

#### **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**



#### Coimbatore-35

#### **An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A++' Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University,
Chennai

### DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

#### 19ECT213- IOT SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

II ECE / IV SEMESTER

UNIT 3 – ACTUATORS AND IOT NETWORKING DEVICES

TOPIC 1 -Programming and Interfacing of Actuators: Liquid Crystal Display



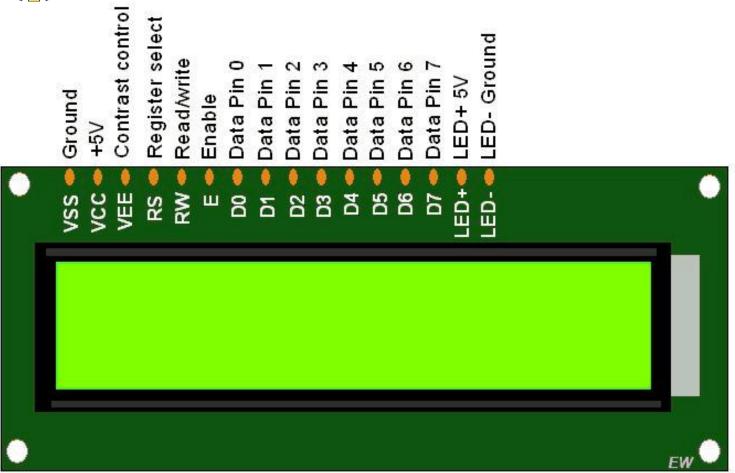
# 1.1 - LCD -Liquid Crystal Display



- It is a flat panel display technology, mainly used in TVs and computer monitors, nowadays it is used for mobile phones also.
- In LCD, each pixel consists of a layer of molecules aligned between two transparent electrodes and two polarizing filters, the axes of transmission perpendicular to each other.
- The LCD is finding widespread use by replacing the LEDs
- LCDs use much less power than their CRT counterparts. The size of LCDs is all small.
- In LCDs, there is no bulky picture tube. These factors make the LCDs practical where size and weight are essential







- pin 1 GND Ground
- pin 2 Vcc power supply (5v)
- pin 15 Backlight (+) 5V
- pin 16 Backlight (-) Gnd
- pin 3 **Contrast** (adjustable with potentiometer)
- pin 4 Register Select
- pin 5 Read or Write
- pin 6 Enable
- pin 7 to pin 14 (D0 D7) **Data pins**



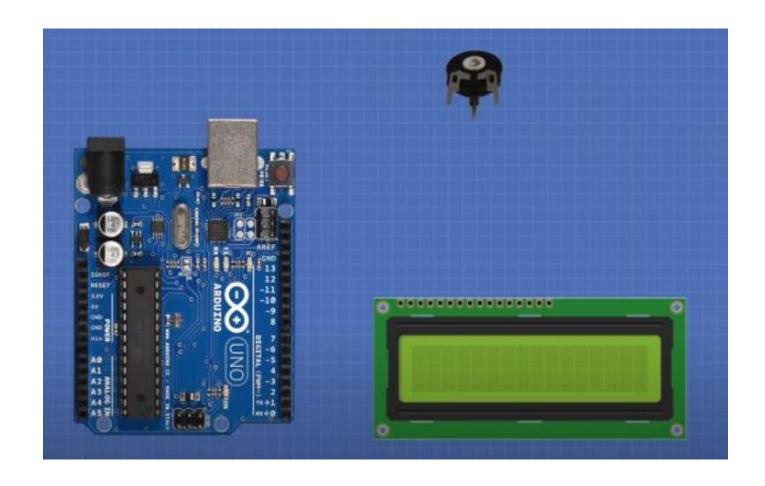
## **Specifications of 16×2 LCD**



- Contrast (pin 3) connected to potentiometer to adjust the text contrast . depending upon potentiometer output contrast is adjusted.
- Register Select (pin 4) switch between two registers (data or instruction registers). Data register holds the display data of the screen. Instruction register holds the next operation to execute.
- Read / Write (pin 5) High Reads from register . Low write to register.
  - It is permanently grounded to write.
- Enable (pin 6) enables inputing data into the data pins.
- Data pins (D0 D7) It has two modes 4 bit or 8 bit mode.
  - In 4 bit mode, last four significant bits (D4 D7) are used.
  - In 8 bit mode, all bits are used (D0 D4).
  - 4 bit mode is commonly used.

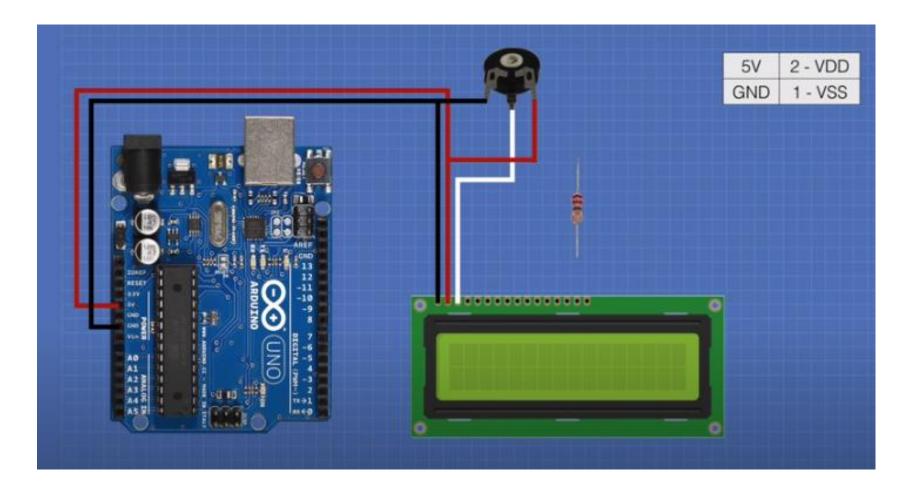






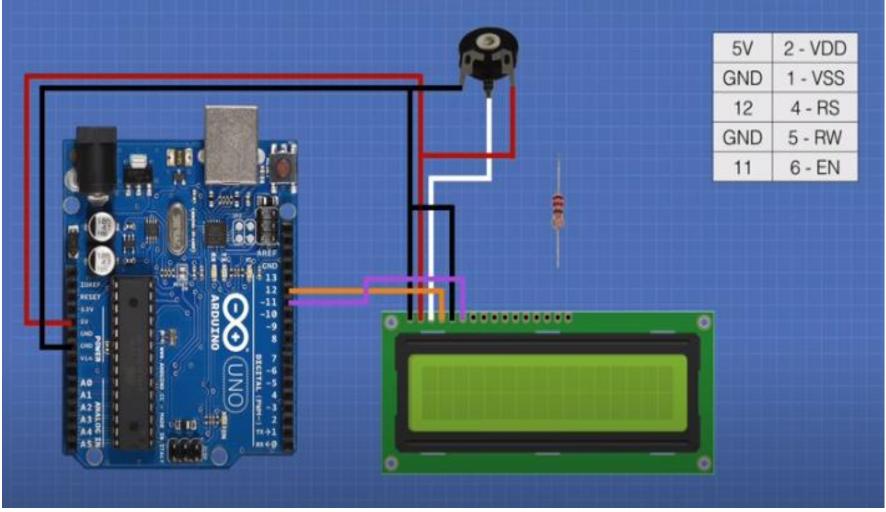






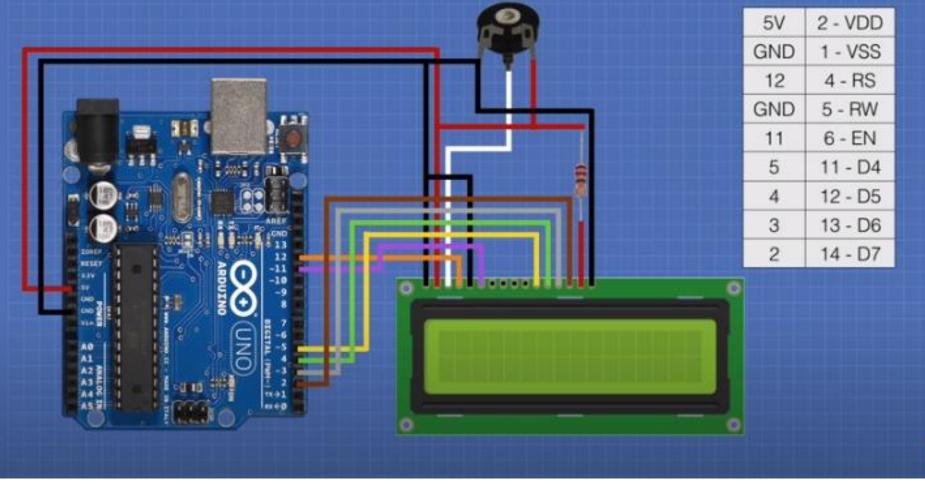
















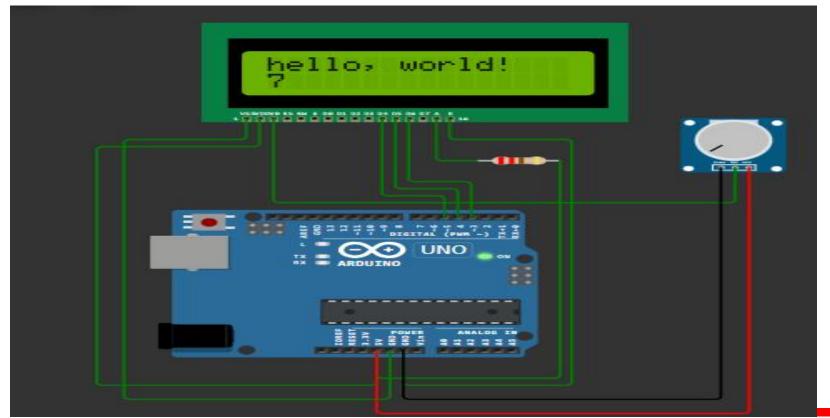
// include the library code:

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
// initialize the library by associating any needed LCD interface pin with the arduino pin number it is
connected to
const int rs = 12, en = 11, d4 = 5, d5 = 4, d6 = 3, d7 = 2;
LiquidCrystal lcd(rs, en, d4, d5, d6, d7);
void setup() {
 // set up the LCD's number of columns and rows:
 lcd.begin(16, 2);
 // Print a message to the LCD.
 lcd.print("hello, world!"); }
void loop() {
 // set the cursor to column 0, line 1 // (note: line 1 is the second row, since counting begins with 0):
 lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
 // print the number of seconds since reset:
 lcd.print(millis() / 1000); }
```





• Simulation https://wokwi.com/projects/390504875666724865



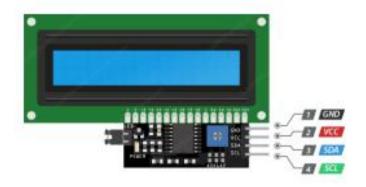


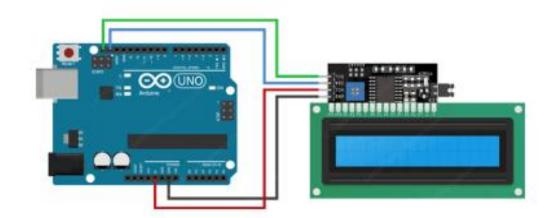
# **Interfacing I2C LCD With Arduino Uno**



# interfacing I2C lcd with Arduino

#include <LiquidCrystal\_I2C.h> // include library for i2c lcd





```
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x3F,16,2); // sets address and dimensio

void setup() {
    lcd.init();
    lcd.clear();
    lcd.backlight();
    lcd.setCursor(2,0); //Set cursor to character 2 on line 0
    lcd.print("Hello world!");
    lcd.setCursor(2,1); //Move cursor to character 2 on line 1
}

void loop() {
}
```

SCL SDA

The module is an 8-Bit I/O Expander chip – PCF8574. This chip converts the I2C data from an Arduino into the parallel data