

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

() Pre	liminary	Specification
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()	Final	Spec	ific	ation
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Title 8.4" SVGA TFT LCD

Customer	
Project	

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.		
MODEL	LB084S01		
Suffix	TL01		

SIGNATURE	DATE
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/	

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

SIGNATURE	DATE					
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RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Dec. 06. 2006	-	First Draft
0.1	Dec. 13. 2006	4	Add main view angle
		6	Change I _{CC} ,Pc and V _{FH} . (I _{CC} :0.218→0.156,Pc: 0.72→0.51,V _{FH} Min:0.7VCC→2.6,V _{FH} Max:VCC→3.6V)
		10~12	Add "3-3.Connection between host system and LVDS receiver"
0.2	Feb. 7. 2007	4,6	Change I _{CC} and Pc. (Icc typ. : 0.156→0.184, Icc max : 0.180→0.212) (Pc typ : 0.51→0.61, Pc max : 0.59→0.70) Update Lamp electrical characteristics.
		9	Change lamp CNT model.(BHSR-02VS-1 → BHSR-02VS-2)
		25	Update weight and change tolerance.
		26~8	Update mechanical drawing.
		29	Add thermal shock test condition.

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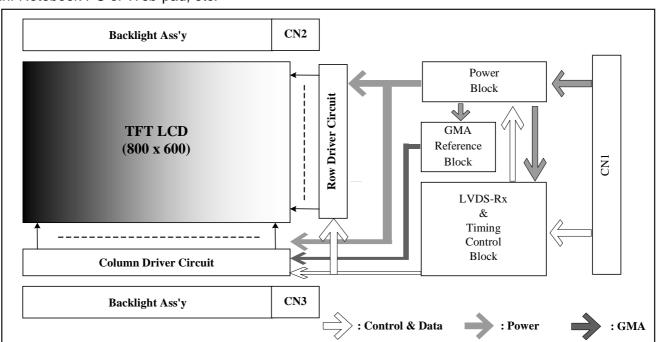


1. General Description

The LB084S01 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 8.4 inches diagonally measured active display area with SVGA resolution(600 vertical by 800 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 8-bit(or 6-bit) gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 16,777,216(or 262,144) colors.

The LB084S01 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI.

The LB084S01 is intended to support applications where thin thickness, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LB084S1 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Mini-Notebook PC or Web-pad, etc.



General Features

Oblidial I datal do					
Active Screen Size	8.4 inches (213mm) diagonal				
Outline Dimension	189.5(H) x 148.6(V) x 9.1(D) mm(Typ.)				
Main Viewing Angle	12 o'clock =up side (viewing direction with image reversal)				
Pixel Pitch	0.2130(H) mm x 0.2130(V)mm				
Pixel Format	800(H) By 600 (V) Pixels RGB stripes arrangement				
Color Depth	16,777,216 colors(At 8-bit input) 262,144 colors(At 6-bit input)				
Luminance, White	600 cd/m ² (Typ.)				
Power Consumption	0.61Watt (Typ. Only module)				
Weight	330. (Max.)				
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white				
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare & hard coating(3H)				

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2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

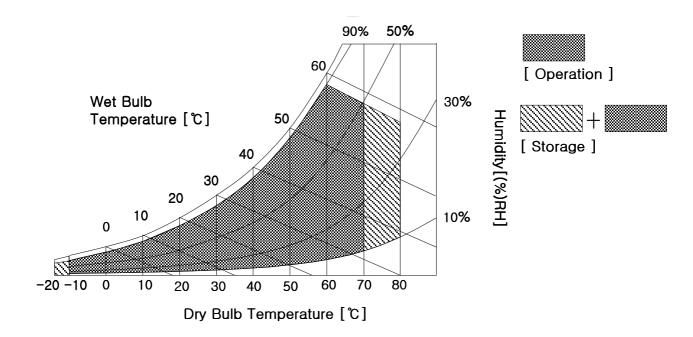
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Units	Notes	
r arameter	Syllibol	Min	Max	Offics	Notes	
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	4.0	Vdc	at 25 ± 5°C	
Input Voltage for Signal	VDis	-0.3	VCC+0.3	Vdc	2	
Operating Temperature	Тор	-10	70	°C	1	
Storage Temperature	Нѕт	-20	80	°C	1	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	1	
Storage Humidity	Hst	10	90	%RH	1	

Notes: 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be 58°C Max, and no condensation of water.

2. D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, CK+/-, D3+/-, DIR, FRC





3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

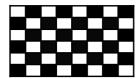
The LB084S01 requires three power inputs. CN1 is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. CN2 and CN3 input which powers the CCFL, are typically generated by two inverters. The inverters are external unit to the LCD.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
MODULE:						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V _{DC}	
DIR and FRC Input High	V _{EH}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Voltage Low	V _{FL}	0		0.5	V	
Power Supply Input Current	I _{cc}	-	0.184	0.212	Α	1
Power Consumption	Pc		0.61	0.70	Watt	1
Differential Impedance	Zm	90	100	110	Ohm	2
LAMP:						
Operating Voltage	V _{BL}	380 (8 mA _{RMS})	400 (7 mA _{RMS})	480 (3 mA _{RMS})	V _{RMS}	3
Operating Current	I _{BL}	3.0	7.0	8.0	mA_RMS	4
Power Consumption	P _{BL}	-	5.6	6.2	W	5
Operating Frequency	f _{BL}	35	60	80	kHz	6
Discharge Stabilization Time	Ts	-	-	3	Min	7
Life Time		20,000	30,000	-	Hrs	8
Established Starting at 25 ℃ Voltage at 0 ℃	Vs	-	-	800 1050	$V_{ m RMS}$	9

Notes:

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the VCC = $3.3V,25^{\circ}C,8bit,fv=60Hz$ condition whereas mosaic(8x6) pattern is displayed and fv is the frame frequency.
 - Mosaic pattern(8x6)

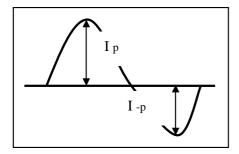


- 2. This impedance value is needed to proper display and measured form LVDS Tx to the mating connector.
- 3. The variance of the voltage is \pm 10%
- 4. The typical operating current is TBDmArms for the typical surface luminance (L_{WH}) in optical characteristics.
- 5. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current. ($P_{BL} = V_{BL} \times I_{BL} \times N_{Lamp}$)

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- 6. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical (negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform. (Asymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has asymmetrical voltage and asymmetrical 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.
- 7. Define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%, Ts is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
- 8. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of lamp is 50% compare to that of initial value at the typical lamp current
- 9. The voltage above Vs should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second for start-up, Otherwise, the lamp may not be turned on, The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.
- 10. Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp, are following.
 It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
 - a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
 - b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $\sqrt{2 \pm 10\%}$.
 - * Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



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 three interface connections, a 20 pin connector(CN1) is used for the module electronics interface and the other connectors(CN2&CN3) are used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model GT100-20P-LS-SMT manufactured by LS Cable.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description		Notes
1	D3+	Positive LVDS differential data input	Note 1	■ Interface chips
'	GND	Ground	Note	- LCD : KE5M6U2730WFP (LCD Controller)
2	D3-	Negative LVDS differential data input	Note 1	including LVDS Receiver - System : THC63LVDM63R / 83R
	GND	Ground	Note	or Equivalent
3	DIR	Selection of scan direction	Note 2	* Pin to Pin compatible with NS LVDS
4	FRC	Selection of number of color	Note 1	Connector
5	GND	Ground		- LCD : GT100-20P-LS-SMT, LS Cable
6	CK+	Positive LVDS differential clock input	Note 3	or Equivalent - Mating
7	CK-	Negative LVDS differential clock input	Note 3	Discrete Wire type : DF19G-20S-1C(HIROSE)
8	GND	Ground		FPC Type : DF19G-20S-1F(HIROSE)
9	D2+	Positive LVDS differential data input	Note 3	- Connector pin arrangement
10	D2-	Negative LVDS differential data input	Note 3	20 1
11	GND	Ground		Source
12	D1+	Positive LVDS differential data input	Note 3	D A A PCB PCB
13	D1-	Negative LVDS differential data input	Note 3	
14	GND	Ground		[LCD Module rear view]
15	D0+	Positive LVDS differential data input	Note 3	
16	D0-	Negative LVDS differential data input	Note 3	
17	GND	Ground		
18	GND	Ground		
19	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.		
20	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.		

Note1: See "3-6. Display color and Input data signal"

Note2: See "3.8. Scanning Directions"

Note3: See "3.4. Signal Timing Specification"



The backlight interface connectors are model BHSR-02VS-2, manufactured by JST or Compatible.

The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 or equivalent.

Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN2 & CN3)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Wire color
1	HV	Power supply for lamp (High voltage side)	Pink
2	LV	Power supply for lamp (Low voltage side)	Black

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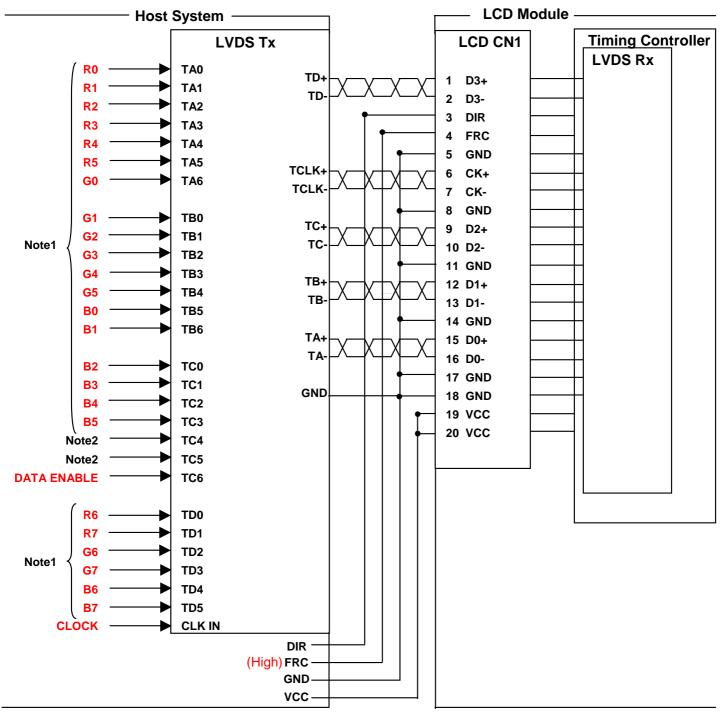
3-3. Connection between Host system and LVDS receiver

Connection between Host system and LVDS receiver should be different by input signal condition(8bit or 6bit). Please refer to 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

3.3.1 Input data signal: 8bit

If input data is 8bit, connect MSB 2bit of R,G,B to TD0~TD5 pin of LVDS Tx. Refer to FIG 1 and Table 5 for more detail.

FIG 1. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER(THC63LVDM83R)



Note1: See "Table 5. Input pin map of LVDS Tx for 8bit and 6bit"

Note2: Connect to ground.

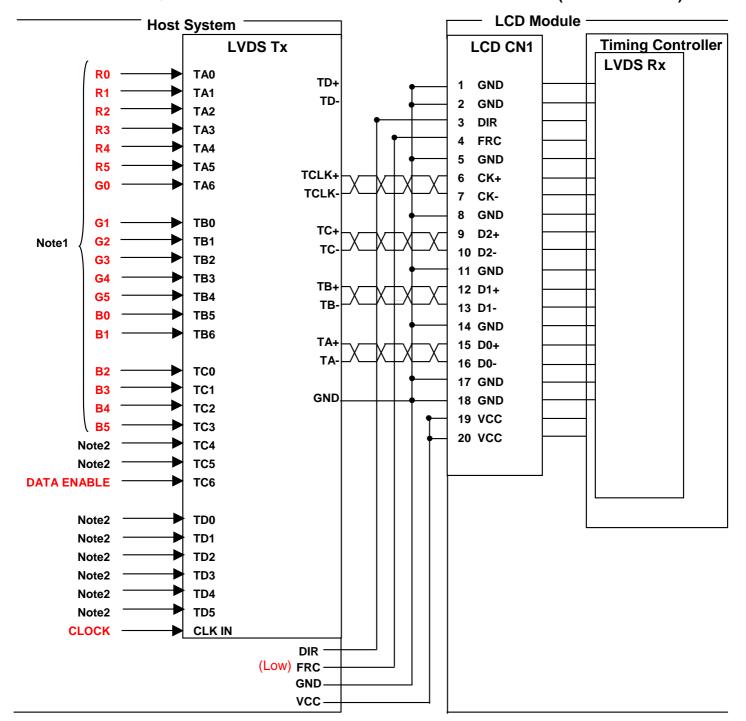
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3.3.2 Input data signal: 6bit

If input data is 6bit, pin map of host system should be different with 8bit. Refer to FIG 2 for more detail.

FIG 2. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER(THC63LVDM83R)



Note1: R0(6bit) is not equal to R0(8bit). See "Table 5. Input pin map of LVDS Tx for 8bit and 6bit" for more detail.

Note2: Connect to ground.

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Table 5. Input pin map of LVDS Tx for 8bit and 6bit

TTI	L Data	LVDS Tx input Pin	TTL	. Data	LVDS Tx input Pin	Note
	8bit	(Pin #)	6	Bit	(Pin #)	Note
LSB	R0	TA0 (51)	LSB	-	-	
	R1	TA1 (52)		-	-	
	R2	TA2 (54)		R0	TA0 (51)	
	R3	TA3 (55)		R1	TA1 (52)	
	R4	TA4 (56)		R2	TA2 (54)	
	R5	TA5 (3)		R3	TA3 (55)	
	R6	TD0 (50)		R4	TA4 (56)	
MSB	R7	TD1 (2)	MSB	R5	TA5 (3)	
LSB	G0	TA6 (4)	LSB	-	-	
	G1	TB0 (6)		-	-	
	G2	TB1 (7)		G0	TA6 (4)	
	G3	TB2 (11)		G1_	TB0 (6)	
	G4	TB3 (12)		G2	TB1 (7)	
	G5	TB4 (14)		G3	TB2 (11)	
	G6	TD2 (8)		G4	TB3 (12)	
MSB	G7	TD3 (10)	MSB	G5	TB4 (14)	
LSB	B0	TB5 (15)	LSB	-	-	
	B1	TB6 (19)		-	-	
	B2	TC0 (20)		B0	TB5 (15)	
	В3	TC1 (22)		B1	TB6 (19)	
	B4	TC2 (23)		B2	TC0 (20)	
	B5	TC3 (24)		В3	TC1 (22)	
	B6	TD4 (16)		B4	TC2 (23)	
MSB	B7	TD5 (18)	MSB	B5	TC3 (24)	
Data	Enable	TC6 (30)	Data	Enable	TC6 (30)	
CL	-OCK	CLKIN (31)	CL	OCK	CLKIN (31)	

Note: LVDS Tx: THC63LVDM83R(Thine) or equivalent.



3-4. 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 and specifications of LVDS Tx(THC63LVDM63R or equivalent) / Rx for its proper operation.

Table 6-1. LVDS Input DC Specification

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Vic	LVDS common voltage	0.6	1.2	1.8	V
Vth	LVDS differential High threshold	-	-	+100	mV
VtI	LVDS differential Low threshold	-100	-	-	mV
Vid	LVDS differential Input voltage	100	-	600	mV
lin	LVDS Input current	-	-	±10	μA

Table 6-2. LVDS Input AC Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
tCLK	LVDS CLK Period	25	26	27	ns
tRIP1	Input Data Position 0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	ns
tRIP0	Input Data Position 1	T/7-0.4	T/7	T/7+0.4	ns
tRIP6	Input Data Position 2	2T/7-0.4	2T/7	2T/+0.4	ns
tRIP5	Input Data Position 3	3T/7-0.4	3T/7	3T/7+0.4	ns
tRIP4	Input Data Position 4	4T/7-0.4	4T/7	4T/7+0.4	ns
tRIP3	Input Data Position 5	5T/7-0.4	5T/7	5T/7+0.4	ns
tRIP2	Input Data Position 6	6T/7-0.4	6T/7	6T/7+0.4	ns

^{*} T = Input CLKP period time ex) T= 26 ns @ SVGA, 60Hz



Table 6-3. TIMING TABLE

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
DCLK	Period	tclk	25.0	26.0	27.0	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	fcLK	37.0	38.5	40.0	MHz	
Hoveo	Period	tHP	990	1024	1100	tclk	
Hsync	Width	twn	16	64	120	ICLK	
	Period	tvp	606	625	730	tup	
Vsync	Width	tw∨	1	6	24	tHP	
	Frequency	f∨	51.5	60.2	62	Hz	
	Horizontal Addr. time	twha	800	800	800		
	Horizontal back porch	tHBP	32	88	120	tclk	
	Horizontal front porch	tHFP	32	72	80	tolk	
Data	Horizontal blank	-	76	~	thp-twha		twn+ thbp+ thfp
Enable	Vertical Addr. Time	twva	600	600	600		
	Vertical back porch	tvbp	2	15	22	tHP	
	Vertical front porch	tvfp	3	4	5	inr	
	Vertical blank	-	6	~	tvp-twva		twv+ tvbp+tvfp

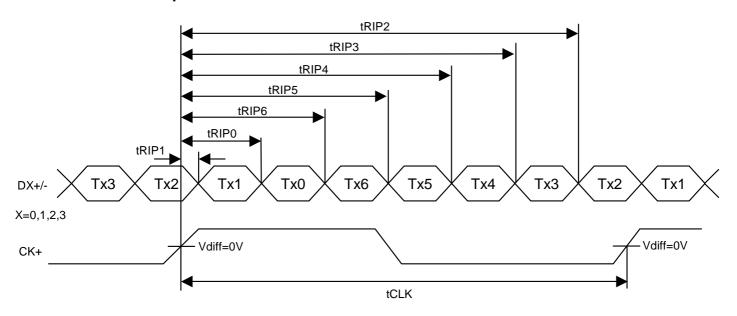
Notes

- 1. DE Only mode operation.
- 2. thep, twh and thep should be any times of a character number (8).
- 3. No variation of the total number of Hsync and DE in a frame is required for normal operation.
- 4. No variation of the total number of clock in a Hsync period for tVBP is required for normal operation.

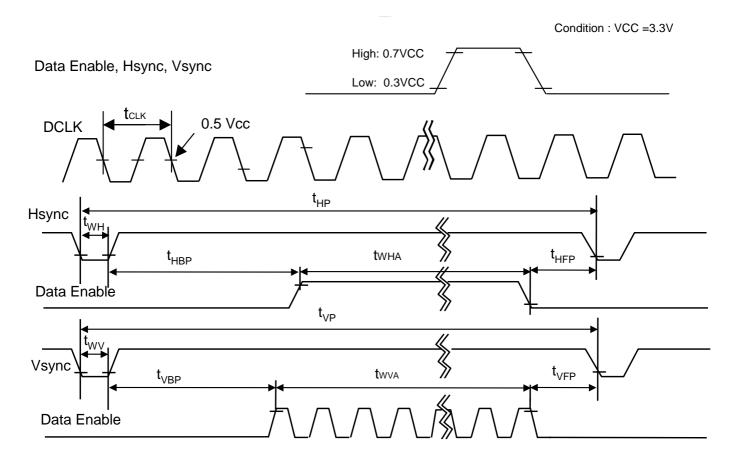


3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms

3.5.1 LVDS Rx input wave form



3.5.2 TTL wave form



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3-6. Display Color and Input Signals

3-6-1. Input Condition of FRC signal and data signals

LB084S01 can display 16,777,216 color in 256 gray scales and 262,144 colors in 64 gray scales by input condition of FRC signal and data signals. See following table.

Table 7. FRC and Input data signal

Input data signals	FRC terminal	Input signal for Pin 1 of CN1	Input signal for Pin 2 of CN1	Display color	Notes
8-bit	High	D3+	D3-	16,777,216	1,3
6-bit	Low	GND	GND	262,144	2,4

Note 1 : See "3-6-2.Color Input Data Reference(16,777,216)" Note 2 : See "3-6-3. Color Input Data Reference(262,144)"

Note 3 : See "3-3-1. Input data signal : 8bit" Note 4 : See "3-3-2. Input data signal : 6bit"



3-6-2. Color Input Data Reference(16,777,216 color)

The brightness of each primary color (red,green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input. Please see "3-6-1. Input Condition of FRC signal and data signals" for 16,777,216 color.

Table 8-1. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

												Inp	ut C	olor	Data	a									
	Color				RE	D							GRE	EEN							BL	UE			
	Ooloi	MS	SB					L	.SB	MS	В					L	SB	MS	В					L	SB
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	В3	В2	В1	В0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Color	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	RED (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED		l																							
	RED (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN		ļ																							
	GREEN (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE															••••									••••	
	BLUE (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1																								

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3-6-3. Color Input Data Reference(262,144 color)

The brightness of each primary color (red,green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input. Please see "3-6-1. Input Condition of FRC signal and data signals" for 262,144 color.

Table 8-2. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

									Inp	out Co	olor D	ata							
	Color			RE	ED					GRE	EEN					BL	UE		
`	30101	MSE	3				LSB	MSE	3				LSB	MSI	3				LSB
		R 5	R 4	R 3	R 2	R 1	R 0	G 5	G 4	G 3	G 2	G 1	G 0	B 5	B 4	В3	B 2	B 1	В0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Color	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	RED (00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (01)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED											 								
	RED (62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN											 						 		
	GREEN (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE		ļ									 						 		
	BLUE (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1	 1	 1	1	1	0
	BLUE (63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	 1	1	1	1
	. , ,																		

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3-7. Power Sequence

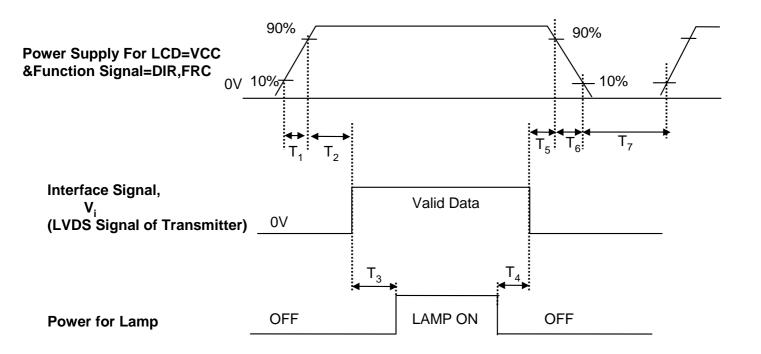


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

Parameter		Value		Units				
	Min.	Тур.	Max.					
T ₁	-	-	10	(ms)				
T ₂	0	-	50	(ms)				
T ₃	200	-	ı	(ms)				
T ₄	200	-	1	(ms)				
T ₅	0	-	50	(ms)				
T ₆	-	-	10	(ms)				
T ₇	400	-	-	(ms)				

Notes:

- 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD VCC to 0V.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

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3-8. Scanning Directions

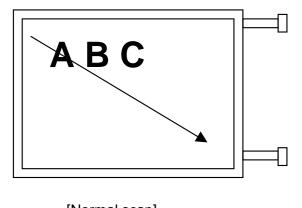
LB084S01 can change scanning direction by DIR input condition. See the Table 10 and FIG.3.

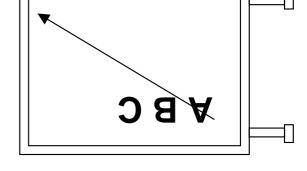
Table 10. Scanning direction and DIR Input

Scanning direction	DIR input	Note
Normal	Low	-
Reverse	High	-

Normal and reverse scan direction are shown in the FIG.3. The figures are seen from a front view and the allow is the direction of scan.

FIG.3 Scanning direction





[Normal scan]

[Reverse scan]



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. 4 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 4 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

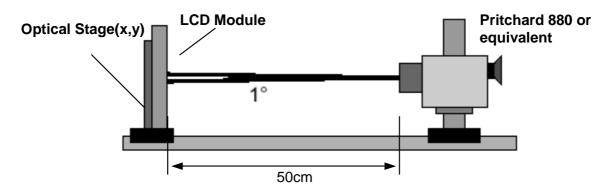


Table 11. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $Measurement\ condition: Ta=25^{\circ}C,\ VCC=3.3V,\ DIR=Low,\ SVGA,\ fV=60Hz,\ f_{CLK}=38.5MHz,\ I_{BL}=7mA$

Dorometer	Cymphol		Values		Units	Notes
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio	CR		600	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L _{WH}	480	600	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	δ_{WHITE}		1.25	1.40		3
Response Time						4
Rise Time	Tr _R	-	7	15	ms	
Delay Time	Tr_D	-	18	30	ms	
Color Coordinates						
RED	RX	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	Reference
	RY	TBD	TBD	TBD]	Reference
GREEN	GX	TBD	TBD	TBD		Reference
	GY	TBD	TBD	TBD		Reference
BLUE	BX	TBD	TBD	TBD		Reference
	BY	TBD	TBD	TBD		Reference
WHITE	WX	0.283	0.313	0.343]	
	WY	0.299	0.329	0.359]	
Viewing Angle						5
x axis, right(Φ =0°)	Θr	70	75	ļ	degree	
x axis, left (Ф=180°)	ΘΙ	70	75		degree	
y axis, up (Φ =90°)	Θu	60	65	-	degree	
y axis, down (Φ=270°)	Θd	50	55	-	degree	

Notes: If don't satisfied measurement condition, measurement value may be out of optical specification.

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Notes:

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as

Contrast Ratio =

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 5.

$$L_{WH} = L_1$$

3. The variation in surface luminance , The panel total variation (δ_{WHITE}) is determined by measuring L_N at each test position 1 through 5 and then defined as followed numerical formula. For more information see, FIG 5.

$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Maximum } (\mathsf{L}_1, \mathsf{L}_2, \ \dots \ \mathsf{L}_5)}{\text{Minimum } (\mathsf{L}_1, \mathsf{L}_2, \ \dots \ \mathsf{L}_5)}$$

- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (rise time, Tr_{R}) and from black to white (Decay Time, Tr_{D}). For additional information see FIG 6.
- 5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. 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 7.

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FIG. 5 Luminance

<measuring point for surface luminance>

<measuring point for luminance variation>

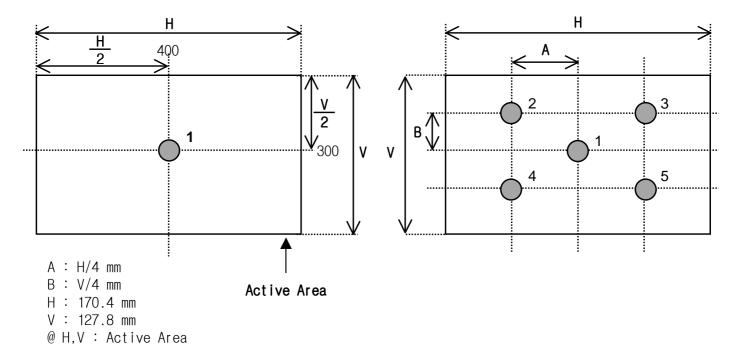
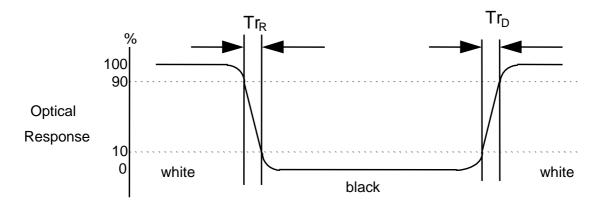


FIG. 6 Response Time

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

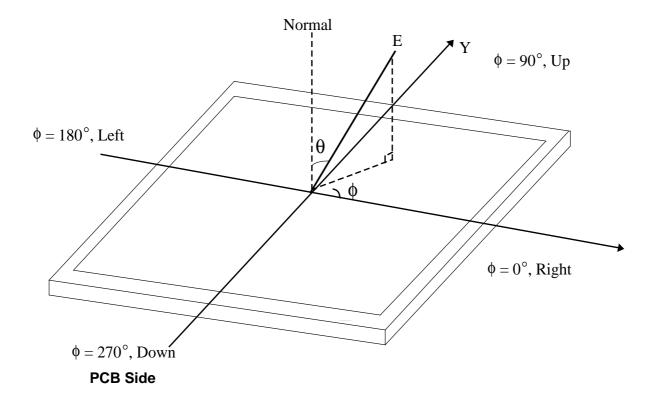


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FIG. 7 Viewing angle

<Dimension of viewing angle range>





5. Mechanical Characteristics

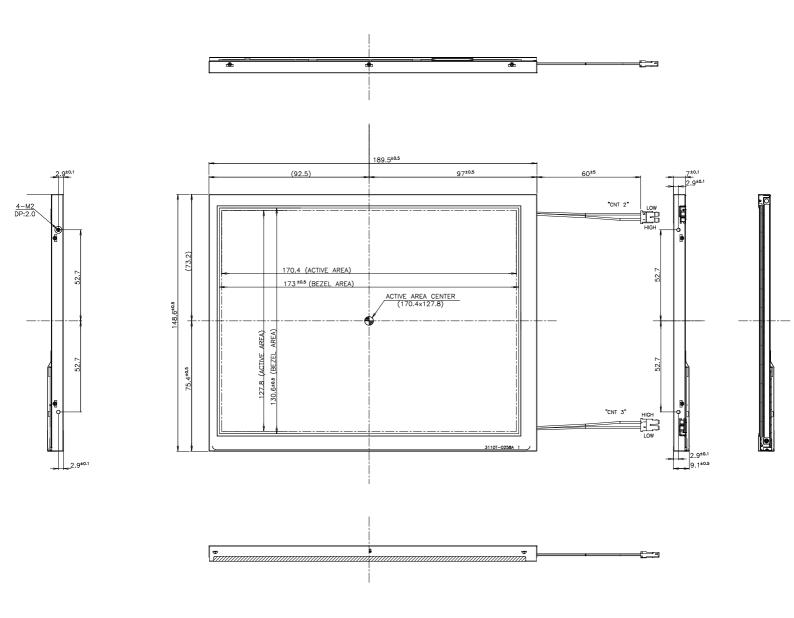
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LB084S01. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

	Horizontal	189.5 ± 0.5mm		
Outline Dimension	Vertical	148.6 ± 0.5mm		
	Depth	9.1 ± 0.5mm		
Bezel Area	Horizontal	173 ± 0.5mm		
bezei Alea	Vertical	130.6 ± 0.5mm		
Active Dieplay Avec	Horizontal	170.4 mm		
Active Display Area	Vertical	127.8 mm		
Weight	320 g (Typ.) 330 g (Max.)			



<FRONT VIEW>

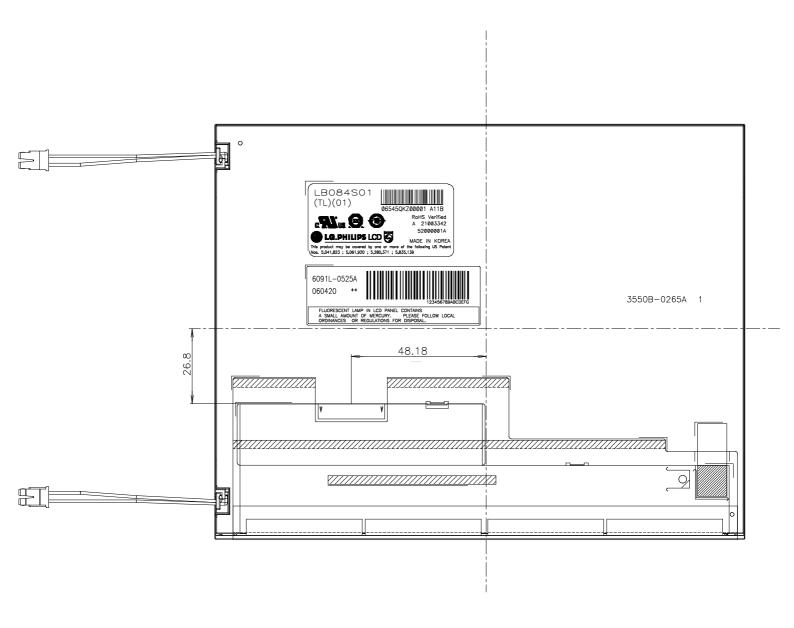
Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: ± 0.5mm





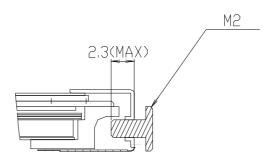
<REAR VIEW>

Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: ± 0.5mm





[DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SIDE MOUNTING SCREW]



*MOUNTING SCREW DEPTH : MAX 2.3mm *SCREW(6ea) TORQUE : Max 2.5kgf*cm

Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: ± 0.5mm



6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No.	Test Item	Conditions
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 80°C, 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C, 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 70°C, 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= -10°C, 240h
5	High Temp. High Humidity	Ta= 60 ℃, 90%RH, 240h
6	Thermal shock	-20℃, 30minute 80℃, 30minute 100cycle, 1hour / cycle
7	Vibration test (non-operating)	Random, 10~300Hz,0.0035~0.0035G/Hz 1.0Grms, 1 axis, 0.5hour/axis
8	Shock test (non-operating)	Half sine wave, 180G, 2ms One shock of each three faces (I.e. run 180G 6ms For all one faces)
9	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3,048m) 24Hr 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m) 24Hr

[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.



7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.,

Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1st Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition,

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)

European Standard for Safety of Information Technology 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 (Including A1: 2000)

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8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	К	L	М	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH) D : YEAR

E: MONTH $F \sim M$: SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ſ	Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

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	Α	В	С

b) Location of Lot Mark

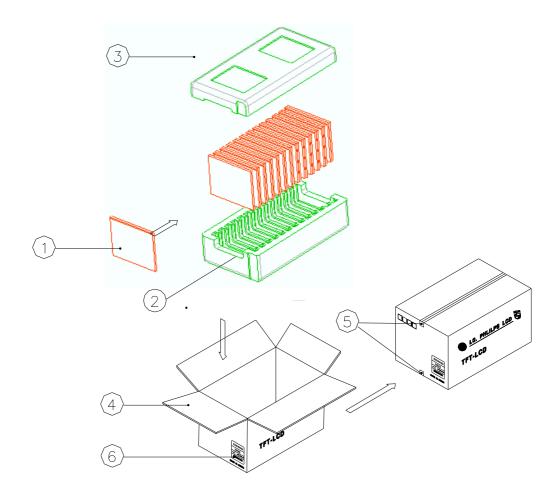
Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module. This is subject to change without prior notice.



8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box: 26 pcs

b) Box Size: 331x284x474



NO.	Description	Material
1	Module	
2	Packing, Bottom	EPS
3	Packing, Top	EPS
4	Carton Box	SWR4
5	Tape	OPP 70MMx300m
6	Label	YUPO Paper 100x100



9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings 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 the surface 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 desirable 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 detrimental 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.

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage : $V=\pm 200 mV$ (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.

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