

DISPLAYTRONIC

XIAMEN ZETTLER ELECTRONICS CO., LTD

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

CUSTOMER APPROVAL			
※ PART NO. : AGM1264FM-FL-YBW (DISPLAYTRONIC) VER1.0			
APPROVAL		COMPANY CHOP	
CUSTOMER COMMENTS			

DISPLAYTRONIC ENGINEERING APPROVAL		
DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
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REVISION RECORD

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1.0 GENERAL SPECS

1. Display Format	128*64 DOTS
2. Power Supply	5.0V(Single power supply with integrated DC-DC,adjustable Vop)
3. Overall Module Size	93.0mm(W) x 70.0mm(H) x max 14.0mm(D)
4. Viewing Area(W*H)	70.7mm(W) x 38.8mm(H)
5. Dot Size (W*H)	0.48mm(W) x 0.48mm(H)
6. Dot Pitch (W*H)	0.52mm(W) x 0.52mm(H)
7. Viewing Direction	6:00 O'Clock
8. Driving Method	1/64 Duty,1/9 Bias
9. Controller IC	NT7108C or EQUIV
10. Display Mode	STN(Y-G)/Positive/ Transflective
11. Backlight Options	Y-G LED/BOTTOM
12. Operating temperature	-20°C ~ 70°C
13. Storage temperature	-30°C ~ 80°C
14. RoHS	RoHS compliant

2.0 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating temperature	Top	-20	-	70	°C
Storage temperature	Tst	-30	-	80	°C
Input voltage	Vin	Vss-0.3	-	Vdd+0.3	V
Supply voltage for logic	Vdd- Vss	2.7	-	5.5	V
Supply voltage for LCD drive	Vdd-V0	-	-	13.0	V

3.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Electrical Characteristics Of LCM

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	Ta=25°C	4.8	5.0	5.2	V
Power Supply Current	Idd	Vdd=5.0V	-	6.5	10	mA
Input voltage (high)	Vih	Pins:(E,R/W, D/ I,DB0-DB7) VDD=5.0V	2.5	-	Vdd	V
Input voltage (low)	Vil		0	-	0.6	V
Recommended Driving Voltage	LC Vdd-V0	-20°C	11.5	11.8	12.1	V
		25°C	11.2	11.5	11.8	
		70°C	11.0	11.2	11.4	

3.2 The Characteristics Of Backlight

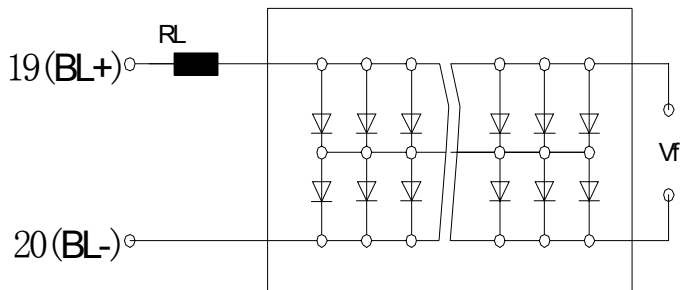
3.2.1 Electrical-Optical Characteristics Of LED Backlight (Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage ⁽¹⁾	Vf	If=300mA	3.9	4.2	4.5	V
Reverse Voltage	Vr	-	--	--	5	V
Luminance ⁽²⁾	Lv	If=300mA	100	200	320	cd/m ²
Uniformity ⁽³⁾	Δ	(Lvmin/Lvmax)%	70%	--	--	-
Peak wave length	λ p	If=300mA	568	--	573	nm
Chroma coordinate	x	--	--	--	--	um
	y	--	--	--	--	um
Lifetime ⁽⁴⁾	-	If=300mA	-	20000	-	Hours

NOTE:

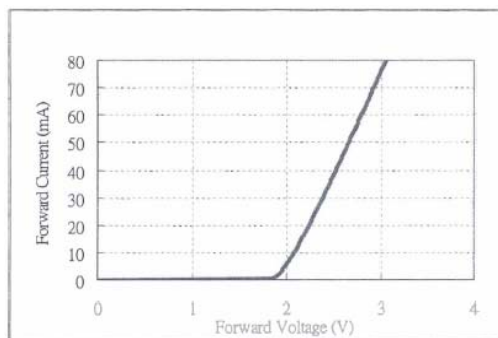
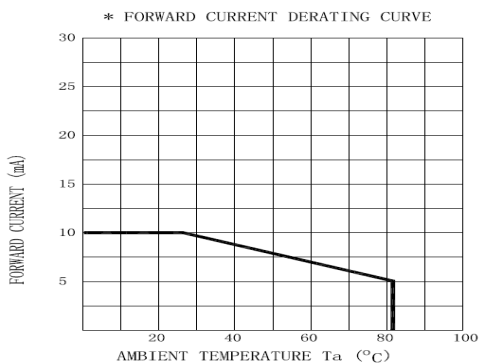
- (1) Forward voltage Vf means voltage applied directly to the backlight A and K.
- (2)The luminance is the average value of 5 points,The measurement instrument is BM-7 luminance colorimeter.The diameter of aperture is Φ5mm
- (3) Luminance means the backlight brightness without LCD.
- (4) Backlight lifetime means luminance value larger than half of the original after 20000 hours' continuous working.
- (5) Please apply the backlight current as the table recommend. If LCM surface luminance is acceptable, please apply the driving current as lower as possible. Any time, do not apply the driving current higher than 300mA.

3.2.2 Backlight Control Circuit For LCM (2X36=72 pcs LED)



3.2.3 LED Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve(For single LED):

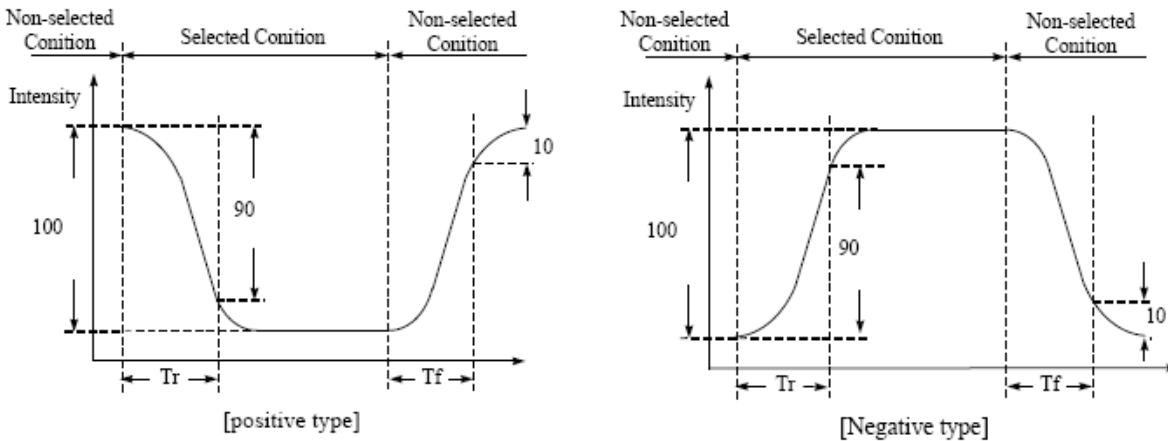
- 1. Forward current vs. Ambient temperature
- 2. Forward current vs. Forward voltage



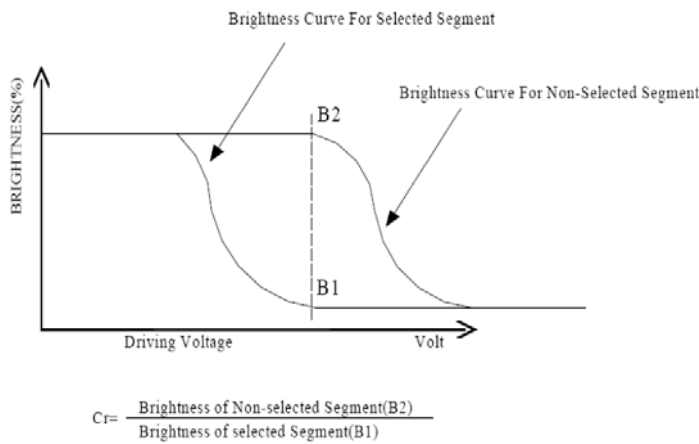
4.0 OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Viewing angle (horizontal)	θ	$Cr \geq 2.0$	-35	-	35	deg
Viewing angle (vertical)	ϕ	$Cr \geq 2.0$	-25	-	45	deg
Contrast Ratio	Cr	$\phi=0^\circ, \theta=0^\circ$	--	6.0	-	
Response time (rise)	Tr	$\phi=0^\circ, \theta=0^\circ$	-	180	300	ms
Response time (fall)	Tf	$\phi=0^\circ, \theta=0^\circ$	-	150	250	ms

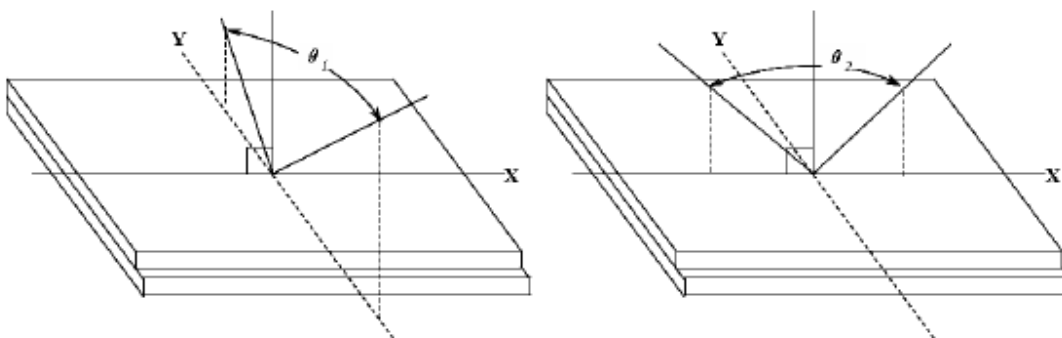
(1). Definition of Optical Response Time



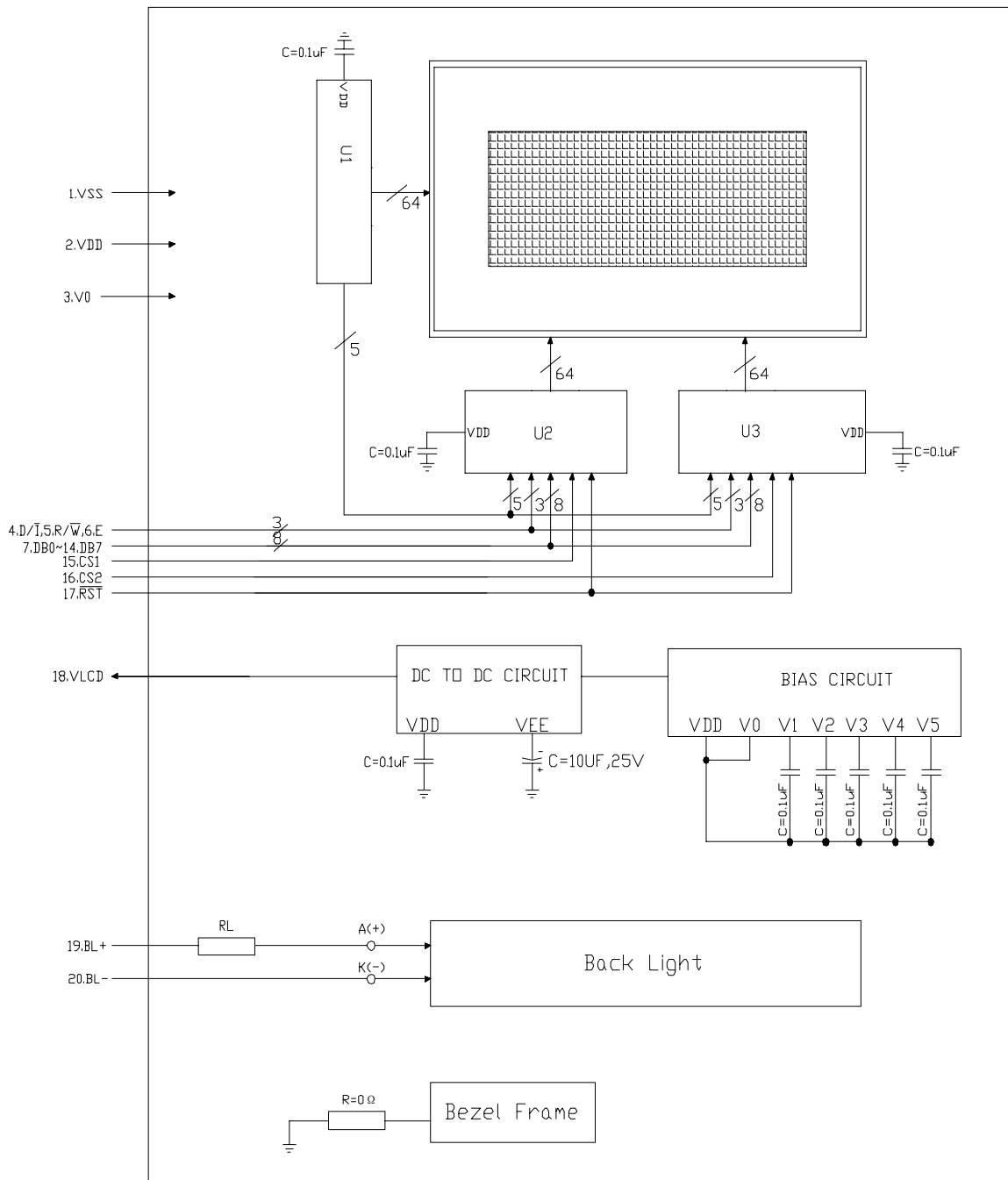
(2). Definition of Contrast Ratio



(3). Definition of Viewing Angle θ_2 and θ_1



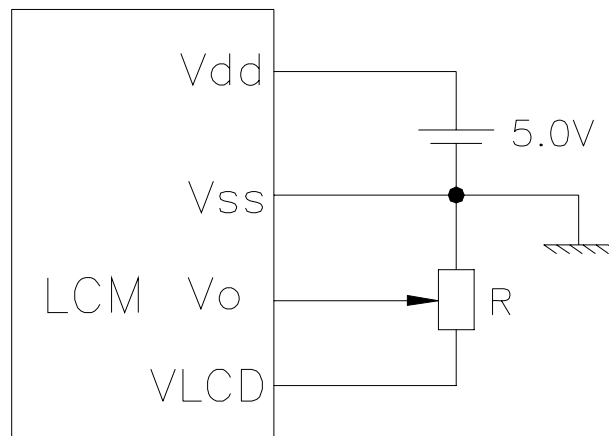
5.0 BLOCK DIAGRAM



6.0 PIN ASSIGNMENT

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Level
1	Vss	Ground	-
2	Vdd	+5.0V	-
3	Vo	LCD contrast adjust	-
4	D/ /I	H: Data input L: Instruction code input	H/L
5	R/ /W	H: Data read L: Data write	H/L
6	E	Enable signal	H,H → L
7	DB0	Data bit 0	H/L
8	DB1	Data bit 1	H/L
9	DB2	Data bit 2	H/L
10	DB3	Data bit 3	H/L
11	DB4	Data bit 4	H/L
12	DB5	Data bit 5	H/L
13	DB6	Data bit 6	H/L
14	DB7	Data bit 7	H/L
15	CS1	Chip selection for U2	H
16	CS2	Chip selection for U3	H
17	/RST	Reset	L
18	VLCD	Power Supply for LCD Driving	-10.0 V OUTPUT
19	BL+	Power Supply for BL+	5.0V
20	BL-	Power Supply for BL-	0V

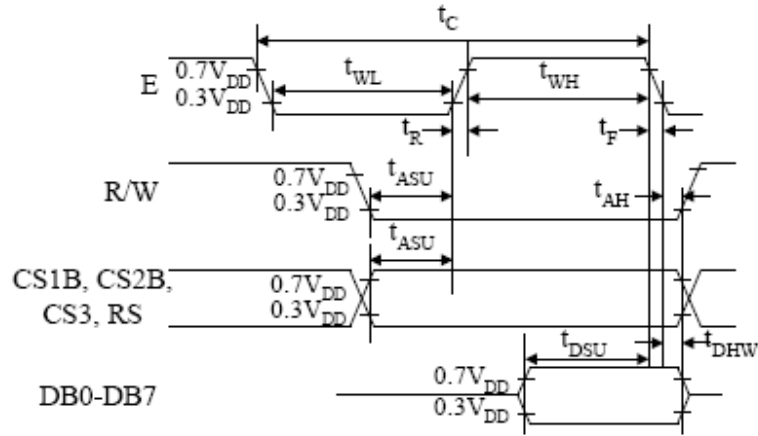
7.0 POWER SUPPLY



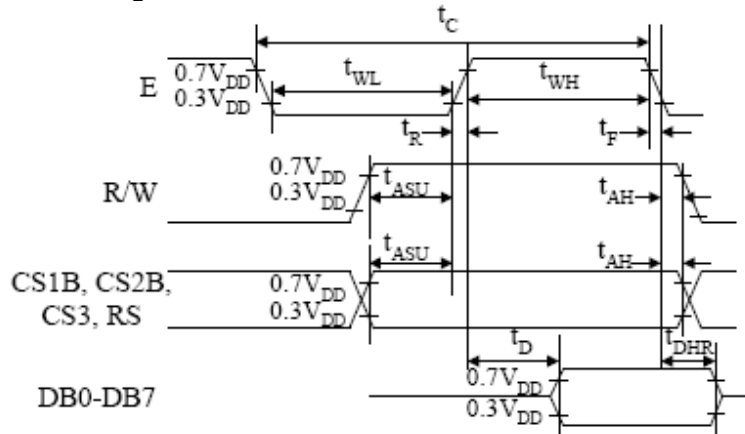
$R=10K\sim 20K\Omega$

8.0 TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

8.0.1 Interface timing for writing



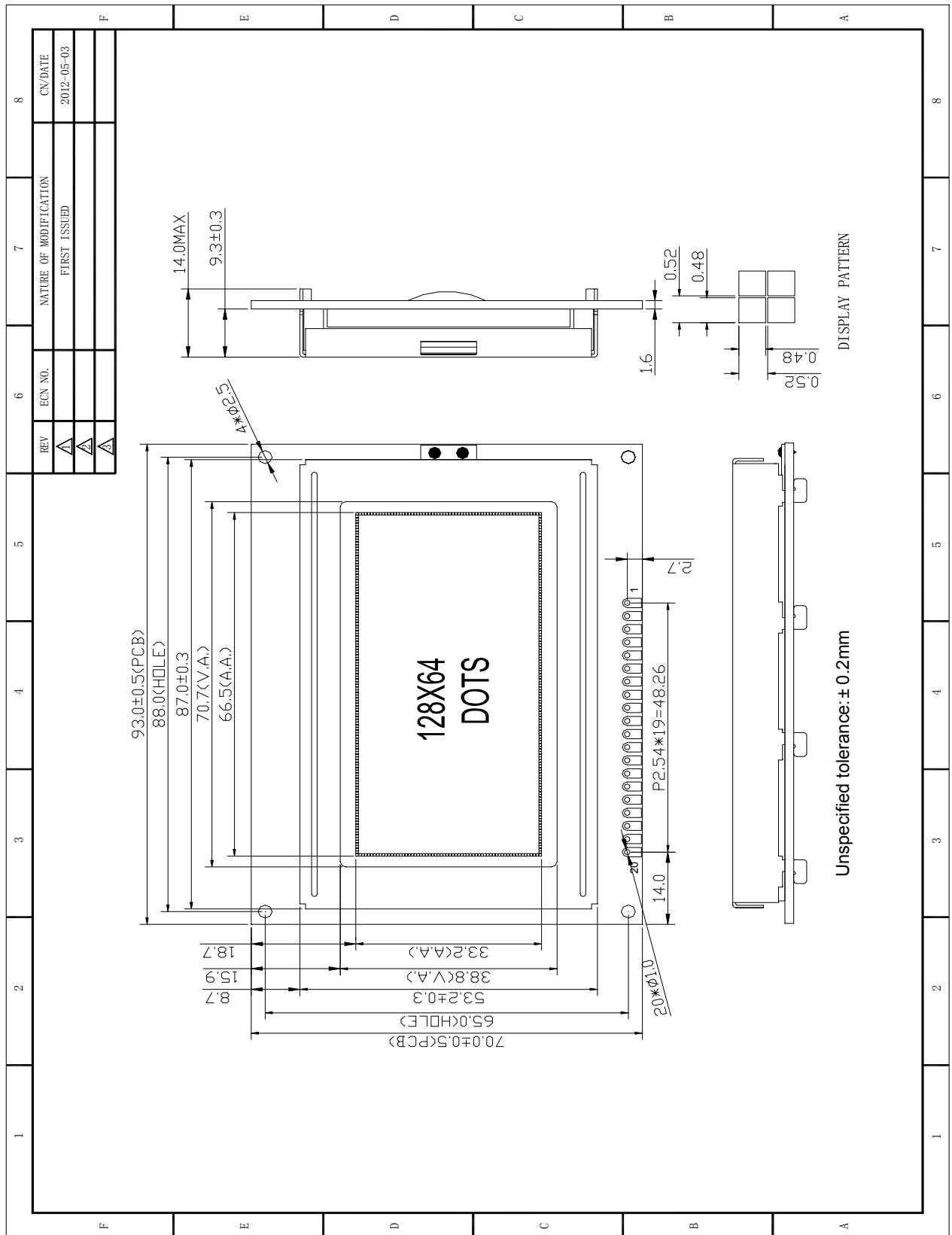
8.0.2 Interface timing for reading



Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Type	Max	Unit
E cycle	t_c	1000	-	-	ns
E high level width	t_{WH}	450	-	-	
E low level width	t_{WL}	450	-	-	
E rise time	t_R	-	-	25	
E fall time	t_F	-	-	25	
Address set-up time	t_{ASU}	140	-	-	
Address hold time	t_{AH}	10	-	-	
Data set-up time	t_{DSU}	140	-	-	
Data delay time	t_D	-	-	320	
Data hold time (write)	t_{DHW}	10	-	-	
Data hold time (read)	t_{DHR}	20	-	-	

For more details, please refer to IC specification.

9.0 MECHANICAL DIAGRAM

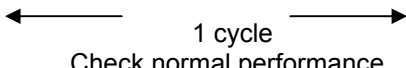


10.0 DISPLAY CONTROL INSTRUCTION

The display control instructions control the internal state of the NT7108C. Instructions are received from MPU to NT7108C for the display control.

INSTRUCTION	D/I	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0	DESCRIPTION	
Display ON/OFF	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1/0	Controls the display on or off. Display RAM data and internal status is not affected. 0: OFF. 1:ON	
Set Address (Y address)	0	0	0	1	Y address (0~63)						Sets the Y address at the Y address counter.	
Set Page (X address)	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Page (0~7)			Sets the X address at the X address register.	
Display Start Line (Z address)	0	0	1	1	Display start line (0~63)						Indicates the display data RAM displayed at the top of the screen.	
Status Read	0	1	BUSY	0	ON/OFF	RESET	0	0	0	0	Read status: BUSY 0:Ready 1:In operation ON/OFF 0:Display ON 1:Display OFF RESET 0:Normal 1:Reset	
Write Display Data	1	0	Write Data									Writes data DB0~DB7 into display data RAM. After writing instruction, Y address is increased by 1 automatically.
Read Display Data	1	1	Read Data									Reads data DB0~DB7 from display data RAM to the data bus.

11.0 RELIABILITY TEST

NO	Test Item	Description	Test Condition	Remark	
1	Environmental Test	High temperature storage	Applying the high storage temperature Under normal humidity for a long time Check normal performance	80 °C 96hrs	
2		Low temperature storage	Applying the low storage temperature Under normal humidity for a long time Check normal performance	-30°C 96hrs	
3		High temperature Operation	Apply the electric stress(Voltage and current) Under high temperature for a long time	70 °C 96hrs	Note1
4		Low temperature Operation	Apply the electric stress Under low temperature for a long time	-20°C 96hrs	Note1 Note2
5		High temperature/High Humidity Storage	Apply high temperature and high humidity storage for a long time	90% RH 40°C 96hrs	Note2
6		Temperature Cycle	Apply the low and high temperature cycle -30°C <> 25°C <> 80°C <> 25°C 30min 10min 30min 10min  Check normal performance	-30°C/80°C 10 cycle	
7	Mechanical Test	Vibration test(Package state)	Applying vibration to product check normal performance	Freq:10~55~10Hz Amplitude:0.75mm 1cycle time:1min X.Y.Z every direction for 15 cycles	
8		Shock test(package state)	Applying shock to product check normal performance	Drop them through 70cm height to strike horizontal plane	
9	Other				

Remark

Note1: Normal operations condition (25°C±5°C).

Note2: Pay attention to keep dewdrops from the module during this test.

12.0 PRECAUTION FOR USING LCM

1. When design the product with this LCD Module, make sure the viewing angle matches to its purpose of usage.
2. As LCD panel is made of glass substrate, Dropping the LCD module or banging it against hard objects may cause cracking or fragmentation. Especially at corners and edges.
3. Although the polarizer of this LCD Module has the anti-glare coating, always be careful not to scratch its surface. Use of a plastic cover is recommended to protect the surface of polarizer.
4. If the LCD module is stored at below specified temperature, the LC material may freeze and be deteriorated. If it is stored at above specified temperature, the molecular orientation of the LC material may change to Liquid state and it may not revert to its original state. Excessive temperature and humidity could cause polarizer peel off or bubble. Therefore, the LCD module should always be stored within specified temperature range.
5. Saliva or water droplets must be wiped off immediately as those may leave stains or cause color changes if remained for a long time. Water vapor will cause corrosion of ITO electrodes.
6. If the surface of LCD panel needs to be cleaned, wipe it swiftly with cotton or other soft cloth. If it is not still clean enough, blow a breath on the surface and wipe again.
7. The module should be driven according to the specified ratings to avoid malfunction and permanent damage. Applying DC voltage cause a rapid deterioration of LC material. Make sure to apply alternating waveform by continuous application of the M signal. Especially the power ON/OFF sequence should be kept to avoid latchup of driver LSIs and DC charge up to LCD panel.
8. Mechanical Considerations
 - a) LCM are assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision. Avoid excessive shocks and do not make any alterations or modifications. The following should be noted.
 - b) Do not tamper in any way with the tabs on the metal frame.
 - c) Do not modify the PCB by drilling extra holes, changing its outline, moving its components or modifying its pattern.
 - d) Do not touch the elastomer connector; especially insert a backlight panel (for example, EL).
 - e) When mounting a LCM makes sure that the PCB is not under any stress such as bending or twisting. Elastomer contacts are very delicate and missing pixels could result from slight dislocation of any of the elements.
 - f) Avoid pressing on the metal bezel, otherwise the elastomer connector could be deformed and lose contact, resulting in missing pixels.

9. Static Electricity

a) Operator

Ware the electrostatics shielded clothes because human body may be statically charged if not ware shielded clothes. Never touch any of the conductive parts such as the LSI pads; the copper leads on the PCB and the interface terminals with any parts of the human body.

b) Equipment

There is a possibility that the static electricity is charged to the equipment, which has a function of peeling or friction action (ex: conveyer, soldering iron, working table). Earth the equipment through proper resistance (electrostatic earth: 1×10^8 ohm).

Only properly grounded soldering irons should be used.

If an electric screwdriver is used, it should be well grounded and shielded from commutator sparks.

The normal static prevention measures should be observed for work clothes and working benches; for the latter conductive (rubber) mat is recommended.

c) Floor

Floor is the important part to drain static electricity, which is generated by operators or equipment.

There is a possibility that charged static electricity is not properly drained in case of insulating floor. Set the electrostatic earth (electrostatic earth: 1×10^8 ohm).

d) Humidity

Proper humidity helps in reducing the chance of generating electrostatic charges. Humidity should be kept over 50%RH.

e) Transportation/storage

The storage materials also need to be anti-static treated because there is a possibility that the human body or storage materials such as containers may be statically charged by friction or peeling.

The modules should be kept in antistatic bags or other containers resistant to static for storage.

f) Soldering

Solder only to the I/O terminals. Use only soldering irons with proper grounding and no leakage.

Soldering temperature : $280^{\circ} \text{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \text{C}$

Soldering time: 3 to 4 sec.

Use eutectic solder with resin flux fill.

If flux is used, the LCD surface should be covered to avoid flux spatters. Flux residue should be removed afterwards.

g) Others

The laminator (protective film) is attached on the surface of LCD panel to prevent it from scratches or stains. It should be peeled off slowly using static eliminator.

Static eliminator should also be installed to the workbench to prevent LCD module from static charge.

10. Operation

a) Driving voltage should be kept within specified range; excess voltage shortens display life.

b) Response time increases with decrease in temperature.

c) Display may turn black or dark blue at temperatures above its operational range; this is (however not pressing on the viewing area) may cause the segments to appear "fractured".

d) Mechanical disturbance during operation (such as pressing on the viewing area) may cause the segments to appear "fractured".

11. If any fluid leaks out of a damaged glass cell, wash off any human part that comes into contact with soap and water. The toxicity is extremely low but caution should be exercised at all the time.

12. Disassembling the LCD module can cause permanent damage and it should be strictly avoided.

13. LCD retains the display pattern when it is applied for long time (Image retention). To prevent image retention, do not apply the fixed pattern for a long time. Image retention is not a deterioration of LCD. It will be removed after display pattern is changed.

14. Do not use any materials, which emit gas from epoxy resin (hardener for amine) and silicone adhesive agent (dealcohol or deoxym) to prevent discoloration of polarizer due to gas.
15. Avoid the exposure of the module to the direct sunlight or strong ultraviolet light for a long time.