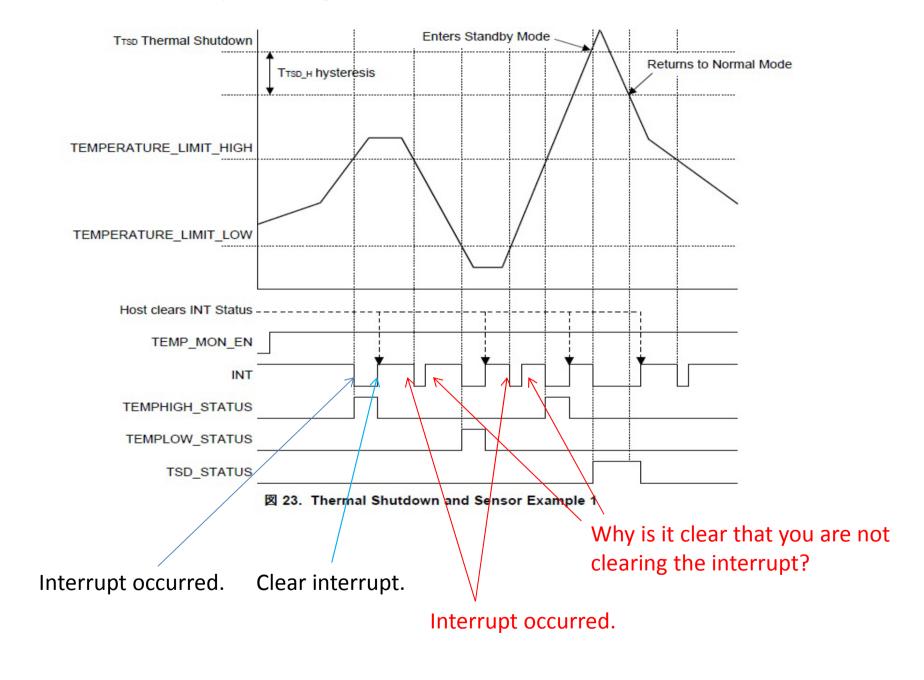
# Q3:About interrupt handling



## Q5:Regarding address setting regarding multiple use of LP 8863 device

表 8, I2C Address Registers Selection

SS_ADDRSEL PIN	7-BIT BASE ADDRESS	7-BIT SLAVE ADDRESS	ACCESSIBLE 10-BIT REGISTERS
GND	0x2C	0x2C	0x000 to 0x0FF
		0x2D	0x100 to 0x1FF
		0x2E	0x200 to 0x2FF
		0x2F	0x300 to 0x3FF
VDDIO	0x3C	0x3C	0xx000 to 0x0FF
		0x3D	0x100 to 0x1FF
		0x3E	0x200 to 0x2FF
		0x3F	0x300 to 0x3FF

Write I2C transactions are made up of 4 bytes. The first byte includes the 7-bit slave address and Write bit. The 7-bit slave address selects the LP8863-Q1 slave device and one of four 8-bit register address sections. The second byte includes eight LSB bits of the 10-bit register address. The last two bytes are the 16-bit register value.

Read I2C transactions are made up of five bytes. The first byte includes the 7-bit slave address and Write bit. The 7-bit slave address selects the LP8863-Q1 slave device and one of four 8-bit register address sections. The second byte includes eight LSB bits of the 10-bit register address. The third byte includes the 7-bit slave address and Read bit. The last two bytes are the 16-bit register value returned from the slave.

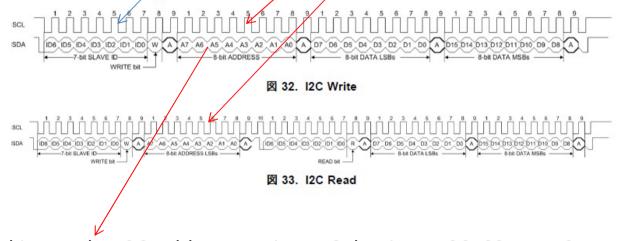


Table 8. Looking at the I2C Address Registers Selection, ACCESSIBLE 10-BIT REGISTERS is 10 bits.

However, I2Cwrite in Figure 32 and read in Figure 33 have only 8 bits. Even in the address map, I think that I prepare an address for 10 bits. How do you recognize it with fewer 2 bits?

## Question 15: ELP8863EVM About changing the DISP\_BRT register

- •LP 8863 EVM and GUI are used.
- Hybrid dimming mode



Waveform 1

Voltage waveform of LED PIN

- DISP\_BRT =00FF h or more
- DISP\_BRT =0065 h change
- •EN: OFF⇒ON

Waveform 2
Voltage waveform of LED PIN

- DISP\_BRT =0004 h change
- •EN: OFF⇒ON

### Question:

The waveform of LED – PIN changes (waveform 1  $\rightarrow$  2), but why does it change?

Is there any countermeasure?