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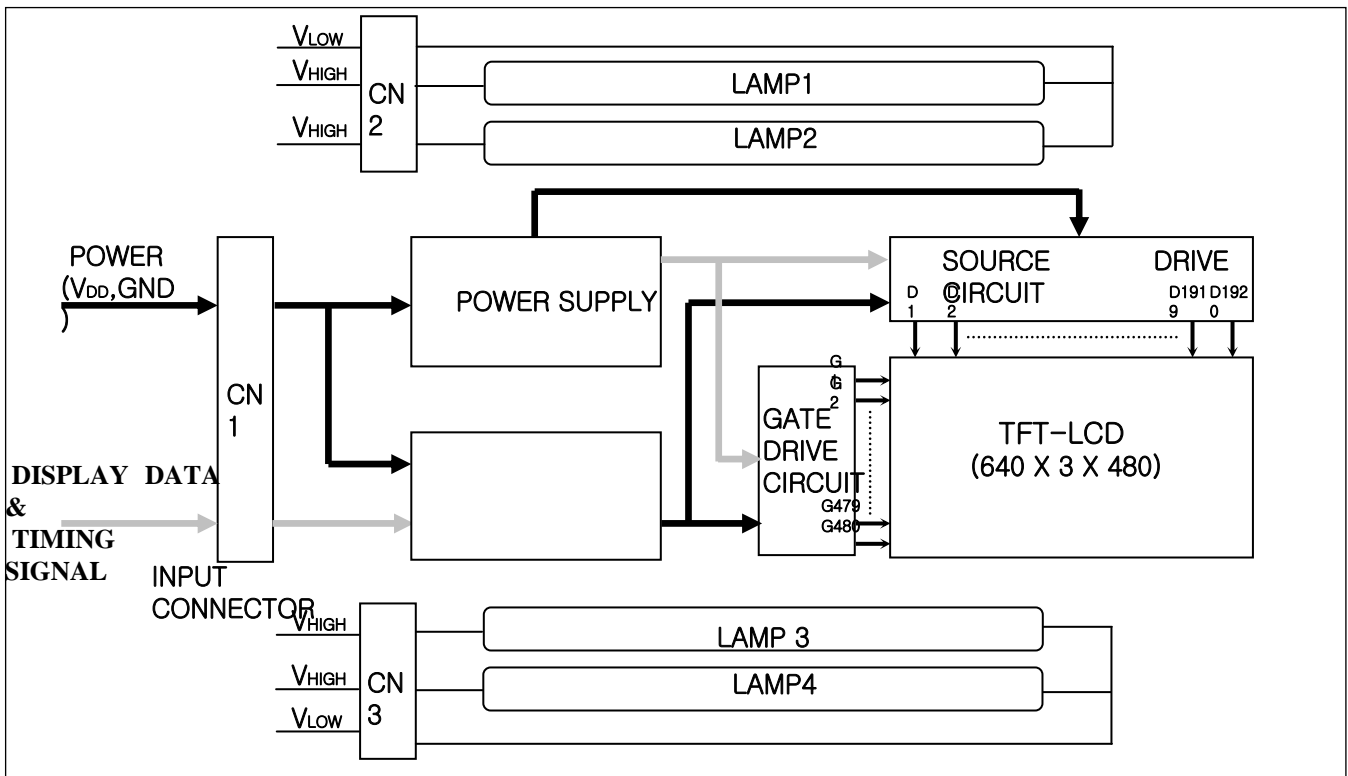
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Product Specification

1. General Description

The BLB104V03-SA 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 10.4 inches diagonally measured active display area with VGA resolution(480 vertical by 640 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 6-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 262,144 colors.

The BLB104V03-SA 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 BLB104V03-SA characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



General Features

Active Screen Size	10.4 inches(26.42cm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	236(H) × 180(V) × 10(D) mm
Pixel Pitch	0.33 mm × 0.33 mm
Pixel Format	640 horiz. By 480 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, White	700 cd/m ² (Typ.) Lamp Ass'y replaceable
Power Consumption	12 Watt(Typ.) with 6mA Output Current
Weight	490g (Max.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface Treatment	Anti-Reflection treatment of the front polarizer

3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

The BLB104V03-SA requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input which powers the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCD.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	Vdc	
Power Supply Input Current	I _{CC}	-	175	200	mA	1
Power Consumption	P _c	-	0.58	0.66	Watt	1
LAMP :						
Operating Voltage	V _{BL}	480 (7.0mA _{RMS})	500 (6.0mA _{RMS})	700 (2.0mA _{RMS})	V _{RMS}	2
Operating Current	I _{BL}		6.0	7.0	mA _{RMS}	3
Established Starting Voltage	V _s					4
at 25 °C		-	-	790	V _{RMS}	
at 0 °C		-	-	1060	V _{RMS}	
Operating Frequency	f _{BL}	45	55	80	kHz	5
Discharge Stabilization Time	T _s	-	-	3	Min	6
Power Consumption	P _{BL}	-	12		Watt	7
Life Time		20,000	-	-	Hrs	8

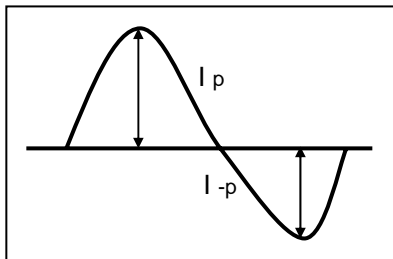
Note)

The design of the inverter must have specifications for the lamp in LCD Assembly. The performance of the Lamp in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter(no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

1. VCC=3.3V, 25°C, f_v (frame frequency) = 60Hz condition, whereas full black pattern is displayed.
2. The variance of the voltage is ± 10%.
3. The typical operating current is for the typical surface luminance (L_{WH}) in optical characteristics.
4. The voltage above V_s should be applied to the lamps for more than 1 second for start-up. Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.

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5. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform.(Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave.
Lamp frequency may produce interference 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.
 6. Let's define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.
 T_s is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
 7. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter for 4 CCFLs.
The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.
 8. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
- * 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.



* Asymmetry rate:

$$\frac{|I_p - I_{-p}|}{I_{rms}} * 100\%$$

* Distortion rate

$$I_p \text{ (or } I_{-p}) / I_{rms}$$

- * 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.

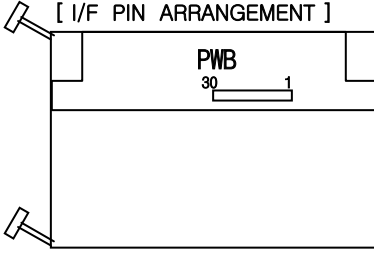
3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs Three interface connections, a 30 pin connector is used for the module electronics interface and the other connectors are used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model KN10G-30S-1H manufactured by Hirose, GT101-30S-H16 manufactured by LG Cable or equivalent.
(Mating connector: FI-X30M manufactured by JAE)

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Product Specification

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	GND	Ground	 <p>[I/F PIN ARRANGEMENT]</p> <p>PWB</p> <p>30 1</p> <p>Rear View</p> <p>Pleas refer to page 19, for detail Red data least significant bit (LSB)</p> <p>Red data most significant bit (MSB)</p> <p>Green data least significant bit (LSB)</p> <p>Green data most significant bit (MSB)</p> <p>Blue data least significant bit (LSB)</p> <p>Blue data most significant bit (MSB)</p>
2	VCC	Power (3.3V)	
3	VCC	Power (3.3V)	
4	GND	Ground	
5	DCLK	Data Clock	
6	DTMG	Data Enable	
7	VSYNC	Vertical sync	
8	HSYNC	Horizontal sync	
9	GND	Ground	
10	R0	Red Data	
11	R1	Red Data	
12	R2	Red Data	
13	R3	Red Data	
14	R4	Red Data	
15	R5	Red Data	
16	GND	Ground	
17	G0	Green Data	
18	G1	Green Data	
19	G2	Green Data	
20	G3	Green Data	
21	G4	Green Data	
22	G5	Green Data	
23	GND	Ground	
24	B0	Blue Data	
25	B1	Blue Data	
26	B2	Blue Data	
27	B3	Blue Data	
28	B4	Blue Data	
29	B5	Blue Data	
30	GND	Ground	

The backlight interface connector is a model BHR-03VS-1, manufactured by JST. The mating connector part number is SM03B-BHS-1-TB or equivalent.

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	High Voltage (Pink color)	-
2	HV	High Voltage (Pink color)	-
3	LV	Low Voltage (white color)	-

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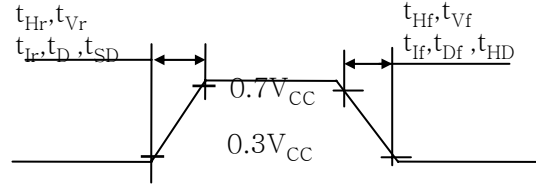
3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 5. TIMING TABLE

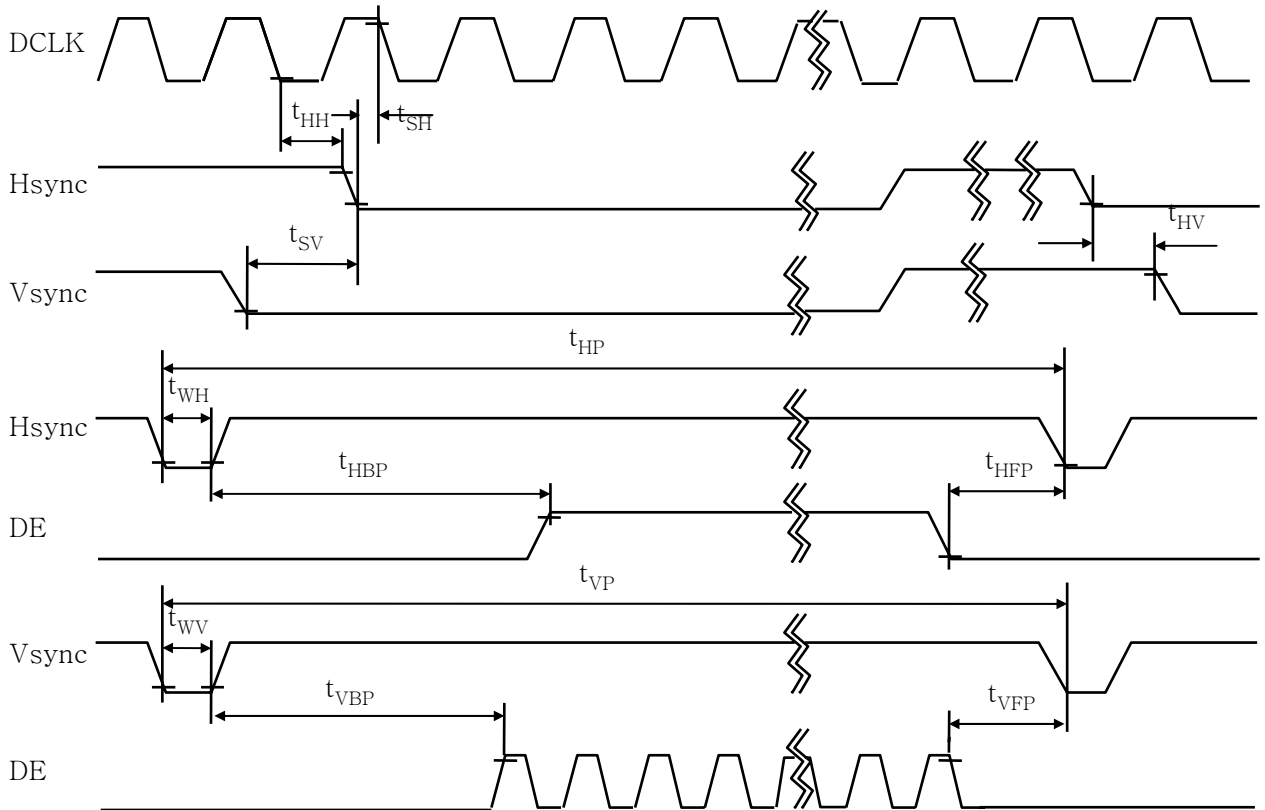
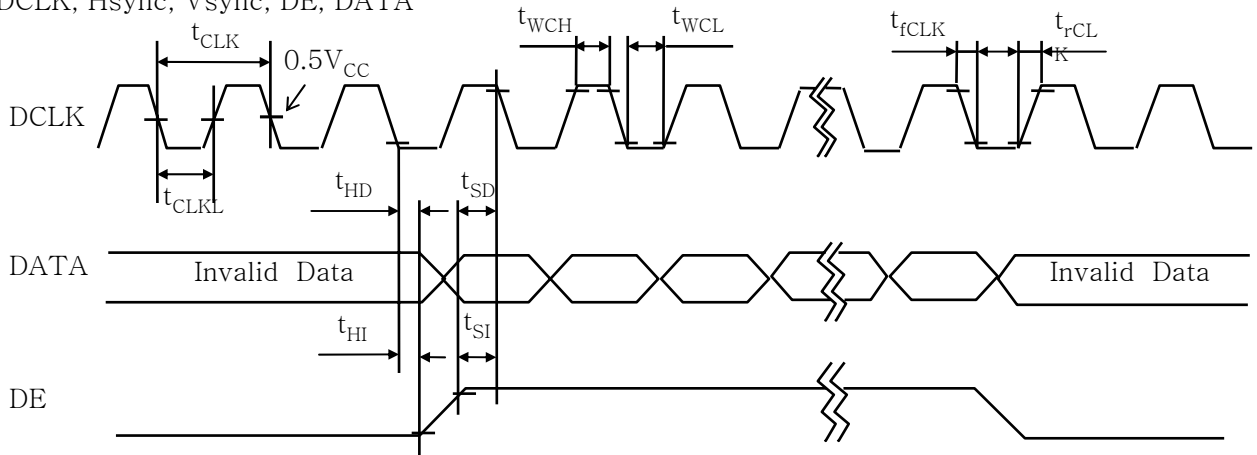
ITEM	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE			
DCLK	Frequency	f_{CLK}	21	25.1	28	MHz			
	Width_Low	t_{WCL}	8	-	-	ns			
	Width_High	t_{WCH}	5	-	-				
	Rise Time	t_{rCLK}	-	-	25				
	Fall Time	t_{fCLK}	-	-	25				
Setup Time	t_{SH}	3	-	-	ns			For Dclk	
Hsync	Hold Time	t_{HH}	8	-	-	t_{CLK}			
	Period	t_{HP}	770	800	900				
	Width_Active	t_{WH}	12	-	120				
	Rise/Fall Time	t_{Hr}, t_{Hf}	-	-	30			ns	
	Setup Time	t_{SV}	0	-	-			ns	For Hsync
Hold Time	t_{HV}	2	-	-					
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	515	525	560	t_{Hp}			
	Width_Active	t_{WV}	2	-	24				
	Rise/Fall Time	t_{Vr}, t_{Vf}	-	-	50	ns			
	DE	Setup Time	t_{SI}	6	-	-	ns	For Dclk	
		Hold Time	t_{HI}	1	-	-			
Rise/Fall Time		t_{Ir}, t_{If}	-	-	30	ns			
Horizontal Back Porch		t_{HBP}	12	-	-	t_{CLK}			
Horizontal Front Porch		t_{HFP}	12	-	-				
Vertical Back Porch		t_{VBP}	5	-	-	t_{Hp}			
Vertical Front Porch		t_{VFP}	1	-	-				
DATA	Setup Time	t_{SD}	6	-	-	ns	For Dclk		
	Hold Time	t_{HD}	3	-	-				
	Rise/Fall Time	t_{Dr}, t_{Df}	-	-	25	ns			

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3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms



DCLK, Hsync, Vsync, DE, DATA



3-5. Color Input Data Reference

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.

Table 6. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																	
		RED						GREEN						BLUE					
		MSB		R3		LSB		MSB		G3		LSB		MSB		LSB			
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	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
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	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	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 (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	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 (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	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 (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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

3-6. Power Sequence

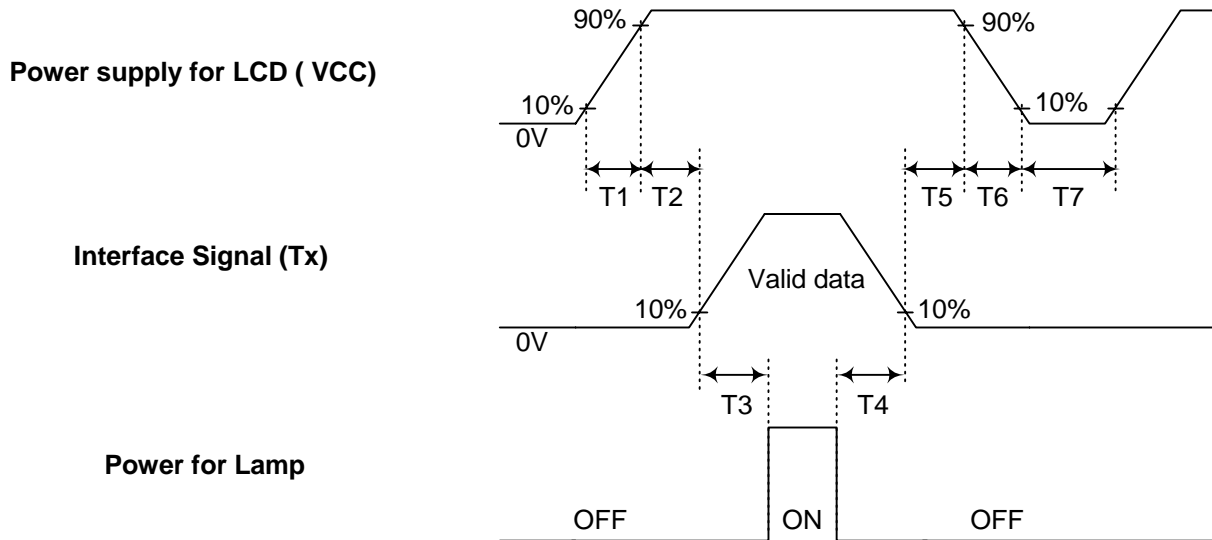


Table 7. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

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

Note)

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.

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

FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

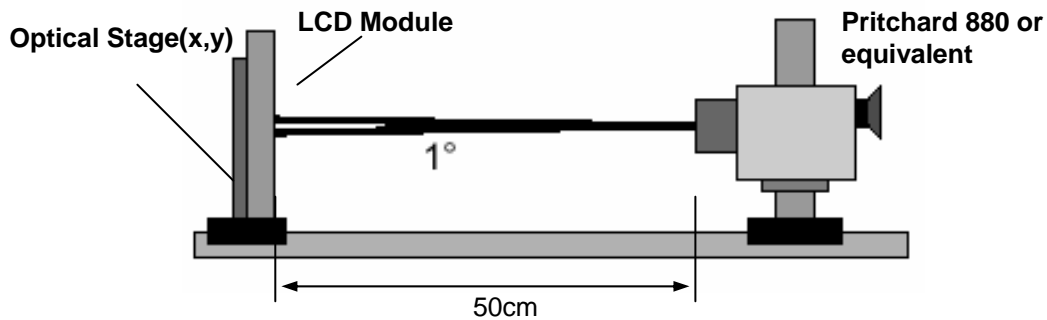


Table 8. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, fv=60Hz, Dclk= 25.1MHz, VIN=3.3V, IL=6.0mA

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min	Typ	MAx		
Contrast Ratio	CR	-	300	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L _{WH}	-	700	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	δ_{WHITE}	-	1.25	1.45		3
Response Time						4
Rise Time	Tr _R	-	5	7	ms	
Decay Time	Tr _D	-	20	26	ms	
Color Coordinates						
RED	RX	0.614	0.634	0.654		
RY	RY	0.331	0.351	0.371		
GREEN	GX	0.275	0.295	0.315		
GY	GY	0.547	0.567	0.587		
BLUE	BX	0.126	0.146	0.166		
BY	BY	0.087	0.107	0.127		
WHITE	WX	0.275	0.295	0.315		
WY	WY	0.305	0.325	0.345		
Viewing Angle						5
x axis, right($\Phi=0^\circ$)	Θ_r	50	60	-	degree	
x axis, left ($\Phi=180^\circ$)	Θ_l	50	60	-	degree	
y axis, up ($\Phi=90^\circ$)	Θ_u	35	40	-	degree	
y axis, down ($\Phi=270^\circ$)	Θ_d	45	50	-	degree	

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Note)

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

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 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 dividing the maximum L_N of 5 points luminance by minimum L_N of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \text{Maximum}(L_1, L_2, \dots L_5) / \text{Minimum}(L_1, L_2, \dots L_5)$$

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 3.

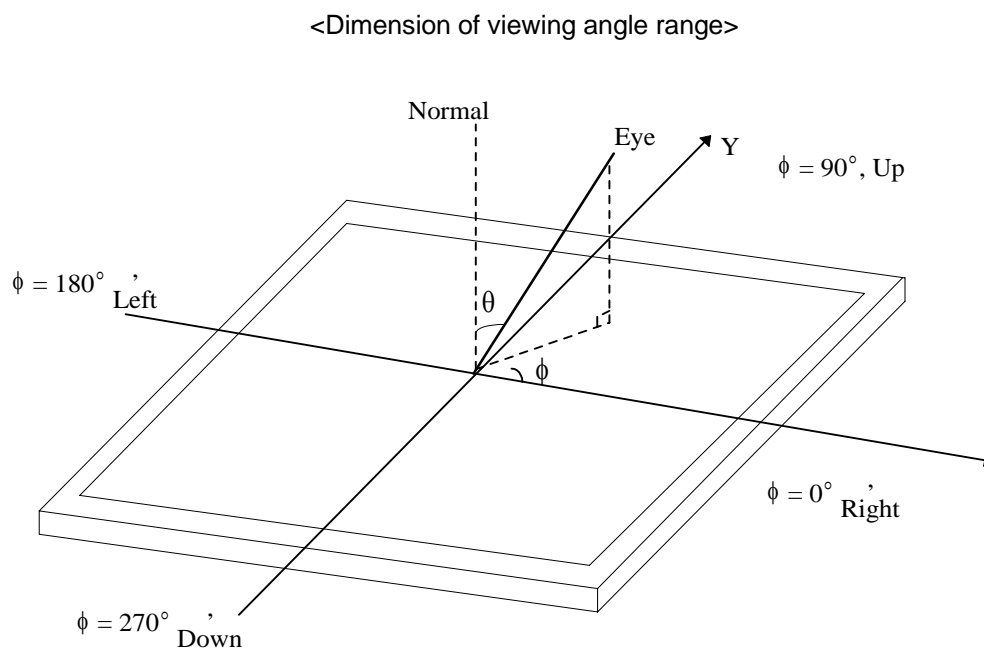
5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 4.

6. Gray scale specification

* $f_V=60\text{Hz}$

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	0.2
L7	0.8
L15	4.5
L23	11.0
L31	22.0
L39	35.5
L47	52.5
L55	74.0
L63	100

FIG. 4 Viewing angle



5. Mechanical Characteristics

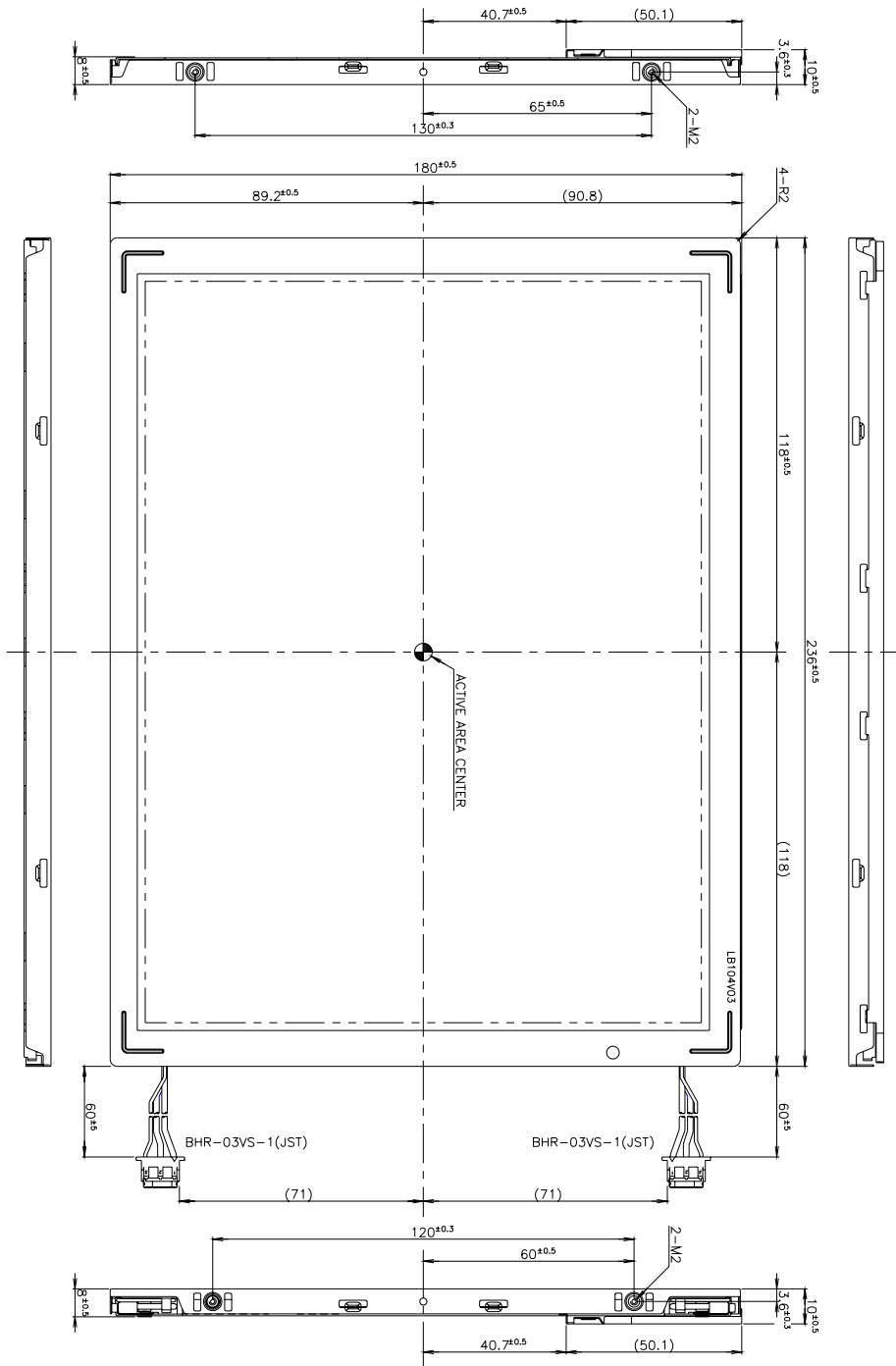
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model BLB104V03-SA. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	236.0 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	180.0 ± 0.5mm
	Depth	Max. 10.5mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	215.6 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	163 ± 0.5mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	211.2mm
	Vertical	158.4 mm
Weight	490(Max.)	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Reflection treatment of the front polarizer	

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<FRONT VIEW>

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



7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950, Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Dated Dec. 11, 2000.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950, Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Dec. 1, 2000.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- c) EN 60950 : 2000, Third Edition
IEC 60950 : 1999, Third Edition
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business 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)

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 resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt mounting 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 :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (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 minimize the interference.

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) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape.
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) 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 bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.