



Bit/Pixel Mapping

Application Note

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IMAGE CONVERSION FOR LCD KEYSWITCHES

This document shows the steps involved in sending an image to a LCD keyswitch from [E³]. The process described in this document allows a user to take any image and convert it to the appropriate data format for display on the [E³] LCD keyswitches. Also shown is the automation of these steps using a Java application.

To illustrate the example we will use an image of Leonardo DaVinci's Mona Lisa to be displayed on a SA6432 LCD keyswitch.



The conversion of a color image to the [E³] data format involves several steps:



Scaling of the image to the correct aspect ratio



Adjustment of the resolution to the switch type



Conversion to black & white



Image mirroring



Rotation



Splitting (if necessary)



Bitmapping to the data format

IMAGE MAPPING

Scaling to Aspect Ratio



This image of the Mona Lisa has a resolution of 396 x 499 pixels corresponding to a 4-to-5 aspect ratio. The SA6432 has an aspect ratio of 2-to-1 due to its resolution of 64 x 32 pixels.

To adjust the image to the correct aspect ratio we cropped the image to 396 x 198 pixels.



Adjustment to Switch Resolution

This image has the correct aspect ratio and needs to be converted to 64 x 32 pixels resolution.



Conversion to Black & White

The LCD of the SA6432 switch is a black & white display. Therefore, we need to convert the image into a black & white bitmap. This can be done in one step or with an intermediate grayscale image as shown here.



Mirroring & Rotation

In order to correspond to the bit mapping format of the LCD keyswitches the image now needs to be mirrored and rotated 90° counter-clockwise.



Splitting

The SA6432 bitmap format also requires that the upper and lower half of the image are reversed.



The image can now be transmitted to the SA6432 keyswitch with the 0x40 command. In order to do this four pixels, starting at the top left position, are combined into a nibble and transmitted as the least significant four bits.

Once transmitted to the SA6432 keyswitch the image will appear like this:



JAVA IMPLEMENTATION EXAMPLE

This chapter contains an excerpt from the [E³] PanelControl java program which takes an image and creates the image command (0x40) for transmission to a SA6432 keyswitch in a .e3t script file.

```
/**
 * This method write the command for display of an image in a .e3t Script file.
 *
 * @param   pixelArray Image in form of a one dimensional integer array
           Each pixel, starting with the top left pixel, is inserted
           into the array resulting in an array of height x width
           resolution.
 */
private void writeImage(int pixelArray[]){

    //Pixel per column of the LCD display - in this case for resolution 64x32
    int height = 32;
    //Pixel per row of the LCD display - in this case for resolution 64x32
    int width  = 64;

    //BitSet[] Array containing a bit list of each row of the rotated image
    BitSet[] pixelMap = new BitSet[width];

    int index = 0;

    //Create PixelMap (The images is rotated 90° counter-clockwise and mirrored).
    for(int i = width - 1 ; i >= 0 ; i--){

        pixelMap[width - i - 1] = new BitSet();

        for(int j = 0 ; j < height ; j++){

            if(pixelArray[i + width * j] == 1){
                pixelMap[width - i - 1].set(j, true);
            } else {
                pixelMap[width - i - 1].set(j, false);
            }

            index++;
        }
    }
}
```



```

//Output of the command for selecting the first pixel of the display in the
//.e3t Script file. \the targetWriter is an output channel for that file.
targetWriter.println("0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00");

//this string is a buffer for assembling a nibble first in binary, then in
//Hex format.
String tmpBinary = "";
//this string array contains as many strings as the rotated image has columns.
//In the case of a 64x32 resolution there are 8 column strings.
String[] byteArray = new String[height / 4];

//This loop assembles one nibble per column for each row of the rotated image.
//Once all nibbles of a row are assembled they handed off to another method,
//which handles the specific requirements for each resolution.
for(int i = 0 ; i < pixelMap.length ; i++){

    index = 0;
    for(int j = 0 ; j < height ; j++){
        //Assembling one nibble. 1 means pixel ON; 0 means pixel OFF.
        if(pixelMap[i].get(j)){
            tmpBinary = tmpBinary + "1";
        } else {
            tmpBinary = tmpBinary + "0";
        }

        //Once four pixels are read the nibble representation is changed
        //from binary to HEX format. For example, a „0110“ would generate
        //the string „0x06“.
        if(tmpBinary.length() > 3){
            byteArray[index] = "0x0" +
Integer.toHexString(Integer.parseInt(tmpBinary, 2));
            index++;
            tmpBinary = "";
        }
    }

    //After reading the complete row the method for writing the read row
    //is executed.
    writeBytesInColumn(byteArray);
}

//Finally, the END command to terminate the transmission is written into
//the .e3t script file.
targetWriter.println("0x43");
}

```

```

/**
 * This method writes the pixels of a column of an image into the .e3t script file.
 *
 * @param bytesInColumn This string array contains the column bytes in HEX format.
 */
private void writeBytesInColumn(String[] bytesInColumn){
    switch(board.getKeyType()){
        case LCDKey.SA6432:
            //First, the last four bytes of the row are sent
            //(since the lower part of the image must be sent
            //first).
            for(int i = 4 ; i < 8 ; i++){
                targetWriter.print(bytesInColumn[i] + " ");
            }
            //Next follow the first four bytes.
            for(int i = 0 ; i < 4 ; i++){
                targetWriter.print(bytesInColumn[i] + " ");
            }
            break;
    }
}

```

NOTICES

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CHANGE HISTORY

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0.1	10/07/09	Initial draft document (German)
0.2	11/12/09	Initial draft document (English)
0.3	06/30/20	New Formatting
0.4	03/30/22	Updated and edited content
1.0	06/15/22	Updated release version

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