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Application Note FAN4206

4-Wire Resistive Touch Screen Push Button: 1.8" TFT and ST Nucleo-L476RG

This application note uses the 1.8" TFT display with 4-wire resistive touch and the ST Nucleo-L476RG microcontroller. Here we will discuss how to program a digital push button activated by the resistive touch panel. [A section of this application note requires information from FAN4205.](#)

4-Wire Resistive Touch Screen Push Button: 1.8" TFT and ST Nucleo-L476RG

The display used in this project is a 1.8" TFT with 128x160 pixels of resolution. The microcontroller used is the Nucleo-L476RG from ST. The TFT display will be interfaced with the microcontroller via a 4-wire serial connection. This application note is a continuation of a previous note to further demonstrate the features of this display. This application note is a continuation of [FAN4205](#) to further demonstrate the features of this display.

In just a few steps the TFT can be wired and programmed to display up to 65K colors and 128x160 pixels of resolution. Various wiring and interface options are available, from 3-4 wire serial, to 16/18-bit RGB and 8/9/16/18-bit MCU parallel. Additional features of this display are below. As always, check out the data sheet for the specs of this specific display. ([datasheet](#))

- 45 pins, 34.0x47.0 mm
- 128(RGB)x160 pixels, TN
- 4-wire Resistive Touch Screen
- [ILI9163](#) controller
- White LED Backlight
- Transmissive/Normally White
- Serial and Parallel interfaces
- 3.3V (TYP)

What You'll Need

1. First you will need an IDE to program the display. This ST microcontroller lets you use a range of IDE's so it is up to personal preference. I am going to use the [Arduino IDE](#), any IDE that supports C++ and is compatible with the ST microcontroller will work. There is a list of options on ST's [website](#). We will come back to this after the hardware is setup.
2. Below is a list of the physical materials you will need to setup the project.

QTY	Description	Note
1	E17RG11216LW6M300-R 1.8" TFT display	Focus LCDs
1	ST Nucleo-L476RG microcontroller with USB	ST
1	45-pin FPC connector board 0.5 mm pitch	
1	Male-to-Male Jumper Wires	
1	55Ω resistor	
1	Soldering Iron	
1	Solder	
1	Solderless breadboard	

Hardware Connections

Refer to [FAN4205](#) on how to connect this display to the microcontroller.



Figure 1: 1.8" TFT with FPC cable

Consult the [datasheet](#) for a detailed explanation of each pin assignment and their functions. The 4-wire serial data pins are connected to the ST specific serial inputs for the “Hardware SPI” programming option. Refer to the previous application note for pin assignments and wiring.

There are four additional wires to connect the resistive touch panel to the microcontroller. These represent the conductive layers of the 4-wire resistive touch screen.

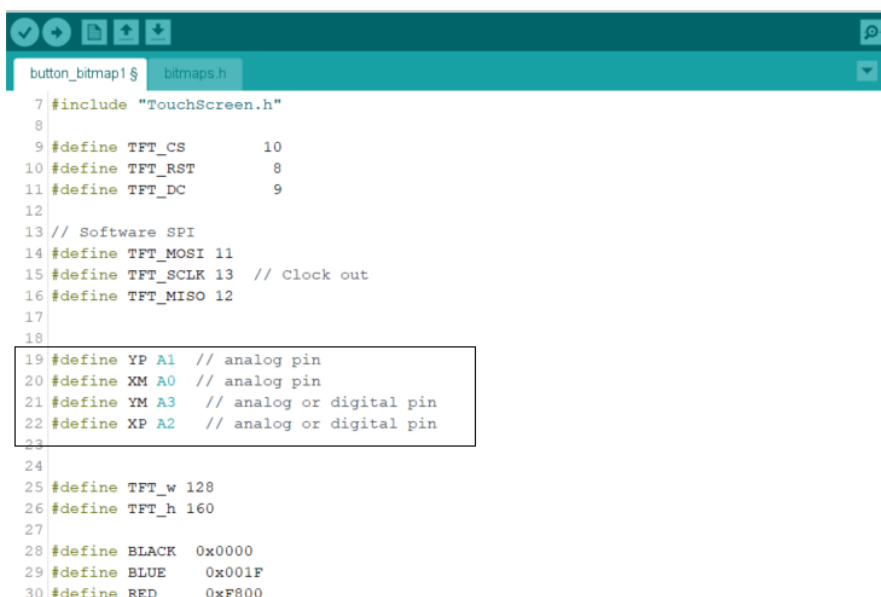
Pin No.	Pin Name	Description	Connection
41	XR	Touch panel right glass terminal	A0
42	YD	Touch panel bottom film terminal	A1
43	XL	Touch panel left glass terminal	A2
44	YU	Touch panel top film terminal	A3

The measured resistance across the two X terminals is approximately 365 Ω . This can be verified with a multimeter. This value will be used to determine the change in resistance once the push button is pressed.

Programming the ST Nucleo-L476RG

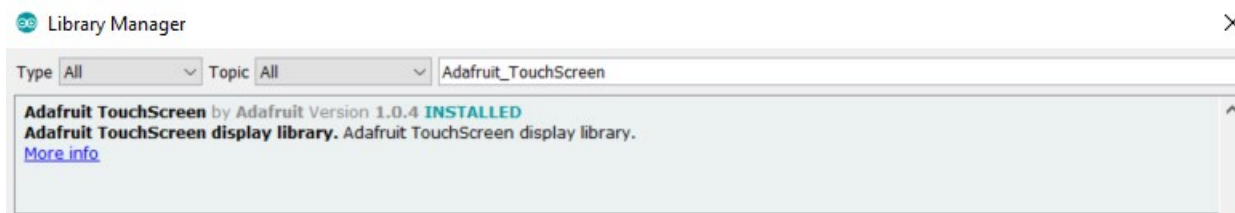
Now to program the microcontroller. For this example, the Arduino IDE was used. There are alternative IDE's that can be used to program the display. This was chosen from preference and the accessibility of a variety of TFT graphics libraries that are available. If you choose to go this route, refer to the previous application note on how to interface the ST Nucleo with the Arduino IDE.

Here is the [example program](#) that displays a push button that switches between the play and pause symbol once pressed. The locations of the pins are defined below. These include the serial input locations and the four resistive touch terminal connections.

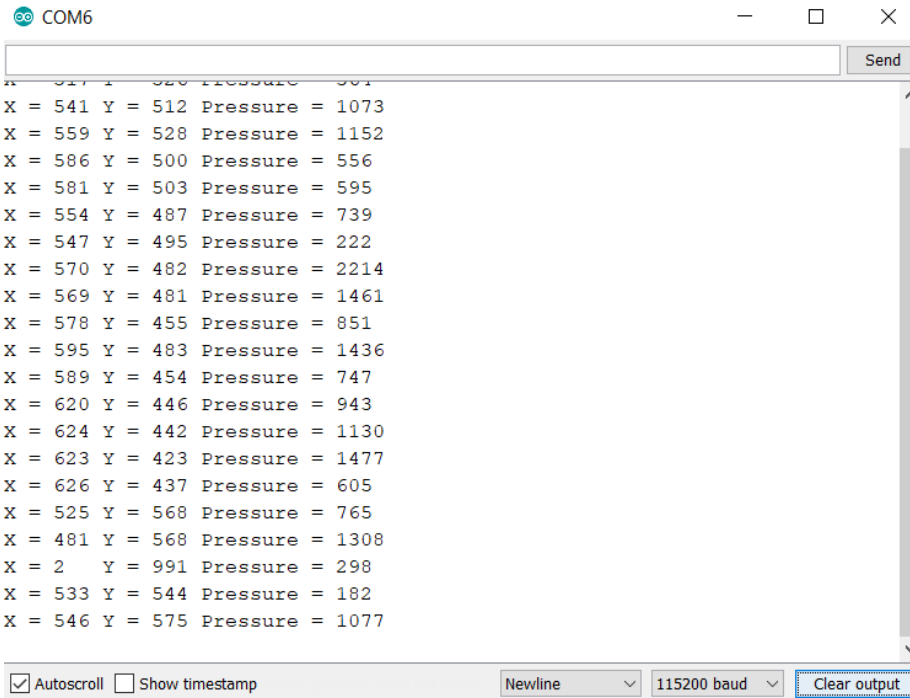


```
button_bitmap1$  bitmaps.h
7 #include "TouchScreen.h"
8
9 #define TFT_CS      10
10 #define TFT_RST     8
11 #define TFT_DC      9
12
13 // Software SPI
14 #define TFT_MOSI 11
15 #define TFT_SCLK 13 // Clock out
16 #define TFT_MISO 12
17
18
19 #define YP A1 // analog pin
20 #define XM A0 // analog pin
21 #define YM A3 // analog or digital pin
22 #define XP A2 // analog or digital pin
23
24
25 #define TFT_w 128
26 #define TFT_h 160
27
28 #define BLACK 0x0000
29 #define BLUE  0x001F
30 #define RED   0xF800
```

This example is dependent on two libraries, “Adafruit_GFX” and “Adafruit_TouchScreen”. You can download them from the Libraries Manager in the Arduino IDE or on Github. One is a [graphics library](#) and the other is a [resistive touch library](#). These libraries are useful for a variety of TFT features.



The touch screen library allows for a function that will track the x and y positions of the touch as well as the pressure applied across the terminals. This allows for testing and calibration through the serial monitor when running the program. This is useful when troubleshooting and defining the parameters of the buttons.



```

COM6
X = 541 Y = 512 Pressure = 1073
X = 559 Y = 528 Pressure = 1152
X = 586 Y = 500 Pressure = 556
X = 581 Y = 503 Pressure = 595
X = 554 Y = 487 Pressure = 739
X = 547 Y = 495 Pressure = 222
X = 570 Y = 482 Pressure = 2214
X = 569 Y = 481 Pressure = 1461
X = 578 Y = 455 Pressure = 851
X = 595 Y = 483 Pressure = 1436
X = 589 Y = 454 Pressure = 747
X = 620 Y = 446 Pressure = 943
X = 624 Y = 442 Pressure = 1130
X = 623 Y = 423 Pressure = 1477
X = 626 Y = 437 Pressure = 605
X = 525 Y = 568 Pressure = 765
X = 481 Y = 568 Pressure = 1308
X = 2 Y = 991 Pressure = 298
X = 533 Y = 544 Pressure = 182
X = 546 Y = 575 Pressure = 1077
  
```

☒ Autoscroll ☐ Show timestamp Newline 115200 baud Clear output

Further calibration of the 4-wire resistive touch sensor can be done with the functions in the Touch Screen library. If the touch aspect of the screen is sensitive and the button changes without pressing, a minimum pressure definition can be implemented.

```

92
93 int16_t pressureThreshold=100;
94
95 void loop(void) {
96
97   TSPoint p = ts.getPoint();
98
99   if(yellow){
100     if(p.z >pressureThreshold){
101       Serial.print("X = "); Serial.print(p.x);
102       Serial.print("\tY = "); Serial.print(p.y);
103       Serial.print("\tPressure = "); Serial.println(p.z);
104       if(450<=p.x<=600 && 475 <= p.y <=600){
105         greenButton();
106       }
107     }
108   }
  
```

Here is what the pushbuttons should look like on the screen. For this example, pause and play buttons were chosen and are created using the Adafruit GFX library. A different approach would be to upload custom bitmap images of a push button. Depending on size and the communication protocol used, this may slow the image rendering speed.



Summary

This 1.8" TFT with a 4-wire resistive touch screen is a good option for creating digital push buttons and 65K color images. This display is compatible with a variety of microcontrollers and can store bitmaps and images with using a small amount of on-board memory. This is beneficial for flash memory storage on the microcontroller can be used which leads to faster data uploading speeds. 4-wire resistive touch screens are a cheaper alternative to capacitive and are a great choice for smaller applications such as this.

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