

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY MODULE

Product Specification

PRODUCT NUMBER	LMR5413MW240G128WF
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INTERNAL APPROVALS		
Product Manager	Engineering	Document Control

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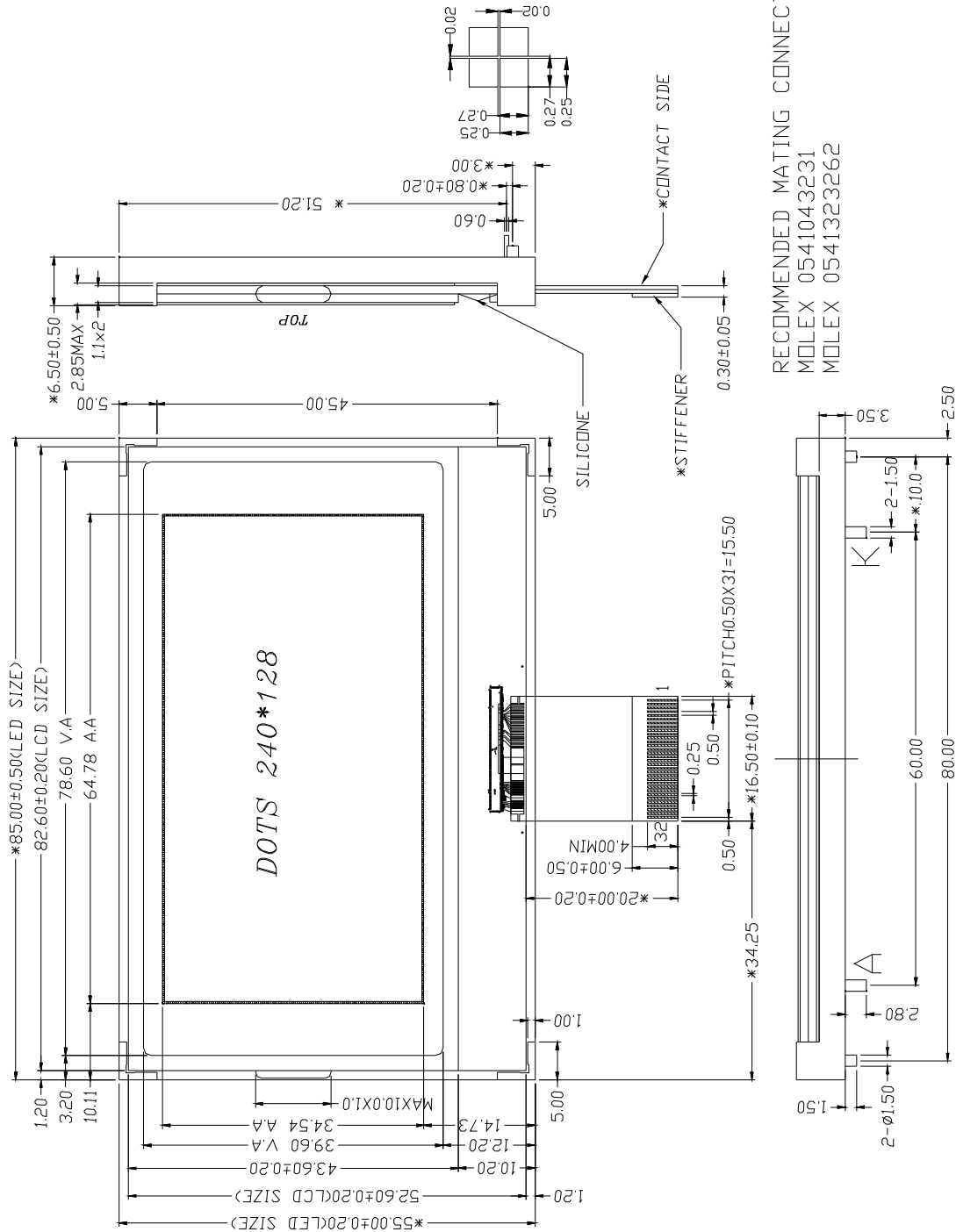
REVISION RECORD

Rev.	Date	Page	Par.	Comment	ECN no.
A	10/07/08	--	--	New DCA Specification	E3876
B	6/26/09	6	1	Added LCD glass layout	E4118
C	8/14/09	8	--	PIN definition updated	E4164
D	10/23/09	10	--	Added LCD current consumption	E4200

1 MAIN FEATURES

ITEM	CONTENTS	UNIT
Outline Dimension	85.0 (W) x 55.0 (H) x 6.50 (D)	mm
Active Area	64.78 (W) x 34.54 (H)	mm
Viewing Area	78.60 (W) x 39.60 (H)	mm
Dot Size	0.25 (W) x 0.25 (H)	mm
Display Format	240 x 128	Dots
Viewing Direction	6:00	O'clock
LCD Type	FSTN / Positive / Transflective	--
Duty Ratio	1/128	Duty
Bias Drive	1/12	Bias
Module Operating Voltage	3.0	Volts
LCD Operating Voltage	11.6	Volts
LCD Surface Luminous	71.0	Cd/m ²
Controller	ST7529-G	--
Operating Temperature	-20 ~ 80	°C
Storage Temperature	-30 ~ 80	°C
RoHS Compliant	Yes	-

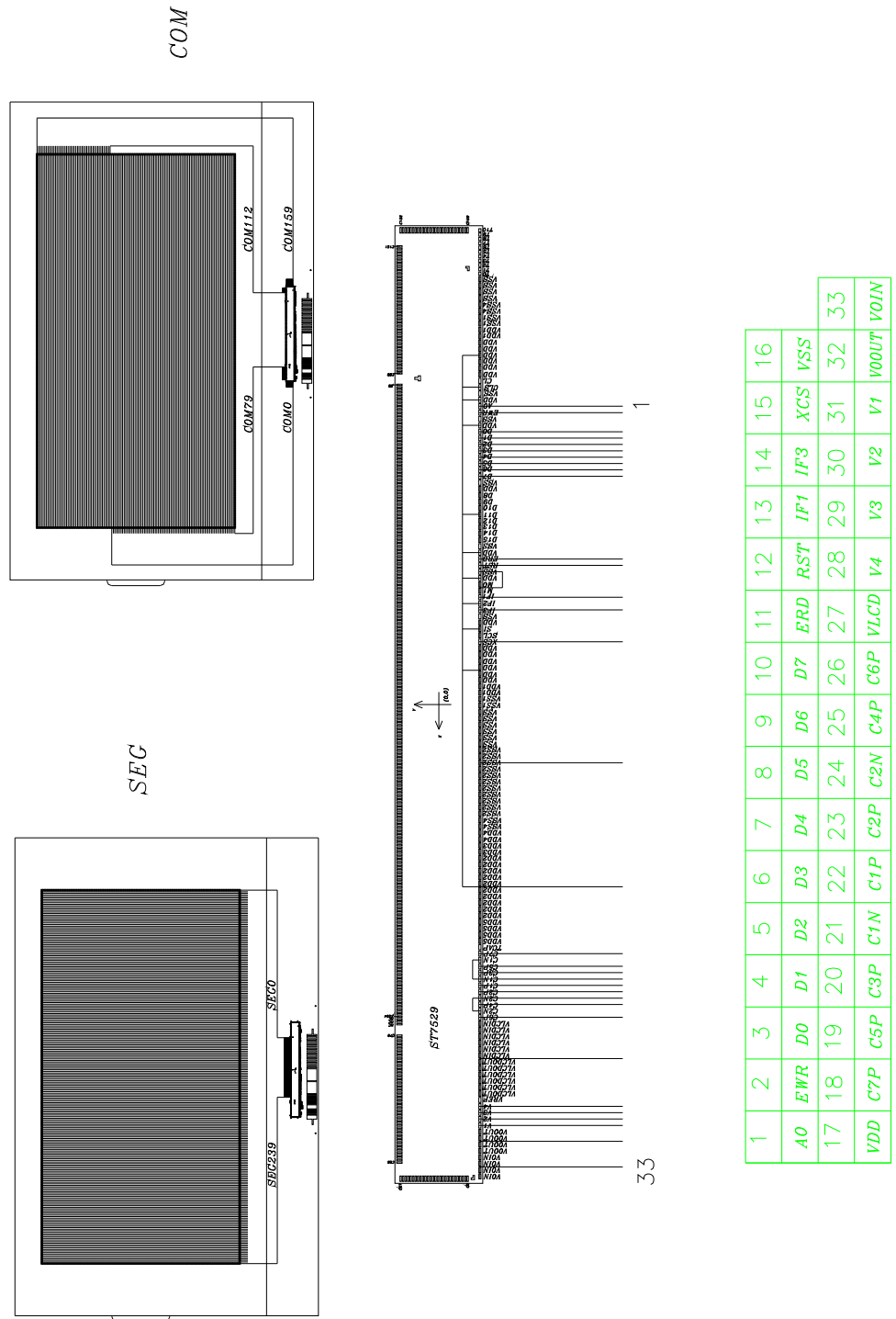
2 MECHANICAL DRAWING



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3 LCD GLASS LAYOUT

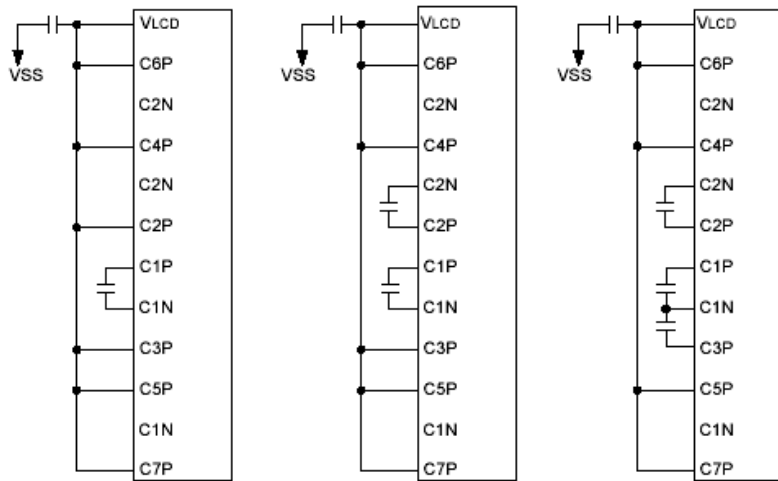


4 PIN CONNECTIONS

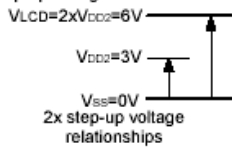
Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	A0	Identify The Data or a Command.
2	RW-/WR	Read/Write execution control
3~10	D0-D7	The 8-bit bi-directional data bus to be connected to the MCU in parallel interface mode
11	E-/RD	Read/Write execution control
12	RST	Reset input pin
13	IF1	Parallel/Serial data input select input : High = 80 series 8-bit parallel Low= 68 series 8-bit parallel
14	IF3	Parallel/Serial data input select input: Low= 80 series 8-bit parallel High= 68 series 8-bit parallel
15	XCS	Chip select input pin
16	VSS	Ground
17	VDD	Chip's power supply pin
18	C7P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
19	C5P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
20	C3P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
21	C1N	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
22	C1P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
23	C2P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
24	C2N	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
25	C4P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
26	C6P	Connection Pin for Voltage Converter
27	VLCD	If the internal voltage generator is used , the V_{LCDIN} & V_{LCDOUT} must be connected together.
28-32	V4, V3, V2, V1, V0	LCD driving supply voltage. Connect to ground when internal power circuit is active, *refer to recommended schematic.

Note: IF2 is internally hardwired to "High"

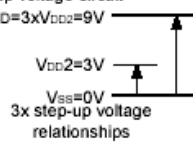
5 THE STEP-UP VOLTAGE CIRCUITS



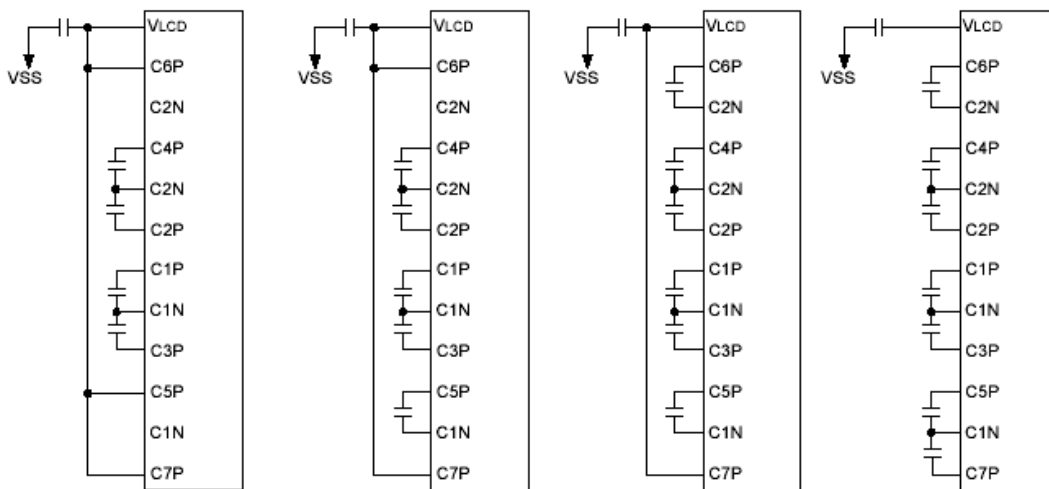
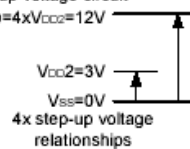
2x step-up voltage circuit



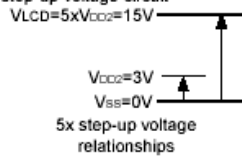
3x step-up voltage circuit



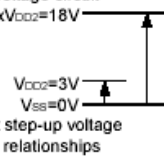
4x step-up voltage circuit



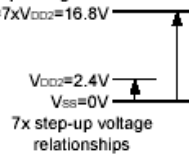
5x step-up voltage circuit



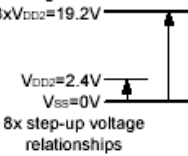
6x step-up voltage circuit



7x step-up voltage circuit

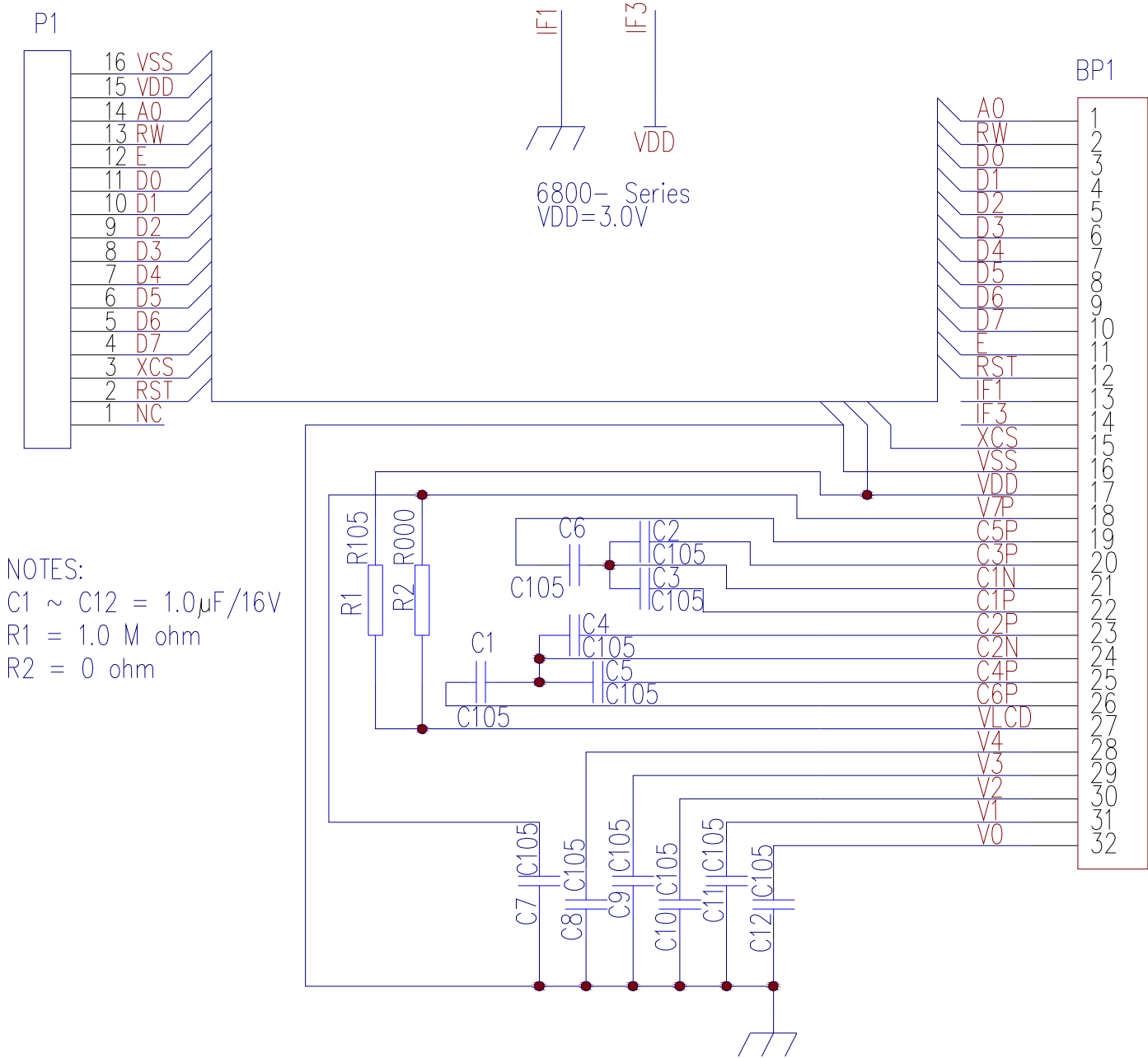


8x step-up voltage circuit



Note: The regulating capacitance on V0 ~ V4 should be between 1.0 to 2.2 μF .

6 RECOMMENDED CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



7 ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Temp = (23±3°C)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Condition
Supply Voltage(Logic)	Vdd-Vss	2.7	3.0	3.3	V	--
LCD current consumption	Idd	1.8	-	2.2	mA	
LCD Operating Voltage	Vdd-V ₀	-	12.0	-	V	-20°C
		-	11.6	-	V	25°C
		-	11.1	-	V	80°C
Response Time	Ton	-	112	-	ms	--
	Toff	-	404	-	ms	--
Contrast	CR	2	-	-	-	--
Viewing Angle	12H	θ1	-	55	-	Deg. (CR≥2.0)
	6H	θ2	-	68	-	
	3H	θ3	-	50	-	
	9H	θ4	-	50	-	
LCD Threshold Voltage	Vth	-	10.8	-	V	25°C

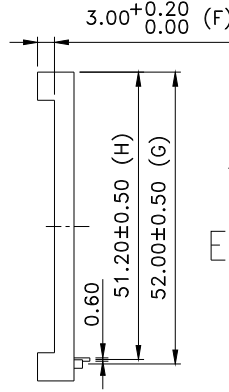
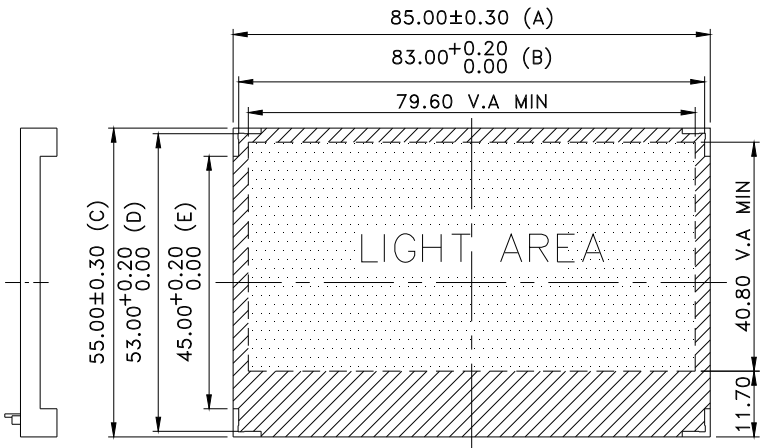
8 THE LED BACKLIGHT

Electronics/Optical Specifications:

	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	3.0	3.2	3.4	V	I _f =75mA
Forward Current	I _f	--	75	100	mA	--
Power Dissipation	P _d	--	--	0.34	W	I _f =75mA
Reverse Voltage	V _R	--	--	5.0	V	--
Reverse Current	I _R	--	--	0.5	mA	V _R =5.0V
Luminous Intensity	I _v	500	--	--	cd/m ²	I _f =75mA
Luminous Uniformity	ΔI _v	70	--	--	%	I _f =75mA
Color Chromaticity	X	0.27	--	0.33	--	I _f =15mA T _a =25°C Each chip
	Y	0.27	--	0.33	--	

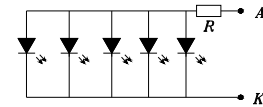
	SYMBOL	RATINGS
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-20°C to +80°C
	T _{sty}	-30°C to +80°C

ROHS COMPLIANT

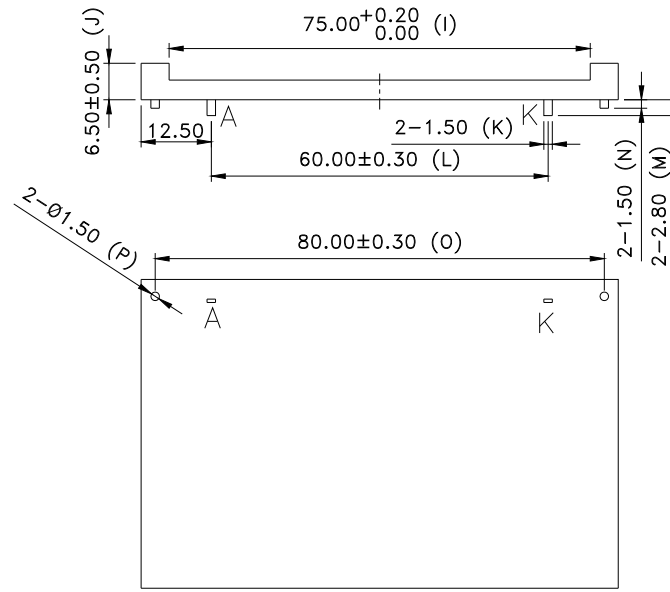


LED TYPE:
NESW100BT
1000~1200MCD

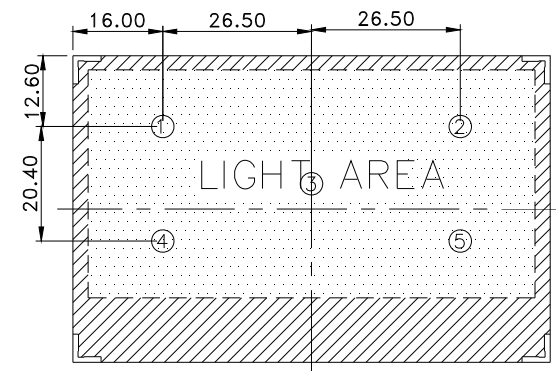
Electrical Circuit



1*5=5 pcs



TESTING LOCATIONS

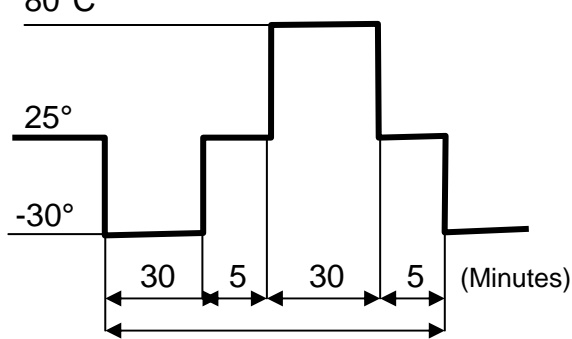


BM-7 FIELD=1.0ABS D=8.0mm @H=500mm

Note 1: LED Lifetime (Half Brightness) is estimated to be 30,000 hrs at 15 mA / LED (25°C).

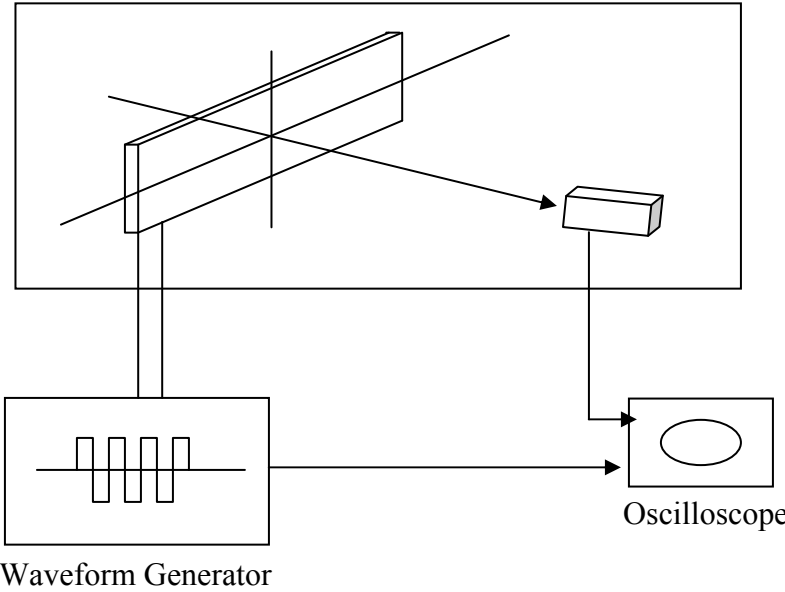
Note 2: Please refer to the PWM white paper at http://www.densitron.com/displays/led_support.aspx for background on extending LED backlight lifetimes.

9 RELIABILITY TEST

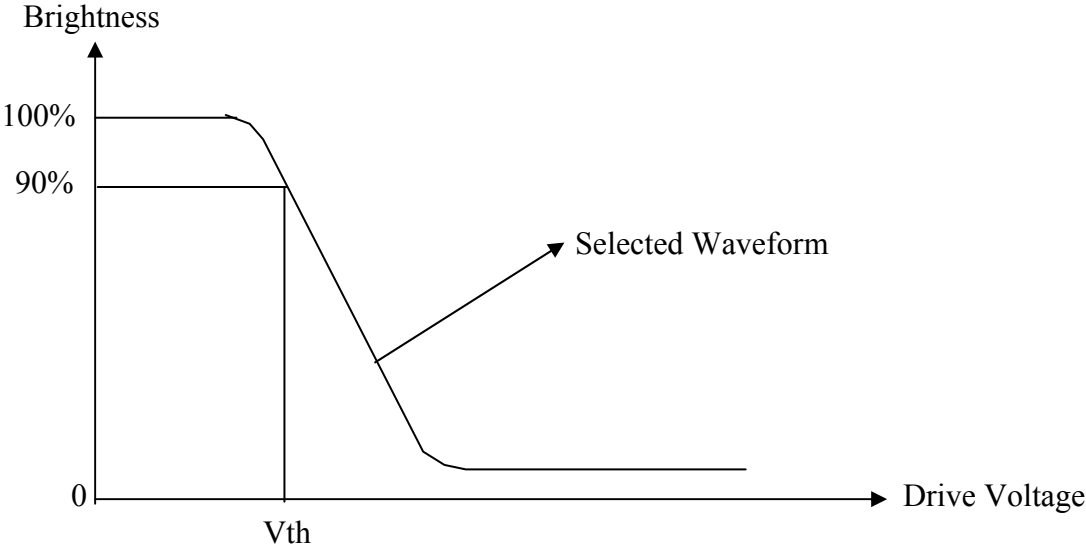
Items	Test Condition	Equipment	Test Result
High TEMP Storage	TEMP:80±2°C Time: 96h Restore:24h	Tenny	Passed
Low TEMP Storage	TEMP: -30±3°C Time: 96h Restore:24h	Tenny	Passed
High TEMP Operating	TEMP: 80±2°C Vop: 3.3V Timp: 24h Restore:24h	Tenny	Passed
Low TEMP Operating	TEMP: -20±2°C Vop: 3.3V Timp: 24h Restore:24h	Tenny	Passed
High TEMP High Hum Storage	TEMP:40±2°C Hum: 95%Rh Time: 96h Restore:24h	Tenny	Passed
Thermal Shock	TEMP:(°C) 80°C  <p>25° -30° 30 5 30 5 (Minutes) 5 Cycles Restore:24h</p>	Tenny	Passed

10 THE LCD MEASURING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT

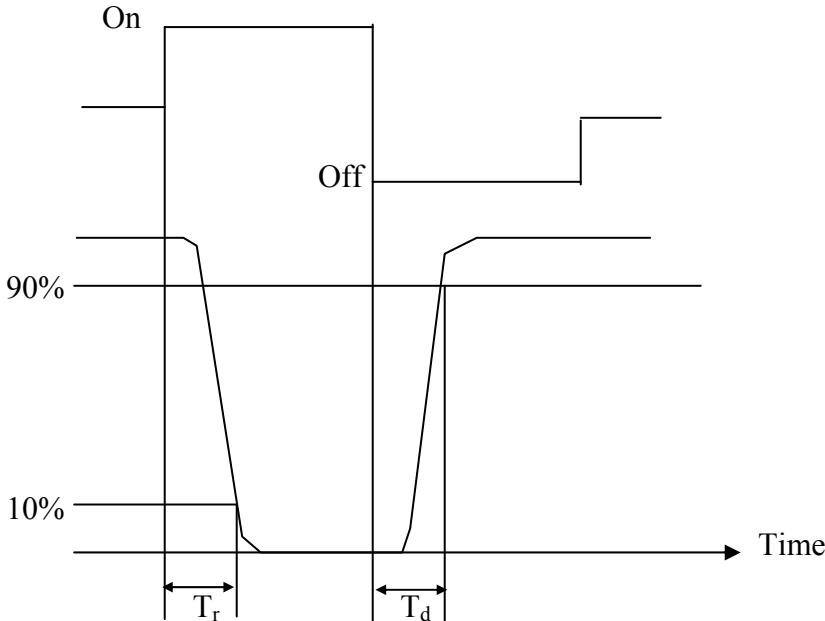
- 1. Threshold Voltage and Response Time Measuring:
 - (1) Equipment



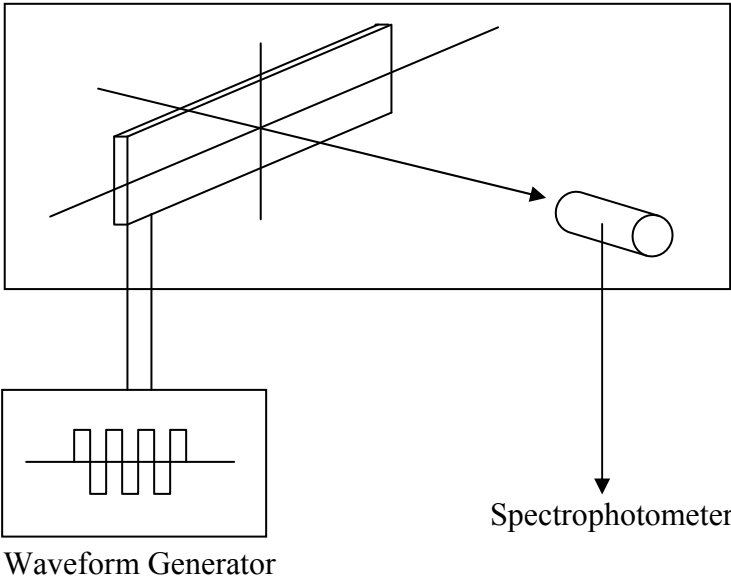
- (2) Definition
 - A. Threshold Voltage (V_{th}):



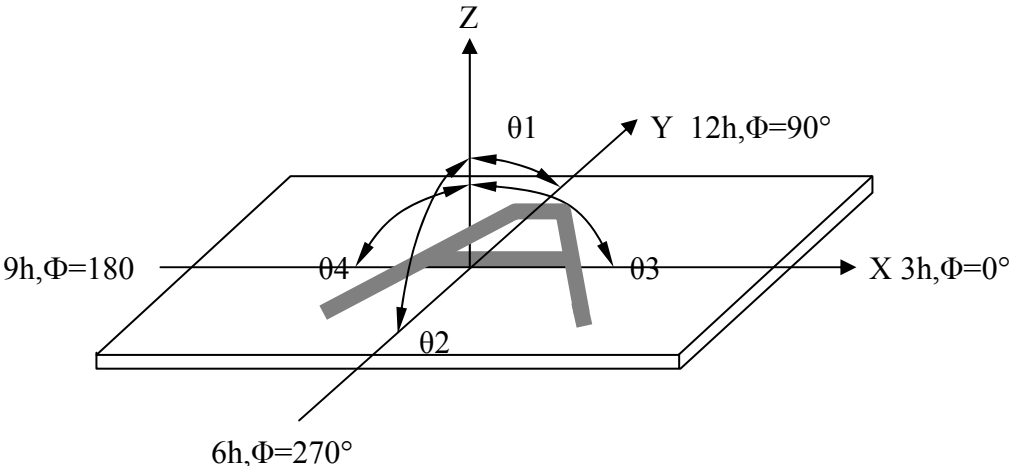
B. Response Time:



1. Contrast Measuring
(1) Equipment



(2) Definition
A. Viewing angle:



B. Contrast Ratio (Positive)

$$CR = \frac{\text{Brightness of non-selected wave-form}}{\text{Brightness of selected wave-form}}$$

11 INITIALIZING AND PROGRAMMING

```

/*
void lcd_full(unsigned char da1)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<128;i++)
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)
            write_dat(da1);
}
void lcd_line1(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<32;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x00);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
    }
}
void lcd_line2(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<32;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x00);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
    }
}
void lcd_line3(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<32;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x00);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
    }
}
void lcd_line4(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<32;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x1f);
        for (j=0;j<240;j++)        write_dat(0x00);
    }
}
void lcd_erect1(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<128;i++)
        for (j=0;j<60;j++)
            write_dat(0x00);
}

```



```

        write_dat(0x1f);
        write_dat(0x1f);
        write_dat(0xff);
    }
}
void lcd_erec2(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<128;i++)
        for (j=0;j<240/4;j++)
        {
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x00);
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x1f);
        }
}
void lcd_erec3(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<128;i++)
        for (j=0;j<240/4;j++)
        {
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x00);
            write_dat(0x1f);
        }
}
void lcd_erec4(void)
{
    unsigned char i,j;
    for (i=0;i<128;i++)
        for (j=0;j<240/4;j++)
        {
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x1f);
            write_dat(0x00);
        }
}
*/
void ReadEEPROM(void)
{
    write_com(0x30); // Ext = 0
    write_com(0x07); // Initial code (1)
    write_dat(0x19);
    write_com(0x31); // Ext = 1
    write_com(0xcd); // EEPROM ON
    write_dat(0x00); // Entry "Read Mode"
    delay_ms(100); // Waite for EEPROM Operation ( 100ms )
    write_com(0xfd); // Start EEPROM Reading Operation
    delay_ms(100); // Waite for EEPROM Operation ( 100ms )
    write_com(0xcc); // Exist EEPORM Mode
    write_com(0x30); // Ext = 0
}
void lcdreset(unsigned char VOL)//
{
    unsigned char i;
    res=0;
    delay_ss(1);
}

```

```

res=1;
cs=0;
write_com(0x30); // ext=0
write_com(0x94); // sleep out
write_com(0xd1); // osc on
write_com(0x20); // power control set
write_dat(0x08); // booster must be on first
delay_ms(2);
write_com(0x20); // power control set
write_dat(0x0b); // booster,regulator follower on
write_com(0x81); // electronic control
write_dat(VOL); // set vop low: 00~3f      0x35,0x03=13.55
write_dat(0x03); // hige:00~07      0x1e,0x03=12.5
write_com(0xca); // display control
write_dat(0x04); //
write_dat(0x1f); // 1f duty=1/128
write_dat(0x00); //
write_com(0xa6); // normal display
write_com(0xbb); // com scan direction
write_dat(0x01); // 0~79,159~80
write_com(0xbc); // data scan direction
write_dat(0x02); //

write_dat(0x01); //
write_dat(0x02); //
write_com(0x75); // line address set
write_dat(0x00); // start line =0
write_dat(0x7f); // end line =127
write_com(0x15); // column address set
write_dat(0x05); // start column =0
write_dat(0x54); // end column =79

write_com(0x31); // ext=1
write_com(0x32); // analog circuit set
write_dat(0x00); // osc frequency=000 (default)
write_dat(0x00); // booster efficiency=01 (default)
write_dat(0x02); // 1/12=0x02 lease
write_com(0x34); // dithering off
ReadEEPROM(); // read eeprom flow
write_com(0xaf); // display on
write_com(0x5c); // write data pointer

write_com(0x31); // ext=1
write_com(0x34); // dithering off
write_com(0x20); // set gray level,32 level
for(i=0;i<33;i=i+2) write_dat(i);
write_com(0x21);
for(i=0;i<33;i=i+2) write_dat(i);
ReadEEPROM(); // read eeprom flow
write_com(0x30); // ext=1
write_com(0xaf); // display on
write_com(0x5c); // write data
}
void lcd_image(unsigned char code *p)
{
    unsigned char i,j,k,l;
    int a;
    write_com(0x30); // ext=0
    write_com(0x75); // line address set
    write_dat(80); // start line =80
    write_dat(127); // end line =127

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```

write_com(0x5c); // write data
for (i=0;i<48;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<240/8;j++)
    {
        l=*p;
        for(k=0;k<8;k++)
        {
            if((l&0x80)==0)        write_dat(0xff);
            else                    write_dat(0x00);

            l=l<<1;
        }
        p++;
    }
}
a=p;
write_com(0x30); // ext=0
write_com(0x75); // line address set
write_dat(0);           // start line =0
write_dat(79);         // end line =127
write_com(0x5c); // write data
for (i=0;i<80;i++)
{
//    p=a+2400-(i+1)*30;
    for (j=0;j<240/8;j++)
    {
        l=*p;
        for(k=0;k<8;k++)
        {
            if((l&0x80)==0)        write_dat(0xff);
            else                    write_dat(0x00);

            l=l<<1;
        }
        p++;
    }
}
}
void lcd_gray_image(unsigned char code *p)
{
    unsigned char i,j,k,l,m;
    write_com(0x30); // ext=0
    write_com(0x75); // line address set
    write_dat(80); // start line =80
    write_dat(127); // end line =127
    write_com(0x5c); // write data
    for (i=0;i<48;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<60;j++)
        {
            l=*p;
            for(k=0;k<4;k++)
            {
                m=(l&0xD0)>>6;
                switch(m)
                {
                    case 0: write_dat(0xff);break;
                    case 1: write_dat(0x81);break;
                    case 2: write_dat(0x41);break;
                    case 3: write_dat(0x00);break;
                }
                l=l<<2;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        p++;
    }
}
write_com(0x30); // ext=0
write_com(0x75); // line address set
write_dat(0);      // start line =0
write_dat(79);    // end line =79
write_com(0x5c); // write data
for (i=0;i<80;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<60;j++)
    {
        l=*p;
        for(k=0;k<4;k++)
        {
            m=(l&0xD0)>>6;
            switch(m)
            {
                case 0: write_dat(0xff);break;
                case 1: write_dat(0x81);break;
                case 2: write_dat(0x41);break;
                case 3: write_dat(0x00);break;
            }
            l=l<<2;
        }
        p++;
    }
}
}
void testlcd(unsigned char i)
{
    switch(i)
    {
        case 0: lcd_image(image_yes1);
                break;
        case 1: lcd_image(image_yes2);
                break;
        case 2: lcd_gray_image(image_yes3);
                break;
        case 3: lcd_gray_image(image_yes4);
                break;
        case 4: lcd_image(image_yes5);
                break;
        case 5: lcd_image(image_yes6);
                break;
        case 6: lcd_image(image_yes7);
                break;
        case 7: lcd_image(image_yes8);
                break;
    }
}
}

```

12 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRODUCT QUALITY

1. Manner of Test:

- 1.1- The Test must be under 40w Fluorescent Light and The Distance of View Must Be At 30cm.
- 1.2- The Test Direction Is Based On Around 15°- 45° of Vertical Line.

2. Definition of Defects:

2.1- Major Defects

Non-Display, Segment Missing, Over Current, Segment Short, Sealant Softens, Wrong Polarizer Direction

2.2- Minor Defects: The Others.

3. Major Defects Should Be In AQL 0.25, and The Minor In AQL 1.00.

4. Inspection Item and Standards

Item	The standard of quality inspection	Checking Manner	Quality Ratio
Frame	Smooth and even surface, no crack, no scratch, no rust, and not be bent out of shape. The range between convex and concave is: $d \leq 0.35\text{mm}$ and the frame must be connected to the ground.	Checking With Eyes And Using Vernier Caliper, Multimeter	100%
LCD	1. The major defects would be rejected. 2. No scratch and no dust on the LCD glass surface. 3. $D \leq 0.15\text{mm}$ $n \leq 2$ diameter of bubble: $d \leq 0.5$ $n \leq 2$ damaged size of polarizer: $d \leq 0.15\text{mm}$, $n \leq 2$. 4. No scratch and dust between the LCD and LED.	Check It When Displaying	100%
The Relative Position of LCD and Frame	1. The LCD should not be twisted. 2. The LCD graphic should be in the middle position of the frame.	Checking With Eyes	100%
The Relative Position of PCB Panel and Frame	1. The frame installing direction must be correct. 2. The twisted angle of the pin is from 45° to 60°. 3. The pin is vertical to PCB panel and it should be in the middle position of the installing holes.	Checking With Eyes	100%
LED	1. The led would be yellow-green. 2. The led would be uniform.	Checking With Eyes	100%
Function Test	1. The major defects must be reject. 2. Test flow chart (see attached chart) 3. Background changes evenly and no disorderly displaying phenomenon. 4. Display no shortage.	Check It When Displaying	100%

Note: D = Diameter, N = Quantity, Unit = mm

13 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Safety

If the LCD panel breaks, be careful not to get the liquid crystal fluid in your mouth or in your eyes.
If the liquid crystal touches your skin or clothes, wash it off immediately using soap and plenty of water.

Mounting and Design

Place a transparent plate (e.g. acrylic, polycarbonate or glass) on the display surface to protect the display from external pressure. Leave a small gap between the transparent plate and the display surface.
When assembling with a zebra connector, clean the surface of the pads with alcohol and keep the surrounding air very clean. Design the system so that no input signal is given unless the power supply voltage is applied.

Caution during LCD cleaning

Lightly wipe the display surface with a soft cloth soaked with Isopropyl alcohol, Ethyl alcohol or Trichlorotrifluoroethane. Do not wipe the display surface with dry or hard materials that will damage the polariser surface. Do not use aromatic solvents (toluene and xylene), or ketonic solvents (ketone and acetone).

Caution against static charge

As the display uses C-MOS LSI drivers, connect any unused input terminal to VDD or VSS. Do not input any signals before power is turned on. Also, ground your body, work/assembly table and assembly equipment to protect against static electricity.

Packaging

Displays use LCD elements, and must be treated as such. Avoid strong shock and drop from a height.
To prevent displays from degradation, do not operate or store them exposed directly to sunshine or high temperature/humidity.

Caution during operation

It is indispensable to drive the display within the specified voltage limit since excessive voltage shortens its life. Direct current causes an electrochemical reaction with remarkable deterioration of the display quality. Give careful consideration to prevent direct current during ON/OFF timing and during operation.
Response time is extremely delayed at temperatures lower than the operating temperature range while, at high temperatures, displays become dark. However, this phenomenon is reversible and does not mean a malfunction or a display that has been permanently damaged. If the display area is pushed on hard during operation, some graphics will be abnormally displayed but returns to a normal condition after turning off the display once. Even a small amount of condensation on the contact pads (terminals) can cause an electrochemical reaction which causes missing rows and columns. Give careful attention to avoid condensation.

Storage

Store the display in a dark place where the temperature is $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the humidity below 50%RH.
Store the display in a clean environment, free from dust, organic solvents and corrosive gases.
Do not crash, shake or jolt the display (including accessories).