深圳市拓普微科技开发有限公司
SHENZHEN TOPWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

LMT070DICFWD-NDA-2

LCD Module User Manual

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Date: 2018-06-27	Date:	Date:

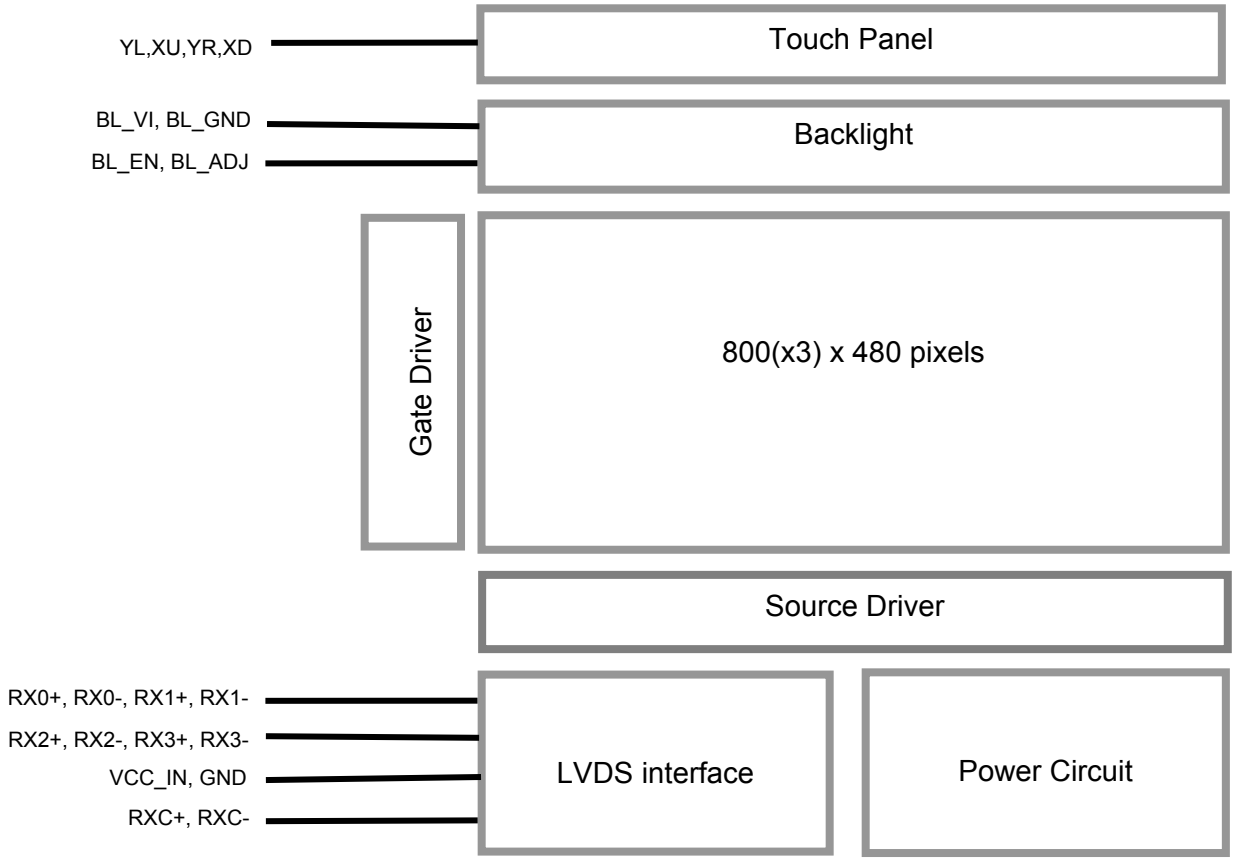
Rev.	Descriptions	Release Date
0.1	Preliminary release	2014-06-06
0.2	Revise Touch panel Characteristics	2014-12-02
0.3	Add note in section 5.2	2015-04-13
0.4	Update section 3.2	2018-06-27

Table of Content

1. General Specification

Signal Interface :	LVDS（VESA 24 bit）
Display Mode :	Transmissive / Normal White
Screen Size(Diagonal) :	7.0”
Outline Dimension :	190.0 x 112.0x 9.8 (mm) (see attached drawing for details)
Active Area :	154.08 x 85.92 (mm)
Number of dots :	800 x 3 (RGB) x 480
Pixel Pitch :	0.1926 x 0.179 (mm)
Pixel Configuration :	RGB Stripe
Backlight :	LED
Viewing Direction :	6 o’clock
Touch Panel:	4-wire resistive
Operating Temperature :	-20 ~ +70°C
Storage Temperature :	-30 ~ +80°C
Surface Treatment :	Anti-Glare Treatment

2. Block Diagram



3. Terminal Function

3.1 K1 LVDS Terminal

Pin No.	Pin Name	IO	Descriptions
			24Bit
1	RX3+	Input	LVDS receiver negative signal channel 3
2	RX3-	Input	LVDS receiver positive signal channel 3
3	NC	-	No connection
4	NC	-	No connection
5	GND	Power	Ground
6	RXC+	Input	LVDS receiver negative signal clock
7	RXC-	Input	LVDS receiver positive signal clock
8	GND	Power	Ground
9	RX2+	Input	LVDS receiver negative signal channel 2
10	RX2-	Input	LVDS receiver positive signal channel 2
11	GND	Power	Ground
12	RX1+	Input	LVDS receiver negative signal channel 1
13	RX1-	Input	LVDS receiver positive signal channel 1
14	GND	Power	Ground
15	RX0+	Input	LVDS receiver negative signal channel 0
16	RX0-	Input	LVDS receiver positive signal channel 0
17	LR	Input	Display X-Flip Setting (*1)
18	UD	Input	Display Y-Flip Setting (*1)
19	VCC_IN	Power	Positive Power Supply
20	VCC_IN		

Note:

*1: Selection of scanning mode

Setting of scan control input		Scanning direction
U/D	L/R	
Low	High	Up to down, left to right
High	Low	Down to up, right to left
Low	Low	Up to down, right to left
High	High	Down to up, left to right

3.2 K2 Backlight Terminal

Pin No.	Pin Name	IO	Descriptions
1	BL_VI	Power	Positive Power Supply
2	BL_ADJ	Input	Backlight dimming control PWM may be used to adjust the output brightness(*1)
3	BL_EN	Input	Backlight Driver Control BLEN=Hi, Backlight Driving Booster enable BLEN=Lo, Backlight Driving Booster disable
4	BL_GND	Power	Power Supply GND (0V)

Note

*1. PWM signal vs brightness is non-linear;

- lower PWM signal might provide vary brightness on module.

- 100% PWM signal could provide guaranteed typical brightness.

3.3 Touch Panel Terminal

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Descriptions
1	YL	Passive	Left Side sense Terminal
2	XD	Passive	Down Side sense Terminal
3	YR	Passive	Right Side sense Terminal
4	XU	Passive	Up Side sense Terminal

4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Items	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Power Supply voltage	VCC_IN	-0.3	+5.0	V	
Backlight Supply voltage	BL_VI	-0.3	+15.0	V	
Operating Temperature	T_{OP}	-20	70	℃	No Condensation
Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-30	80	℃	No Condensation

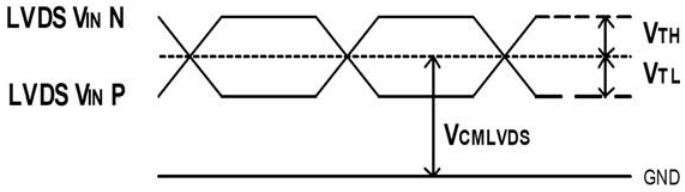
Note:
*1. This rating applies to all parts of the module. And should not be exceeded.
*2. The operating temperature only guarantees operation of the circuit. The contrast, response speed, and the other specification related to electro-optical display quality is determined at the room temperature, T_{OP}=25℃
*3. Ambient temperature when the backlight is lit (reference value)
*4. Any Stresses exceeding the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause substantial damage to the device. Functional operation of this device at other conditions beyond those listed in the specification is not implied and prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may affect device reliability.

5. Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Driving TFT LCD Panel

Top=25℃, VCC_IN =3.3V ,GND=0V

Items	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Note
Supply Voltage	VCC_IN	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Common Electrode Driving Signal	VCMLVDS	-	3.0	-	V	Note1
Sync Frequency	FVD	-	60	70	Hz	
VCC_IN Power Consumption	I_{VCC_IN}	-	100	250	mA	



LVDS DC timing diagram

Note1: The value may be different for different LCM.

5.2 LED Backlight Circuit Characteristics

BL_GND=0V, T_{OP}=25℃

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Note
Operating Voltage	BL_VI	11.5	12.0	12.5	V	
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	3.0	-	BL_VI	V	BL_EN, BL_ADJ
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	BL_GND	-	0.3	V	BL_EN, BL_ADJ
Operating Current	I_{BL_VI}	-	110	275	mA	BL_VI

Cautions:
Exceeding the recommended driving current could cause substantial damage to the backlight and shorten its lifetime.
Note:
*1: BL_EN=Hi, BL_ADJ=Hi;
*2: Recommended BL_ADJ PWM Freq. is 3kHz
*3: Terminal circuit（Fig.1） :

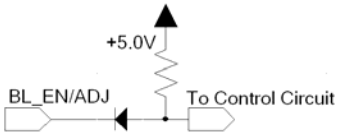


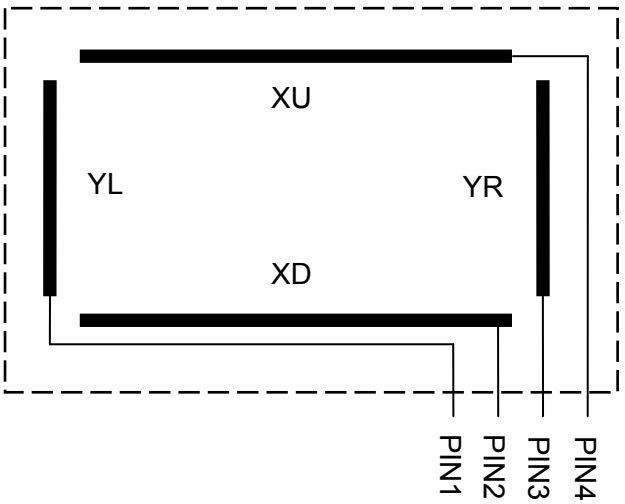
Fig.1 Terminal circuit

5.3 Touch panel Characteristics

Items	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Note
Operating Voltage	-	5.0	-	V	Note1
Operating Force	100	-	160	g	Note1
Life Time	-	1,000,000	-	times	Note1
X Resistance	100	-	400	Ω	-
Y Resistance	450	-	950	Ω	
High temperature and humidity	-	-	60℃×90%RH/240 Hours	-	Note2

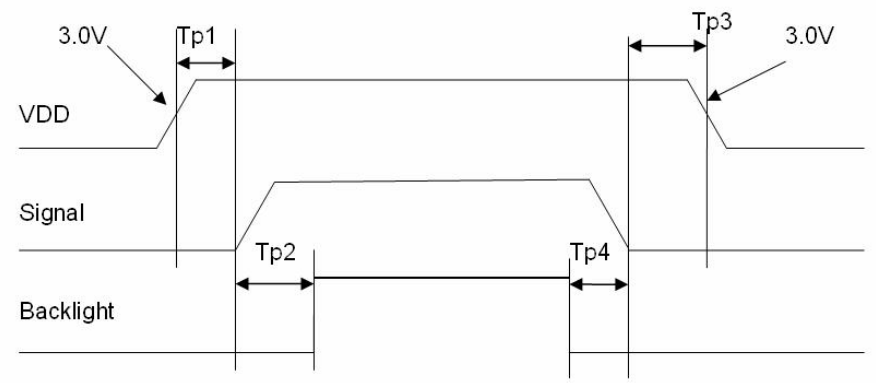
Note1: Exceeding the recommended Condition could cause substantial damage to the touch panel and shorten its lifetime.
Note2: Before cosmetic and function test, the product must have enough recovery time, at least 24 hours at room temperature.

Touch Panel Logic Details



5.4 Power On/Off Sequence

Items	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	Max.	Unit	Note
VDD 3.0V to signal starting	Tp1	0	-	50	ms	
Signal starting to backlight on	Tp2	150	-	-	ms	
Signal off to VDD 3.0V	Tp3	0	-	50	ms	
Backlight off to signal off	Tp4	150	-	-	ms	

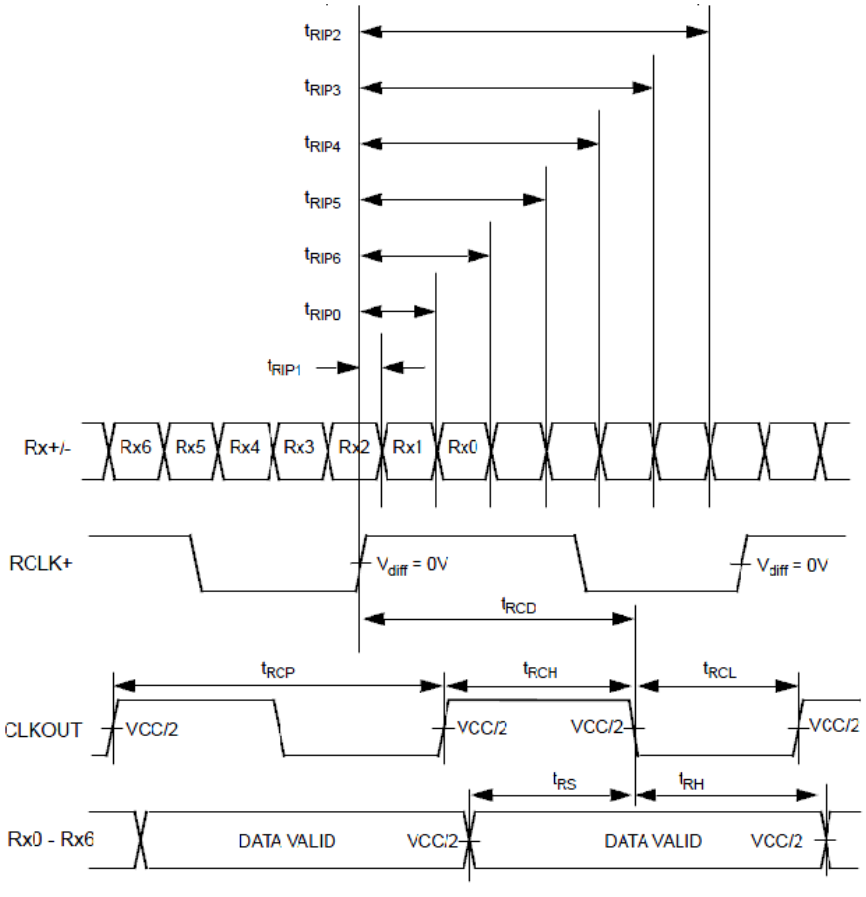


Interface Power On/Off Sequence

6. AC Characteristics

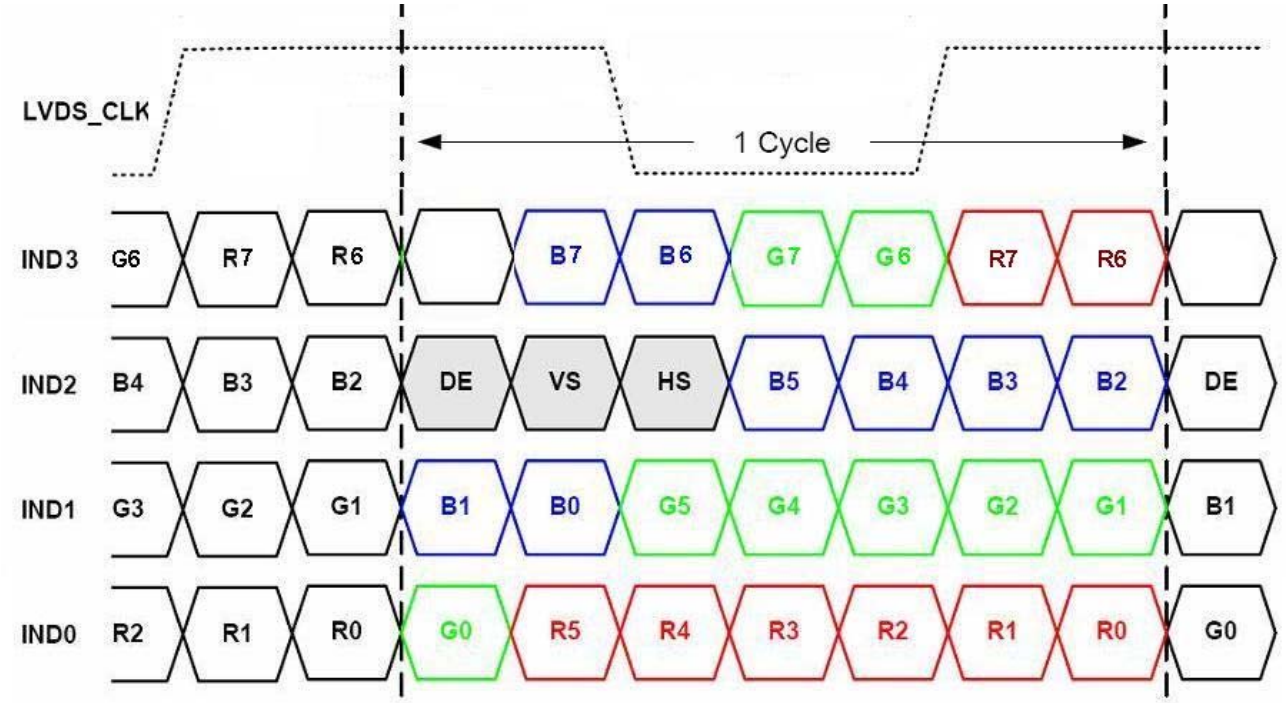
6.1 LVDS Input Timing Conditions

Item	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Condition
CLK OUT Period	t_{RCP}	11.8	T	66.6	ns	VCC=3.0~3.6V
CLK OUT HIGH TIME	t_{RCH}		4T/7		ns	
CLK OUT LOW TIME	t_{RCL}		3T/7		ns	
RCLK+/- to CLK OUT Delay	t_{RCD}		5T/7		ns	
TTL Data Setup to CLK OUT	t_{RS}	0.35T-0.3			ns	
TTL Data Hold From CLK OUT	t_{RH}	0.45T-1.6			ns	
Input Data Position 0 (T =11.76ns)	t_{RIP1}	-0.4	0	+0.4	ns	
Input Data Position 1 (T = 11.76ns)	t_{RIP0}	T/7-0.4	T/7	T/7+0.4	ns	
Input Data Position 2 (T = 11.76ns)	t_{RIP6}	2T/7-0.4	2T/7	2T/7+0.4	ns	
Input Data Position 3 (T = 11.76ns)	t_{RIP5}	3T/7-0.4	3T/7	3T/7+0.4	ns	
Input Data Position 4 (T = 11.76ns)	t_{RIP4}	4T/7-0.4	4T/7	4T/7+0.4	ns	
Input Data Position 5 (T = 11.76ns)	t_{RIP3}	5T/7-0.4	5T/7	5T/7+0.4	ns	
Input Data Position 6 (T = 11.76ns)	t_{RIP2}	6T/7-0.4	6T/7	6T/7+0.4	ns	



Note:
1) Vdiff = (RA+) - (RA-), ... (RCLK+) - (RCLK-)

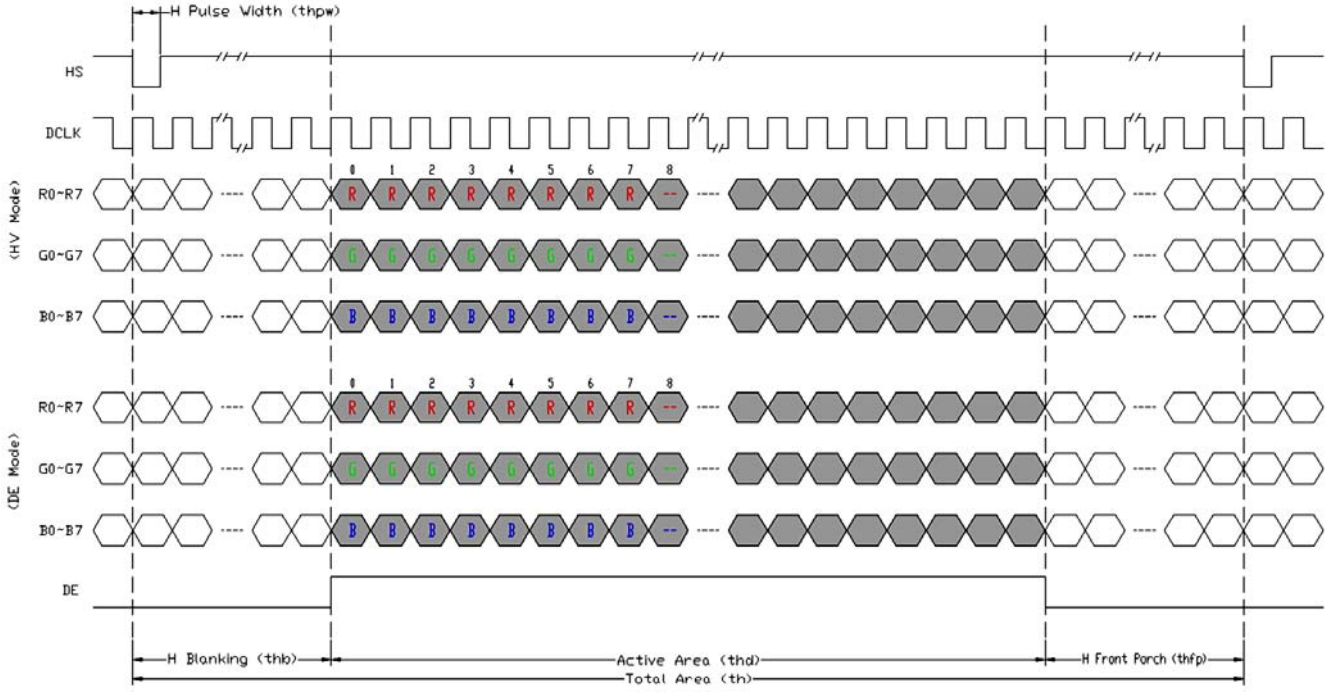
6.2 LVDS Timing Diagram



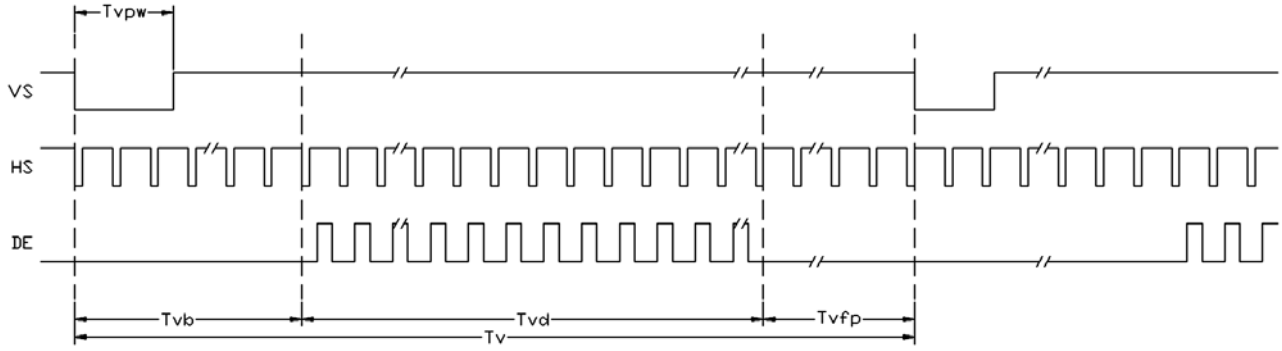
6.3 Data Input Timing

Item	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Remark
Horizontal Display Area	thd	-	800	-	DCLK	
DCLK Frequency	fclk	26.4	33.3	46.8	MHz	
One Horizontal Line	th	862	1056	1200	DCLK	
HS pulse width	thpw	1	-	40	DCLK	
HS Blanking	thb	46	46	46	DCLK	
HS Front Porch	thfp	16	210	354	DCLK	
Vertical Display Area	tvd	-	480	-	TH	
VS period time	tv	510	525	650	TH	
VS pulse width	tvpw	1	-	20	TH	
VS Blanking	tvb	23	23	23	TH	
VS Front Porch	tvfp	7	22	147	TH	

6.4 Data Input Format



Horizontal input timing diagram

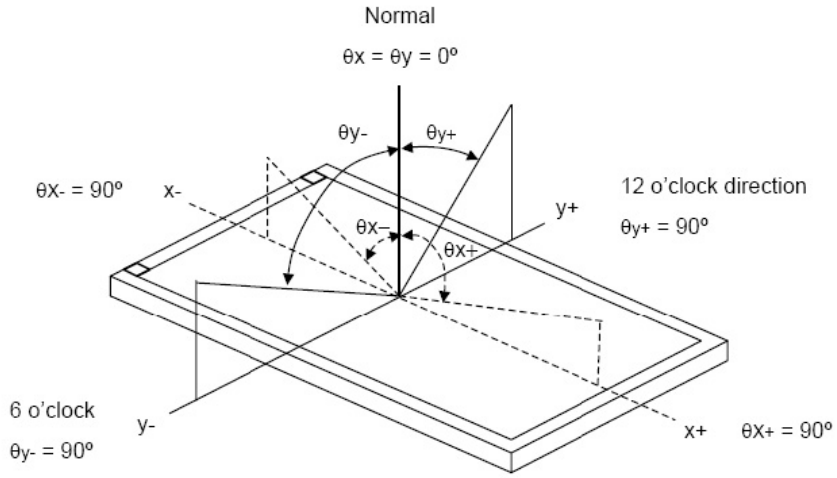


Vertical input timing diagram

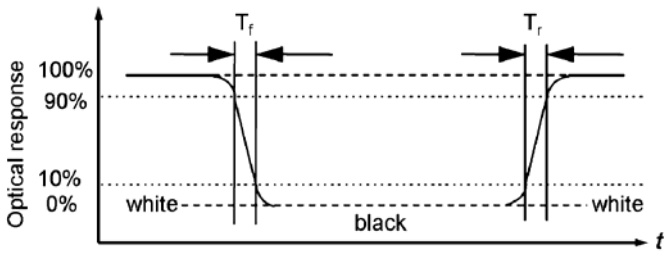
7. Optical Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	Note.
Viewing angle (CR⩾10)	θ_L	9 o'clock	60	70	-	degree	*2
	θ_R	3 o'clock	60	70	-		
	θ_T	12 o'clock	40	50	-		
	θ_B	6 o'clock	60	70	-		
Response Time	T_f	Normal θ=0°	-	10	20	msec	*3
	T_r		-	15	30	msec	
Contrast ratio	CR		400	500	-	-	*1
Color chromaticlty	W_X		0.26	0.31	0.26	-	
	W_Y		0.28	0.33	0.38	-	
Luminance	L		-	225	-	cd/m^2	*4
Luminance uniformity	Y_U		70	75	-	%	*4

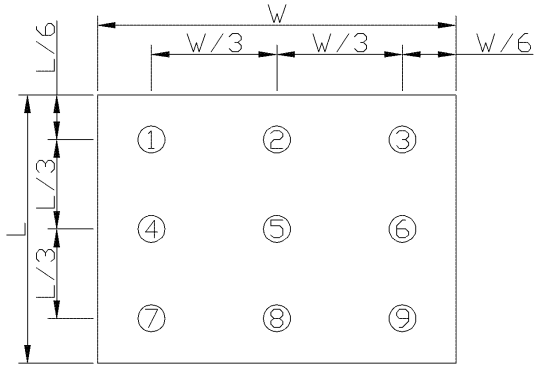
Note:
*1. Definition of Contrast Ratio
The contrast ratio could be calculate by the following expression:
Contrast Ratio (CR) = Luminanc with all pixels white / Luminance with all pixels black
*2 Definition of Viewing Angle



*3 Definition of response time



*4 Definition of Luminance Uniformity
Luminance uniformity (Lu)=
Min. Luminance form pt1~pt9 / Max Luminance form Pt1~pt9



8. Precautions of using LCD Modules

Mounting

- Mounting must use holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- The mounting structure so provide even force on to LCD module. Uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) should 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.
- It is suggested to attach a transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. It should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- The housing should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- 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.
- Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. Never rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics deteriorate the polarizer.)
- When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzine. 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.
- Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer

Operating

- The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be within the ±200mV level (Over and under shoot voltage)
- Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- 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.
- 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.
- When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- 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

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.

Strong Light Exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

Storage

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

- 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.
- 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.

Protection Film

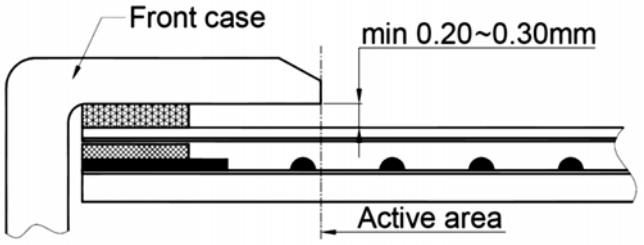
- When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- The protection film is attached to the polarizer 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 tore main on the polarizer. Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- 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.
- 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.

Transportation

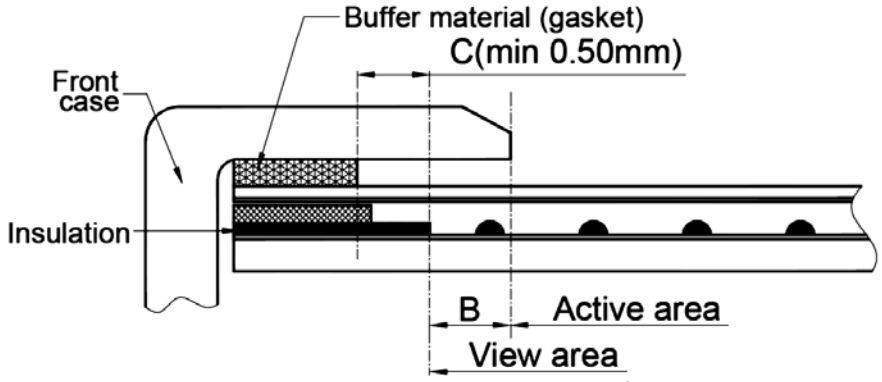
The LCD modules should be no falling and violent shocking during transportation, and also should avoid excessive press, water, damp and sunshine.

附录：Touch panel Design Precautions

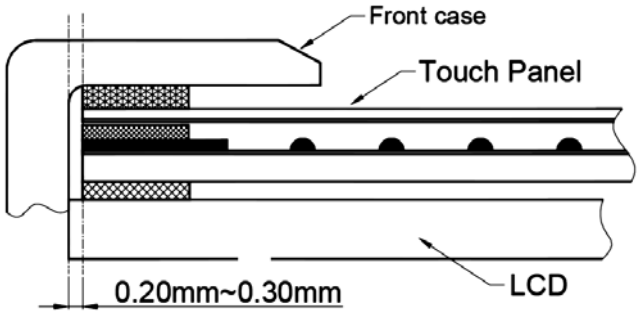
1. It should prevent front case touching the touch panel Active Area (A.A.) to prevent abnormal touch.
   It should left gab (e.g. 0.2~0.3mm) in between.



2. Outer case design should take care about the area outside the A.A.
   Those areas contain circuit wires which is having different thickness. Touching those areas could deform the ITO film. As a result case the ITO cold be damaged and shorten its lifetime.
   It is suggested to protect those areas with gasket (between the front case and the touch panel).
   The suggested figures are B≥0.50mm; C≥0.50mm。



3. The front case side wall should keep space (e.g. 0.2 ~ 0.3mm) from the touch panel.



4. In general design,
   touch panel V.A. should be bigger than the LCD V.A.
   and touch panel A.A. should be bigger than the LCD A.A.