

LCD5110_Graph

Arduino and chipKit library for Nokia 5110 compatible LCDs

Manual



PREFACE:

This library has been made to make it easy to use the Nokia 5110 LCD module as a graphics display on an Arduino or a chipKit.

Basic functionality of this library are based on the demo-code provided by ITead studio. You can find the latest version of the library at <http://www.henningkarlsen.com/electronics>

You can always find the latest version of the library at <http://electronics.henningkarlsen.com/>

If you make any modifications or improvements to the code, I would appreciate that you share the code with me so that I might include it in the next release. I can be contacted through <http://electronics.henningkarlsen.com/contact.php>.

For version information, please refer to **version.txt**.


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Defined Literals:

Alignment
For use with print(), printNumI() and printNumF()
LEFT: 0
RIGHT: 9999
CENTER: 9998

Included Fonts:

TinyFont
 A 4x6 pixel font character set showing digits 0-9, uppercase letters A-Z, lowercase letters a-z, and various symbols.
Character size: 4x6 pixels
Number of characters: 95

SmallFont
 A 6x8 pixel font character set showing digits 0-9, uppercase letters A-Z, lowercase letters a-z, and various symbols.
Character size: 6x8 pixels
Number of characters: 95

MediumNumbers
 A 12x16 pixel font character set showing digits 0-9 and various symbols.
Character size: 12x16 pixels
Number of characters: 13

BigNumbers
 A 14x24 pixel font character set showing digits 0-9 and various symbols.
Character size: 14x24 pixels
Number of characters: 13

Functions:

LCD5110(SCK, MOSI, DC, RST, CS);	
The main class constructor.	
Parameters:	SCK: Pin for Clock signal MOSI: Pin for Data transfer DC: Pin for Register Select (Data/Command) RST: Pin for Reset CS: Pin for Chip Select
Usage:	LCD5110 myGLCD(8, 9, 10, 11, 12); // Start an instance of the LCD5110 class

InitLCD([contrast]);	
Initialize the LCD.	
Parameters:	contrast: <optional> Specify a value to use for contrast (0-127) Default is 70
Usage:	myGLCD.initLCD(); // Initialize the display
Notes:	This will reset and clear the display.

setContrast(contrast);	
Set the contrast of the LCD.	
Parameters:	contrast: Specify a value to use for contrast (0-127)
Usage:	myGLCD.setContrast(70); // Sets the contrast to the default value of 70

update();	
Copy the screen buffer to the screen. <i>This is the only command, except invert(), that will make anything happen on the physical screen. All other commands only modify the screen buffer.</i>	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.update(); // Copy the screen buffer to the screen
Notes:	Remember to call update() after you have updated the screen buffer.

clrScr();	
Clear the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.clrScr(); // Clear the screen buffer

fillScr();	
Fill the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.fillScr(); // Fill the screen buffer

invert(mode);	
Set inversion of the display on or off.	
Parameters:	mode: true - Invert the display false - Normal display
Usage:	myGLCD.invert(true); // Set display inversion on

setPixel(x, y);	
Turn on the specified pixel in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x: x-coordinate of the pixel y: y-coordinate of the pixel
Usage:	myGLCD.setPixel(0, 0); // Turn on the upper left pixel (in the screen buffer)

clrPixel(x, y);	
Turn off the specified pixel in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x: x-coordinate of the pixel y: y-coordinate of the pixel
Usage:	myGLCD.clrPixel(0, 0); // Turn off the upper left pixel (in the screen buffer)

invPixel(x, y);	
Invert the state of the specified pixel in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x: x-coordinate of the pixel y: y-coordinate of the pixel
Usage:	myGLCD.invPixel(0, 0); // Invert the upper left pixel (in the screen buffer)

invertText(mode);

Select if text printed with print(), printNumI() and printNumF() should be inverted.

Parameters: mode: true - Invert the text
 false - Normal text
Usage: myGLCD.invertText(true); // Turn on inverted printing
Notes: SetFont() will turn off inverted printing

print(st, x, y);

Print a string at the specified coordinates in the screen buffer.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

Parameters: st: the string to print
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first character
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first character
Usage: myGLCD.print("Hello World",CENTER,0); // Print "Hello World" centered at the top of the screen (in the screen buffer)
Notes: The string can be either a char array or a String object

printNumI(num, x, y[, length[, filler]]);

Print an integer number at the specified coordinates in the screen buffer.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

Parameters: num: the value to print (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647) *INTEGERS ONLY*
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 length: **<optional>**
 minimum number of digits/characters (including sign) to display
 filler: **<optional>**
 filler character to use to get the minimum length. The character will be inserted in front of the number, but after the sign. Default is ' ' (space).
Usage: myGLCD.print(num,CENTER,0); // Print the value of "num" centered at the top of the screen (in the screen buffer)

printNumF(num, dec, x, y[, divider[, length[, filler]]]);

Print a floating-point number at the specified coordinates in the screen buffer.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

WARNING: Floating point numbers are not exact, and may yield strange results when compared. Use at your own discretion.

Parameters: num: the value to print (*See note*)
 dec: digits in the fractional part (1-5) *0 is not supported. Use printNumI() instead.*
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 divider: **<Optional>**
 Single character to use as decimal point. Default is '.'
 length: **<optional>**
 minimum number of digits/characters (including sign) to display
 filler: **<optional>**
 filler character to use to get the minimum length. The character will be inserted in front of the number, but after the sign. Default is ' ' (space).
Usage: myGLCD.print(num, 3, CENTER,0); // Print the value of "num" with 3 fractional digits top centered (in the screen buffer)
Notes: Supported range depends on the number of fractional digits used.
 Approx range is +/- 2*(10^(9-dec))

setFont(fontname);

Select font to use with print(), printNumI() and printNumF().

Parameters: fontname: Name of the array containing the font you wish to use
Usage: myGLCD.setFont(SmallFont); // Select the font called SmallFont
Notes: You must declare the font-array as an external or include it in your sketch.

drawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Draw a line between two points in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-point y1: y-coordinate of the start-point x2: x-coordinate of the end-point y2: y-coordinate of the end-point
Usage:	myGLCD.drawLine(0,0,83,47); // Draw a line from the upper left to the lower right corner
clrLine(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Clear a line between two points in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-point y1: y-coordinate of the start-point x2: x-coordinate of the end-point y2: y-coordinate of the end-point
Usage:	myGLCD.clrLine(0,0,83,47); // Clear a line from the upper left to the lower right corner
drawRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Draw a rectangle between two points in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner
Usage:	myGLCD.drawRect(42,24,83,47); // Draw a rectangle in the lower right corner of the screen
clrRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Clear a rectangle between two points in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner
Usage:	myGLCD.clrRect(42,24,83,47); // Clear a rectangle in the lower right corner of the screen
drawRoundRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Draw a rectangle with slightly rounded corners between two points in the screen buffer. The minimum size is 5 pixels in both directions. If a smaller size is requested the rectangle will not be drawn.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner
Usage:	myGLCD.drawRoundRect(0,0,41,23); // Draw a rounded rectangle in the upper left corner of the screen
clrRoundRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Clear a rectangle with slightly rounded corners between two points in the screen buffer. The minimum size is 5 pixels in both directions. If a smaller size is requested the rectangle will not be drawn/cleared.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner
Usage:	myGLCD.clrRoundRect(0,0,41,23); // Clear a rounded rectangle in the upper left corner of the screen
drawCircle(x, y, radius);	
Draw a circle with a specified radius in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x: x-coordinate of the center of the circle y: y-coordinate of the center of the circle radius: radius of the circle in pixels
Usage:	myGLCD.drawCircle(41,23,20); // Draw a circle in the middle of the screen with a radius of 20 pixels
clrCircle(x, y, radius);	
Clear a circle with a specified radius in the screen buffer.	
Parameters:	x: x-coordinate of the center of the circle y: y-coordinate of the center of the circle radius: radius of the circle in pixels
Usage:	myGLCD.clrCircle(41,23,20); // Clear a circle in the middle of the screen with a radius of 20 pixels

drawBitmap (x, y, sx, sy, data);

Draw a bitmap in the screen buffer.

Parameters: x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
 sx: width of the bitmap in pixels
 sy: height of the bitmap in pixels
 data: array containing the bitmap-data

Usage: myGLCD.drawBitmap(0, 0, 32, 32, bitmap); // Draw a 32x32 pixel bitmap in the upper left corner

Notes: You can use the online-tool "ImageConverter Mono" to convert pictures into compatible arrays.
 The online-tool can be found on my website.
 Requires that you *#include* <avr/pgmspace.h> when using an Arduino other than Arduino Due.
 While the bitmap data *MUST* be a multiple of 8 pixels high you do not need to display all the rows.
 Example: If the bitmap is 24 pixels high and you specify sy=20 only the upper 20 rows will be displayed.