LM32019P

Medium size B/W STN LCD Module

(Model Number: LM32019P)

Specifications

Spec No.: LC97306A
Dated: May 31, 2002
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SPECIFICATION FOR
Passive Matrix LCD Module

Model No.
LM32019P

CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL

DATE

BY

PRESENTED

BY

Y. Inoue
Department General Manager
Engineering Department 2
DUTY Panel Development Center
NARA Liquid Crystal Display Group
SHARP Corporation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA</th>
<th>SPEC REVISED No.</th>
<th>REVISED No.</th>
<th>REF. PAGE</th>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
<th>CHECK &amp; APPROVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997.3.26</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P.17</td>
<td>*Revise of CFFT back light start voltage.</td>
<td>W. Xuere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAX 980Vrms → MAX 900Vrms
Precautions

1) Especially the power ON/OFF sequence shown on Page 12 shall be followed to avoid latch-up of drive LSIs and application of DC voltage to LCD panel.

2) Industrial (Mechanical) design of the product in which this LCD module will be incorporated must be made that the viewing angle characteristics of the LCD may be optimized. Please consider the optimum viewing conditions according to the purpose when installing the module. (For the optical characteristics refer to the table.)

3) This module is installed using mounting holes at the four corners of module. When installing the module, pay attention and handle carefully not to allow any undue stress such as twist or bend.

A transparent acrylic resin board or other type of protective panel should be attached to the front of the module to protect the polarizer, LCD cells, etc.

4) Since the front polarizer is easily damaged. Please pay attention not to scratch on its face.

5) If the surface of the LCD cells needs to be cleaned, wipe it swiftly with cotton or other soft cloth. If still not completely clear, blow on its and wipe.

6) Water droplets, etc., must be wiped off immediately since they may cause color changes, staining, etc., if remained for a long time.

7) Since LCD is made of glass plates, dropping the module or banging it against hard objects may cause cracking or fragmentation.

8) Since CMOS LSIs are equipped in this module, following countermeasures must be taken to avoid electrostatics charge.

1. Operator
   Electrostatic shielding clothes shall be use for fear that the static electricity human body in case that operator have a insulating garment.

2. Equipment
   There is a possibility that the static electricity is charged to equipment which have a function of peeling or mechanism of friction (EX: Conveyor, soldering iron, working table), so the countermeasure (electrostatic earth:1×10^8 Ω) should be made.

3. Humidity
   Humidity of working room may lower electrostatics generating material's resistance and have something to prevent electrifying. So, humidity should be kept over 50 % because humidity less than 50 % may increase material's electrostatic earth resistance and it become easy to electrify.

4. Transportation/storage
   The measure should be made for storage materials because there is a possibility that the static electricity, which electrify human body or storage materials like container by friction or peeling, cause the dielectric charge.

5. Other
   The laminator is attached on the surface of LCD module to prevent from scratches, fouling and dust. It should be peeled off unhurriedly with using static eliminator.
9) Avoid to expose the module to the direct sun-light, strong ultraviolet light, etc. for a long time.
10) If stored at temperatures below specified storage temperature, the LC may freeze and be deteriorated. If storage temperatures exceed the specified rating, the molecular orientation of the LC may change to that of a liquid, and they may not revert to their original state.
11) Disassembling the LCD module can cause permanent damage and should be strictly avoided.
12) Don't use any materials that emit gas from epoxy resin (amines/herdener) and silicone adhesive agent (dealcohol or deoxym) to prevent change polarizer color owing to gas.
13) Since leakage current, which may be caused by routing of COFT cables, etc., may affect the brightness of display, the inverter has to be designed taking the leakage current into consideration. Thorough evaluation of the LCD module/inverter built into its hot equipment shall be conducted, therefore, to ensure the specified brightness.
14) This specification describes display quality in case of no gray scale. Since display quality can be affected by gray scale methods, display quality shall be carefully evaluated for the usability of LCD module in case gray scale is displayed on the LCD module.
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1. Application
This data sheet is to introduce the specification of LM32019P, Passive Matrix type LCD module.

2. Construction and Outline
Construction: 320×240 dots display module consisting of a LCD panel. PWB (printed wiring board) with electric components mounted onto. TAB (tape automated bonding) to connect the LCD panel and PWB electrically, and plastic chassis with CCFT back light and bezels to fix them mechanically.
Outline : See Fig. 7
Connection : See Fig. 7 and Table 5

3. Mechanical Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outline dimensions</td>
<td>166.0 (W) × 109.0 (H) × 7.5 (D) MAX</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewign area</td>
<td>121.0 (W) × 91.6 (H)</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active area</td>
<td>115.17 (W) × 86.37 (H)</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display format</td>
<td>320×240 Dots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot size</td>
<td>0.33 (W) × 0.33 (H)</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot spacing</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base color</td>
<td>Normally black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1) Excluded the mounting portions and connectors.
Note 2) Due to the characteristics of the LC material, the colors vary with environmental temperature.
Note 3) Negative-type display
Display data "H": ON → transmission
Display data "L": OFF → light isolation
4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

4-1 Electrical absolute maximum ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>MAX.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage (Logic)</td>
<td>VDD-VSS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ta=25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage (LCD)</td>
<td>VDD-V0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ta=25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input signal voltage</td>
<td>VIN-VSS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ta=25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage (CCFT)</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>Vrms</td>
<td>Ta=25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply current (CCFT)</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>Ta=25 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-2 Environmental Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Tstg.</th>
<th>Topr.</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIN.</td>
<td>MAX.</td>
<td>MIN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient temperature</td>
<td>-25 °C</td>
<td>+60 °C</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
<td>No condensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration</td>
<td>Note 2</td>
<td>Note 2</td>
<td>3 directions (X/Y/Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>Note 3</td>
<td>Note 3</td>
<td>6 directions (±X±Y±Z)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1) Ta≤40 °C......95 % RH Max.
Ta>40 °C......Absolute humidity shall be less than
Ta=40 °C/95 % RH.

Note 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>10 Hz~57 Hz</th>
<th>57 Hz~500 Hz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vibration level</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9.8 m/s²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration width</td>
<td>0.075 mm</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>10 Hz<del>500 Hz</del>10 Hz/11 min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 h for each direction of X/Y/Z (6 h as total)

Note 3) Acceleration : 490 m/s²
Pulse width : 11 ms
3 times for each direction of ±X/±Y/±Z

Note 4) Care should be taken so that the LCD module may not be subjected to the temperature out of this specification.
5. Electrical Specifications

5-1 Interface signals

Table 5-1 CN1 (LCD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Scan start-up signal</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CP1</td>
<td>Input data latch signal</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; → &quot;L&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CP2</td>
<td>Data input clock signal</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; → &quot;L&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DISP OFF</td>
<td>Display Control signal</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; → Display ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Display data signal</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; (ON), &quot;L&quot; (OFF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Power supply for Logic</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>VSS</td>
<td>Ground potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>Power supply for LCD drive</td>
<td>(+16~27V)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-2 CN2 (CCFT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VFT1</td>
<td>Power supply for CCFT back light (HOT)</td>
<td>for Backlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VFT2</td>
<td>Power supply for CCFT back light (GND)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Used Cable : AWG26 UL STILE 3579

Used connector CN1 : 12 pin, 1.25 mm pich. FFC
CN2 : BHR-03VS-1 (JST)

Mating connector CN1 : 5597-12APB, 5597-12CPB (MOLEX)
CN2 : SM02 (8.0)–BHS-1-T8 (JST)
### Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage (Logic)</td>
<td>VDD-VSS</td>
<td>Ta=0~45 °C</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage (LCD drive)</td>
<td>VEE-VSS</td>
<td>Ta=0 °C</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ta= 25 °C</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ta= 45 °C</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input signal voltage</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; level</td>
<td>0.8VDD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;L&quot; level</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2VDD</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input leakage current</td>
<td>IIL</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; level</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;L&quot; level</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply current (Logic)</td>
<td>IDD</td>
<td>Note 3)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply current (LCD drive)</td>
<td>IEE</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power consumption</td>
<td>Pd</td>
<td>Note 3)4)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1)** The viewing angle θ at which the optimum contrast is obtained can be set by adjusting VEE-VSS. Refer to 7-Note 2 for the definition of θ.

**Note 2)** The voltage at which the optimum contrast is obtained (VEE-VSS) is different in individual modules. And it changes because of temperature. Therefore need adjust the voltage at which the optimum contrast is obtained (VEE-VSS) in individual modules.

**Note 3)** Under the following condition:
- VDD-VSS=5.0 V, VEE-VSS=Vmax (Refer to P.16 about Vmax)
- Frame frequency=80 Hz, Ta=25 °C
- Display pattern=1 bit checker
  - Display pattern:
  - measuring circuit:

**Note 4)** Excluded The backlight power consumption.

**Note 5)** Refer to Page.14 for Characteristics of CCFT back light.
Note) 1, 2 means 1st row 2nd column dot.

Fig.1 Dot chart of display area
Fig. 2 Data input timing chart
Fig. 3 Interface timing chart

- CP1
- CP2
- DATA
- S

- TCP2
- tCW2
- tCW1
- tSu
- tH
- tSSU
- tSH

- CP2 × (320/4) pulses

- TRFM = 12.5 ~ 14.3 ms

- First line's data transfer
- Second line's data transfer
- 240th line's data transfer

- CP1 × 240 pulses

- VIH = 0.8 VDD
- VIL = 0.2 VDD
## Table 7 Interface timing ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame cycle</td>
<td>TFRM</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>14.3 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP2 clock cycle</td>
<td>TCP2</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H&quot; level clock width</td>
<td>tCWH</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;L&quot; level clock width</td>
<td>tCWL</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H&quot; level latch clock width</td>
<td>tLWH</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data set up time</td>
<td>tSU</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data hold time</td>
<td>tSH</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP21 clock allowance time from CP11</td>
<td>tS12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP11 clock allowance time from CP21</td>
<td>tS21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input signal rise/fall time (Note 1)</td>
<td>tr tf</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Signal Data set up time</td>
<td>tSSU</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Signal Data hold time</td>
<td>tSH</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1)** Owing to the characteristics of this LCD module, "shadowing" will become more eminent as frame frequency goes up. Flicker will become more eminent as flame frequency goes down. So it is recommended that the module should be driven according to the specified limit.

**Note 2)**

- \( trf = 50 \) in case \( tCT = (TCP2 - tCWH - tCWL) / 2 \geq 50 \)
- \( trf = tCT \) in case \( tCT = (TCP2 - tCWH - tCWL) / 2 < 0 \)
5-3 Supply voltage sequence condition

The power ON/OFF sequence shown on Fig.4 shall be followed to avoid latch-up of drive LSIs and application of DC voltage to LCD panel.

![Diagram of power sequence](image)

**Fig.4 Power ON/OFF sequence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8 Sequence timing ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>POWER ON</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYMBOL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>With DISP control</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
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<td>j</td>
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<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1) Power ON/OFF cycle time. All signals and power line shall be in accordance with above sequence in case of power ON/OFF.

Note 2) VEE to be set at "VSS level"
6. Module driving method

6-1 Circuit configuration

Fig. 5 shows the block diagram of the module's circuitry.

*Fig. 5 Circuit block diagram*
6-2 Display face configuration
The display consists of 320×240 dots as shown in Fig.1. The interface is to be driven at 1/240 duty ratio.

6-3 Input Data and Control Signal
The LCD driver is 80 bits LSI, consisting of shift registers, latch circuits and LCD driver circuits. Input data for each row (320 dot) will be sequentially transferred in the form of 4 bit parallel data through shift registers from top left of the display together with clock signal (CP2).

When input of one row (320 dots) is completed, the data will be latched in the form of parallel data corresponding to the signal electrodes by the falling edge of latch signal (CP1). Then, the corresponding drive signals will be transmitted to the 320 lines of column electrodes of the LCD panel by the LCD drive circuits.

At this time, scan start-up signal (S) has been transferred from the scan signal driver to the 1st row of scan electrodes, and the contents of the data signals are displayed on the 1st row of the display face according to the combinations of voltages applied to the scan and signal electrodes of the LCD. While the data of 1st row are being displayed, the data of 2nd row are entered. When data for 320 dots have been transferred, they will be latched by the falling edge of LP, switching the display to the 2nd row.

Such data input will be repeated up to the 240th row of each display segment, from upper row to lower rows, to complete one frame of display by time sharing method.

S generates scan signal to drive horizontal electrodes.

Since DC voltage, if applied to LCD panel, causes chemical reaction in LC materials, causing deterioration of the materials, drive wave-form shall be inverted at every display frame to prevent the generation of such DC voltage. Control Signal M plays such a role.
# 7. Optical characteristics

Table 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>TYP.</th>
<th>MAX.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewing angle range</td>
<td>$\theta x$</td>
<td>$\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>$\theta x \geq 0^\circ$</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dgr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta y$</td>
<td>$\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>$\theta x &lt; 0^\circ$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>dgr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>$\theta x \geq 0^\circ$</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dgr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta y &lt; 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$\theta x &lt; 0^\circ$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>dgr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrast ratio</td>
<td>$C_o$</td>
<td>$\theta x=\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Note 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrast variation</td>
<td>$C_{var}$</td>
<td>$\theta x=\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response time</td>
<td>Rise</td>
<td>$\theta x=\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Note 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decay</td>
<td>$\theta x=\theta y=0^\circ$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1) Measurement method of

Contrast, Contrast variation, Viewing angle, Response time

Note 2) Measuring points

TOPCON BM-7 + quartz fiber
Measurement spot size: $\phi 10$ mm
Ta=25 °C
In dark room
Measurement shall be executed 30 min after turning on.
Note 2) The viewing angle range is defined as follows:

```
\[ \theta_x \quad \theta_y \quad \theta \]
```

Note 3) Contrast ratio is defined as follows:

\[
\text{Contrast} = \frac{\text{Luminance (brightness) all pixels "White" at Vmax}}{\text{Luminance (brightness) all pixels "dark" at Vmax}}
\]

Vmax is defined as follows:

```
VEE-VSS: Power supply for LCD
```

Note 4) Definition of response time

```
A/D CONVERTER
```

TOPCOM BM7 + quartz fiber
Measurement spot size : φ10 mm
Ta=25 °C in dark room
8. Characteristics of CCFT back light

The ratings are given on condition that the following conditions are satisfied.

8-1 Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>TYP.</th>
<th>MAX.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage for CCFT</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>V_{rms}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply current for CCFT</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>mA_{rms}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brightness</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cd/m²</td>
<td>Note 1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brightness variation</td>
<td>Bver</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note 1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp frequency</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start voltage</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>V_{rms}</td>
<td>Note 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power consumption</td>
<td>WL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Note 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life time</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1) Rating are defined as the average brightness inside the viewing area specified in Fig. 6.

Note 2) Measurement conditions
- CCFT inverter: CXA-M10L (TDK)
- Measurement circuit current: 5 mA_{rms} fix
- (circuit voltage: approximation DC 9 V)
- LCD pattern: All digits WHITE, VDD=5 V, VEE-VSS=V_{max}
- Ambient temperature: 25 °C
- Measurement equipment: BM-7 (TOPCOM)

8-2 Operating life time

The operating life time is 15,000 hours more under the following conditions.
- CCFT inverter: CXA-M10L
- IFT=5 mA_{rms}
- Ta=25±5°C

The operating life time is defined as having ended when any of the following conditions occur.
- When the illuminance or quantity of light has decreased to 50% of the initial value.
- When the light of CCFT goes to flicker remarkable.

![Fig. 6 Measuring point 1-5](image-url)
9. Applicable inspection standard

The LCD module shall meet the following inspection standard:

:S-U-012-01
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