

Product Specification

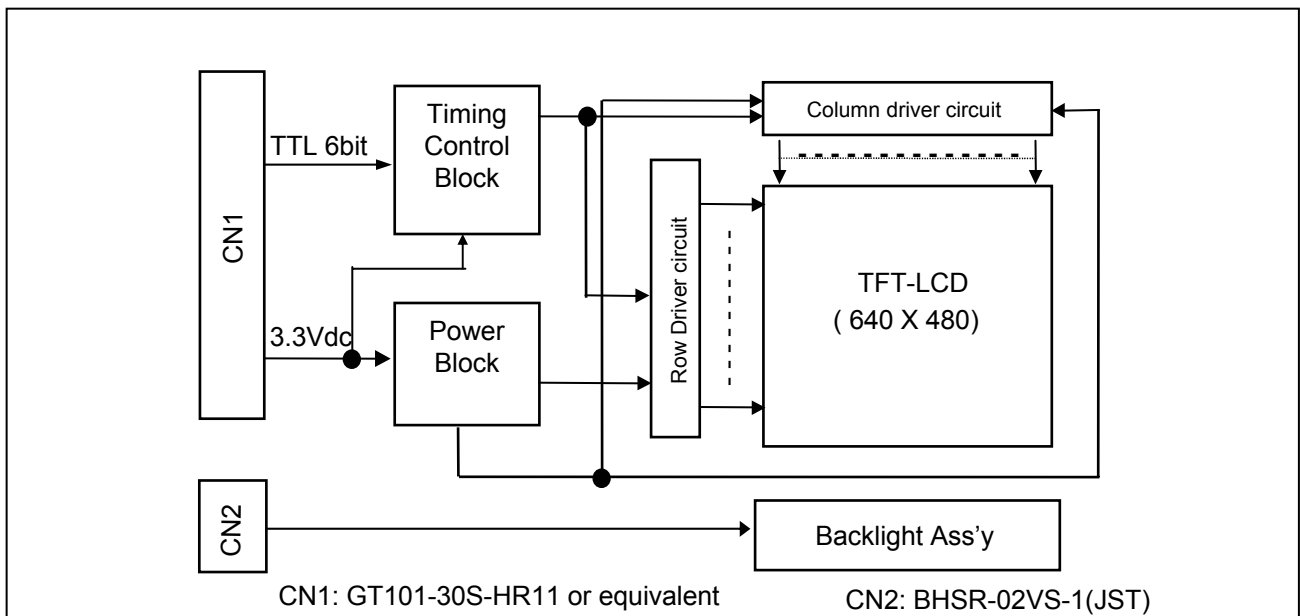
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1. General Description

The LB064V02-A1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. This TFT-LCD has 6.4 inches diagonally measured active display area with VGA resolution(480 vertical by 640 horizontal pixel array) Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 6-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 262,144 colors.

The LB064V02-A1 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. The LB064V02-A1 is intended to support applications where thin thickness, low power are critical factors and graphic display are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LB064V02-A1 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as portable Computer and FA.



General Features

Active screen size	6.4 inches (163.2mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	145.5(H) x 111.5(V) x 6.0(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.204 mm x 0.204mm
Pixel format	640 horiz. By 480 vert. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Color depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, white	250 cd/m ² (Typ.)
Power Consumption	TBD
Weight	160g(Typ.)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, Normally white
Surface treatments	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer, HAZE(13%)

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3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

The LB064V02-A1 requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input which powers the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCD.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{CC}	3.0	3.3	3.6	Vdc	
Power Supply Input Current	I_{CC}	-	TBD	-	mA	1
Power Consumption	P_C	-	TBD	-	Watts	1
LAMP :						
Operating Voltage	V_{BL}	-	365	-	V_{RMS}	2
Operating Current	I_{BL}	-	5.0	-	mA	
Established Starting Voltage	V_S					3
at 25 °C		-	-	550	V_{RMS}	
at 0 °C		-	-	650	V_{RMS}	
Operating Frequency	f_{BL}	45	60	80	kHz	4
Discharge Stabilization Time	T_s			3	Minutes	5
Power Consumption	P_{BL}	-	1.825	-	Watts	6
Life Time		20,000	-	-	Hrs	7

Note : **The design of the inverter must have specification for the lamp in LCD Assembly.**

The performance of the Lamp in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter.

When you design or order the inverter, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter(no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in you instrument.

1. The specified current and power consumption are under the $V_{CC}=3.3V$, $25^{\circ}C$, $f_v=60Hz$ condition whereas mosaic pattern is displayed and f_v is the frame frequency.
2. The variance of the voltage is $\pm 10\%$.
3. The voltage above V_S should be applied to the lamps for more than 1 second for start-up. Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.

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4. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform.(Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave.
Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
5. Let's define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.
 T_s is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
6. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter.
The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.
7. The life is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
8. Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire.
If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.

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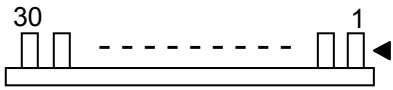
3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 20 pin connector is used for the module electronics and the other connector is used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model GT101-30S-HR11 manufactured by LG Cable.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	GND	Ground	1. Connector 1.1 LCD : GT101-30S-HR11 (LG Cable) 1.2 Mating : FI-X30M (JAE) or equivalent 2.3 Connector pin arrangement  <p>[LCD Module Rear View]</p>
2	VCC	Power (3.3V)	
3	VCC	Power (3.3V)	
4	GND	Ground	
5	DCLK	Data Input Clock	
6	DE	Data Enable Signal	
7	VSYNC	Vertical Sync Signal	
8	HSYNC	Horizontal Sync Signal	
9	GND	Ground	
10	R0	Red Data 0[LSB]	
11	R1	Red Data 1	
12	R2	Red Data 2	
13	R3	Red Data 3	
14	R4	Red Data 4	
15	R5	Red Data 5[MSB]	
16	GND	Ground	
17	G0	Green Data 0[LSB]	
18	G1	Green Data 1	
19	G2	Green Data 2	
20	G3	Green Data 3	
21	G4	Green Data 4	
22	G5	Green Data 5[MSB]	
23	GND	Ground	
24	B0	Blue Data 0[LSB]	
25	B1	Blue Data 1	
26	B2	Blue Data 2	
27	B3	Blue Data 3	
28	B4	Blue Data 4	
29	B5	Blue Data 5[MSB]	
30	GND	Ground	

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST. The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 by JST or equivalent.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	Power supply for lamp(High voltage side)	1
2	LV	Power supply for lamp(Low voltage side)	1

Notes : 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored pink. The low voltage side terminal is black.

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3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

This is the signal timing required at the input of the User connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Dclk	Period	t_{CLK}	35	39.7	46	ns
	Frequency	fclk	22	25	28	MHz
Hsync	Period	t_{HP}	696	800	880	t_{CLK}
	Width	t_{WH}	24	96	144	
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	486	525	-	t_{HP}
	Frequency	f_V	55	60	65	Hz
	Width	t_{WV}	2	2	-	t_{HP}
DE (Data Enable)	Horizontal Valid	t_{HV}	640	640	640	t_{CLK}
	Horizontal Back Porch	t_{HBP}	16	40	-	
	Horizontal Front Porch	t_{HFP}	16	24	-	
	Horizontal Blank	-	56	160	$t_{HP} - t_{HV}$	
	Vertical Valid	t_{VV}	480	480	480	t_{HP}
	Vertical Back Porch	t_{VBP}	2	33	-	
	Vertical Front Porch	t_{VFP}	2	10	-	
	Vertical Blank	-	6	45	$t_{VP} - t_{VV}$	

1. Hsync Period and Hsync Width-Active should be even number times of t_{CLK} .
If the value is odd number times of t_{CLK} , display control signal can be asynchronous

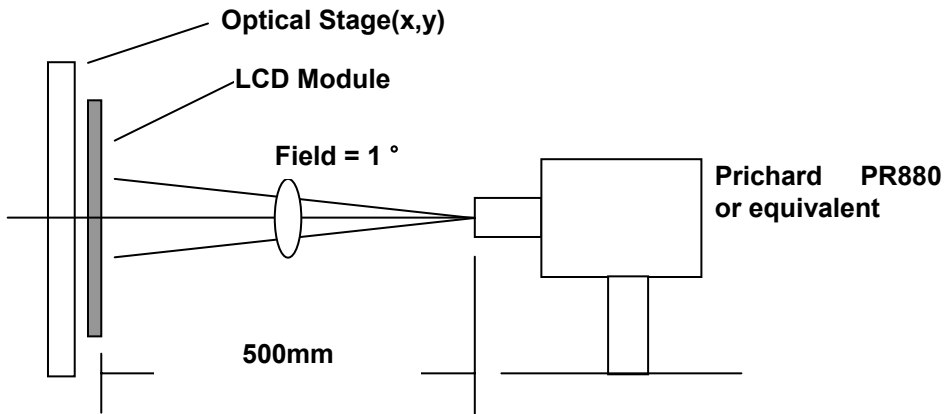
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4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25 °C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0 °.

FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method



(Ta=25 °C, V_{CC}=3.3V, f_V=60Hz
Dclk=25MHz, I_{BL}=5mA)

Table 8. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Contrast Ratio	CR	200	300	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L _{WH}	210	250	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	δ_{WHITE}	-	1.4	1.6		3
Response Time	Tr				ms	4
Rise Time	Tr _R	-	15	30		
Decay Time	Tr _D	-	30	50		
CIE Color Coordinates						
Red	Rx	-	TBD	-		
	Ry	-	TBD	-		
Green	Gx	-	TBD	-		
	Gy	-	TBD	-		
Blue	Bx	-	TBD	-		
	By	-	TBD	-		
White	Wx	-	TBD	-		
	Wy	-	TBD	-		
Viewing Angle					degree	
x axis, right ($\phi=0^\circ$)	θ_r	40	45	-		5
x axis, left ($\phi=180^\circ$)	θ_l	40	45	-		
y axis, up ($\phi=90^\circ$)	θ_u	10	15	-		
y axis, down ($\phi=270^\circ$)	θ_d	30	35	-		
Gray Sclae	-	-	-	-		6

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Notes : 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

2. Surface luminance is the center point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

When $I_{BL}=5mA$, $L_{WH}=210cd/m^2(\text{Min.})$ $250cd/m^2(\text{Typ.})$

3. The variation in surface luminance, δ WHITE is determined by measuring L_{ON} at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum L_{ON} of 5 points luminance by minimum L_{ON} of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta \text{ WHITE} = \text{Maximum}(L_{ON1}, L_{ON2}, \dots, L_{ON5}) \div \text{Minimum}(L_{ON1}, L_{ON2}, \dots, L_{ON5})$$

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from to black(Rise Time, Tr_R) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see FIG 3.

5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 5. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 4.

6. Gray scale specification

Gray Level	Luminance(%) (Typ.)
L0	TBD
L7	TBD
L15	TBD
L23	TBD
L31	TBD
L39	TBD
L47	TBD
L55	TBD
L63	TBD
	TBD

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FIG. 2 Luminance

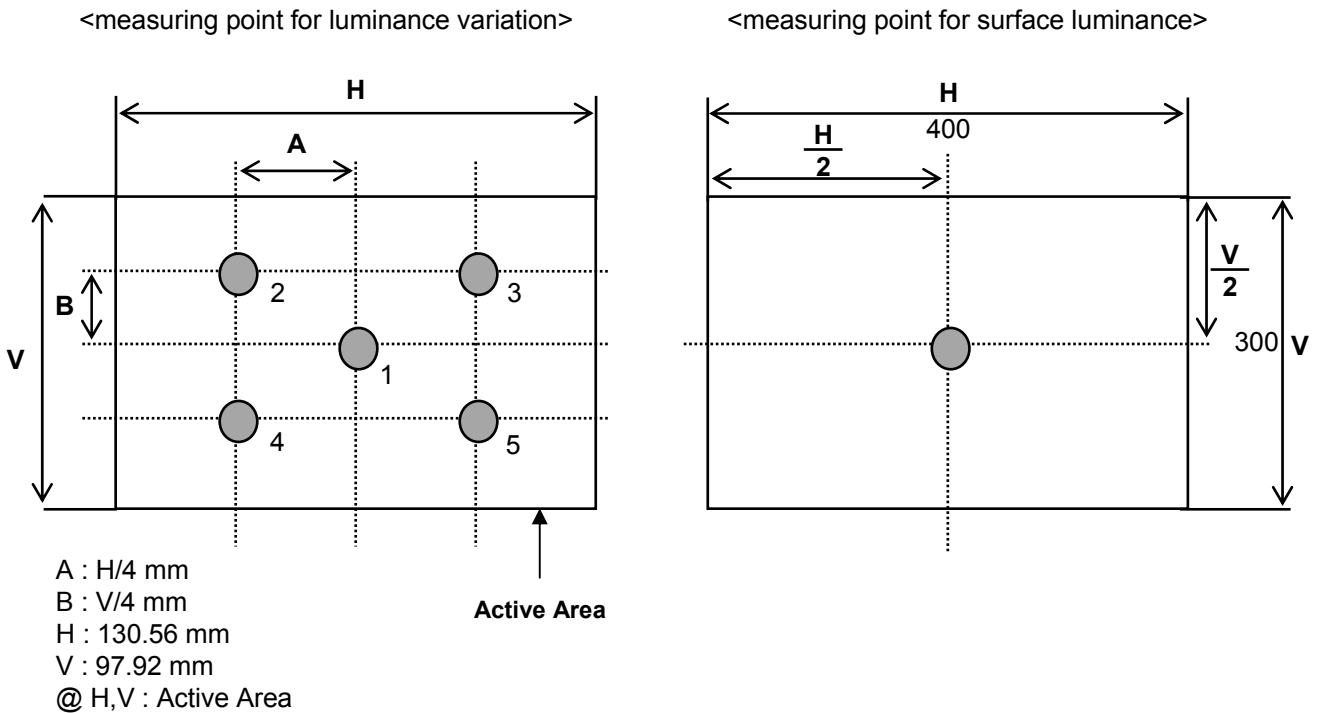
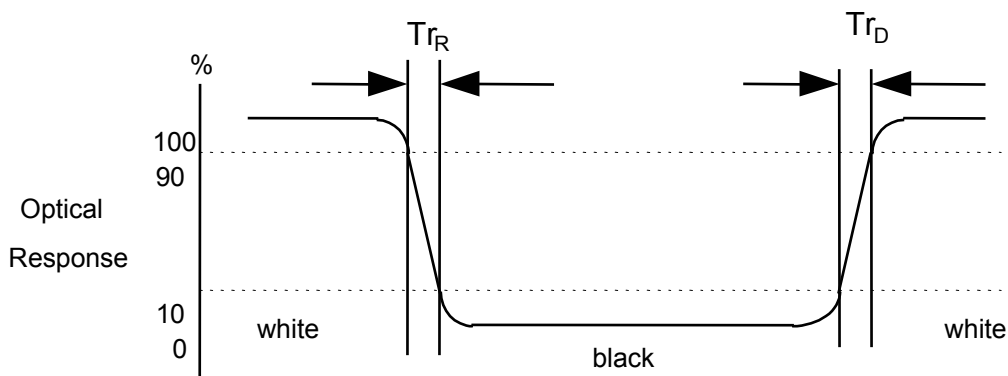


FIG. 3 Response Time

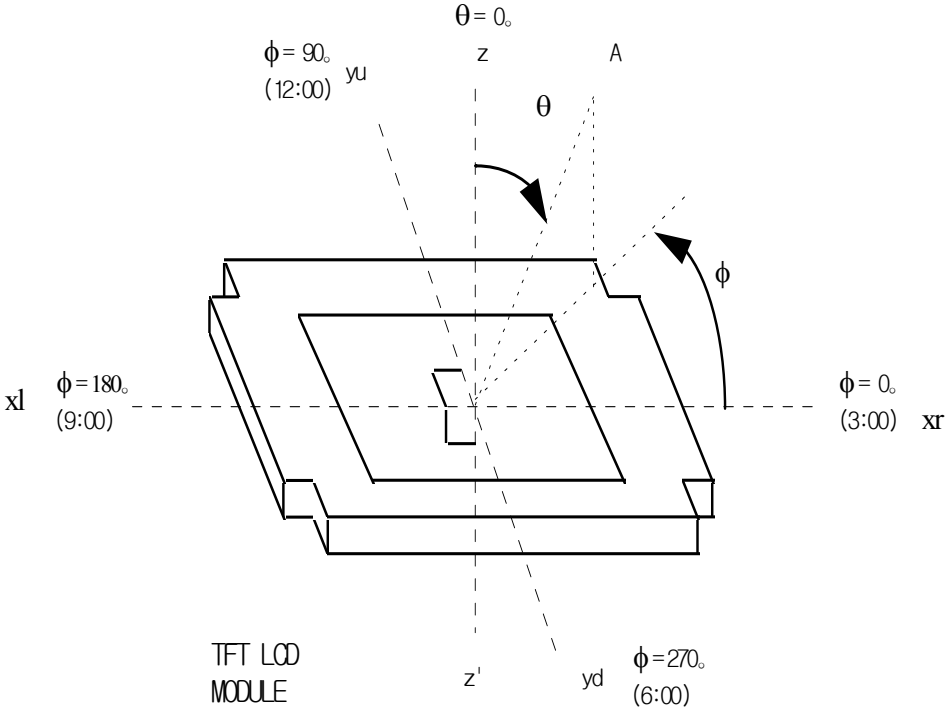
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for “black” and “white”.



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FIG. 4 Viewing angle

<dimension of viewing angle range>



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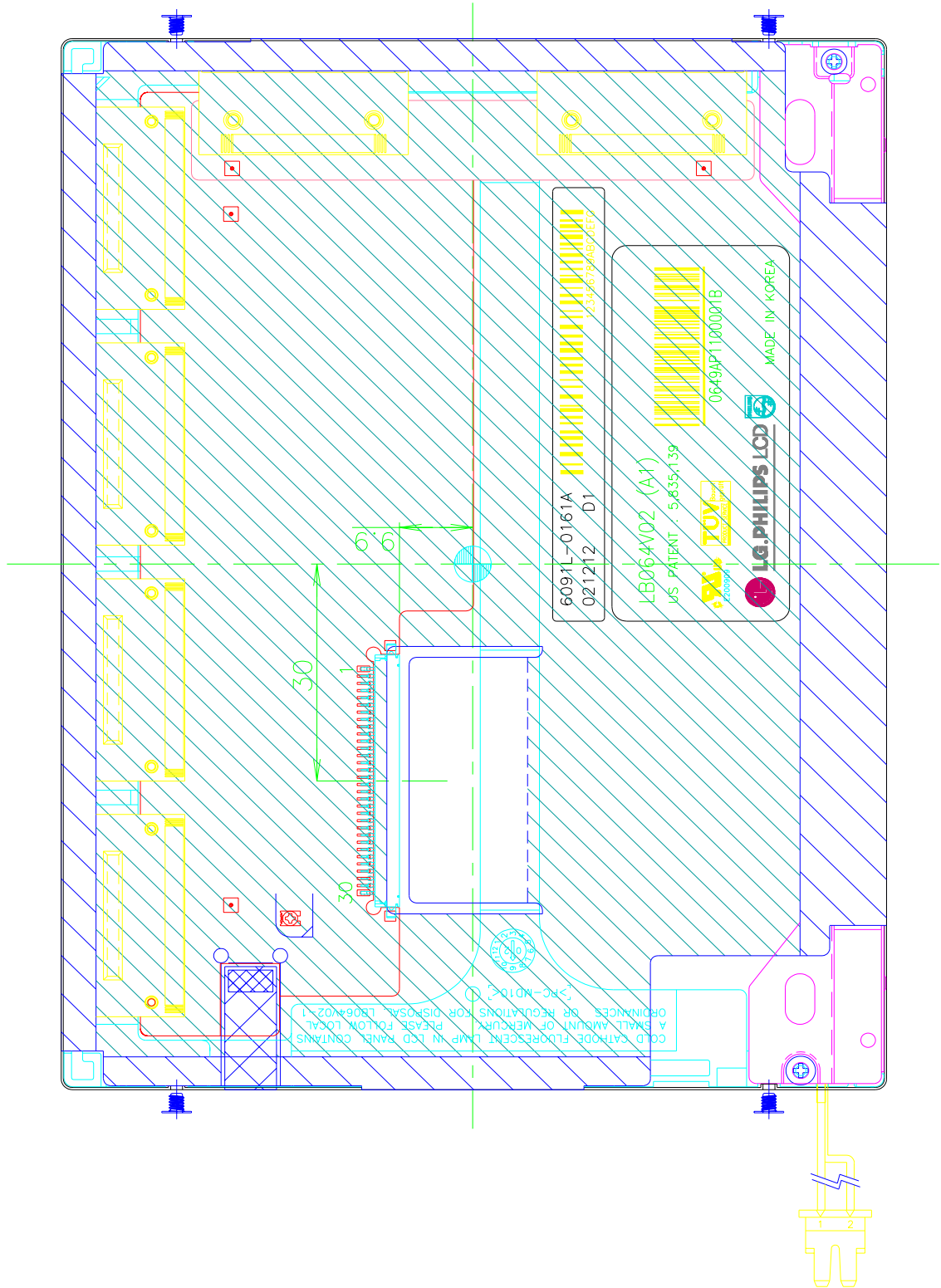
5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP104S5-B2AP. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outside dimensions	Horizontal	145.5 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	111.5 ± 0.5mm
	Depth	6.0 ± 0.3mm
Bezel area	Horizontal	133.8 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	101.1 ± 0.5mm
Active display area	Horizontal	130.56mm
	Vertical	97.92mm
Weight(approximate)	160g(Typ.),	170g(Max.)
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer Haze(13%)	

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<REAR VIEW>



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6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No.	Test Item	Conditions
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Sine wave, 10 ~ 500 ~ 10Hz, 1.5G, 0.37oct/min 3 axis, 1hour/axis
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Half sine wave, 180G, 2ms one shock of each six faces(i.e. run 180G 2ms for all six faces)
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)

{ Result Evaluation Criteria }

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.

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7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 1950 Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Jan. 28, 1995.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950-95 Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Jan. 28, 1995.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- c) EN 60950 : 1992+A1: 1993+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1997+A11: 1997
IEC 950 : 1991+A1: 1992+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1996
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), 1998

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8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A,B,C : SIZE
 D : YEAR
 E : MONTH
 F,G : PANEL CODE
 H : ASSEMBLY CODE
 I,J,K,L,M : SERIAL NO.

Note:

1. YEAR

YEAR	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mark	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. MONTH

MONTH	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

b) Location of Lot Mark

Serial NO. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module.
 This is subject to change without prior notice.

8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box : 10 pcs

b) Box Size : 371mm X 239mm X 300mm

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9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the following when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force(ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module.
And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach a transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer.
Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not describe because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment.
Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are determined to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.
- (10) If there are some problems by using system bracket, system bracket should be first modified and then LCD module reconfirmed under mutual approval .

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.

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9-3. ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) The protection film is attached to the polarizer with a small amount of glue. If some stress is applied to rub the protection film against the polarizer during the time you peel off the film, the glue is apt to remain on the polarizer.
Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- (3) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the polarizer after the protection film is peeled off.
- (4) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the polarizer surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.