

LQ065T5AR01 Color TFT LCD Module

(Model Number: LQ065T5AR01)

Specifications

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RECORDS OF REVISION

MO	DEL No):LQ0)65T	5 A R 0 1	
SPEC No.	DATE	REVISED		SUMMARY	NOTE
		No.	PAGE		
LCY-01096	2001.11. 9.		-	-	1 st Issue
	2001.12.18	A	3	add a postscript(Fig <u></u> 7)	
			8	change temperature of Absolute maximum	
				ratings.(Ta= $25^{\circ}C \rightarrow -30 \sim +85^{\circ}C$)	
			15,19	change protection film	
			16	correct a error word(Fig.7→Fig.8)	
			19	add a postscript(depth of mounting hole)	
	2002.01.24	В		change PWB for improve of coupling issue	
				$(DUNTK2959TPZZ \rightarrow DUNTK3028TPZZ)$	

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(1) Introduction

The SHARP color TFT-LCD module is an active matrix LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) produced by making the most of Sharp's expertise in liquid-crystal and semiconductor technologies. The active device is amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor). The module has a 16:9 aspect ratio and accepts full color video signal conforming to the NTSC and PAL systems. An outline of the module is shown in Table 1.

(2) Features

- 16:9 aspect ratio suitable for the wide-screen systems.
- · a variety of display modes can be selected without any loss of wide-screen characteristics
- The 6.5 screen produces a high resolution image that is composed of 93,600 pixel elements in a stripe arrangement.
- Wide viewing angle technology is adopted.
- (The direction which has earlier inversion of gray scale image : 6 o'clock direction.)
- · External clock synchronization allows an extremely clear image to be displayed.
- TFT-active matrix-LCD drive system with high contrast
- Dual mode type [NTSC (M) and PAL(B \cdot G) standards]
- MBK-PAL which enables the 234-scanning lines panel to display a picture with virtually 274-scanning lines.
- Reduced reflection as a result of low reflectance black matrix and an antiglare (AG) and antireflection (AR) polarizer being adopted.
- A thin, lightweight and compact ①Effective area/Outline area= 82% ②Thickness= 16.0 mm③Mass= 240g(max)
- Through the use of TN-normally white mode, an image with highly natural color reproduction is realized.
- It is possible to reverse the display direction (right/left and up/down).
- Semi Self-heating Backlight that is excellent of brightness rising characteristics at low temperature in consideration of automotive application
- (3) Construction and Outline

Outline dimension of TFT-LCD module : Fig. 1

The module consists of the TFT-LCD panel, driver ICs, control PWB mounted with electronic circuits, semi self-heating backlight, frame, inverter, DC/DC for single supply voltage, front and rear shielding cases.:Fig.7

(4)Module geometry(Mechanical specifications) Table 1

Parameter	Specifications	Units	Remarks
Display format	93,600	pixels	
	$1200(W) \times 234(H)$	dots	
Active area	143.4 (W) \times 79.326 (H)	mm	
Screen size (Diagonal)	16.5 [6.5"]	cm	
Dot pitch	$0.1195~(\mathrm{W})~ imes 0.339~(\mathrm{H})$	mm	
Pixel configuration	R,G,B Stripe configuration		
Outline dimension	$155(W) \times 89.2(H) \times 16.0(D)$	mm	[Note4-1]
Mass	240	g	Max

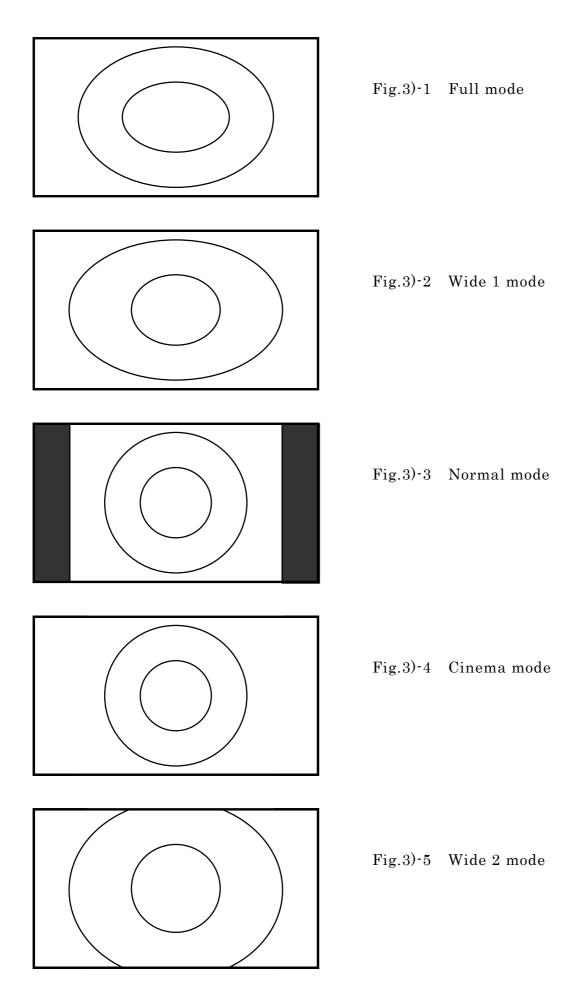
[Note4-1] This measurement is typical, and see Fig .1 for the details.

(5)Input/Output terminal and their descriptions 5-1)TFT-LCD panel driving section

	-	nel drivin	ng section	、 、				
Table		- 1	(Hi and Lo means digital input vol	0				
Pin No.	Symbo		Description	Remarks				
1	TEST	i						
2	CLKC	i	Selection for input/output direction of HSY,VSY, CLK+,CLK—	[Note5-1]				
3	ΗSΥ	i∕o	Input/Output horizontal sync. signal (low active)	[Note5-2]				
4	VSY	i⁄o	Input/Output vertical sync. signal (low active)	[Note5-3]				
5	PWMS	0	Timing signal for PWM dimming of backlight	[Note5-4]				
6	ΝΤΡ	i	Selection for NTSC or PAL	[Note5-5]				
7	HRV	i	Selection for horizontal scanning direction	[Note5-6]				
8	VRV	i	Selection for vertical scanning direction	[Note5-7]				
9	MODS	i	Selection for display mode	[Note5-8]				
10	MODW	7 i	Selection for display mode	[Note5-8]				
11	MODN		Selection for display mode	[Note5-8]				
1 2	VIN	i	Positive power supply voltage					
13	VBS	i	Composite sync.signal (low active)	[Note5-9]				
14	BRT	i	Brightness adjusting terminal	[Note5-10]				
1 5	VR1	i	Color video signal (Red) 1	Positive (On when				
10	VICI	1	Color video signal (neu) 1	VSW=Hi.)				
16	VG1	i	Color video signal (Green) 1	Ditto				
1 7	V B 1	i	Color video signal (Blue) 1	Ditto				
18	GND1		Ground	Ditto				
19	VR2	i	Color video signal (Red) 2	Positive (On when				
		1		VSW=Lo.)				
2 0	VG 2	i Color video signal (Green) 2		Ditto				
2 1	V B 2	i	Color video signal (Blue) 2	Ditto				
2 2	GND1	i	Ground					
23	CLK-	- i	Clock signal (LVDS-)	[Note5-11]				
24	CLK+	- i	Clock signal (LVDS+)	[Note5-11]				
2 5	VSW	i	Selection signal of two sets of video signals	[Note5-12]				
26	PWM I	i	Input signal for backlight dimming	[Note5-13]				
27	VBL	i	Power supply for BackLight					
28	VBL	i	Power supply for BackLight					
29	GND 2	i	Ground for BackLight					
3 0	GND 2		Ground for BackLight					
[Note5-]			"Hi": HSY and VSY terminals are the output mode.					
			"Lo": CLK+,CLK-, HSY and VSY terminals are the	innut mode				
[Note5-2			="Hi", this terminal outputs horizontal sync. signal in	-				
	-		="Lo", this terminal will be external horizontal sync. i	-				
[Note5-			LKC="Hi", this terminal outputs vertical sync. signal in phase with VBS.					
			CLKC="Lo", this terminal will be external vertical sync. input terminal.					
		PWM signal is used for the PWM dimming frequency and it is possible to control						
		the PWM signal dimming by combining both HSY and PWM signal. But, please						
		use this PWM signal just in case of inputting standard NTSC or PAL signal.						
			"Hi": NTSC system					
			Lo": PAL system					
[Note5-			III: Normal video					
L. 10000	-		o": Reversed video on horizontal direction					
Note5-			Ii": Normal video					
LIGUED			o": Reversed video on vertical direction					
[Note5-8] Display mode settings are shown in Table 3.								
[Note5-	_		. Signal which will be input, is negative polarity, and i	s applicable to				
LIGUED			composite sync. signal, negative one, in the same pul					
		stanuaru	composite syne. signal, negative one, in the same put	50 10 101.				

- [Note5-10] Brightness is adjusted by the DC voltage supplied to this pin. They are adjusted to the optimum value on shipping, but, they can be re-adjusted by external circuit.
 [Note5-11] When CLKC="Lo", this terminal will be external clock input terminal. This signal should correspond to sampling timing of the horizontal direction image. NTP, MODS, MODW, and MODN should be "Hi" when CLKC="Lo".
 [Note5-12] When VSW="Hi", CH1 (VR1, VG1, VB1) is selected.
- When VSW="Low", CH2 (VR2, VG2, VB2) is selected.
- [Note5-13] The signal of PWMI is used for control of ON/OFF switch of backlight. When PWMI="Hi", the backlight is lighted. When PWMI="Low", the backlight puts the light out. And, PWMS signal is used for the PWMI dimming frequency and it is easy to get PWM signal dimming by combining both HSY and PWMS signal. But please use this PWMS signal just in case of inputting standard NTSC or PAL signal.

				Table 3 Display Method and Charac	teristics	
MODS	MODW	MODN	Display mode	Characteristics	Source	example
Η	Н	H	Full mode	The picture is displayed with uniform enlargement in the horizontal direction, and the horizontal retrace line of the input signal cannot be seen. If the video sampling frequency of the image is fixed and a 4:3 video signal is displayed, the picture will be prominently oblong.	4:3 signal, Navigation signal	-
Н	Н	L	Wide 1 mode	A 4:3 video signal is displayed with less feeling of incongruity than that in the full screen mode. Since the video horizontal sampling frequency is modulated in the horizontal direction, the degree of perfect roundness in the center of the screen is improved over that of the full screen mode.	4:3 signal	Fig.3)-2
Η	L	Η	Normal mode	When displaying a 4:3 video signal, the displayed image is slightly less than perfectly round and the horizontal retrace line period is displayed at the two edges of the screen. With respect to the video horizontal sampling frequency, the center portion of the screen is slightly lower and the two edges become slightly higher.	4:3 signal	Fig.3)-3
Η	L	L	Cinema mode	A letter-box type image (16:9 signal) is displayed over the central width of the screen. In the horizontal direction, full screen display is utilized. Due to the display being extended in the vertical direction, a slightly less than perfectly round image is displayed.	letter box type wide signal(16: 9signal)	Fig.3)-4
L	Н	Н	Wide 2 mode	In the horizontal direction, the Wide 1 display mode is employed. Due to the display being extended in the vertical direction, the portion of the picture in the center of the screen is slightly less than perfectly round. Also due to extending in the vertical direction, the upper and lower potions of the image are not displayed.	4:3 signal	Fig.3)-5
L	H	L	test	This mode is unusable as it is the test mode.		
L	L	Н	test	This mode is unusable as it is the test mode.	—	—
L	L	L	test	This mode is unusable as it is the test mode.	—	



	Mode terminals			Sync,signal I/O terminals					
CLKC	NTP	MODS	MODW	MODN	ΗSΥ	VSY	С L К -,	V B S	Remarks
							CLK+		
Η	H or	L	Η	L	H sync.	V sync.		Composite	test mode
	\mathbf{L}	L	L	Η	output	output	-	sync. input	
		L	L	L					
Η	H or	Η	L	Η	H sync.	V sync.	_	Composite	NTSC or PAL mode
	L				output	output		sync. input	(Normal mode)
Η	H or	other	H or	L	H sync.	V sync.		Composite	NTSC or PAL mode
	L settings			output	output	_	sync. input	(Full,Wide,Cinema)	
L	Η	Η	Η	Η	H sync.	V sync.	Pixel	input Hi or	External clock
					input	input	clock	Lo fixed	synchronous mode
							input	value	

5-2) Functions, Modes and Terminals (Table 4)

(6) Absolute maximum ratings

Table 5			GND	= 0 V	T a =-30∼+85°C
Parameter	Symbol	MIN	MAX	Unit	Note
Positive power supply voltage	VIN	-0.3	9.0	V	
Positive power supply voltage	VBL	-0.3	9.0	V	
Analog Input signals	VIA	-	2.0	Vp-p	[terminal 6-1]
Digital Input signals	VID	-0.3	5.3	V	[terminal 6-2]
Digital Output signals	VOD	-0.3	5.3	V	[terminal 6-3]
LVDS Input signals	LIS	-0.3	5.3	V	[terminal 6-4]
Brightness adjusting voltage	VBRT	0	5.0	V	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40	85	°C	[Note 6-1,2]
Operating temperature (panel surface)	Topr1	-30	85	°C	[Note 6-2,3,4]
Operating temperature (Ambient temperature)	T opr2	-30	65	°C	[Note 6-4,5]

[terminal 6-1] VBS, VR1, VG1, VB1, VR2, VG2, VB2 terminals(Video signal) [terminal 6-2] HSY, NTP, VSY, HRV, VRV, CLKC, VMSW, MODS, CLK, M ODW, MODN, terminals

[terminal 6-3] HSY, VSY, PWMS terminals [terminal 6-4] CLK-,CLK+ terminals

- [Note 6-1] This rating is applied to all parts of the module and should not be exceeded.
- [Note 6-2] Maximum wet-bulb temperature is less than 58°C. Condensation of dew must be avoided as electrical current leaks will occur, causing a degradation of performance specifications.
- [Note 6-3] Please measure in the effective display area only.
- [Note 6-4] The operating temperature only guarantees operation of the circuit. For contrast, speed response, and other factors related to display quality, determine operating temperature using the formula $Ta=+25^{\circ}C$
- [Note 6-5] Ambient temperature when the backlight is lit (reference value).

(7) Electrical characteristics

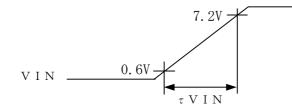
7-1)Recommended operating conditions

A)TFT-LCD panel driving section Table 6

Table 6	panel driv	ing secu	011		GN	$D = 0 V$, γ	Topr1	$= -30 \sim 85^{\circ}C$
Para	Symbol	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	Unit	Remarks		
Power supply voltage			VBL	+7.2	+8.0	+8.5	V	
Power supply volta	-		VIN	+7.2	+8.0	+8.8	V	
Power supply volta	0	ime	τVIN			60	ms	[Note 7-1]
Analog	Amplitud		VBS	0.7	1.0	2.0	Vp-p	
Input voltage	I · · ·	-	VI	-	0.7	-	Vp-p	[Note 7-2]
	DC com	ponent	VIDC	-1.0	0	+1.0	V	[Note 7-3]
Digital	Нi	1	VIH	+3.5	-	+5.0	V	[Note 7-4]
Input voltage	Lo		VIL	0	-	+0.5	V	
	Histeresis	3	VH	+0.2	-	-	V	t i
Digital	Нi		VOH	+4.0	-	+5.0	V	[Note 7-5]
output voltage	Lo		VOL	0	-	+1.0	V	
LVDS	Different	ial	VTH					CLKC="Lo"
Input signal	Input Hig Threshold					+100	mV	[Note 7-6]
	Differential Input Low Threshold		VTL	-100			mV	
	frequency		fCLI	7.2	8.0	8.8	MHz	
Input horizontal	frequency	NTSC	fH(N)	15.13	15.73	16.33	kHz	CLKC='Hi'
sync. signal	1 0	PAL	fH(P)	15.03	15.63	16.23	kHz	[Note 7-7]
	pulse	NTSC	τ HI(N)	4.2	4.7	5.2	μs	
	width	PAL	τ HI(P)	4.2	4.7	5.2	μ s	
	rising tim	ie	τ rHI1	-	-	0.5	μ s	
	falling tir	ne	τ fHI1	-	-	0.5	μs	
Input vertical	frequency	NTSC	fV(N)	fH/284	fH/262.5	fH/258	Hz	CLKC='Hi'
sync. signal		PAL	fV(P)	fH/344	fH/312.5	fH/304	Hz	[Note 7-8]
	pulse	NTSC	τ VI(N)	-	3H	-	$\mu \ s$	
	width	PAL	τ VI(P)	-	$2.5\mathrm{H}$	-	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	
	rising tim	ie	$\tau \mathrm{rVI}$	-	-	0.5	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	CLKC='Hi' or 'Lo'
	falling tir	ne	τ fVI	-	-	0.5	μ s	
Input horizontal	frequency		fHI	fCLI/550	fCLI/508	fCLI/490	kHz	CLKC='Lo'
sync. signal	pulse wid	th	τ HI	1	5	9	$\mu \ s$	[Note 7-9]
	rising tim	ie	τ rHI2	-	-	0.05	$\mu \ s$	
	falling tir	ne	τ fHI2	-	-	0.05	μ s	
Input vertical sync. signal	frequency	7	fVI	50	fHI/262	fHI/258	Hz	CLKC='Lo' [Note 7-10]
pulse width		τVI	1H	3H	$5\mathrm{H}$	μ s	1	
Data setup time		tSU1	24	-	-	ns	CLKC='Lo'	
Data hold time			tHO1	44	-	-	ns	[Note 7-6,9,11]
Data setup time			tSU2	1.0	-	-	μ s	CLKC='Lo'
Data hold time			tHO2	1.0	-	-	μ s	[Note 7-6,10,12]

Caution: Signals must input after power has been turned on.

[Note 7-1]



- [Note 7-2] VR1, VG1, VB1, VR2, VG2, VB2 terminals (Video signal)
- [Note 7-3] VBS, VR1, VG1, VB1, VR2, VG2, VB2 terminals
- HSY, NTP, VSY, HRV, VRV, CLKC, VSW, MODS, [Note 7-4]
- MODW, MODN, PWMI terminals
- [Note 7-5] HSY, VSY, PWMS terminals
- [Note 7-6] CLK-,CLK+ (DS90C402: LVDS Receiver made by National Semiconductor) (Adaptation LVDS Transmitter : DS90C401)
- [Note 7-7] V B S (horizontal sync. component) terminal
- [Note 7-8] V B S (vertical sync. component) terminal
- [Note 7-9] HSY terminal
- [Note 7-10] V S Y terminal
- [Note 7-11] During the clock input mode, CLK-,CLK+ and the HSY input signal are out of phase. In this mode, the HSY input signal is effected by the rise time of the CLK+ input signal.
- [Note 7-12] During the clock input mode, HSY and the VSY input signal are out of phase. In this mode, the VSY input signal is effected by the rise time of the HSY input signal.

7-2)Power consumption

Table 7							T a =-30∼+85℃
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	Unit	Remarks
Positive supply current	IIN	VIN=8.0V	-	160	210	mA	
Positive supply current	IBL	VBL=8.0V	-	750	950	mA	
Total			-	7.28	9.20	W	

CLKC=Hi

7-3)Input/Output signal timing chart

Table 8 VIN=+8.0,GND=0V

NTSC:fH=15.73kHz,fv=60Hz, τ HI=4.7 μ s $DAI \cdot fU = 15 G 2 U_{\pi} fV = 50 U_{\pi}$

		PAL	∴fH=15.6	3kHz,fV	=50Hz, τ	HI=4	$.7 \mu\mathrm{s}$
Para	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remarks	
Horizontal sync. Output	frequency	fHO	-	fH	-	kHz	
	pulse width	τ ΗΟ	2.0	4.6	8.0	μ s	[Note 7-13]
	rising time	τ rHO	-	-	0.5	μ s	CL=10pF
	falling time	τ fHO	-	-	0.5	$\mu \ s$	CL=10pF
Horizontal sync.	HSY falling	τ pd1	0.5	1.6	3.0	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	[Note 7-14]
phase difference	time						
	HSY rising time	$\tau \text{ pd}2$		1.6	3.4	μ s	
Vertical sync.	frequency	fVO	-	Fv	-	Hz	
Output	pulse width	τ VΟ	-	$4\mathrm{H}$	-	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	1H=1/fH
	sync. output difference	τVHO	-	11	29	μs	
	rising time	τ rVO	-	-	2.0	μ s	CL=10pF
	falling time	τ fVO	-	-	2.0	μ s	CL=10pF
Vertical sync. Phase	odd field	τ DV1	-	1H	-	μs	
Difference	even field	τ DV2	-	0.5H	-		
Clock and Video signal timing [Reference value]		td	40	65	90	ns	[Note7-15]

[Note7-13] This is changed by the value of τ pd1

[Note7-14] Center position : τ pd1= 1.6±0.4 μ s (NTSC mode)

[Note7-15] Clock and Video signal timing : Fig.6 7-4) Display time range (1) NTSC(M) mode (NTP='Hi',CLKC='Hi') (a1) Horizontal Direction (full.wide1.2.cinema) 13.1 \sim 63.2 μ s from the falling edge of HSY. (a2) Horizontal Direction (normal) 8.0 \sim 68.3 μ s from the falling edge of HSY (b1) Vertical Direction (full,wide1,normal) $20 \sim 253$ H from the falling edge of VSY (b2) Vertical Direction (Cinema) $49 \sim 224$ H from the falling edge of VSY (b3) Vertical Direction (Wide2) $42 \sim 228$ H from the falling edge of VSY (2)PAL($B \cdot G$) mode (NTP='Lo', CLKC='Hi') (a1) Horizontal Direction (full,wide1,2,cinema) 13.3 \sim 63.2 μ s from the falling edge of HSY (a2) Horizontal Direction (normal) $8.1 \sim 68.4 \ \mu \, {
m s}$ from the falling edge of HSY. (Normal) (b1) Vertical Direction (full,wide1,normal) $26~\sim~298$ H from the falling edge of VSY However, the video signals of (14n+12)H,(14n+20)H/Even field. (14n+17)H,(14n+23)H/Odd field $(n=1,2\cdots,20)$ are not displayed on the module. (b2) Vertical Direction (cinema) $49~\sim~282$ H from the falling edge of VSY (b3) Vertical Direction (wide2) $35 \sim 291$ H from the falling edge of VSY However, the video signals of (22n+14)H,(22n+21)H/Even field. (22n+25)H,(22n+32)H/Odd field $(n=1,2\cdots,12)$ are not displayed on the module. (3) External clock mode (NTP='Hi',CLKC='Lo') Displaying the following range within video signals. (a) Horizontal Direction : 86 \sim 485 clk from the falling edge of HSY. (clk means input external clock.) (b) Vertical Direction \therefore 20 \sim 253H from the falling edge of VSY. 7-5)Backlight driving section Usable area for Backlight lighting

PWM Dimming Duty=100%~5%

(Please use this PWMS signal just in case of inputting standard NTSC or PAL signal) DC/AC inverter driving frequency = 65kHz (reference value)

(8)Optical characteristics

			VI	N=+8.0V	, VBL=+8.0	0V Ta=25℃
Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remarks
riangle heta 11		60	65	-	° (degree)	[Note8-1,2,3]
riangle heta 12	$CR \ge 5$	35	40	-	° (degree)	
$ riangle heta \ 2$		60	65	-	° (degree)	
CRmax	Optimal	60	-	-		[Note8-1,3]
	viewing angle					
τ r		-	30	60	ms	[Note8-1,4]
τd	$\theta = 0^{\circ}$	-	50	100	ms	
Y	$\theta = 0^{\circ}$	315	420	-	cd/m ²	[Note8-1,5]
х		0.263	0.313	0.363		[Note8-1,5]
у	$\theta = 0^{\circ}$	0.279	0.329	0.379		
-	Continuation	10,000	-	-	hour	[Note8-1,6]
-	Intermission	2,000	-	-	time	[Note8-1,7]
	$ \begin{array}{c} \bigtriangleup \theta 11 \\ \bigtriangleup \theta 12 \\ \bigtriangleup \theta 2 \\ \hline CRmax \\ \hline \tau r \\ \tau d \\ \hline Y \\ \hline x \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} \widehat{\bigtriangleup} \theta \ 11 \\ \widehat{\bigtriangleup} \theta \ 12 \\ \widehat{\bigtriangleup} \theta \ 12 \\ \hline \bigtriangleup \theta \ 12 \\ \hline \bigtriangleup \theta \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} CR \geqq 5 \\ \hline \bigtriangleup \theta \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} CR \geqq 5 \\ \hline \cr \psi wing \ angle \\ \hline \tau \ r \\ \hline \tau \ d \\ \hline \hline \tau \ d \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta = 0^{\circ} \\ \hline \Theta \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \tau \ d \\ \theta = 0^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta = 0^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta = 0^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta = 0^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta = 0^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \theta $	$ \begin{array}{c c} \widehat{\bigtriangleup} \theta \ 11 \\ \widehat{\bigtriangleup} \theta \ 12 \\ \widehat{\circlearrowright} \theta \ 12 \\ \widehat{\circlearrowright} \theta \ 12 \\ \widehat{\circlearrowright} \theta \ 2 \\ \hline CR \cong 5 \\ \widehat{\circlearrowright} \theta \ 2 \\ \hline \hline \theta \ 2 \\ \hline \theta \ 2 \\ \hline \hline \theta \ 2 \\$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

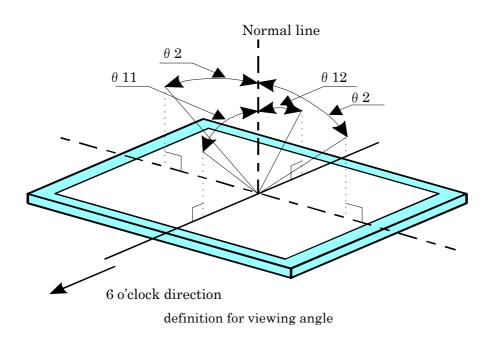
 $\label{eq:Applied voltage condition for the measurement:$

i) Bright adjustment voltage (BRT) to be opened

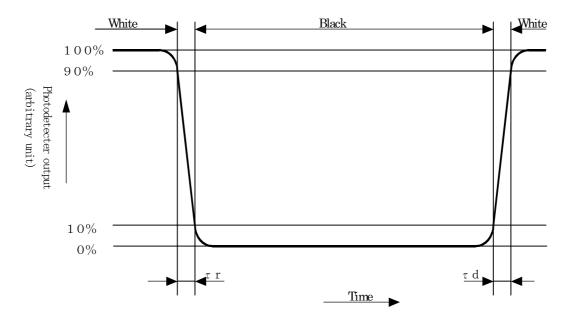
ii) Video signal of standard black level and 100% white level

[Note 8-1] Measuring method : Fig.5

[Note 8-2] Viewing angle range is defined as follows.



- [Note 8-3] Contrast ratio is defined as follows: Contrast ratio = Photodetector output with LCD being "white" Photodetechor output with LCD being "black"
- [Note 8-4] Response time is obtained by measuring the transition time of photodetector output, when input signals are applied so as to make the area "black" to and from "white".

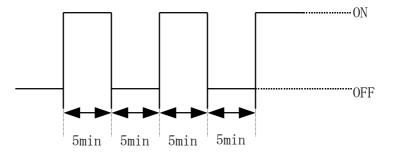


[Note 8-5] Measured on the center area of the panel at a viewing cone 1°

by TOPCON luminance meter BM-7.(After 30 minutes operation)

- [Note 8-6] Lamp life time is defined as the time when brightness not to become under 50% of the original value in the continuous operation under the condition of PWM dimming duty $100\% \sim 5\%$ (Ta=25°C).
- [Note 8-7] The intermittent cycles is defined as a time when brightness not to become under 50% of the original value under the condition of following cycle.

Ambient temperature:-30°C



(9)Mechanical characteristics

9-1) External appearance

Extreme defects should not exist. (See Fig. 1)

9-2) Panel toughness

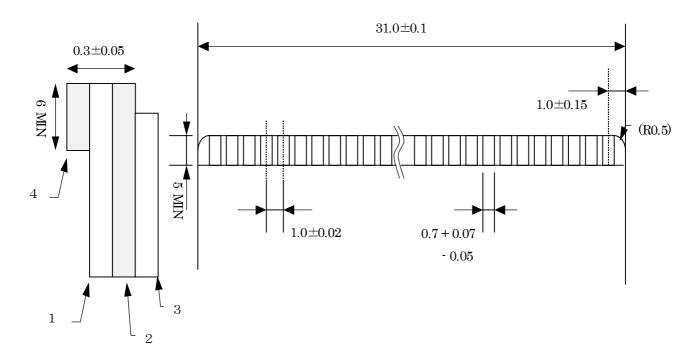
The panel shall not be broken, when 19N is pressed on the center of the panel by a smooth sphere having 15 mm diameter.

Caution: In spite of very soft toughness, if, in the long-term, add pressure on the active area, it is possible to occur the functional damage.

9-3) Input/output connector performance

A)Input/output connectors for the operation of LCD module

- (30 pin [KYOCERA ELCO CORPORATION] :6200307032800)
- 1) Applicable FPC: Refer the below figure
- 2) Terminal holding force : More than 0.9N/pin.
 - (Each terminal is pulled out at a rate of $25~\pm3$ mm/min.)
- 3) Insertion/pulling :contact resistance is not twice larger than the durability initial value after applicable FPC is inserted and pulled out 20 times



No.	Name	Materials
1	Base material	Polyimide or equivalent material $(25\mu$ m thick)
2	Copper foil	Copper foil(35μ m thick) Solder plated over 2μ m
3	Cover lay	Polyimide or equivalent material
4	Reinforcing plate	Polyester polyimide or equivalent material (188 μ m thick)

FPC applied to input/output connector (1.0mm pitch)

(10) Display quality

The display quality of the color TFT-LCD module shall be in compliance with the Incoming Inspection Standard.

(11) Mechanical Noise

No abnormal mechanical noise which can be easily recognized when the module is shaken by hand.

(12) Handling instructions

12-1) Mounting of module

The TFT-LCD module is designed to be mounted on equipment using the mounting tabs in the four corners of the module at the rear side.

On mounting the module, as the M2.6 tapping screw fastening torque is 0.3 through $0.5N \cdot m$ is recommended, be sure to fix the module on the same plane, taking care not to wrap or twist the module.

Don't reach the pressure of touch-switches of the set side to a module directly, because images may be disturbed.

Please power off the module when you connect the input/output connector.

12-2) Precautions in mounting

Polarizer which is made of soft material and susceptible to flaw must be handled carefully. Protective film (Laminator) is applied on the surface to protect it against scratches and dirts. It is recommended to peel off the laminator immediately before the use, taking care of static electricity.

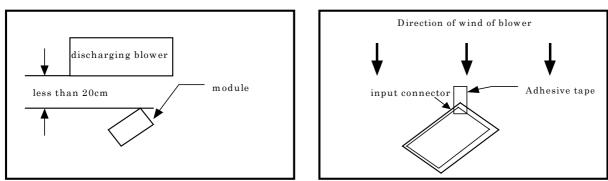
Precautions in peeling off the laminator

A) Working environment

When the laminator is peeled off, static electricity may cause dust to stick to the polarizer surface.

To avoid this, the following working environment is desirable.

- a) Floor : Conductive treatment of $1M\Omega\,$ or more on the tile. (conductive mat or conductive paint on the tile)
- b) Clean room free form dust and with an adhensive mat on the doorway
- c) Advisable humidity: $50\% \sim 70\%$ Advisable temperature: $15\% \sim 27\%$
- d) Workers shall wear conductive shoes, conductive work clothes, conductive gloves and an earth band.
- B) Working procedures
 - a) Direct the wind of discharging blower somewhat downward to ensure that module is blown sufficiently. Keep the distance between module and discharging blower within 20 cm.
 - b) Attach adhensive tape to the laminator part near discharging blower so as to protect polarizer against flaw.
 - c) Peel off laminator, pulling adhesive tape slowly to your side.
 - d) On peeling off the laminator, pass the module to the next work process to prevent the module to get dust.



- e) Method of removing dust from polarizer
 - Blow off dust with N2 blower for which static electricity preventive measure has been taken. Ionized air gun (Hugle Electronics Co.) is recommended.
 - Since polarizer is vulnerable, wiping should be avoided.

But when the panel has stain or grease, we recommend to use adhesive tape to softly remove them from the panel.

When metal part of the TFT-LCD module (shielding lid and rear case) is soiled, wipe it with soft dry cloth. For stubborn dirt, wipe the part, breathing on it.

Wipe off water drop or finger grease immediately. Long contact with water may cause discoloration or spots.

Since TFT-LCD module uses glass which breaks or cracks easily if dropped or bumped on hard surface, handle with care.

Since CMOS LSI is used in this module, take care of static electricity and earth your body when handling.

12-3) Precautions in adjusting module

Adjusting volumes on the rear face of the module have been set optimally before shipment. Therefore, do not change any adjusted values. If adjusted values are changed, the specifications described here may not be satisfied.

12-4) Caution of product design

The LCD module shall be protected against water salt-water by the waterproof cover. Please take measures to interferential radiation from module, to do not interfere surrounding appliances.

12-5)Mounting direction

Mounting direction of the TFT-LCD module to the application needs to be carefully fixed by evaluating display performance.

12-6)Others

Do not expose the module to direct sunlight or intensive ultraviolet rays for many hours; liquid crystal is deteriorated by ultraviolet rays.

Store the module at a temperature near the room temperature. At lower than the rated storage temperature, liquid crystal solidifies, causing the panel to be damaged. At higher than the rated storage temperature, liquid crystal turns into isotropic liquid and may not recover.

The voltage of beginning electric discharge may over the normal voltage because of leakage current from approach conductor by to draw lump read lead line around. If LCD panel breaks, there may be a possibility that the liquid crystal escapes from the panel. Since the liquid crystal is injurious, do not put it into the eyes or mouth. When liquid crystal sticks to hands, feet or clothes, wash it out immediately with soap. Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling general electronic components.

(13) Shipping requirements

13-1) Packing form is shown in Fig.8.

13-2) Carton storage condition

① Number of layers of cartons in pile : 10 layers max.

<u> </u>			1	
2 Env	ironmental con	dition		
• Tem	perature	0°C 1	to 40°C	

•	Humidity	60 %PH or less (at 40 °C)

No dew condition even at a low temperature and high humidity

• Atmosphere Harmful gases such as acid and alkali which corrode electronic components and wires must not be detected.

- Storage period About 3 months
- Opening of package To prevent TFT-LCD module from being damaged by static electricity, adjust the room humidity to 50%PH or higher and provide an appropriate measure for electrostatic earthing before opening the package.

(14)Reliability test conditions

Reliability test conditions for the TFT-LCD module are shown in Table 10.

(15)Others

15-1)Indication of lot number

The lot number is shown on a label. Attached location is shown in Fig.1(Outline Dimensions). Indicated contents of the label

LQ065T5	AR01 C	0000	000	000
model N	о.	lot N	Jo.	
Contents of lot No.	the 2 nd	figure ^h figure · figure	·· s	production year (ex.1999 : 9) production month 1,2,3,,9,X,Y,Z erial No. 00001~ revision marks blank or A,B,C production factory code blank or A,B,C

Reliability test conditions for TFT-LCD module Table 10

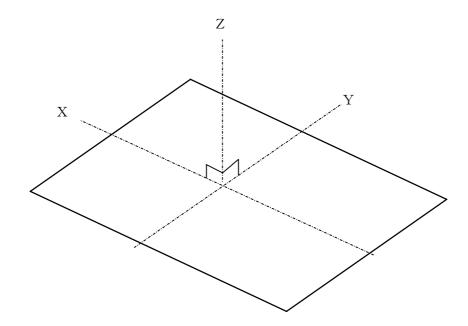
Tempo	erature condition is bas	sed on operating temperature conditions on (6)-Table 5			
No.	Test items	Test conditions			
1	High temperature storage test	$Ta=+85^{\circ}C$ 240h			
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta=-40°C 240h			
3	High temperature And high humidity operating test	Ta=+60°C, 90%RH 240h			
4	High temperature operating test	$Tp=+85^{\circ}C$ (Ta=+65°C) 240h			
5	Low temperature operating test	Ta=-30°C 240h			
6	Electro static discharge test	± 200 V, 200 pF(0Ω) 1 times for each terminals			
7	Shock test	980m/s ² ·6ms, $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ 3times for each direction (JIS C0041,A-7 condition C)			
8	Vibration test	Frequency range : 8~33.3Hz Stroke : 1.3mm Sweep : 33.3Hz~400Hz Acceleration : 28.4 m/s ² Cycle : 15 minutes X,Z 2 hours for each directions, 4 hours for Y direction (total 8 hours) [caution] (JIS D1601)			
9	Heat shock test storage test	Ta= $-30 \sim +85^{\circ}$ C / 200cycles (0.5h) (0.5h)			

[Note] Ta=Ambient temperature, Tp=Panel temperature

[Check items] In the standard condition, there shall be no practical problems that may affect the display function.

[Caution] X,Y,Z directions are shown as follows

Remark)



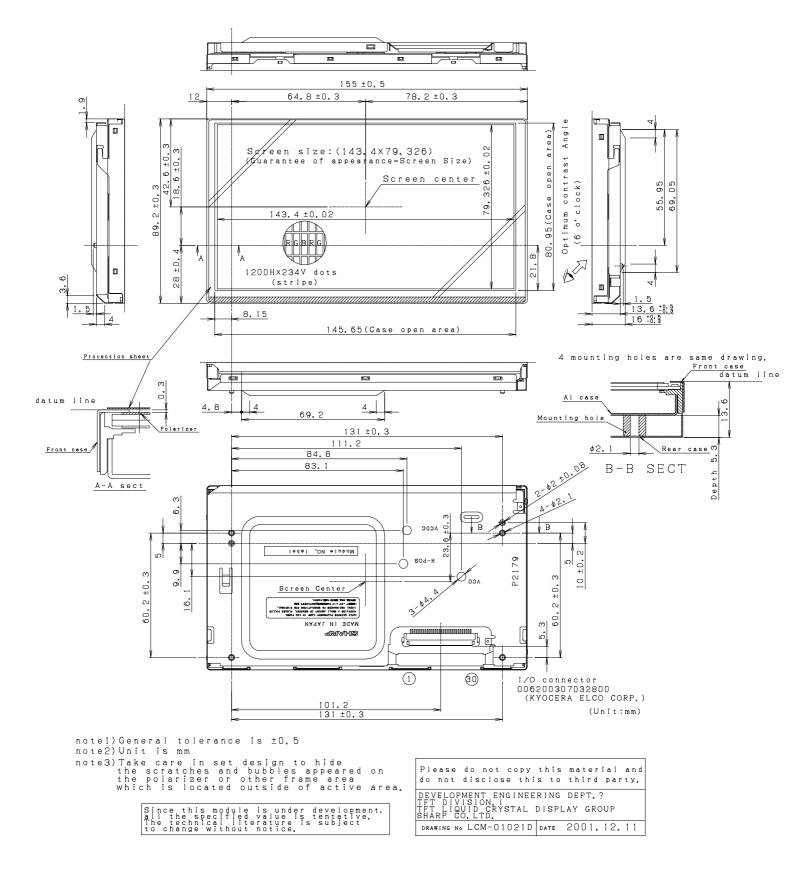
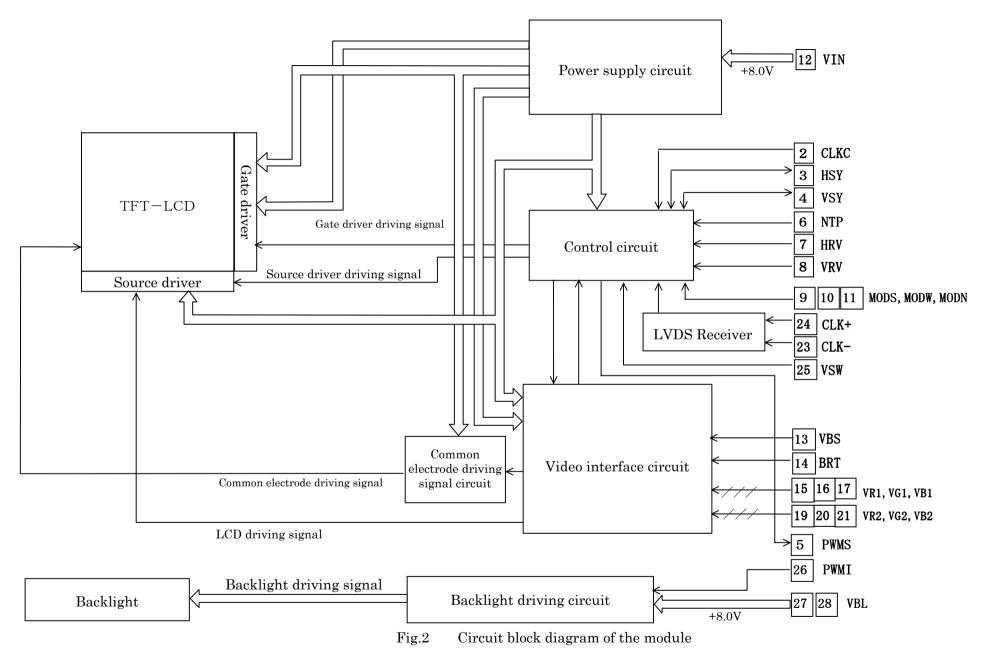
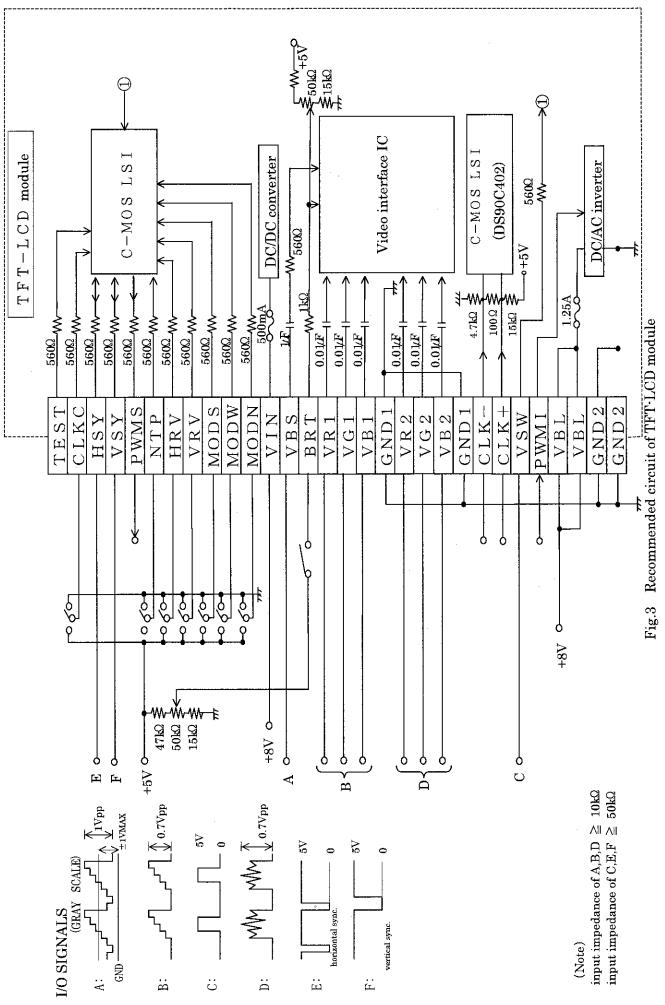


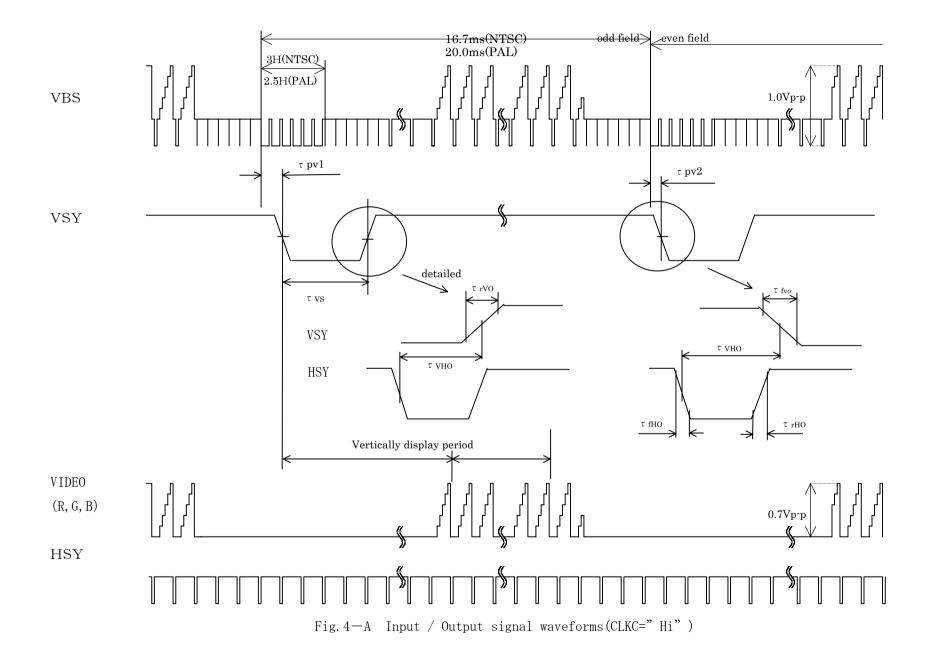
Fig.1 Outline dimensions of TFT-LCD module



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LCY01096-22

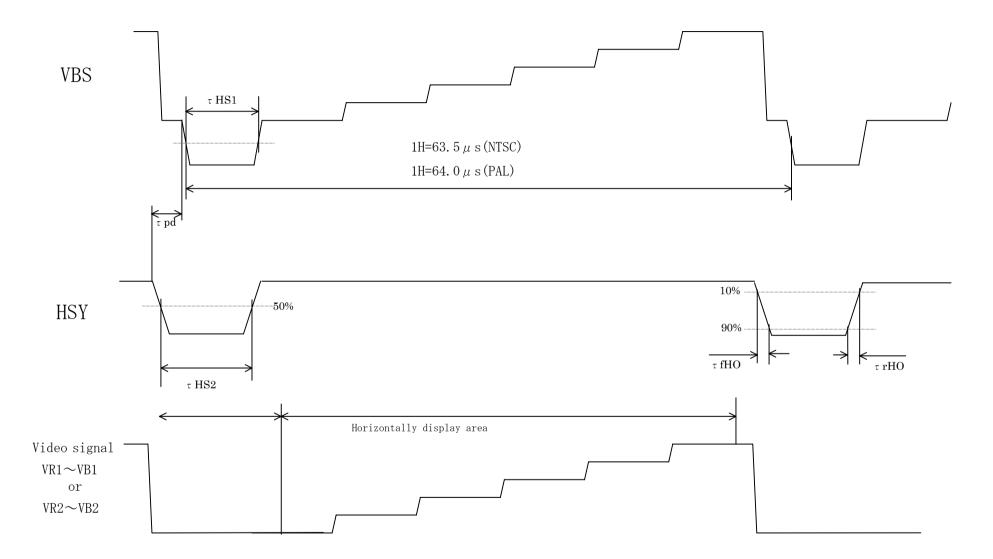


Fig.4-B Input/Output signal waveforms (CLKC="Hi")

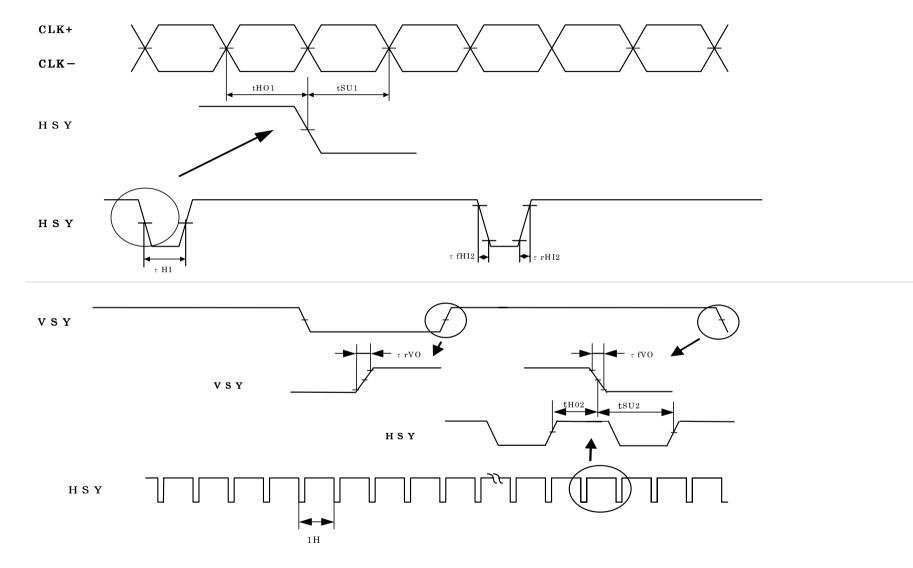


Fig. 4-C Input/Output signal waveforms (external clock mode NTP="Hi", CLKC="Lo")

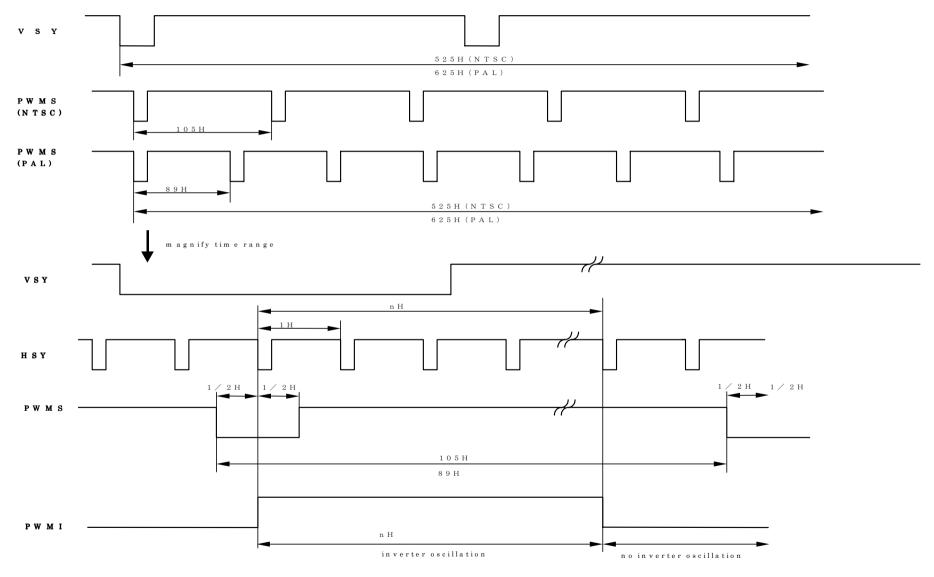


Fig. 4-D PWM dimming timing

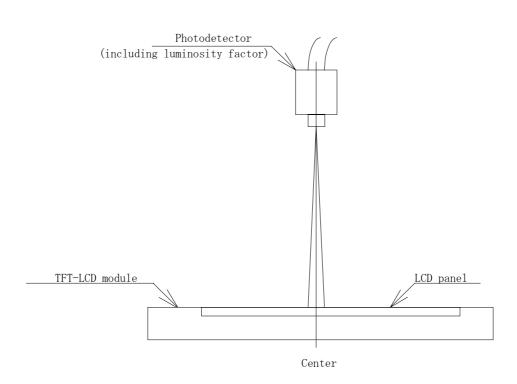


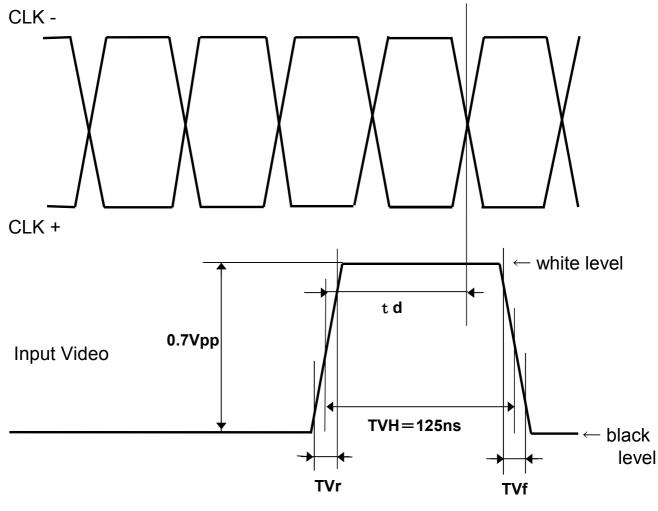
Fig. 5 Measuring method of optical characteristics

[Reference]

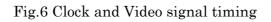
Clock and Video signal timing

[Input	Cond	litior	1]

DotClock frequency	f CLK = 8.0 MHz
Hsyn. frequency	fH = 15.748 kHz
Vsyn. Frequency	fV=60.107Hz
Video Signal	Cross-Hatching
	(To show white lines every 24 dots with the
	background display of Balck)
	Amplitude = 0.7Vpp
	TVr=TVf=17ns
	TVH=125ns



White Vertical Line



LCY01096-28

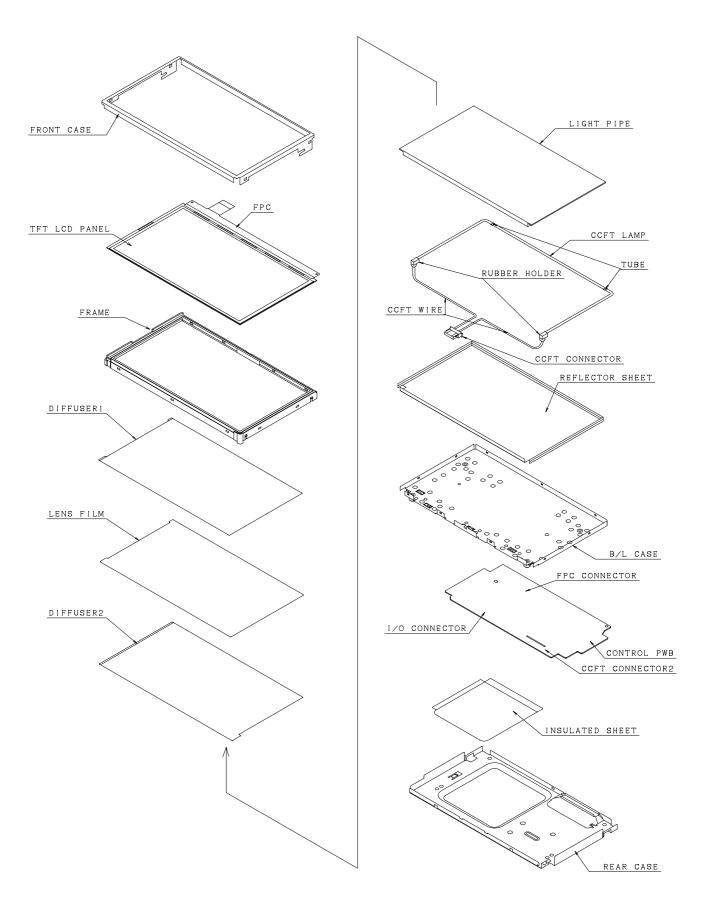


Fig.7 Construction of TFT-LCD module

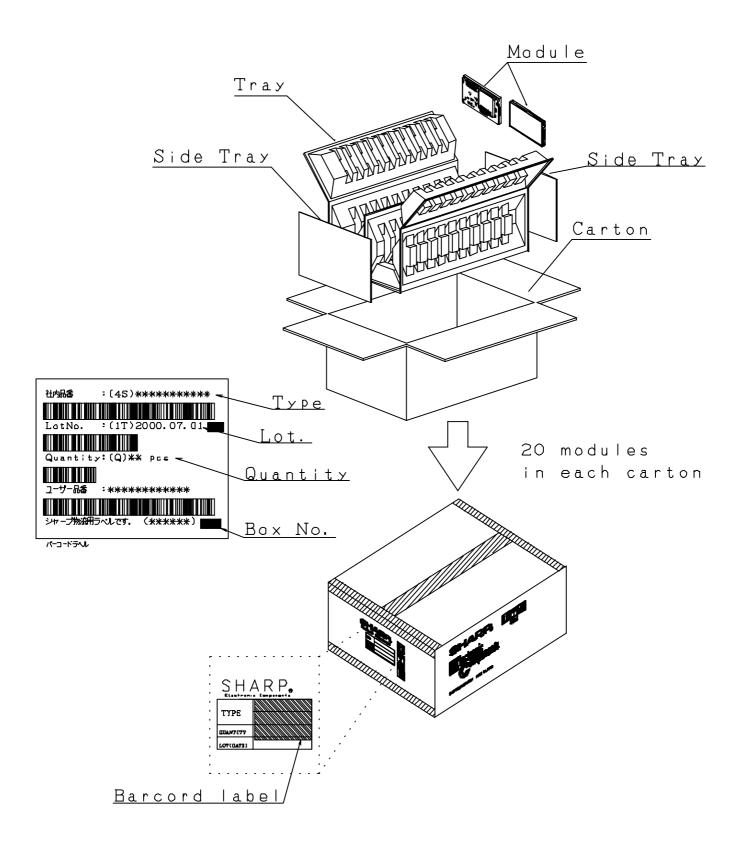


Fig.8 Packing form

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