318.



LCD-Driving-Waveform Control (R02h) (POR = 0000h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	FLD	ENWS	B/C	EOR	WSMD	NW7	NW6	NW5	NW4	NW3	NW2	NW1	NW0
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FLD: Set display in interlace drive mode to protect from flicker. It splits one frame into 3 fields and drive.

When FLD = 1, it is 3 field driving, which also limit VBP = 1.

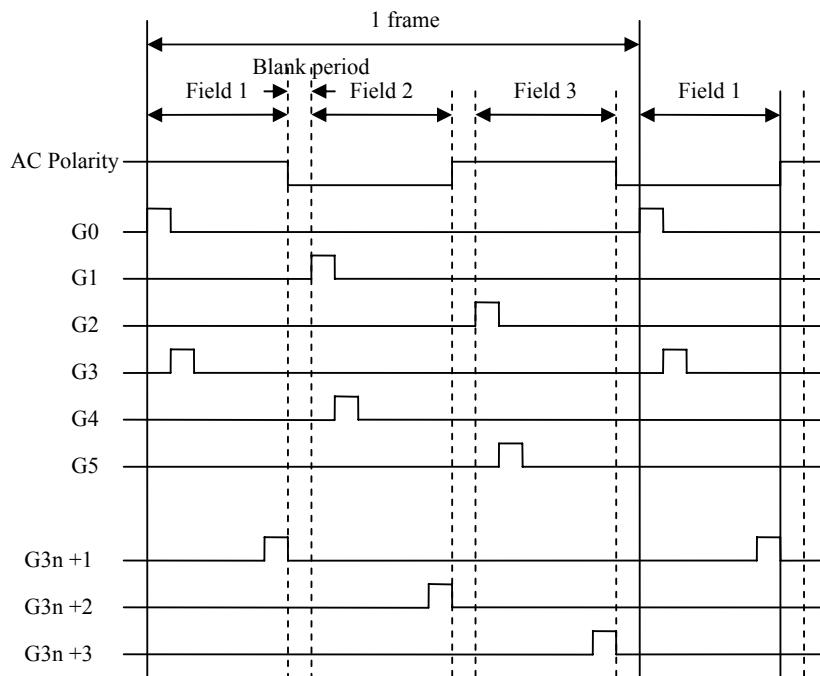
When FLD = 0, it is normal driving.

The following figure shows the gate selection when the 3-field inversion is enabled and the output waveform of the 3-field interlaced driving.

Table 8-1 - 3-field interlace driving

TB = 1			TB = 0		
Gate	FLD = 0	FLD = 1	Gate	FLD = 0	FLD = 1
G0	X		G319	X	
G1	X		G318	X	
G2	X	X	G317	X	X
G3	X		G316	X	
G4	X		G315	X	
	X	X		X	X
	X			X	
	X			x	
G317	X		G2	X	
G318	X		G1	X	
G319	X	X	G0	X	X

Figure 8-1 - gate output timing in 3-field interlacing driving



B/C: Select the liquid crystal drive waveform VCOM.

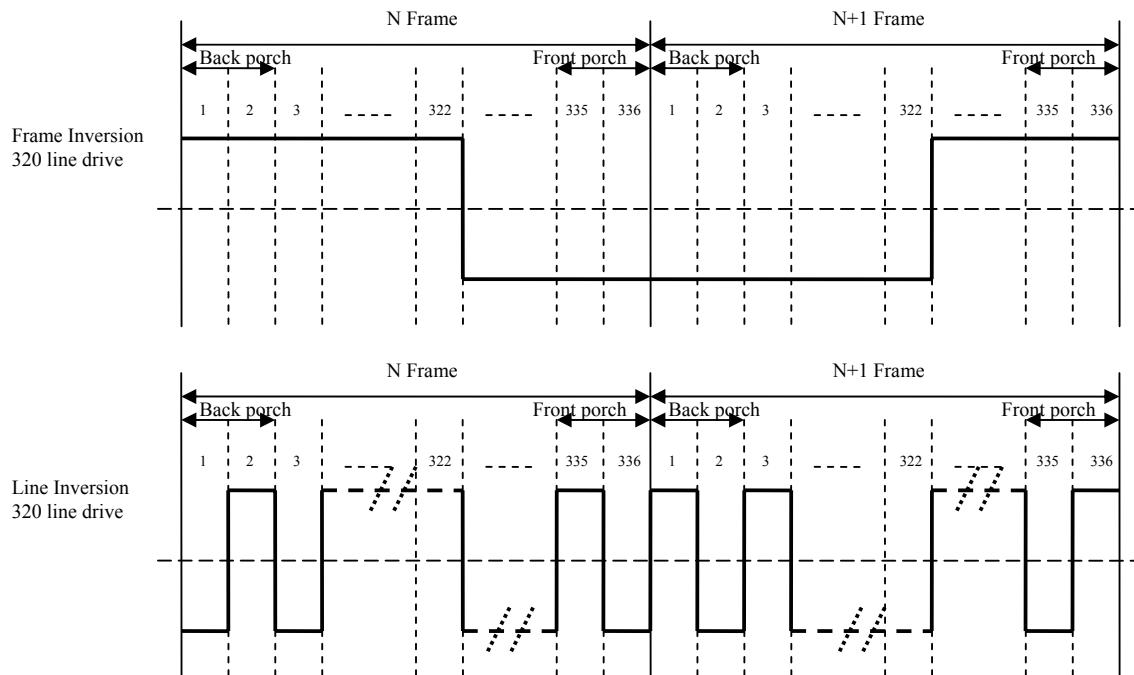
When B/C = 0, frame inversion of the LCD driving signal is enabled.

When B/C = 1, a N-line inversion waveform is generated and alternates in a N-line equals to NW[7:0]+1.

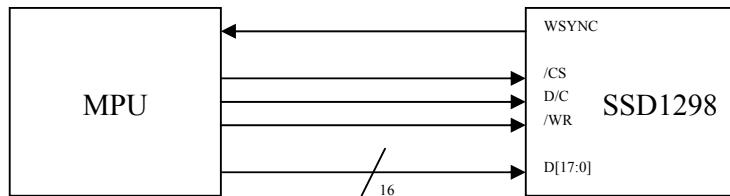
EOR: When B/C = 1 and EOR = 1, the odd/even frame-select signals and the N-line inversion signals are EORed for alternating drive. EOR is used when the LCD is not alternated by combining the set values of the lines of the LCD driven and the N-lines.

NW[7:0]: Specify the number of lines that will alternate at the N-line inversion setting (B/C = 1). N-line is equal to NW[7:0]+1.

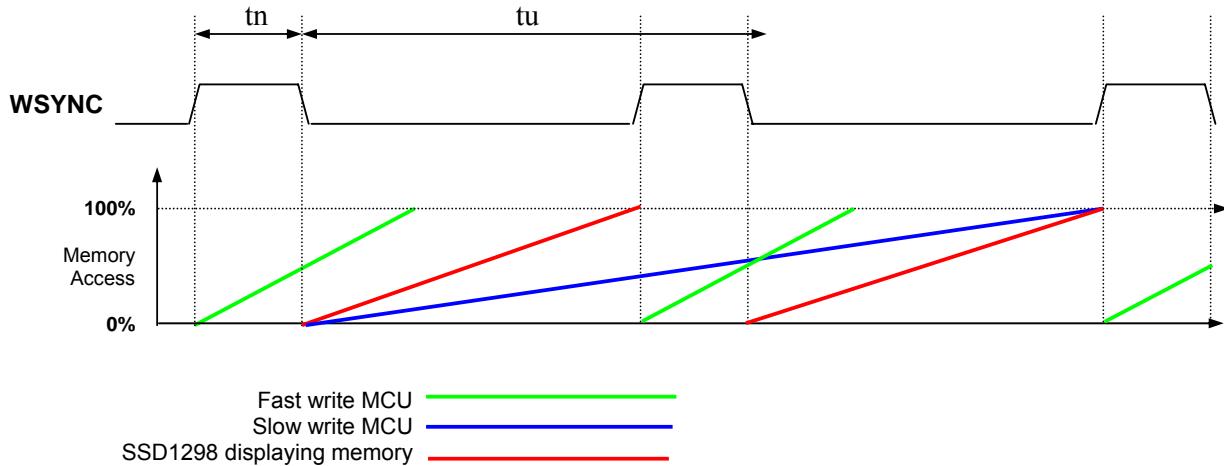
Figure 8-2 - Line Inversion AC Driver



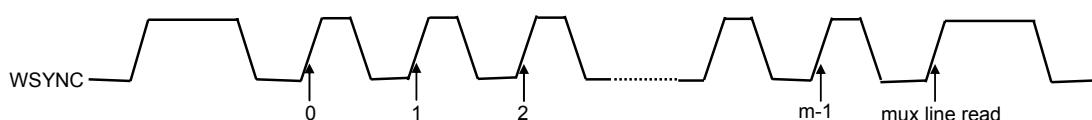
ENWS: When ENWS = 1, it enables WSYNC output pin. Mode1 or Mode2 is selected by WSMD. When ENWS = 0(POR), it disables WSYNC feature, the WSYNC output pin will be high-impedance.



WSMD = 0 is **mode1**, the waveform of WSYNC output will be:



WSMD = 1 is **mode2**, the waveform of WSYNC output will be:



For fast write MCU: MCU should start to write new frame of ram data just after rising edge of long WSYNC pulse and should be finished well before the rising edge of the next long WSYNC pulse.
 e.g. 5MHz 8 bit parallel write cycle for 18 bit color depth, or 3MHz 8 bit parallel write cycle for 16 bit color depth.

For slow write MCU (Half the write speed of fast write): MCU should start to write new frame ram data after the rising edge of the first short WSYNC pulse and must be finished within 2 frames time.
 e.g. 2.5MHz 8 bit parallel write cycle for 18 bit color depth.
 * Usually, **mode2** is for slower MCU, while **mode1** is for fast MCU.

Power control 1 (R03h) (POR = 6864h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	DCT3	DCT2	DCT1	DCT0	BT2	BT1	BT0	0	DC3	DC2	DC1	DC0	AP2	AP1	AP0	0
POR	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	

DCT[3:0]: Set the step-up cycle of the step-up circuit for 8-color mode ($CM = V_{DDIO}$). When the cycle is accelerated, the driving ability of the step-up circuit increases, but its current consumption increases too. Adjust the cycle taking into account the display quality and power consumption.

DCT3	DCT2	DCT1	DCT0	Step-up cycle
0	0	0	0	Fline × 24
0	0	0	1	Fline × 16
0	0	1	0	Fline × 12
0	0	1	1	Fline × 8
0	1	0	0	Fline × 6
0	1	0	1	Fline × 5
0	1	1	0	Fline × 4
0	1	1	1	Fline × 3
1	0	0	0	Fline × 2
1	0	0	1	Fline × 1
1	0	1	0	fosc / 4
1	0	1	1	fosc / 6
1	1	0	0	fosc / 8
1	1	0	1	fosc / 10
1	1	1	0	fosc / 12
1	1	1	1	fosc / 16

* Fline = Line frequency

fosc = Internal oscillator frequency (~510KHz)

BT[2:0]: Control the step-up factor of the step-up circuit. Adjust the step-up factor according to the power-supply voltage to be used.

BT2	BT1	BT0	V _{GH} output	V _{GL} output	V _{GH} booster ratio	V _{GL} booster ratio
0	0	0	$3 \times V_{CIX2}$	$-(V_{GH}) + V_{CI}$	+6	-5
0	0	1	$3 \times V_{CIX2}$	$-(V_{GH}) + V_{CIX2}$	+6	-4
0	1	0	$3 \times V_{CIX2}$	$-(V_{CIX2})$	+6	-2
0	1	1	$2 \times V_{CIX2} + V_{CI}$	$-(V_{GH})$	+5	-5
1	0	0	$2 \times V_{CIX2} + V_{CI}$	$-(V_{GH}) + V_{CI}$	+5	-4
1	0	1	$2 \times V_{CIX2} + V_{CI}$	$-(V_{GH}) + V_{CIX2}$	+5	-3
1	1	0	$2 \times V_{CIX2}$	$-(V_{GH})$	+4	-4
1	1	1	$2 \times V_{CIX2}$	$-(V_{GH}) + V_{CI}$	+4	-3

DC[3:0]: Set the step-up cycle of the step-up circuit for 262k-color mode ($CM = V_{SS}$). When the cycle is accelerated, the driving ability of the step-up circuit increases, but its current consumption increases too. Adjust the cycle taking into account the display quality and power consumption.

DC3	DC2	DC1	DC0	Step-up cycle
0	0	0	0	Fline × 24
0	0	0	1	Fline × 16
0	0	1	0	Fline × 12
0	0	1	1	Fline × 8
0	1	0	0	Fline × 6
0	1	0	1	Fline × 5
0	1	1	0	Fline × 4
0	1	1	1	Fline × 3
1	0	0	0	Fline × 2
1	0	0	1	Fline × 1
1	0	1	0	fosc / 4
1	0	1	1	fosc / 6
1	1	0	0	fosc / 8
1	1	0	1	fosc / 10
1	1	1	0	fosc / 12
1	1	1	1	fosc / 16

* Fline = Line frequency

fosc = Internal oscillator frequency (~510KHz)

AP[2:0]: Adjust the amount of current from the stable-current source in the internal operational amplifier circuit. When the amount of current becomes large, the driving ability of the operational-amplifier circuits increase. Adjust the current taking into account the power consumption. During times when there is no display, such as when the system is in a sleep mode.

AP2	AP1	AP0	Op-amp power
0	0	0	Least
0	0	1	Small
0	1	0	Small to medium
0	1	1	Medium
1	0	0	Medium to large
1	0	1	Large
1	1	0	Large to Maximum
1	1	1	Maximum

Display Control (R07h) (POR = 0000h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	PT1	PT0	VLE2	VLE1	SPT	0	0	GON	DTE	CM	0	D1	D0
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PT[1:0]: Normalize the source outputs when non-displayed area of the partial display is driven.

VLE[2:1]: When VLE1 = 1 or VLE2 = 1, a vertical scroll is performed in the 1st screen by taking data VL17-0 in R41h register. When VLE1 = 1 and VLE2 = 1, a vertical scroll is performed in the 1st and 2nd screen by VL1[8:0] and VL2[8:0] respectively.

SPT: When SPT = “1”, the 2-division LCD drive is performed.

CM: 8-color mode setting.

When CM = 1, 8-color mode is selected.

When CM = 0, 8-color mode is disable.

GON: Gate off level becomes VGH when GON = “0”.

DTE: When GON = “1” and DTE = “0”, all gate outputs become VGL. When GON = “1” and DTE = “1”, selected gate wire becomes VGH, and non-selected gate wires become VGL.

D[1:0]: Display is on when D1 = “1” and off when D1 = “0”. When off, the display data remains in the GDDRAM, and can be displayed instantly by setting D1 = “1”. When D1= “0”, the display is off with all of the source outputs set to the GND level. Because of this, the driver can control the charging current for the LCD with AC driving. When D[1:0] = “01”, the internal display is performed although the display is off. When D[1:0] = “00”, the internal display operation halts and the display is off. Control the display on/off while control GON and DTE.

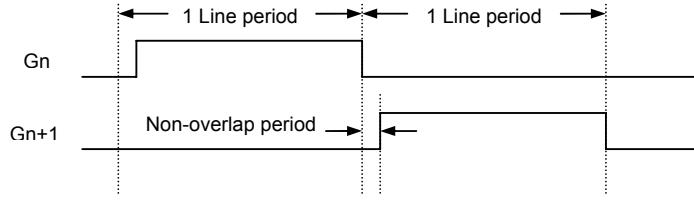
GON	DTE	D1	D0	Internal Display Operation	Source output	Gate output
0	0	0	0	Halt	GND	V_{GH}
0	0	0	1	Operation	GND	V_{GH}
1	0	0	1	Operation	GND	V_{GOFFL}
1	0	1	1	Operation	Grayscale level output	V_{GOFFL}
1	1	1	1	Operation	Grayscale level output	Selected gate line: V_{GH} Non-selected gate line: V_{GOFFL}

Frame Cycle Control (R0Bh) (POR = 5308h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	NO1	NO0	SDT1	SDT0	0	EQ2	EQ1	EQ0	DIV1	DIV0	SDIV	SRTN	RTN3	RTN2	RTN1	RTN0
POR	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

NO[1:0]: Sets amount of non-overlap of the gate output.

NO1	NO0	Amount of non-overlap
0	0	reserved
0	1	1 clock cycle (POR)
1	0	2 clock cycle
1	1	3 clock cycle

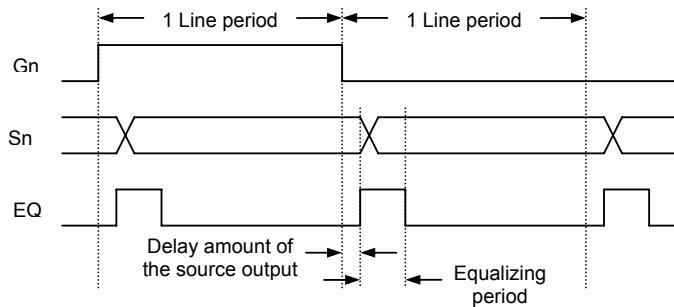


SDT[1:0]: Set delay amount from the gate output signal falling edge of the source outputs.

SDT1	SDT0	Delay amount of the source output
0	0	0 clock cycle
0	1	1 clock cycle (POR)
1	0	2 clock cycle
1	1	3 clock cycle

EQ[2:0]: Sets the equalizing period.

EQ2	EQ1	EQ0	EQ period
0	0	0	No EQ
0	0	1	2 clock cycle
0	1	0	3 clock cycle
0	1	1	4 clock cycle
1	0	0	5 clock cycle
1	0	1	6 clock cycle
1	1	0	7 clock cycle
1	1	1	8 clock cycle



DIV[1:0]: Set the division ratio of clocks for internal operation. Internal operations are driven by clocks which frequency is divided according to the DIV1-0 setting.

DIV1	DIV0	Division Ratio
0	0	1
0	1	2
1	0	4
1	1	8

* fosc = internal oscillator frequency, ~510kHz

SDIV: When SDIV = 1, DIV1-0 value will be count. When SDIV = 0, DIV1-0 value will be auto determined.

SRTN: When SRTN =1, RTN3-0 value will be count. When SRTN = 0, RTN3-0 value will be auto determined.

RTN[3:0]: Set the no. of clocks in each line. The total number will be the decimal value of RTN3-0 plus 16. e.g. if RTN3-0 = “1010h”, the total number of clocks in each line = 10 +16 = 26 clocks.

Frame frequency calculation

For DMode[1:0] = '00'

$$\text{Frame_frequency} = \frac{F_{osc}}{div \times (rtn + 16) \times (mux + vbp + vfp + 3)}$$

where F_{osc} = internal oscillator frequency
 div = Division ratio determined by DIV[1:0]
 rtn = RTN[3:0]
 mux = MUX[8:0]
 vbp = VBP[7:0]
 vfp = VFP[7:0]

for default values of SSD1298

$F_{osc} \approx 510\text{KHz}$, DIV[1:0] = '00', RTN[3:0] = 8, MUX[8:0] = 319, VBP[7:0] = 3, VFP[7:0] = 1,

$$\text{Frame frequency} = \frac{510K}{1 \times (8+16) \times (319+3+1+3)} = \frac{510K}{1 \times 24 \times 326} = 65\text{Hz}$$

Power Control 2 (R0Ch) (POR = 0004h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VRC2	VRC1	VRC0
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

VRC[2:0]: Adjust VCIX2 output voltage. The adjusted level is indicated in the chart below VRC2-0 setting.

VRC2	VRC1	VRC0	VCIX2 voltage
0	0	0	5.1V
0	0	1	5.3V
0	1	0	5.5V
0	1	1	5.7V
1	0	0	5.9V
1	0	1	6.1V
1	1	0	Reserve
1	1	1	Reserve

Note: The above setting is valid when VCI has high enough voltage supply for boosting up the required voltage.

The above setting is assumed 100% booster efficiency. Please refer to DC Characteristics for detail.

Power Control 3 (R0Dh) (POR = 0009h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VRH3	VRH2	VRH1	VRH0
POR*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

VRH[3:0]: Set amplitude magnification of V_{LCD63}. These bits amplify the V_{LCD63} voltage 1.78 to 3.00. times the Vref voltage set by VRH[3:0].

VRH3	VRH2	VRH1	VRH0	V _{LCD63} Voltage
0	0	0	0	Vref x 2.810
0	0	0	1	Vref x 2.900
0	0	1	0	Vref x 3.000
0	0	1	1	Vref x 1.780
0	1	0	0	Vref x 1.850
0	1	0	1	Vref x 1.930
0	1	1	0	Vref x 2.020
0	1	1	1	Vref x 2.090
1	0	0	0	Vref x 2.165
1	0	0	1	Vref x 2.245
1	0	1	0	Vref x 2.335
1	0	1	1	Vref x 2.400
1	1	0	0	Vref x 2.500
1	1	0	1	Vref x 2.570
1	1	1	0	Vref x 2.645
1	1	1	1	Vref x 2.725

*Vref is the internal reference voltage equals to 2.0V.

Power Control 4 (R0Eh) (POR = 3200h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	VCOMG	VDV4	VDV3	VDV2	VDV1	VDV0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POR*	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VcomG: When VcomG = “1”, it is possible to set output voltage of VcomL to any level, and the instruction (VDV4-0) becomes available. When VcomG = “0”, VcomL output is fixed to Hi-z level, VCIM output for VcomL power supply stops, and the instruction (VDV4-0) becomes unavailable. Set VcomG according to the sequence of power supply setting flow as it relates with power supply operating sequence.

VDV[4:0]: Set the alternating amplitudes of Vcom at the Vcom alternating drive. These bits amplify 0.6 to 1.23 times the VLCD63 voltage. When VcomG = “0”, the settings become invalid. External voltage at VcomR is referenced when VDV = “01111”.

$$VCOML = 0.9475 * VCOMH - VCOMA$$

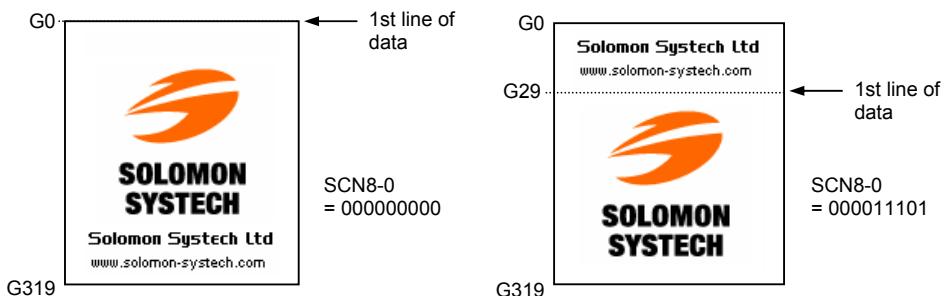
VDV4	VDV3	VDV2	VDV1	VDV0	Vcom Amplitude
0	0	0	0	0	VLCD63 x 0.60
0	0	0	0	1	VLCD63 x 0.63
0	0	0	1	0	VLCD63 x 0.66
⋮					⋮
⋮					Step = 0.03
⋮					⋮
0	1	1	0	1	VLCD63 x 0.99
0	1	1	1	0	VLCD63 x 1.02
⋮					Reference from external variable resistor
0	1	1	1	1	VLCD63 x 1.05
1	0	0	0	0	VLCD63 x 1.08
⋮					⋮
⋮					Step = 0.03
⋮					⋮
1	0	1	0	1	VLCD63 x 1.20
1	0	1	1	0	VLCD63 x 1.23
1	0	1	1	1	Reserved
1	1	*	*	*	Reserved

Note: Vcom amplitude < 6V

Gate Scan Position (R0Fh) (POR = 0000h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SCN8	SCN7	SCN6	SCN5	SCN4	SCN3	SCN2	SCN1	SCN0
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCN[8:0]: Set the scanning starting position of the gate driver. The valid range is from 0 to 319.



Sleep mode (R10h) (POR = 0001h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SLP
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SLP: Sleep mode enable bit. In the sleep mode, the internal display operations are halted except the R-C oscillator to reduce current consumption. No change in the GDDRAM data or instructions during the sleep mode is made, although it is retained.

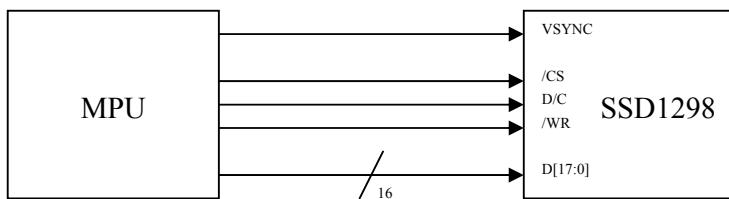
When SLP = 1, the driver enters into the sleep mode.

When SLP = 0, the driver leaves the sleep mode.

Entry Mode (R11h) (POR = 6230h)

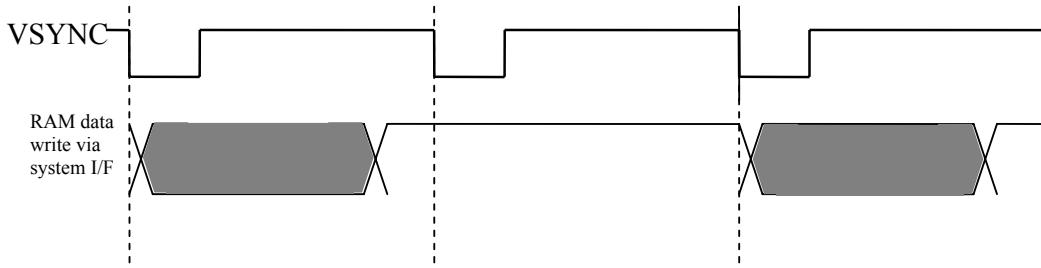
R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	VMode	DFM1	DFM0	0	DenMode	Wmode	Nosync	Dmode	TY1	TY0	ID1	ID0	AM	0	0	0
POR	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

VMode: When VMode = 1 at DMode[1:0] = "00", the frame frequency will be dependent on VSYNC.



In VSYNC interface operation, the internal display operation is synchronized with the VSYNC signal. By writing data to the internal RAM at faster than the calculated minimum speed (internal display operation speed + buffer), it becomes possible to rewrite the moving picture data without flickering the display and display a moving picture via system interface.

The display operation is performed in synchronization with the internal clock signal generated from the internal oscillator and the VSYNC signal. The display data is written in the internal RAM so that the SSD1298 rewrites the data only within the moving picture area and minimize the number of data transfer required for moving picture display. Therefore, the SSD1298 can write data via VSYNC interface in high speed with low power consumption.



The VSYNC interface has the minimum for RAM data write speed and internal clock frequency, which must be more than the values calculated from the following formulas, respectively.

$$Fosc[Hz] = Frame_frequency * (mux + vfp + vbp + 3) * (rtn + 16) * (div)$$

$$RAMWriteSpeed(min)[Hz] > \frac{240 * mux}{(vbp + mux - marg\ ins) * (rtn + 16) * \frac{1}{fosc}}$$

where
Fosc = internal oscillator frequency
div = Division ratio determined by DIV[1:0]
rtn = RTN[3:0]
mux = MUX[8:0]
vbp = VBP[7:0]
vfp = VFT[7:0]

Note: When RAM write operation is not started right after the falling edge of VSYNC, the time from the falling edge of VSYNC until the start of RAM write operation must also be taken into account.

DFM[1:0]: Set the color display mode.

DFM1	DFM0	Color mode
1	1	65k color (POR)
1	0	262k color

DenMode:

DenMode=1 : RGB interface ignore HSYNC, VSYNC pin and HBP, VBP
 DenMode=0 : RGB interface control by HSYNC, VSYNC pin and HBP, VBP

When DenMode=1, Generic mode will write each input rgb pixel into RAM buffer, the window of ram buffer to be written defined by command R44h (define X of window)m R45h (define Y start),R46 (define Y end), whenever the input RGB dimension is larger than the defined ram window, it wont have any effect.

WMode:

WMode=1 : Write RAM from Generic RGB data (POR, if PS:00xx)
 WMode=0 : Write RAM from SPI interface

Nosync:

Nosync=1 : Dmode change immediately
 Nosync=0 : Dmode change Sync with on chip frame start

Dmode:

Dmode=1 : Display engine will be clocked by on chip oscillator and ignore DOTCLK pin
 Dmode=0 : Display engine will be clocked by DOTCLK pin and onchip oscillator will be off (POR, if PS:00xx)

TY[1:0]: In 262k color mode, 16 bit parallel interface, there are three types of methods in writing data into the ram, Type A, B and C are described as below.

TY1	TY0	Writing mode
0	0	Type A
0	1	Type B

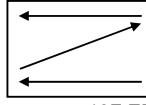
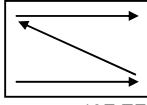
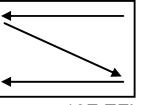
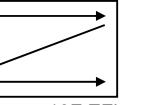
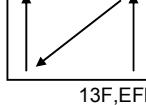
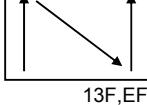
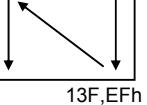
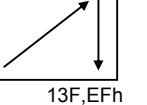
1	0	Type C
---	---	--------

Interface	Color mode	Cycle	Hardware pins																
			D17	D16	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1
16 bit	262k Type A	1 st	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	x	x	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	x	x	
		2 nd	B5	G4	B3	B2	B1	B0	x	x	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	x	x	
		3 rd	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	x	x	B5	G4	B3	B2	B1	B0	x	x	
	262k Type B	1 st	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	x	x	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	x	x	
		2 nd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	B5	G4	B3	B2	B1	B0	x	x	
	262k Type C	1 st	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	x	x	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	x	x	
	2 nd	B5	G4	B3	B2	B1	B0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Remark : x Don't care bits
 Not connected pins

ID[1:0]: The address counter is automatically incremented by 1, after data are written to the GDDRAM when ID[1:0] = “1”. The address counter is automatically decremented by 1, after data are written to the GDDRAM when ID[1:0] = “0”. The setting of incrementing or decrementing of the address counter can be made independently in each upper and lower bit of the address. The direction of the address when data are written to the GDDRAM is set with AM bits.

AM: Set the direction in which the address counter is updated automatically after data are written to the GDDRAM. When AM = “0”, the address counter is updated in the horizontal direction. When AM = “1”, the address counter is updated in the vertical direction. When window addresses are selected, data are written to the GDDRAM area specified by the window addresses in the manner specified with ID1-0 and AM bits.

	ID[1:0] = "00" Horizontal: decrement Vertical: decrement	ID[1:0] = "01" Horizontal: increment Vertical: decrement	ID[1:0] = "10" Horizontal: decrement Vertical: increment	ID[1:0] = "11" Horizontal: increment Vertical: increment
AM = "0" Horizontal	00,00h 	00,00h 	00,00h 	00,00h 
AM = "1" Vertical	00,00h 	00,00h 	00,00h 	00,00h 

Generic Interface Control (R15h) (POR = 0000h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0	
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	INVDOT	INVDEN	INVHS	INVVS

INVDOT: sets the signal polarity of DOTCLK pin. When INVDOT = 0, data is latched at positive edge of DOTCLK. When INVDOT = 1, data is latched at negative edge of DOTCLK.

INVDEN: sets the signal polarity of DEN pin. When INVDEN = 0, DEN is active high. When INVDEN = 1, DEN is active low.

INVHS: sets the signal polarity of HSYNC pin. When INVHS = 0, HSYNC is active low. When INVHS = 1, HSYNC is active high.

INVVS: sets the signal polarity of VSYNC pin. When INVVS = 0, VSYNC is active low. When INVVS = 1, VSYNC is active high.

Power Control 5 (R1Eh) (POR = 0029h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	nOTP	0	VCM5	VCM4	VCM3	VCM2	VCM1	VCM0
POR*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	

nOTP: nOTP equals to “0” after power on reset and VcomH voltage equals to programmed OTP value. When nOTP set to “1”, setting of VCM[5:0] becomes valid and voltage of VcomH can be adjusted.

VCM[5:0]: Set the VcomH voltage if nOTP = “1”. These bits amplify the VcomH voltage 0.35 to 0.99 times the VLCD63 voltage. Default value is “101001” when power on reset.

VCM5	VCM4	VCM3	VCM2	VCM1	VCM0	VcomH
0	0	0	0	0	0	VLCD63 x 0.35
0	0	0	0	0	1	VLCD63 x 0.36
						⋮
						Step = 0.01
						⋮
1	1	1	1	1	0	VLCD63 x 0.98
1	1	1	1	1	1	VLCD63 x 0.99

Write Data to GRAM (R22h)

R/W	DC	D[17:0]														
W	1	WD[17:0] mapping depends on the interface setting														

WD[17:0]: Transforms all the GDDRAM data into 18-bit, and writes the data. Format for transforming data into 18-bit depends on the interface used. SSD1298 selects the grayscale level according to the GDDRAM data. After writing data to GDDRAM, address is automatically updated according to AM bit and ID bit. Access to GDDRAM during stand-by mode is not available.

Read Data from GRAM (R22h)

R/W	DC	D[17:0]														
R	1	RD[17:0] mapping depends on the interface setting														

RD[17:0]: Read 18-bit data from the GDDRAM. When the data is read to the microcomputer, the first-word read immediately after the GDDRAM address setting is latched from the GDDRAM to the internal read-data latch. The data on the data bus (DB17–0) becomes invalid and the second-word read is normal. When bit processing, such as a logical operation, is performed, only one read can be processed since the latched data in the first word is used.

Frame Frequency Control (R25h) (POR = 8000h)

R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	OSC3	OSC2	OSC1	OSC0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POR*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

OSC[3:0]: Set the frame frequency by OSC[3:0]

OSC[3:0]	Internal Oscillator Frequency (Hz)	Corresponding Frame Freq (Hz) (other registers are at POR value)
0000	390K	50
0010	430K	55
0101	470K	60
1000	510K	65
1010	548K	70
1100	587K	75
1110	626K	80

Vcom OTP (R28h – R29h)

Reg#	R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
R28h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
R29h	W	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

When OTP is access, these registers must be set accordantly.

OTP programming sequence

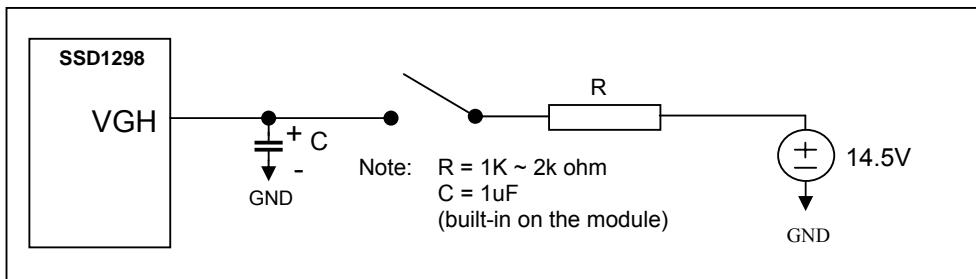
Step	Operation								
1	Power up the module at VCI = 2.7V, VDDIO = 1.8V. Turn on the display as normal to 65k/262k color mode (displaying a test pattern if any).								
2	Set nOTP to “1” (R1Eh) and optimizes VcomH by adjusting VCM[5:0] (R1Eh).								
3	Power down the whole module.								
4	Connect a supply to the module at VCI = 2.7V, VDDIO = 1.8V								
5	Write below commands for OTP initialization and wait for 200ms for activate the OTP : <table border="1" data-bbox="660 760 995 887"> <thead> <tr> <th>Index</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R00h</td> <td>0x0001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R28h</td> <td>0x0006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R29h</td> <td>0x80C0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Connect a 14.5V supply to VGH through a current limiting resistor, see figure below.	Index	Value	R00h	0x0001	R28h	0x0006	R29h	0x80C0
Index	Value								
R00h	0x0001								
R28h	0x0006								
R29h	0x80C0								
6	Write the optimized value found in Step 2 to VCM[5:0] (R1Eh) and set nOTP to “1”.								
7	Fire the OTP by write HEX code “000Ah” to register R28h.								
8	Wait 500ms.								
9	OTP complete. Power down the whole module and remove 14.5V supply.								

Note: nOTP must set to “0” to activate the OTP effect.

Precaution:

1. All capacitors on OTP machine should be discharged completely before placing the LCD module.
2. The OTP programming voltage should not be applied when placing and removing the LCD module.
3. The OTP programming voltage should not be applied before VDDIO/VCI.
4. After OTP is finished, the capacitors at VGH and VCIX2 must be discharged completely before removing the LCD module.

Figure 8-3 – OTP circuitry



Gamma Control (R30h to R3Bh)

Reg#	R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
R30h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PKP 12	PKP 11	PKP 10	0	0	0	0	0	PKP 02	PKP 01	PKP 00
R31h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PKP 32	PKP 31	PKP 30	0	0	0	0	0	PKP 22	PKP 21	PKP 20
R32h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PKP 52	PKP 51	PKP 50	0	0	0	0	0	PKP 42	PKP 41	PKP 40
R33h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PRP 12	PRP 11	PRP 10	0	0	0	0	0	PRP 02	PRP 01	PRP 00
R34h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PKN 12	PKN 11	PKN 10	0	0	0	0	0	PKN 02	PKN 01	PKN 00
R35h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PKN 32	PKN 31	PKN 30	0	0	0	0	0	PKN 22	PKN 21	PKN 20
R36h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PKN 52	PKN 51	PKN 50	0	0	0	0	0	PKN 42	PKN 41	PKN 40
R37h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	PRN 12	PRN 11	PRN 10	0	0	0	0	0	PRN 02	PRN 01	PRN 00
R3Ah	W	1	0	0	0	VRP 14	VRP 13	VRP 12	VRP 11	VRP 10	0	0	0	0	0	VRP 03	VRP 02	VRP 01
R3Bh	W	1	0	0	0	VRN 14	VRN 13	VRN 12	VRN 11	VRN 10	0	0	0	0	0	VRN 03	VRN 02	VRN 01

Note: please refer to table 5 for POR values.

PKP[52:00]: Gamma micro adjustment register for the positive polarity output

PRP[12:00]: Gradient adjustment register for the positive polarity output

VRP[14:00]: Adjustment register for amplification adjustment of the positive polarity output

PKN[52:00]: Gamma micro adjustment register for the negative polarity output

PRN[12:00]: Gradient adjustment register for the negative polarity output

VRN[14:00]: Adjustment register for the amplification adjustment of the negative polarity output.
(For details, see the Section 11 Gamma Adjustment Function).

2nd Screen driving position (R4Ah-R4Bh)

Reg#	R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
R4Ah	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SS28	SS27	SS26	SS25	SS24	SS23	SS22	SS21	SS20
	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R4Bh	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SE28	SE27	SE26	SE25	SE24	SE23	SE22	SE21	SE20
	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	

SS2[8:0]: Specify the driving start position for the second screen in a line unit. The LCD driving starts from the set gate driver. The second screen is driven when SPT = “1”.

SE2[8:0]: Specify the driving end position for the second screen in a line unit. The LCD driving is performed to the set gate driver. For instance, when SPT = “1”, SS2[8:0] = “20”H, and SE2[8:0] = “2F”H are set, the LCD driving is performed from G32 to G47. Ensure that SS1[8:0] ≤ SE1[8:0] ; SS2[8:0] ≤ SE2[8:0] ≤ 13FH.

RAM address set (R4Eh-R4Fh)

Reg#	R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
R4Eh	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	XAD7	XAD6	XAD5	XAD4	XAD3	XAD2	XAD1	XAD0	
	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R4Fh	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	YAD8	YAD7	YAD6	YAD5	YAD4	YAD 3	YAD 2	YAD 1	YAD 0
	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

XAD[7:0]: Make initial settings for the GDDRAM X address in the address counter (AC).

YAD[8:0]: Make initial settings for the GDDRAM Y address in the address counter (AC).

After GDDRAM data are written, the address counter is automatically updated according to the settings with AM, I/D bits and setting for a new GDDRAM address is not required in the address counter. Therefore, data are written consecutively without setting an address. The address counter is not automatically updated when data are read out from the GDDRAM. GDDRAM address setting cannot be made during the standby mode. The address setting should be made within the area designated with window addresses.

Optimize display performance and crosstalk minimization (R20+R26+R27+R2E+R2F)

Reg#	R/W	DC	IB15	IB14	IB13	IB12	IB11	IB10	IB9	IB8	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
R20h	W	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
R26h	W	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R27h	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
R2Eh	W	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
R2Fh	W	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	

R20h is to adjust Internal Vcom strength

R26h is to adjust Internal Bandgap strength

R27h is to adjust Internal VCOMH/VCOML timing

R2Eh is to adjust VCOM charge sharing time

R2Fh is to adjust Ram speed

Window Address Function

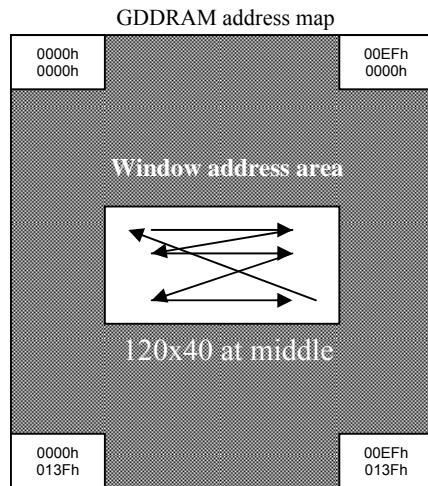
The window address function enables writing display data sequentially in a window address area made in the internal GDDRAM. The window address area is made by setting the horizontal address register (start: HSA7-0, end: HEA 7-0 bits) and the vertical address register (start: VSA8-0, end: VEA8-0 bits). The AM and ID[1:0] bits set the transition direction of RAM address (either increment or decrement, horizontal or vertical, respectively). Setting these bits enables the SSD1298 to write data including image data sequentially without taking the data wrap position into account. The window address area must be made within the GDDRAM address map area.

Condition:

$00h \leq HSA[7:0] \leq HEA[7:0] \leq EFh$

$00h \leq VSA[8:0] \leq VEA[8:0] \leq 13Fh$

AM and ID[1:0] refer to R11h



Window address setting area:

HSA[7:0] = 3Bh; HEA[7:0] = B3h

VSA[8:0] = 8Bh; VEA[8:0] = B3h

AM = "0" and ID[1:] = "11"

Partial Display and Scrolling Function

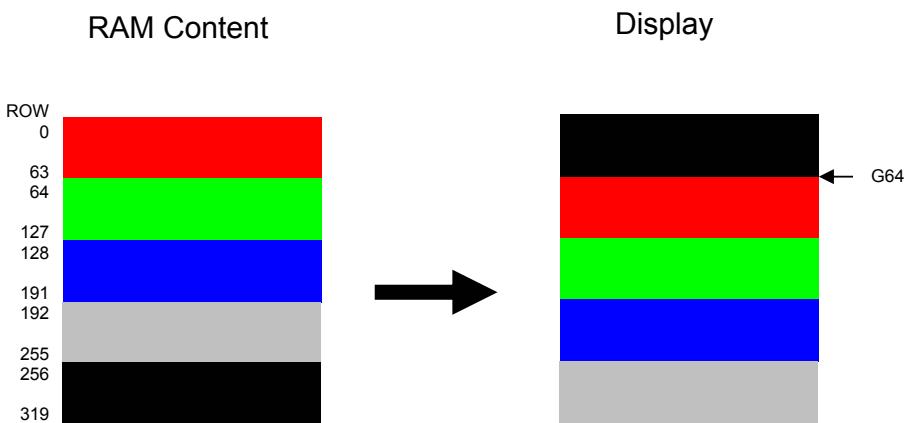
SSD1298 support scrolling and partial display function. The SSD2220 enables to selectively drive two screens at arbitrary positions with the screen-driving position registers (R48h to R4Bh). Only the lines required to display two screens at arbitrary positions are selectively driven.

The first screen driving position registers (R48 and R49) specifies the start line (SS18-10) and the end line (SE18-10) for displaying the first screen. The second screen driving position register (R4A) specifies the start line (SS28-20) and the end line (SE28-20) for displaying the second screen. The second screen control is effective when the SPT bit is set to 1. The total number of lines driven for displaying the first and second screens must be less than the number of lines to drive the LCD.

Scrolling Function: In Full screen display, scrolling could be enabled by setting VL1[8:0]

Example Register setting

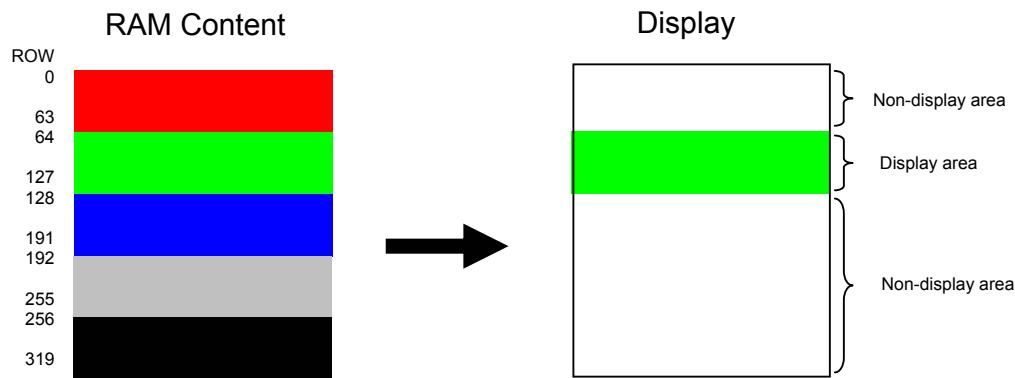
Register	Value		Remark
R07h	0233h	MO=0, VLE2=0, VLE1=1, SPT=0	Enable scrolling by setting VLE1=1
R48h	0000h	SS1[8:0] = 0	
R49h	013Fh	SE1[8:0] = 319	
R4Ah	0000h	SS2[8:0] = 0	
R4Bh	013Fh	SE2[8:0] = 431	
R41h	0040h	VL1[8:0] = 64	Set scrolling amount
R42h	0000h	VL2[8:0] = 0	



Partial display with one window:

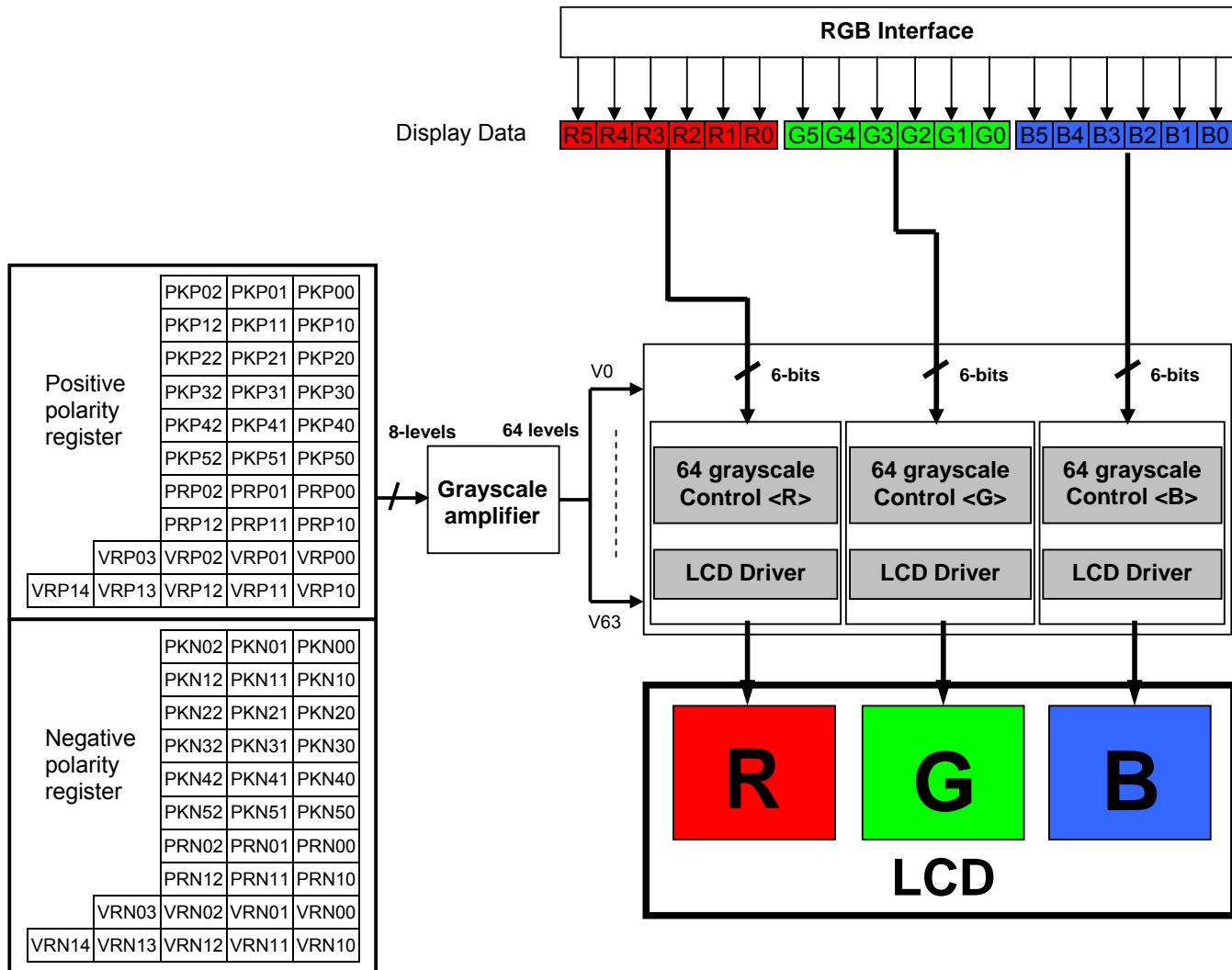
Example Register setting

Register	Value		Remark
R07h	1833h	PT=11, VLE2=0, VLE1=0, SPT=0	Set PT=11 to set non-display to display data'1'
R48h	0040h	SS1[8:0] = 64	Define 1 st display window
R49h	007Fh	SE1[8:0] = 127	
R4Ah	0000h	SS2[8:0] = 0	
R4Bh	013fh	SE2[8:0] = 319	
R41h	0000h	VL1[8:0] = 0	
R42h	0000h	VL2[8:0] = 0	



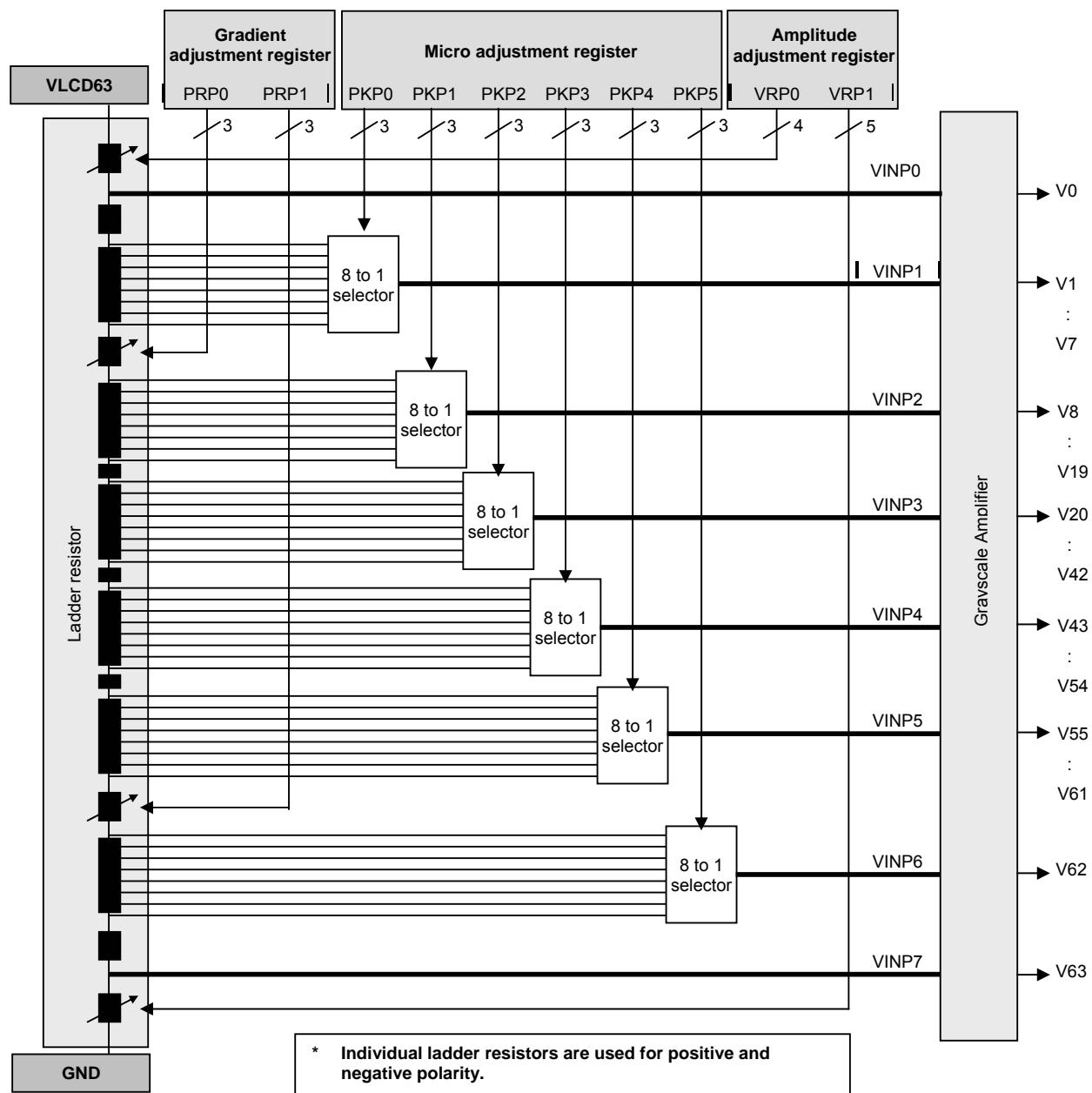
9 GAMMA ADJUSTMENT FUNCTION

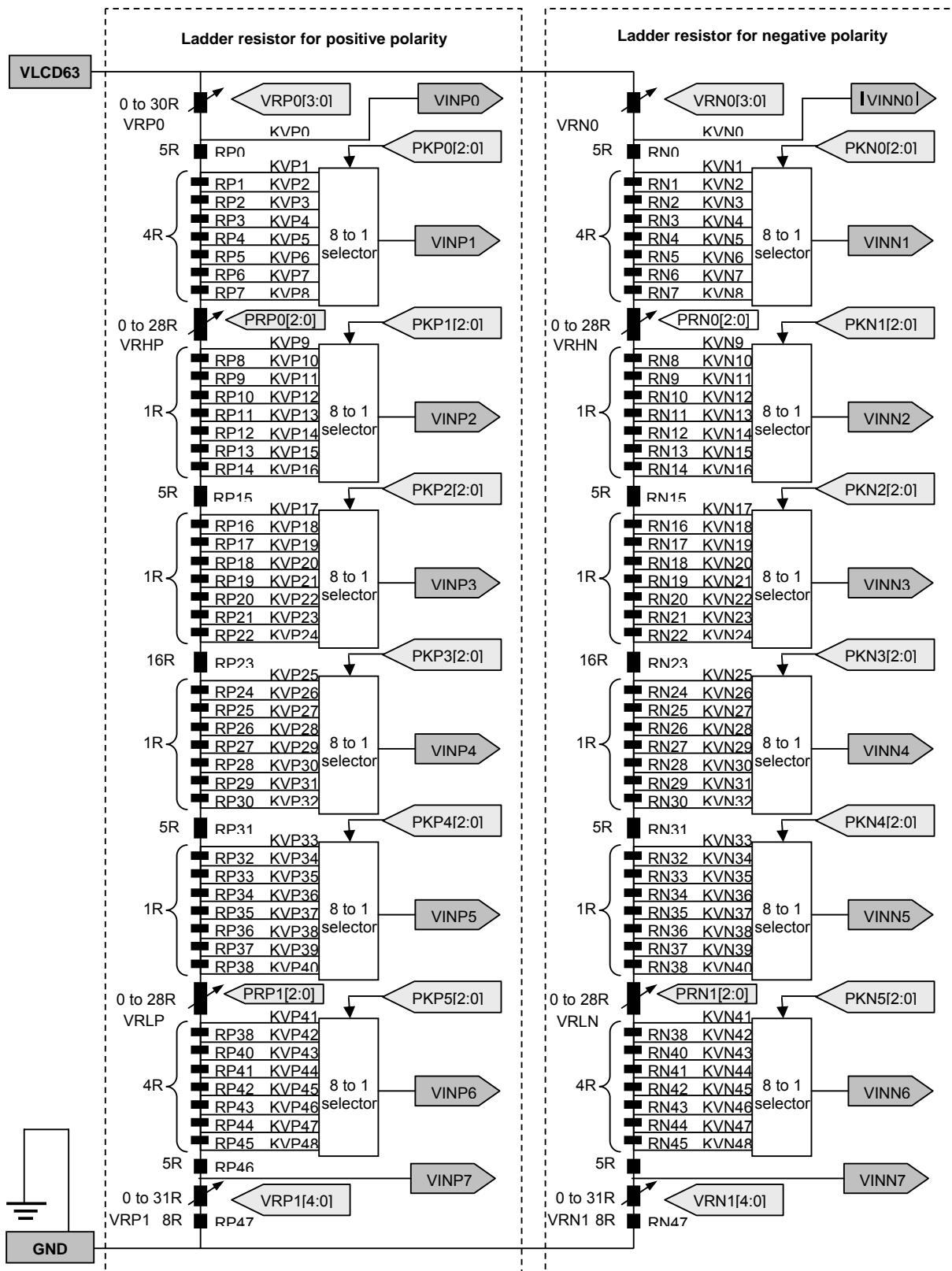
The SSD1298 incorporates gamma adjustment function for the 262,144-color display. Gamma adjustment is implemented by deciding the 8-grayscale levels with angle adjustment and micro adjustment register. Also, angle adjustment and micro adjustment is fixed for each of the internal positive and negative polarity. Set up by the liquid crystal panel's specification.



9.1 Structure of Grayscale Amplifier

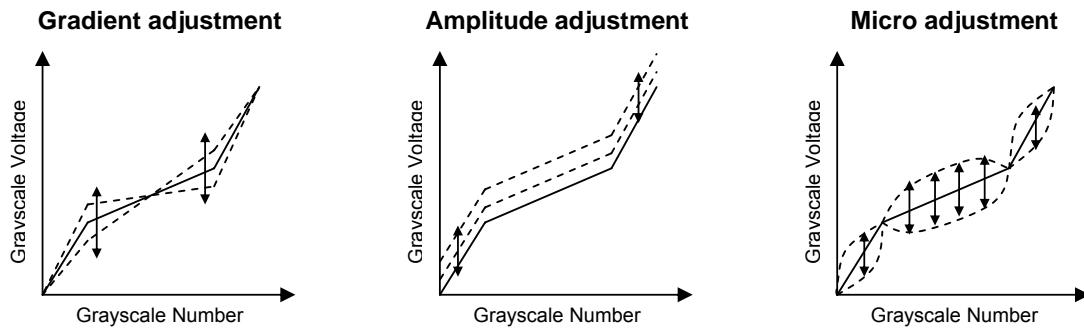
Below figure indicates the structure of the grayscale amplifier. It determines 8 levels (VIN0-VIN7) by the gradient adjuster and the micro adjustment register. Also, dividing these levels with ladder resistors generates V0 to V63.





9.2 Gamma Adjustment Register

This block is the register to set up the grayscale voltage adjusting to the gamma specification of the LCD panel. This register can independent set up to positive/negative polarities and there are three types of register groups to adjust gradient, amplitude, and micro-adjustment on number of the grayscale, characteristics of the grayscale voltage. (Using the same setting for Reference-value and R.G.B.) Following graphics indicates the operation of each adjusting register.



9.2.1 Gradient adjusting register

The gradient-adjusting resistor is to adjust around middle gradient, specification of the grayscale number and the grayscale voltage without changing the dynamic range. To accomplish the adjustment, it controls the variable resistors in the middle of the ladder resistor by registers (PRP(N)0 / PRP(N)1) for the grayscale voltage generator. Also, there is an independent resistor on the positive/negative polarities in order for corresponding to asymmetry drive.

9.2.2 Amplitude adjusting register

The amplitude-adjusting resistor is to adjust amplitude of the grayscale voltage. To accomplish the adjustment, it controls the variable resistors in the boundary of the ladder resistor by registers (VRP(N)0 / VRP(N)1) for the grayscale voltage generator. Also, there is an independent resistor on the positive/negative polarities as well as the gradient-adjusting resistor.

9.2.3 Micro adjusting register

The micro-adjusting register is to make subtle adjustment of the grayscale voltage level. To accomplish the adjustment, it controls each reference voltage level by the 8 to 1 selector towards the 8-level reference voltage generated from the ladder resistor. Also, there is an independent resistor on the positive/negative polarities as well as other adjusting resistors.

9.3 Ladder Resistor / 8 to 1 selector

This block outputs the reference voltage of the grayscale voltage. There are two ladder resistors including the variable resistor and the 8 to 1 selector selecting voltage generated by the ladder resistor. The gamma registers control the variable resistors and 8 to 1 selector resistors.

Variable Resistor

There are 3 types of the variable resistors that are for the gradient and amplitude adjustment. The resistance is set by the resistor (PRP(N)0 / PRP(N)1) and (VRP(N)0 / VRP(N)1) as below.

PRP(N)[0:1]	Resistance
000	0R
001	4R
010	8R
011	12R
100	16R
101	20R
110	24R
111	28R

VRP(N)0	Resistance
0000	0R
0001	2R
0010	4R
:	Step = 2R
1110	28R
1111	30R

VRP(N)1	Resistance
00000	0R
00001	1R
00010	2R
:	Step = 1R
11110	30R
11111	31R

8 to 1 selector

In the 8 to 1 selector, a reference voltage VIN can be selected from the levels which are generated by the ladder resistors. There are six types of reference voltage (VIN1 to VIN6) and totally 48 divided voltages can be selected in one ladder resistor. Following figure explains the relationship between the micro-adjusting register and the selecting voltage.

Registor PKP[2:0]	Positive polarity						Registor PKN[2:0]	Negative polarity					
	Selected voltage							Selected voltage					
000	KVP1	KVP9	KVP17	KVP25	KVP33	KVP41	000	KVN1	KVN9	KVN17	KVN25	KVN33	KVN41
001	KVP2	KVP10	KVP18	KVP26	KVP34	KVP42	001	KVN2	KVN10	KVN18	KVN26	KVN34	KVN42
010	KVP3	KVP11	KVP19	KVP27	KVP35	KVP43	010	KVN3	KVN11	KVN19	KVN27	KVN35	KVN43
011	KVP4	KVP12	KVP20	KVP28	KVP36	KVP44	011	KVN4	KVN12	KVN20	KVN28	KVN36	KVN44
100	KVP5	KVP13	KVP21	KVP29	KVP37	KVP45	100	KVN5	KVN13	KVN21	KVN29	KVN37	KVN45
101	KVP6	KVP14	KVP22	KVP30	KVP38	KVP46	101	KVN6	KVN14	KVN22	KVN30	KVN38	KVN46
110	KVP7	KVP15	KVP23	KVP31	KVP39	KVP47	110	KVN7	KVN15	KVN23	KVN31	KVN39	KVN47
111	KVP8	KVP16	KVP24	KVP32	KVP40	KVP48	111	KVN8	KVN16	KVN24	KVN32	KVN40	KVN48

Grayscale voltage	Formula	Grayscale voltage	Formula	Grayscale voltage	Formula
V0	VINP(N)0	V22	V43+(V20-V43)*(21/23)	V44	V55+(V43-V55)*(22/24)
V1	VINP(N)1	V23	V43+(V20-V43)*(20/23)	V45	V55+(V43-V55)*(20/24)
V2	V8+(V1-V8)*(30/48)	V24	V43+(V20-V43)*(19/23)	V46	V55+(V43-V55)*(18/24)
V3	V8+(V1-V8)*(23/48)	V25	V43+(V20-V43)*(18/23)	V47	V55+(V43-V55)*(16/24)
V4	V8+(V1-V8)*(16/48)	V26	V43+(V20-V43)*(17/23)	V48	V55+(V43-V55)*(14/24)
V5	V8+(V1-V8)*(12/48)	V27	V43+(V20-V43)*(16/23)	V49	V55+(V43-V55)*(12/24)
V6	V8+(V1-V8)*(8/48)	V28	V43+(V20-V43)*(15/23)	V50	V55+(V43-V55)*(10/24)
V7	V8+(V1-V8)*(4/48)	V29	V43+(V20-V43)*(14/23)	V51	V55+(V43-V55)*(8/24)
V8	VINP(N)2	V30	V43+(V20-V43)*(13/23)	V52	V55+(V43-V55)*(6/24)
V9	V20+(V8-V20)*(22/24)	V31	V43+(V20-V43)*(12/23)	V53	V55+(V43-V55)*(4/24)
V10	V20+(V8-V20)*(20/24)	V32	V43+(V20-V43)*(11/23)	V54	V55+(V43-V55)*(2/24)
V11	V20+(V8-V20)*(18/24)	V33	V43+(V20-V43)*(10/23)	V55	VINP(N)5
V12	V20+(V8-V20)*(16/24)	V34	V43+(V20-V43)*(9/23)	V56	V62+(V55-V62)*(44/48)
V13	V20+(V8-V20)*(14/24)	V35	V43+(V20-V43)*(8/23)	V57	V62+(V55-V62)*(40/48)
V14	V20+(V8-V20)*(12/24)	V36	V43+(V20-V43)*(7/23)	V58	V62+(V55-V62)*(36/48)
V15	V20+(V8-V20)*(10/24)	V37	V43+(V20-V43)*(6/23)	V59	V62+(V55-V62)*(32/48)
V16	V20+(V8-V20)*(8/24)	V38	V43+(V20-V43)*(5/23)	V60	V62+(V55-V62)*(25/48)
V17	V20+(V8-V20)*(6/24)	V39	V43+(V20-V43)*(4/23)	V61	V62+(V55-V62)*(18/48)
V18	V20+(V8-V20)*(4/24)	V40	V43+(V20-V43)*(3/23)	V62	VINP(N)6
V19	V20+(V8-V20)*(2/24)	V41	V43+(V20-V43)*(2/23)	V63	VINP(N)7
V20	VINP(N)3	V42	V43+(V20-V43)*(1/23)		
V21	V43+(V20-V43)*(22/23)	V43	VINP(N)4		

Reference voltage of positive polarity:

Reference	Formula	Micro-adjusting register	Reference voltage
KVP0	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times VRP0 / SUMRP$	--	VINP0
KVP1	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 5R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "000"	
KVP2	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 9R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "001"	
KVP3	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 13R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "010"	
KVP4	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 17R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "011"	
KVP5	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 21R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "100"	VINP1
KVP6	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 25R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "101"	
KVP7	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 29R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "110"	
KVP8	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 33R) / SUMRP$	PKP0[2:0] = "111"	
KVP9	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 33R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "000"	
KVP10	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 34R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "001"	
KVP11	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 35R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "010"	
KVP12	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 36R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "011"	VINP2
KVP13	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 37R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "100"	
KVP14	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 38R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "101"	
KVP15	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 39R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "110"	
KVP16	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 40R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP1[2:0] = "111"	
KVP17	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 45R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "000"	
KVP18	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 46R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "001"	
KVP19	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 47R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "010"	
KVP20	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 48R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "011"	VINP3
KVP21	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 49R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "100"	
KVP22	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 50R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "101"	
KVP23	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 51R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "110"	
KVP24	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 52R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP2[2:0] = "111"	
KVP25	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 68R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "000"	
KVP26	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 69R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "001"	
KVP27	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 70R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "010"	
KVP28	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 71R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "011"	VINP4
KVP29	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 72R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "100"	
KVP30	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 73R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "101"	
KVP31	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 74R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "110"	
KVP32	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 75R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP3[2:0] = "111"	
KVP33	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 80R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "000"	
KVP34	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 81R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "001"	
KVP35	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 82R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "010"	
KVP36	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 83R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "011"	VINP5
KVP37	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 84R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "100"	
KVP38	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 85R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "101"	
KVP39	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 86R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "110"	
KVP40	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 87R + VRHP) / SUMRP$	PKP4[2:0] = "111"	
KVP41	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 87R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "000"	
KVP42	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 91R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "001"	
KVP43	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 95R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "010"	
KVP44	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 99R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "011"	
KVP45	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 103R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "100"	VINP6
KVP46	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 107R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "101"	
KVP47	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 111R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "110"	
KVP48	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 115R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	PKP5[2:0] = "111"	
KVP49	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRP0 + 120R + VRHP + VRLP) / SUMRP$	--	VINP7

SUMRP: Total of the positive polarity ladder resistance = $128R + VRHP + VRLP + VRP0 + VRP1$

ΔV : Voltage difference between VLCD63 and of GND.

Reference voltage of negative polarity:

Reference	Formula	Micro-adjusting register	Reference voltage
KVN0	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times VRN0 / SUMRN$	--	VINN0
KVN1	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 5R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "000"	
KVN2	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 9R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "001"	
KVN3	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 13R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "010"	
KVN4	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 17R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "011"	
KVN5	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 21R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "100"	VINN1
KVN6	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 25R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "101"	
KVN7	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 29R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "110"	
KVN8	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 33R) / SUMRN$	PKN0[2:0] = "111"	
KVN9	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 33R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "000"	
KVN10	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 34R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "001"	
KVN11	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 35R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "010"	
KVN12	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 36R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "011"	VINN2
KVN13	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 37R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "100"	
KVN14	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 38R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "101"	
KVN15	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 39R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "110"	
KVN16	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 40R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN1[2:0] = "111"	
KVN17	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 45R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "000"	
KVN18	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 46R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "001"	
KVN19	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 47R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "010"	
KVN20	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 48R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "011"	VINN3
KVN21	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 49R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "100"	
KVN22	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 50R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "101"	
KVN23	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 51R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "110"	
KVN24	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 52R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN2[2:0] = "111"	
KVN25	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 68R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "000"	
KVN26	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 69R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "001"	
KVN27	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 70R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "010"	
KVN28	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 71R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "011"	VINN4
KVN29	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 72R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "100"	
KVN30	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 73R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "101"	
KVN31	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 74R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "110"	
KVN32	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 75R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN3[2:0] = "111"	
KVN33	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 80R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "000"	
KVN34	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 81R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "001"	
KVN35	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 82R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "010"	
KVN36	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 83R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "011"	
KVN37	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 84R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "100"	VINN5
KVN38	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 85R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "101"	
KVN39	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 86R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "110"	
KVN40	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 87R + VRHN) / SUMRN$	PKN4[2:0] = "111"	
KVN41	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 87R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "000"	
KVN42	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 91R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "001"	
KVN43	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 95R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "010"	
KVN44	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 99R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "011"	
KVN45	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 103R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "100"	VINN6
KVN46	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 107R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "101"	
KVN47	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 111R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "110"	
KVN48	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 115R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	PKN5[2:0] = "111"	
KVN49	VLCD63 - $\Delta V \times (VRN0 + 120R + VRHN + VRLN) / SUMRN$	--	VINN7

SUMRN: Total of the negative polarity ladder resistance = 128R + VRHN + VRLN + VRN0 + VRN1

ΔV : Voltage difference between VLCD63 and of GND.

10 MAXIMUM RATINGS

Maximum Ratings (Voltage Referenced to V_{SS})

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
VDDIO	Supply Voltage	-0.3 to +4.0	V
VCI	Input Voltage	V _{SS} - 0.3 to 5.0	V
I	Current Drain Per Pin Excluding V _{DDIO} and V _{SS}	25	mA
T _A	Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which damages to the device may occur. Functional operation should be restricted to the limits in the Electrical Characteristics tables or Pin Description section.

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, strong electric fields, when exposed to a MOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it has occurred. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. It is recommended to avoid using insulators that easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors should be grounded. The operator should be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions need to be taken for PW boards with mounted semiconductor devices. It is advised that proper precautions to be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high impedance circuit. For proper operation it is recommended that VCI and Vout be constrained to the range V_{SS} < V_{DDIO} ≤ VCI < V_{OUT}. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused input is connected to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either V_{SS} or V_{DDIO}). Unused outputs must be left open. This device may be light sensitive. Caution should be taken to avoid exposure of this device to any light source during normal operation. This device is not radiation protected.

11 DC CHARACTERISTICS

DC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Voltage Referenced to V_{SS}, V_{DDIO} = 1.65 to 3.6V, T_A = -40 to 85°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VDDIO	Power supply pin of IO pins	Recommend Operating Voltage Possible Operating Voltage	1.4	-	3.6	V
VCIR	Regulator power supply for logic device	Recommend Operating Voltage Possible Operating Voltage	2.5	-	3.6	V
VCI	Booster Reference Supply Voltage Range	Recommend Operating Voltage Possible Operating Voltage	2.5 or V _{DDIO} whichever is higher	-	3.6	V
VGH	Gate driver High Output Voltage Booster efficiency	No panel loading; 4x or 5x booster; ITO for CYP, CYN, VCIX2, VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	88	90	-	%
		No panel loading; 6x booster; ITO for CYP, CYN, VCIX2, VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	82	84	-	%
VCIX2	VCIX2 primary booster efficiency	No panel loading, ITO for CYP, CYN, VCIX2, VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	83	85	-	%
VGH	Gate driver High Output Voltage		9	-	18	V
VGL	Gate driver Low Output Voltage		-15	-	-6	V
VcomH	Vcom High Output Voltage		V _{Ci} + 0.5	-	5	V
VcomL	Vcom Low Output Voltage		-V _{CIM} +0.5	-	-1	V
VLCD63	Max. Source Voltage		-	-	6	V
ΔVLCD63	Source voltage variation		-2		2	%
V _{OH1}	Logic High Output Voltage	I _{out} =-100μA	0.9* V _{DDIO}	-	V _{DDIO}	V
V _{OL1}	Logic Low Output Voltage	I _{out} =100μA	0	-	0.1*V _{DDIO}	V
V _{IH1}	Logic High Input voltage		0.8*V _{DDIO}	-	V _{DDIO}	V
V _{IL1}	Logic Low Input voltage		0	-	0.2*V _{DDIO}	V
I _{OH}	Logic High Output Current Source	V _{out} = V _{DDIO} -0.4V	50	-	-	μA
I _{OL}	Logic Low Output Current Drain	V _{out} = 0.4V	-	-	-50	μA
I _{OZ}	Logic Output Tri-state Current Drain Source		-1	-	1	μA

I_{IL}/I_{IH}	Logic Input Current		-1	-	1	μA	
C_{IN}	Logic Pins Input Capacitance		-	5	7.5	pF	
R_{SON}	Source drivers output resistance		-	1	-	$k\Omega$	
R_{GON}	Gate drivers output resistance		-	500	-	Ω	
R_{CON}	Vcom output resistance		-	200	-	Ω	
$I_{dp}(262k)$	Display current for 262k	Vddi1o = 1.8V, Vci = 2.8V. 5x/-5x booster ratio. Full color current consumption, without panel loading	lvdd	-	150	500	μA
			lvci	-	2.5	8	mA
$I_{dp}(8 \text{ color})$	Display current for 8 color mode	Current consumption for 8 color partial display, without panel loading	lvdd	-	120	500	μA
			lvci	-	1	5	mA
I_{slp}	Sleep mode current	Oscillator off, no source/gate output, Ram read write halt. Send command R10-0001 (sleep mode), R00-0000 (stop osc)	lvdd	-	30	100	μA
			lvci	-	40	200	μA

Remark: lvci(total) = lvci + lvcir

12 AC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 12-1 – Parallel 6800 Timing Characteristics

($T_A = -40$ to 85°C , $V_{DDIO} = 1.4\text{V}$ to 3.6V)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{cycle}	Clock Cycle Time (write cycle)	100	-	-	ns
t_{cycle}	Clock Cycle Time (read cycle)	1000	-	-	ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	0	-	-	ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0	-	-	ns
t_{DSW}	Data Setup Time	5	-	-	ns
t_{DHW}	Data Hold Time	5	-	-	ns
t_{ACC}	Data Access Time	250	-	-	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold time	100	-	-	ns
$PWCS_L$	Pulse width /CS low (write cycle)	50	-	-	ns
$PWCS_H$	Pulse width /CS high (write cycle)	50	-	-	ns
$PWCS_L$	Pulse width /CS low (read cycle)	500	-	-	ns
$PWCS_H$	Pulse width /CS high (read cycle)	500	-	-	ns
t_R	Rise time	-	-	4	ns
t_F	Fall time	-	-	4	ns

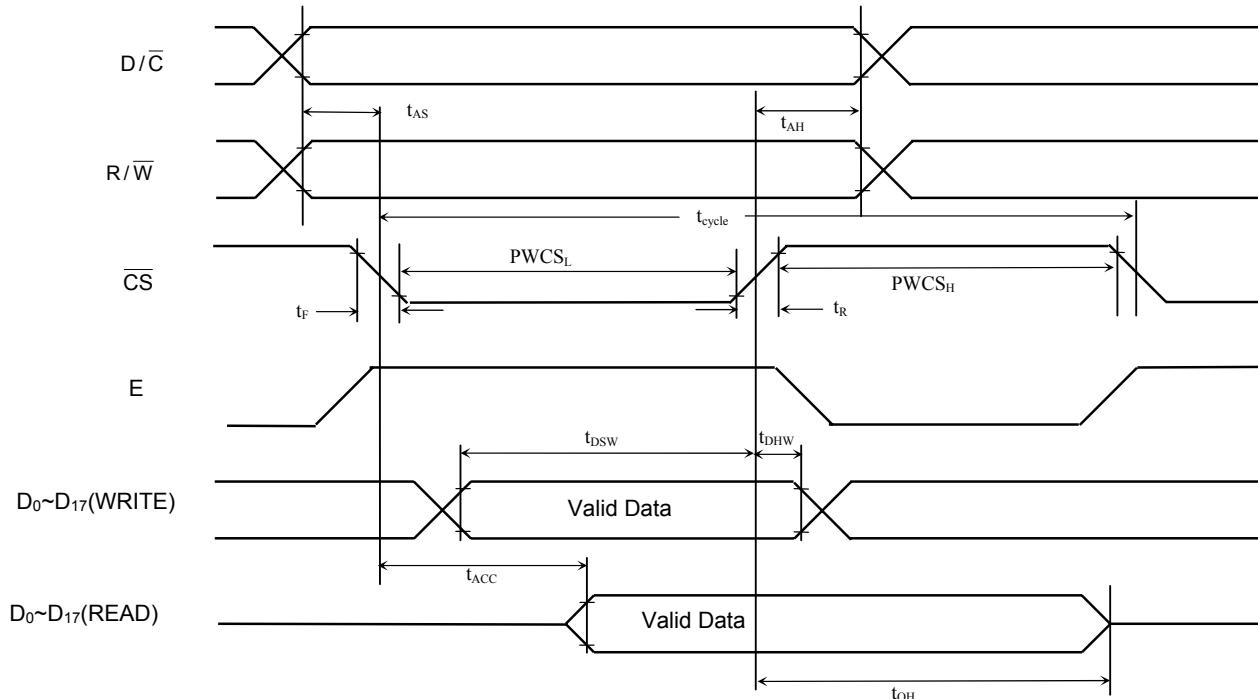


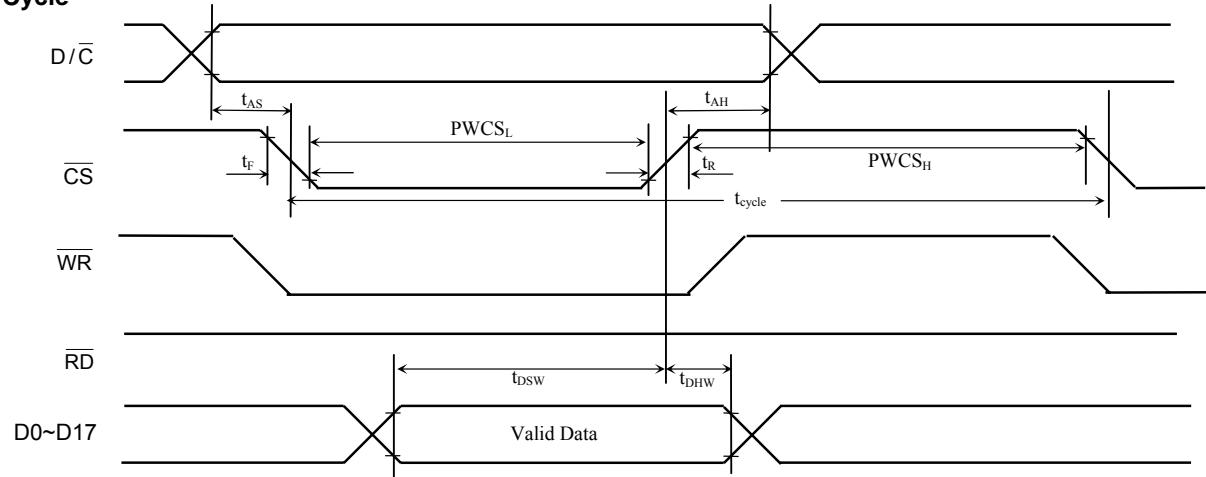
Figure 12-1 –Parallel 6800-series Interface Timing Characteristics

Table 12-2 – Parallel 8080 Timing Characteristics

($T_A = -40$ to 85°C , $V_{DDIO} = 1.65\text{V}$ to 3.6V)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{cycle}	Clock Cycle Time (write cycle)	100	-	-	ns
t_{cycle}	Clock Cycle Time (read cycle)	1000	-	-	ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	0	-	-	ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0	-	-	ns
t_{DSW}	Data Setup Time	5	-	-	ns
t_{DHW}	Data Hold Time	5	-	-	ns
t_{ACC}	Data Access Time	250	-	-	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold time	100	-	-	ns
$PWCS_L$	Pulse Width /CS low (write cycle)	50	-	-	ns
$PWCS_H$	Pulse Width /CS high (write cycle)	50	-	-	ns
$PWCS_L$	Pulse Width /CS low (read cycle)	500	-	-	ns
$PWCS_H$	Pulse Width /CS high (read cycle)	500	-	-	ns
t_R	Rise time	-	-	4	ns
t_F	Fall time	-	-	4	ns

Write Cycle



Read Cycle

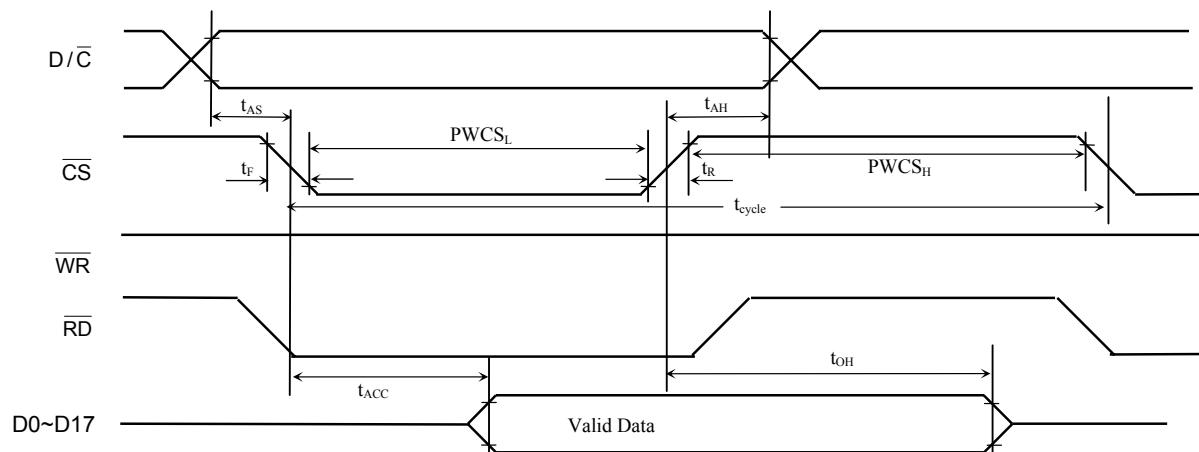


Figure 12-2 –Parallel 8080-series Interface Timing Characteristics

Table 12-3 - Serial Timing Characteristics

($T_A = -40$ to 85°C , $V_{DDIO} = 1.65\text{V}$ to 3.6V)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{cycle}	Clock Cycle Time	77	-	-	ns
f_{CLK}	Serial Clock Cycle Time SPI Clock tolerance = +/- 2 ppm	-	-	13	MHz
t_{AS}	Register select Setup Time	4	-	-	ns
t_{AH}	Register select Hold Time	5	-	-	ns
t_{CSS}	Chip Select Setup Time	2	-	-	ns
t_{CSH}	Chip Select Hold Time	10	-	-	ns
t_{DSW}	Write Data Setup Time	5	-	-	ns
t_{DHW}	Write Data Hold Time	10	-	-	ns
t_{CLKL}	Clock Low Time	38	-	-	ns
t_{CLKH}	Clock High Time	38	-	-	ns
t_R	Rise time	-	-	4	ns
t_F	Fall time	-	-	4	ns

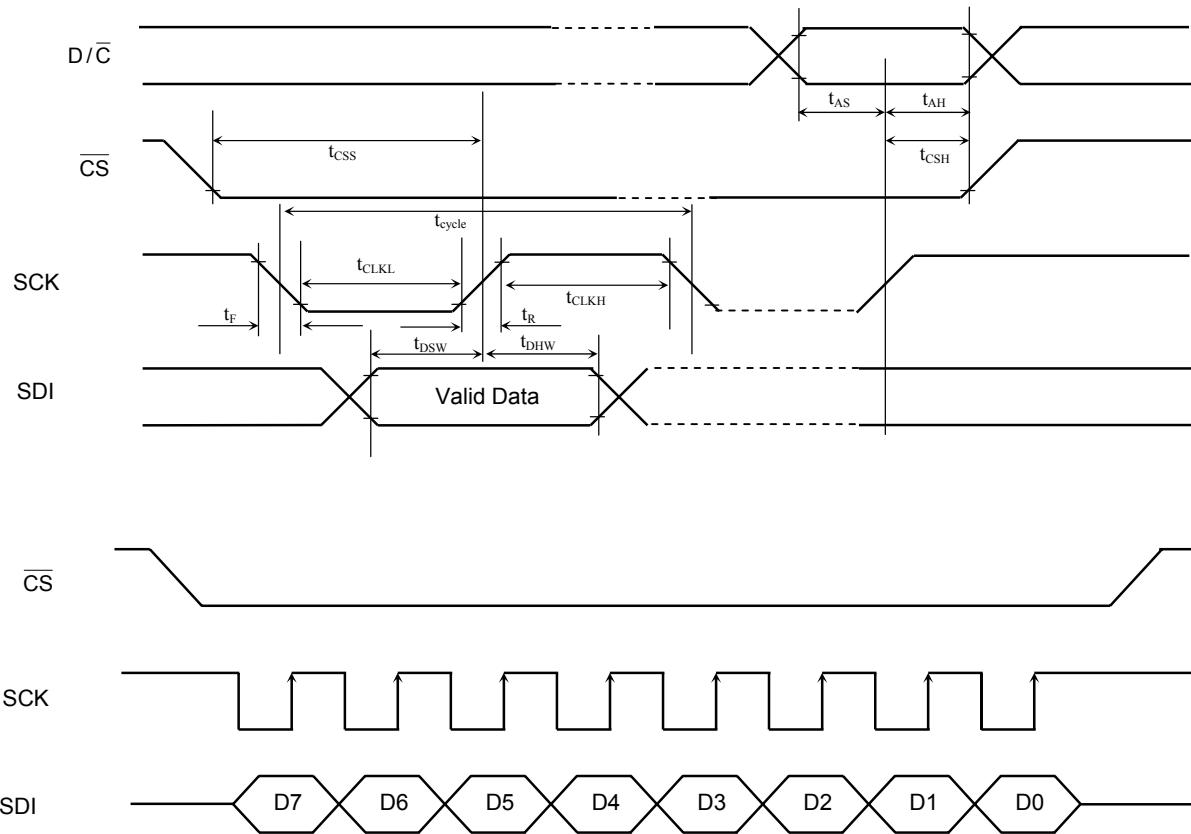


Figure 12-3 – 4 wire Serial Timing Characteristics

Table 12-4 - RGB Timing Characteristics

($T_A = -40$ to 85°C , $V_{DDIO} = 1.65\text{V}$ to 3.6V)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{DOTCLK}	DOTCLK Frequency	-	2.64	3.95	MHz
t_{DOTCLK}	DOTCLK Period	253	379	-	ns
t_{VSYS}	Vertical Sync Setup Time	30	-	-	ns
t_{VSYH}	Vertical Sync Hold Time	30	-	-	ns
t_{HSYS}	Horizontal Sync Setup Time	30	-	-	ns
t_{HSYH}	Horizontal Sync Hold Time	30	-	-	ns
t_{HV}	Phase difference of Sync Signal Falling Edge	0	-	176	tDOT CLK
t_{CLK}	DOTCLK Low Period	126	-	-	ns
t_{CKH}	DOTCLK High Period	126	-	-	ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	40	-	-	ns
t_{DH}	Data hold Time	40	-	-	ns
t_{RES}	Reset pulse width	10			ns

Note: External clock source must be provided to DOTCLK pin of SSD1298. The driver will not operate in absence of the clocking signal.

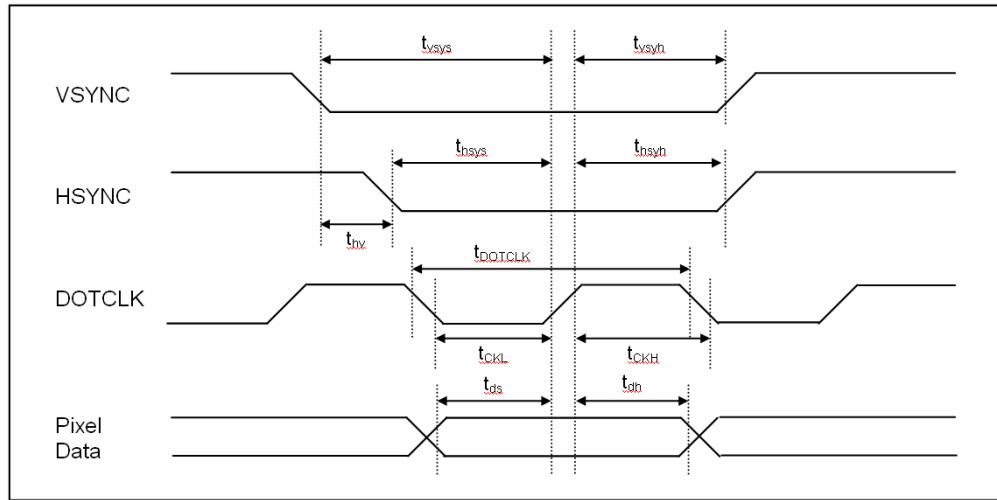


Figure 0-4 – RGB Timing Characteristics

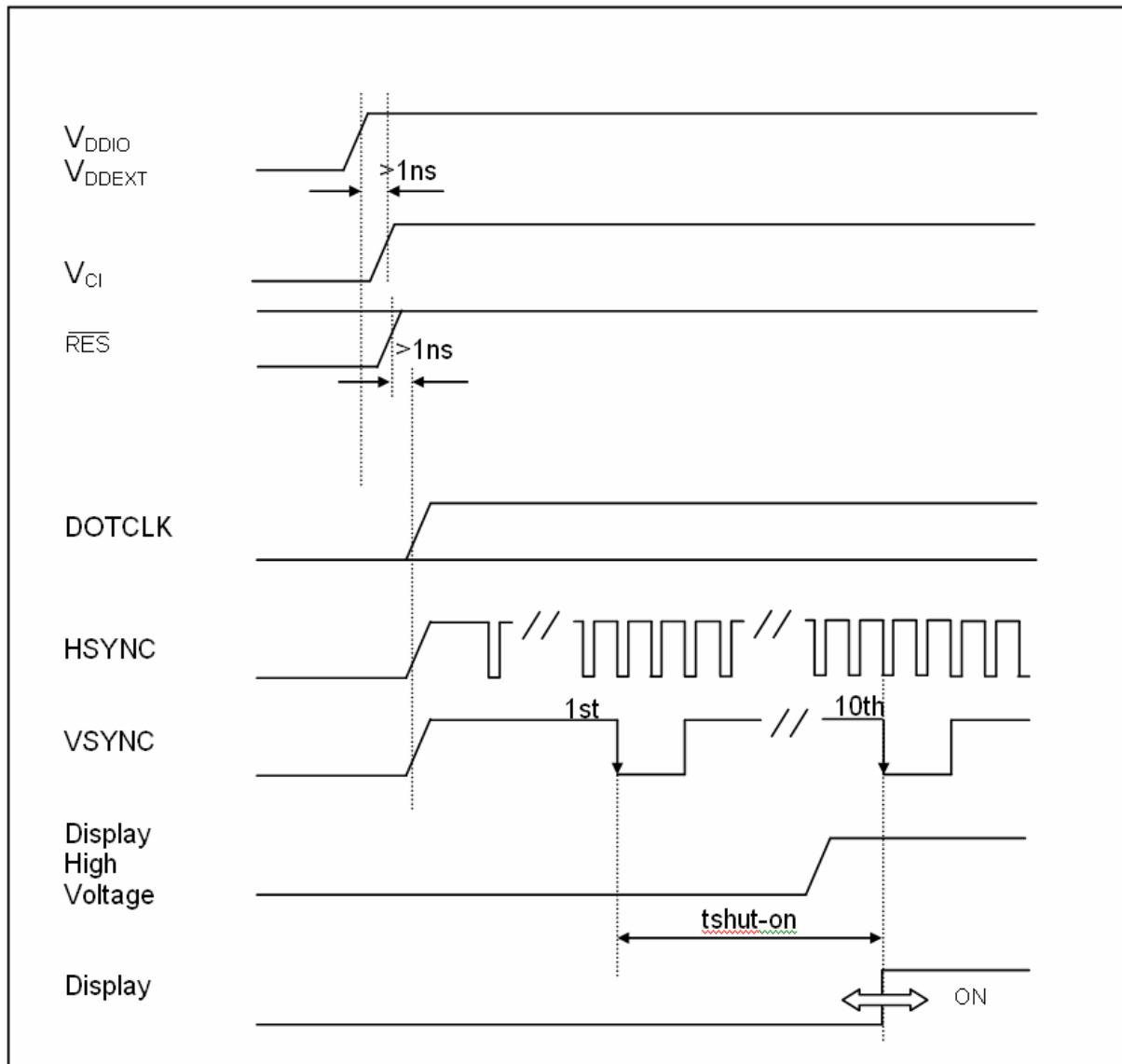


Figure 12-5 - Power Up Sequence

GDDRAM ADDRESS

RL=1	S0	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	...	S714	S715	S716	S717	S718	S719	
RL=0	S719	S718	S717	S716	S715	S714	S713	S712	S711	...	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	
BGR=0	R	G	B	R	G	B	R	G	B	...	R	G	B	R	G	B	
BGR=1	B	G	R	B	G	R	B	G	R	...	B	G	R	B	G	R	
TB=1	TB=0																
G0	G319	0000H,0000H		0000H, 0001H		0000H, 0010H		...	0000H, 00EEH		0000H, 00EFH			0			
G1	G318	0001H,0000H		0001H, 0001H		0001H, 0010H		...	0001H, 00EEH		0001H, 00EFH			1			
G2	G317	0010H,0000H		0010H, 0001H		0010H, 0010H		...	0010H, 00EEH		0010H, 00EFH			2			
G3	G316	0011H,0000H		0011H, 0001H		0011H, 0010H		...	0011H, 00EEH		0011H, 00EFH			3			
G4	G315	0100H,0000H		0100H, 0001H		0100H, 0010H		...	0100H, 00EEH		0100H, 00EFH			4			
.	
G316	G3	013CH, 0000H		013CH, 0001H		013CH, 0010H		...	013CH, 00EEH		013CH, 00EFH			316			
G317	G2	013DH, 0000H		013DH, 0001H		013DH, 0010H		...	013DH, 00EEH		013DH, 00EFH			317			
G318	G1	013EH, 0000H		013EH, 0001H		013EH, 0010H		...	013EH, 00EEH		013EH, 00EFH			318			
G319	G0	013FH, 0000H		013FH, 0001H		013FH, 0010H		...	013FH, 00EEH		013FH, 00EFH			319			
Horizontal address		0		1		2		...	238		239						

Remark : The address is in 00xxH,0yyyH format, where yyy is the vertical address and xx is the horizontal address

13 INTERFACE MAPPING

13.1 Interface Setting

Table 13-1: Interface setting and data bus setting

PS3	PS2	PS1	PS0	Interface Mode	Data bus input	Data bus output
0	0	0	0	16-bit 6800 parallel interface	D[17:10], D[8:1]	D[17:10], D[8:1]
0	0	0	1	8-bit 6800 parallel interface	D[17:10]	D[8:1]
0	0	1	0	16-bit 8080 parallel interface	D[17:10], D[8:1]	D[17:10], D[8:1]
0	0	1	1	8-bit 8080 parallel interface	D[17:10]	D[8:1]
1	0	1	0	18-bits 8080 parallel interface	D[17:0]	D[17:0]
1	0	1	1	9-bits 8080 parallel interface	D[17:9]	D[8:0]
1	0	0	0	18-bits 6800 parallel interface	D[17:0]	D[17:0]
1	0	0	1	9-bits 6800 parallel interface	D[17:9]	D[8:0]

13.1.1 6800-series System Bus Interface

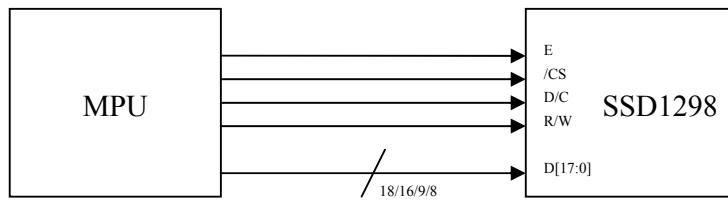


Table 13-2 – The Function of 6800-series parallel interface

PS3	PS2	PS1	PS0	Interface Mode	Data bus	R/W	E	D/C	/CS	Operation
0	0	0	0	16-bit 6800 parallel interface	D[17:10], D[8:1]	1	↓	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	↓	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
						0	↓	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	↓	1	0	Write 16-bit display data
0	0	0	1	8-bit 6800 parallel interface	D[8:1]	1	↓	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	↓	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
					D[17:10]	0	↓	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	↓	1	0	Write 8-bit display data
1	0	0	0	18-bits 6800 parallel interface	D[17:0]	1	↓	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	↓	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
						0	↓	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	↓	1	0	Write 18-bit display data
1	0	0	1	9-bits 6800 parallel interface	D[8:0]	1	↓	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	↓	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
					D[17:9]	0	↓	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	↓	1	0	Write 9-bit display data

* A dummy read is required before the first actual display data read

13.1.2 8080-series System Bus Interface

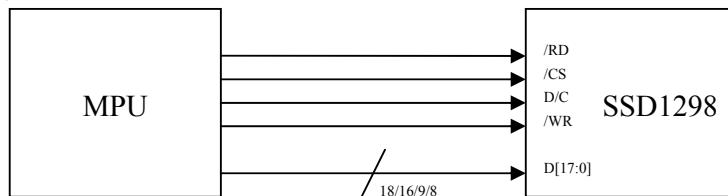


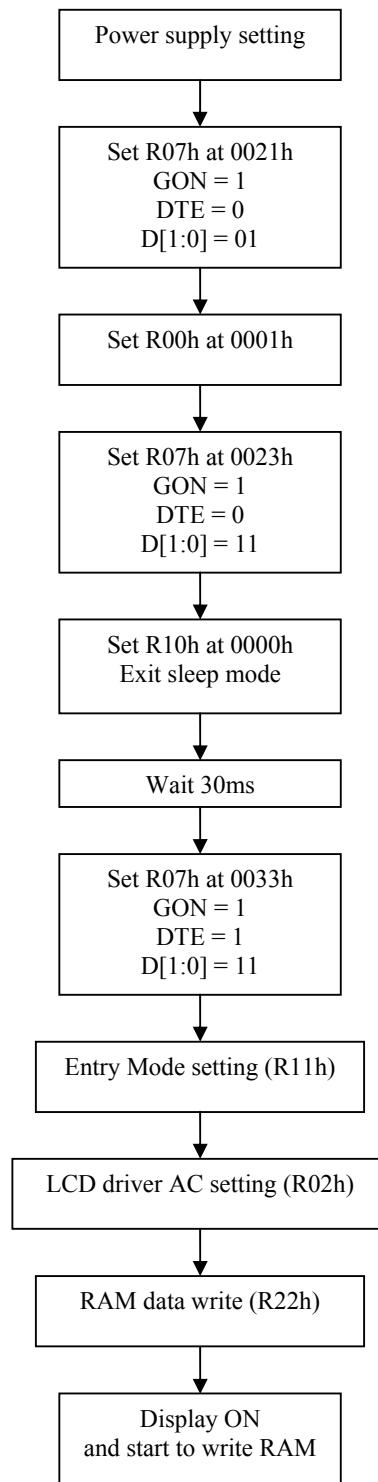
Table 13-3 – The Function of 8080-series parallel interface

PS3	PS2	PS1	PS0	Interface Mode	Data bus	/WR	/RD	D/C	/CS	Operation
0	0	1	0	16-bit 8080 parallel interface	D[17:10], D[8:1]	1	0	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	0	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
						0	1	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	1	1	0	Write 16-bit display data
0	0	1	1	8-bit 8080 parallel interface	D[8:1]	1	0	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	0	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
					D[17:10]	0	1	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	1	1	0	Write 8-bit display data
1	0	1	0	18-bit 8080 parallel interface	D[17:0]	0	1	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	0	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
						0	1	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	1	1	0	Write 18-bit display data
1	0	1	1	9-bit 8080 parallel interface	D[8:0]	1	0	0	0	Read 8-bit command
						1	0	1	0	Read 8-bit parameters or status*
					D[17:9]	0	1	0	0	Write 8-bit command
						0	1	1	0	Write 9-bit display data

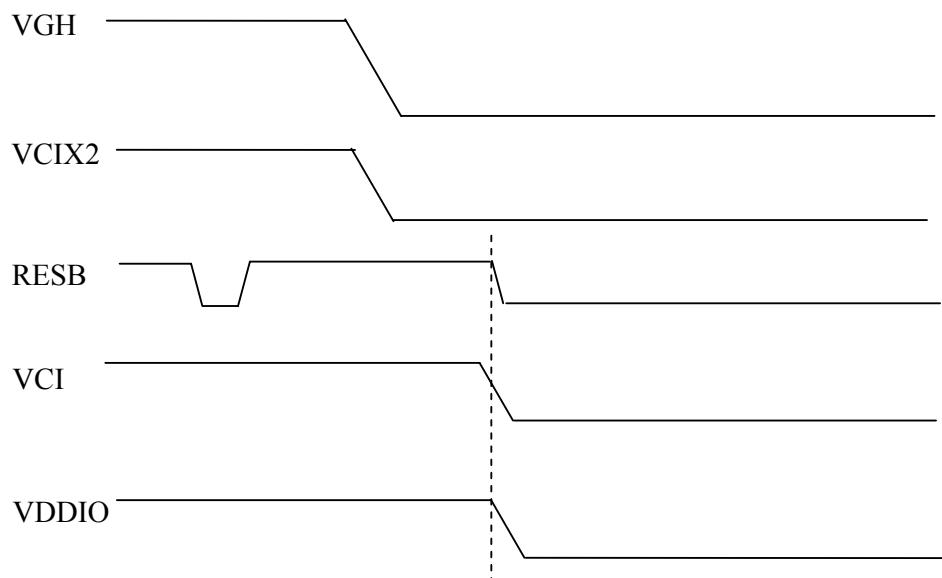
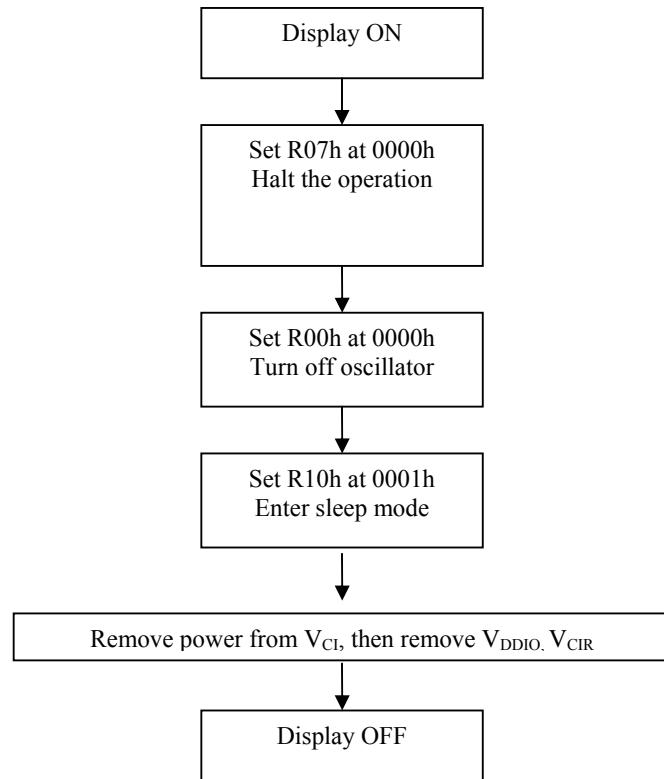
* A dummy read is required before the first actual display data read

14 DISPLAY SETTING SEQUENCE

14.1 Display ON Sequence



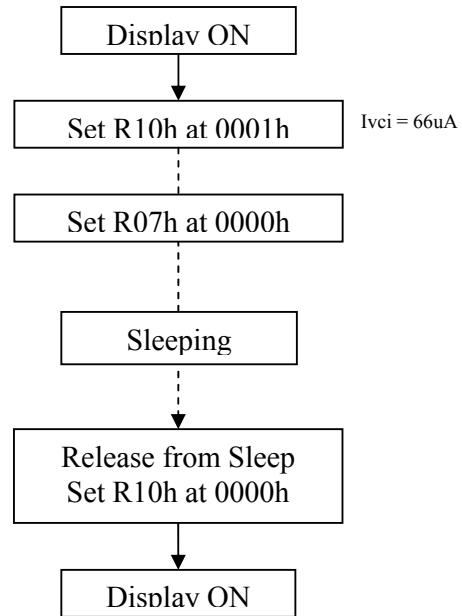
14.2 Display OFF Sequence



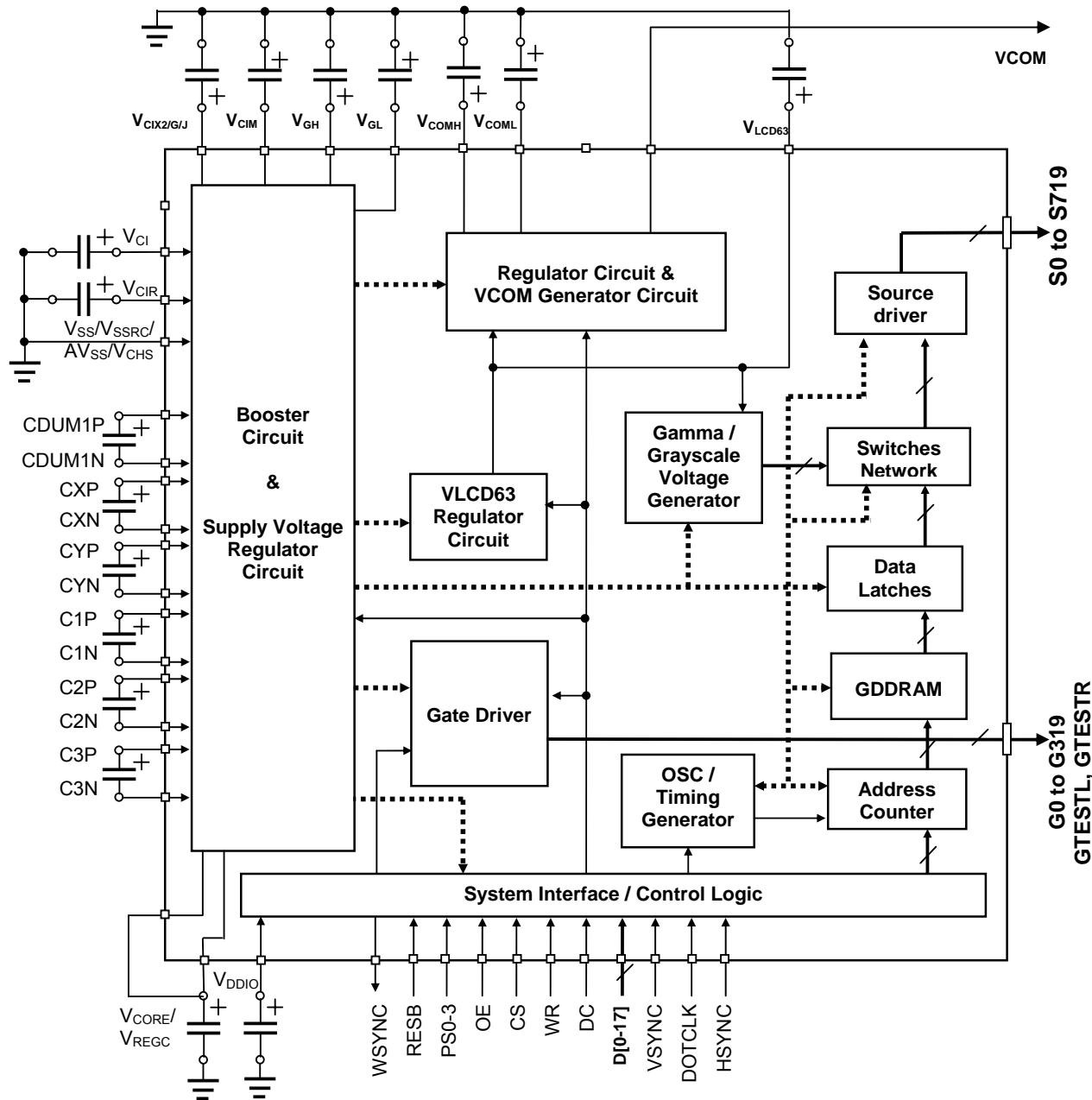
Note:

1. VDDIO should be the last to fall, or VCI/VDDIO could be power off at the same time
2. If OTP is active in the application, the MTP programming voltage should be turned off and capacitors at VGH and VCIX2 discharged before VCI/VDDIO are turned off.

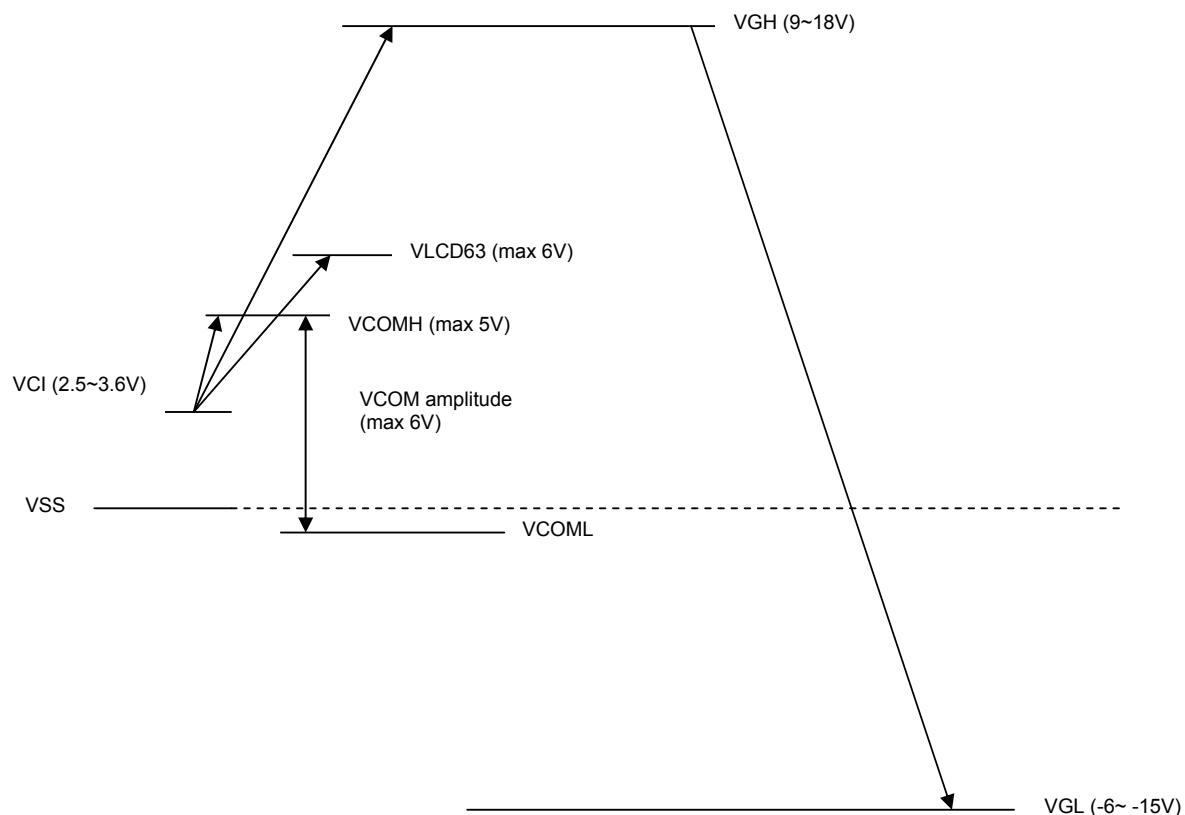
14.3 Sleep Mode Display Sequence



15 POWER SUPPLY BLOCK DIAGRAM



16 SSD1298 OUTPUT VOLTAGE RELATIONSHIP



Note: $VGH - VGL < 30V_{pp}$

19 Application Circuit

Figure 16-1: Booster Capacitors

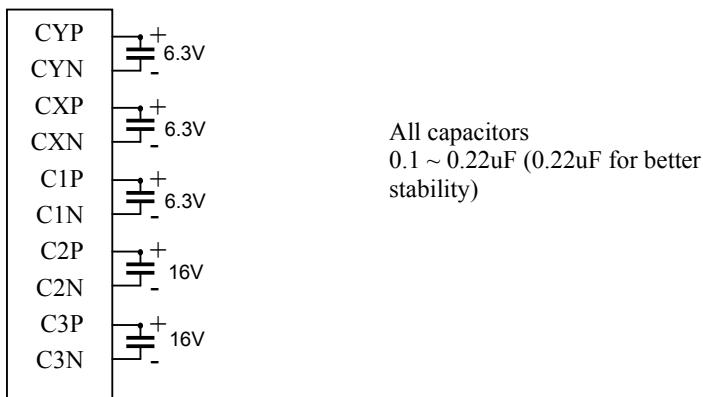
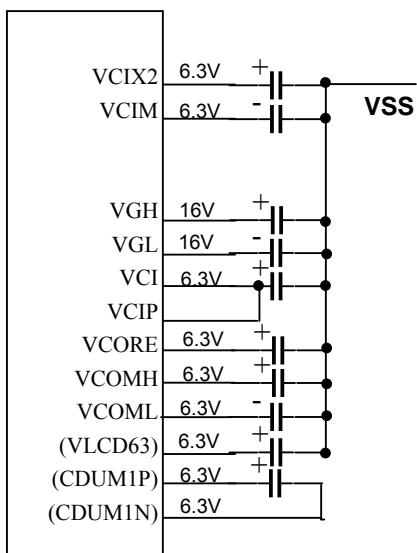


Figure 16-2 : Filtering and Charge Sharing Capacitors



Mandatory requirement on external components for SSD1298 is 13 capacitors.

VCIX2, VCIM, VGH, VGL, VCI, VCORE, VCOMH, VCOML, C1P/C1N, C2P/C2N, C3P/C3N, CYP/CYN, CXP/CXN

Remark:

Capacitor for VCIX2 = 2.2uF

VCI should be separated with VCIP at ITO layout to provide noise free path.

VSS should be separated with VCHS, AVSS and VSSRC at ITO layout to provide noise free path.

All other capacitors 1.0uF ~ 2.2uF (2.2uF is preferred for better display quality and power consumption.)

(Optional capacitors)

VLCD63, capacitors are for stability

Capacitors on CDUM1N/CDUM1P are for power saving.

Figure 16-3 – Panel Connection Example

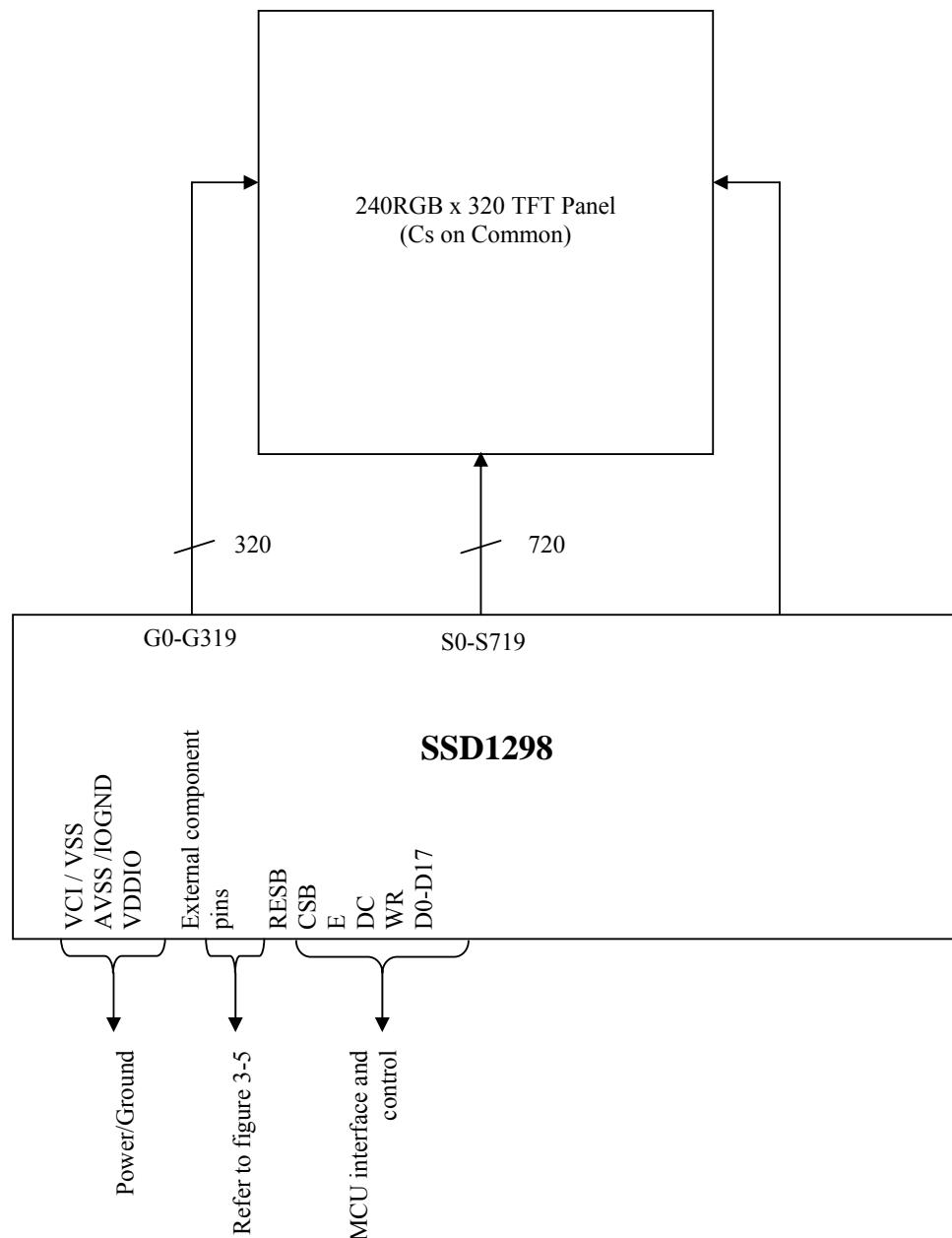
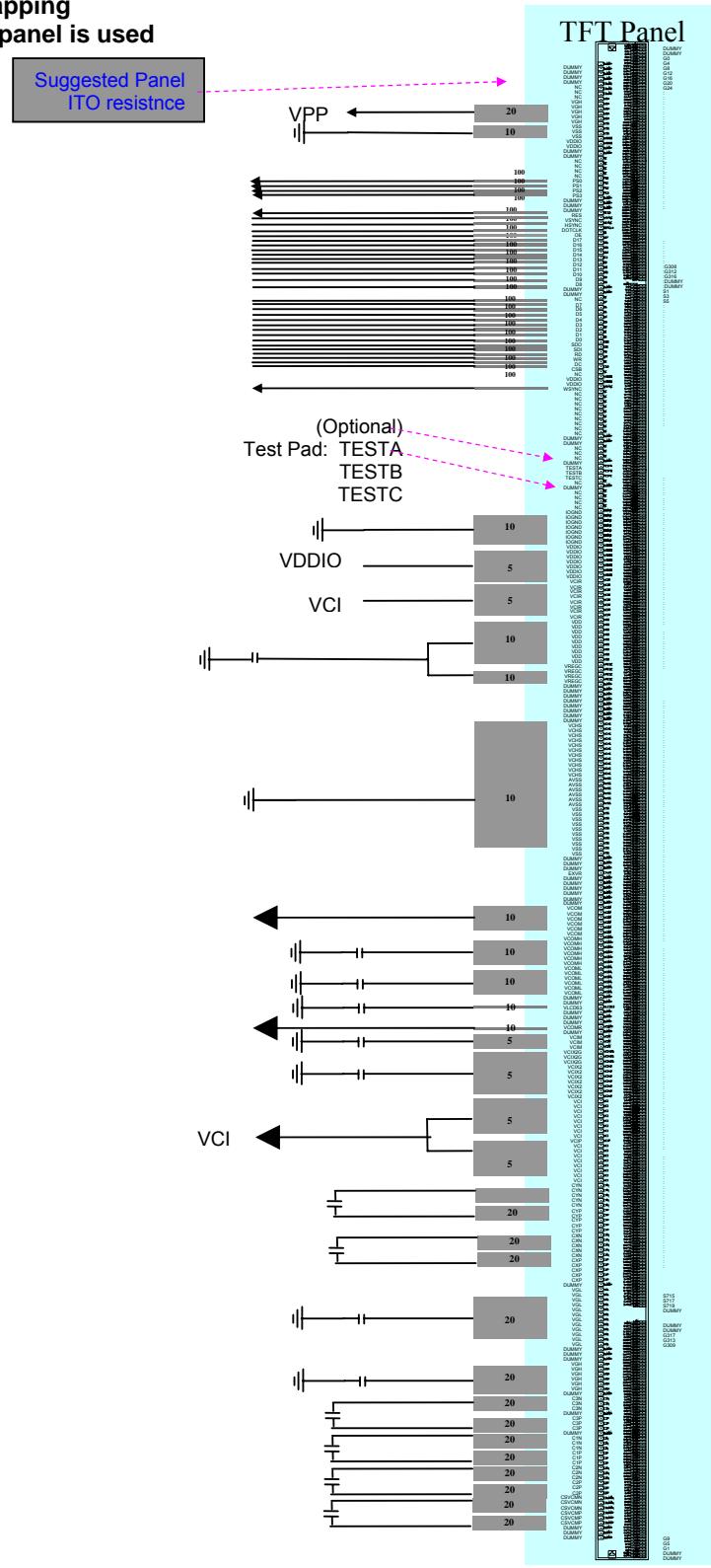


Figure 16-4 - ITO and FPC connection example

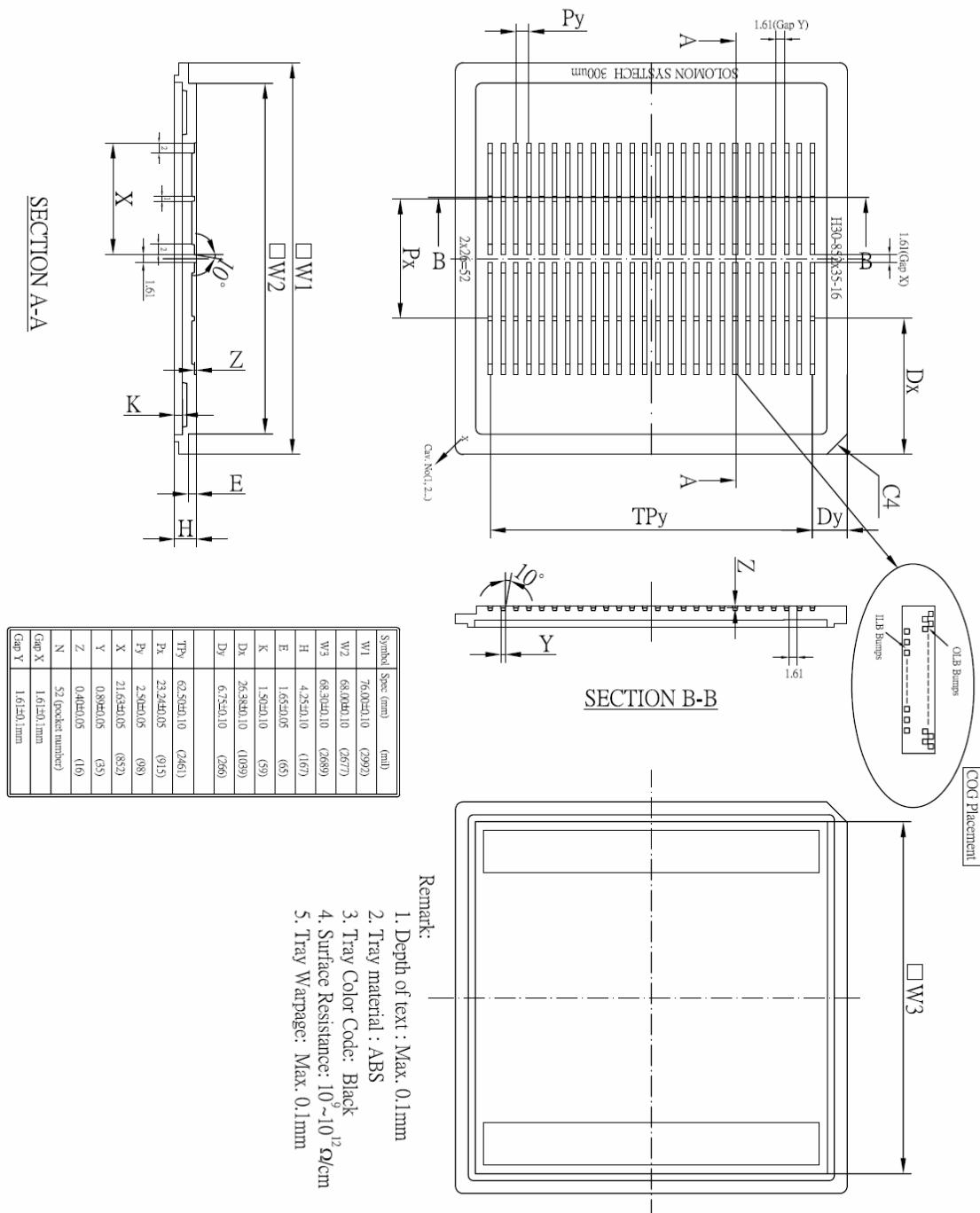
Operating conditions:

- System 3.6V>System VDD>1.95V or 1.65V>System VDD>1.4V
- Cs on common structure is used
- Color filter mapping
- Normal white panel is used



17 PACKAGE INFORMATION

17.1 DIE TRAY DIMENSIONS



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