PREPARED BY: SPEC No. LD-20223C DATE SHARP FILE No. ISSUE: May. 9. 2008 APPROVED BY: DATE PAGE : 21 pages MOBILE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY GROUP APPLICABLE GROUP SHARP CORPORATION MOBILE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY **GROUP SPECIFICATION** DEVICE SPECIFICATION FOR TFT-LCD Module MODEL No. LQ164D1LD4A ☐ CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL DATE PRESENTED BY D. Shind BY K. SHIONO Department General Manager Engineering Department MOBILE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DIVISION III

MOBILE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY GROUP

SHARP CORPORATION

RECORDS OF REVISION

LQ164D1LD4A

LQ164D1LD4A					
SPEC No.	DATE	REVISED		SUMMARY	NOTE
		No.	PAGE		
LD-20223A	Feb.27.2008	_	_		1 st Issue
LD-20223B	Mar.25.2008	1	17	"Total mass of one carton filled with full modules"	2 nd Issue
				Clerical error correction 14.0kg→13.0kg	
				14.Label	
		_		Module Bar code label: Revision code added	
LD-20223C	May.9.2008	2	18	$\lceil \text{None} \rfloor \rightarrow \lceil A \rfloor \text{ and } \lceil B \rfloor$	3 rd Issue
				• Add "Serial No. description rule"	
				2 Add Soliai 140. description fulc	

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Do not use the device for equipment that requires an extreme level of reliability, such as aerospace applications, telecommunication equipment(trunk lines), nuclear power control equipment and medical or other equipment for life support.

SHARP assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from the use of the device, which does not comply with the instructions, and the precautions specified in these specification sheets.

Confirm "11. Handling Precautions" item when you use the device.

Contact and consult with a SHARP sales representative for any questions about this device.

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1. Application

This specification applies to a color TFT-LCD module, LQ164D1LD4A.

2. Overview

This module is a color active matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor). It is composed of a color TFT-LCD panel, driver ICs, control circuit and power supply circuit and a backlight unit. Graphics and texts can be displayed on a $1600 \times 3 \times 900$ dots panel with 262,144 colors by using LVDS (<u>Low Voltage Differential Signaling</u>) to interface and supplying +3.3V DC supply voltage for TFT-LCD panel driving and supply voltage for backlight.

In this TFT-LCD panel, low reflection / color filters of excellent color performance and backlights of high brightness are incorporated to realize brighter and clearer pictures, making this model optimum for use in multi-media applications.

Optimum viewing direction is 6 o'clock.

Backlight-driving DC/AC inverter is not built in this module.

3. Mechanical Specifications

Parameter	Specifications	Unit
Display size	41.7(16.4") Diagonal	cm
Active area	363.2 (H)× 204.3(V)	mm
D'1 f4	1600(H)×900(V)	pixel
Pixel format	(1 pixel = R+G+B dots)	
Aspect ratio	16:9	
Pixel pitch	0.227(H)×0.227 (V)	mm
Pixel configuration	R,G,B vertical stripe	
Display mode	Normally white	
Surface treatment	Glare and hard-coating 2H	

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Unit outline dimensions	Width	374.5	375.0	375.5	mm
	Height	218.6	219.1	219.6	mm
[Note 1]	Depth	_	_	6.5	mm
Mass	_	595	615	g	

[Note 1] excluding backlight cables.

Outline dimensions is shown in Fig.2

4. Input Terminals

4-1. TFT-LCD panel driving

CN1 (LVDS signals and +3.3V DC power supply)

NC	Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
3	1	GND		
4	2	Vcc	+3.3V power supply	
NC	3	Vcc	+3.3V power supply	
S	4	NC		[Note 3]
Note Note	5	NC		[Note 3]
RxIN0- Receiver signal of LVDS CH0 (-) [Note 1]	6	NC		[Note 3]
9 RxIN0+ Receiver signal of LVDS CH0 (+) [Note 1] 10 GND 11 RxIN1- Receiver signal of LVDS CH1 (-) [Note 1] 12 RxIN1+ Receiver signal of LVDS CH1 (+) [Note 1] 13 GND 14 RxIN2- Receiver signal of LVDS CH2 (-) [Note 1] 15 RxIN2+ Receiver signal of LVDS CH2 (+) [Note 1] 16 GND 17 CK IN- Receiver signal of LVDS CLK (-) [Note 1] 18 CK IN+ Receiver signal of LVDS CLK (+) [Note 2] 19 GND 20 NC [Note 3] 22 GND 23 NC [Note 3] 24 NC [Note 3] 25 GND 26 NC [Note 3] 27 NC [Note 3] 28 GND 29 NC [Note 3]	7	NC		[Note 3]
10	8	RxIN0-	Receiver signal of LVDS CH0 (-)	[Note 1]
11	9	RxIN0+	Receiver signal of LVDS CH0 (+)	[Note 1]
12	10	GND		
13	11	RxIN1-	Receiver signal of LVDS CH1 (-)	[Note 1]
14 RxIN2- Receiver signal of LVDS CH2 (-) [Note 1] 15 RxIN2+ Receiver signal of LVDS CH2 (+) [Note 1] 16 GND [Note 1] 17 CK IN- Receiver signal of LVDS CLK (-) [Note 1] 18 CK IN+ Receiver signal of LVDS CLK (+) [Note 2] 20 NC [Note 3] 21 NC [Note 3] 22 GND [Note 3] 23 NC [Note 3] 24 NC [Note 3] 25 GND [Note 3] 26 NC [Note 3] 27 NC [Note 3] 28 GND [Note 3] 29 NC [Note 3]	12	RxIN1+	Receiver signal of LVDS CH1 (+)	[Note 1]
15	13	GND		
16	14	RxIN2-	Receiver signal of LVDS CH2 (-)	[Note 1]
17	15	RxIN2+	Receiver signal of LVDS CH2 (+)	[Note 1]
18	16	GND		
19 GND 20 NC [Note 3 21 NC [Note 3 22 GND 23 NC [Note 3 24 NC [Note 3 25 GND 26 NC [Note 3 27 NC [Note 3 28 GND 29 NC [Note 3	17	CK IN-	Receiver signal of LVDS CLK (-)	[Note 1]
20	18	CK IN+	Receiver signal of LVDS CLK (+)	[Note 1]
NC NC Note 3	19	GND		
22 GND 23 NC 24 NC 25 GND 26 NC 27 NC 28 GND 29 NC [Note 3	20	NC		[Note 3]
23 NC 24 NC 25 GND 26 NC 27 NC 28 GND 29 NC INote 3 INote 3 INote 3 INote 3	21	NC		[Note 3]
24 NC [Note 3 25 GND 26 NC [Note 3 27 NC [Note 3 28 GND 29 NC [Note 3	22	GND		
25 GND 26 NC [Note 3 27 NC [Note 3 28 GND 29 NC [Note 3	23			[Note 3]
26 NC [Note 3 27 NC [Note 3 28 GND [Note 3 29 NC [Note 3	24	NC		[Note 3]
26 NC [Note 3 27 NC [Note 3 28 GND [Note 3 29 NC [Note 3	25	GND		
27 NC [Note 3 28 GND 29 NC [Note 3				[Note 3]
29 NC [Note 3		NC		[Note 3]
29 NC [Note 3	28	GND		
20 NC INote				[Note 3]
30 1100	30	NC		[Note 3]

[Note 1] Relation between RxINi(i=0,1,2) and actual data is shown in following section (4-2)(7-2).

[Note 2] The shielding case is connected with signal GND.

[Note 3] Please use NC by OPEN or GND. NC terminal is not connected with the internal circuit.

Using connector: FI-XPB30SRL-HF11 (JAE) or equivalent.

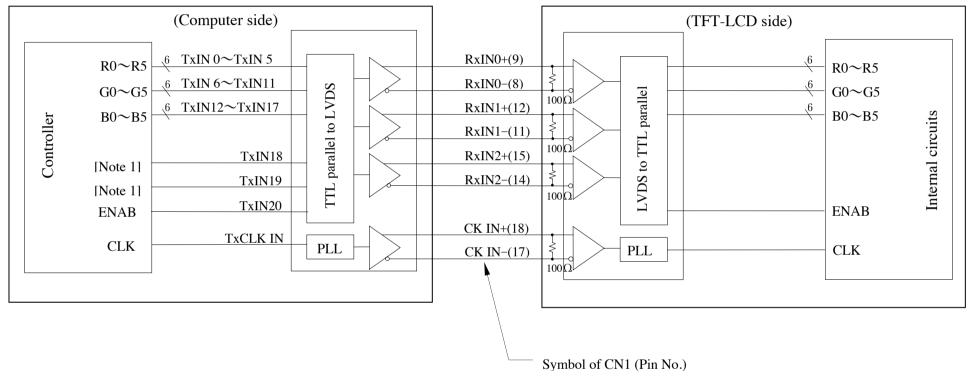
Corresponding connector: FI-X30M,FI-X30ML or FI-X30H (JAE)

(Sharp is not responsible to its product quality, if the user applies a connector not corresponding to the above model.)

4-2 LVDS interface block diagram

Using receiver: Single LVDS interface contained in a control IC

Corresponding Transmitter: THC63LVDM63A (THINE) or equivalent



[Note 1] Do not use at high-impedance TxIN 18 - 19.

4-3. Backlight driving

CN2 Using connector:BHSR-02VS-1(JST)

Corresponding connector: SM02B-BHSS-1-TB(JST)

(Sharp is not responsible to its product quality, if the user applies a connector not corresponding to the above model.)

Connector No.	Pin No.	Symbol	Function	FL cable color
CNIA	1	V_{High}	Power supply for lamp (High voltage side)	Blue
CN2	2	V_{Low}	Power supply for lamp (Low voltage side)	Black

5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

D	6 1 1	G IV	Rat	ings	TT '.	
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Input voltage	V_{I}	Ta=25°C	-0.3	Vcc+0.3	V	[Note 1]
+3.3V supply voltage	Vcc	Ta=25°C	0	+4.0	V	
Lamp voltage	V_{La}	Ta=25°C	Ī	2000	Vrms	[Note 2]
Storage temperature	Tstg	_	-30	+65	°C	DI . 21
Operating temperature (Ambient)	Topa	_	0	+50	°C	[Note 3]

[Note 1] LVDS signals

[Note 2] Lamp(CCFT) voltage

[Note 3] Humidity: 95%RH Max. at Ta \leq +45°C.

Maximum wet-bulb temperature at +44°C or less at Ta>+45°C.

No condensation.

6. Electrical Characteristics

6-1.TFT-LCD panel driving

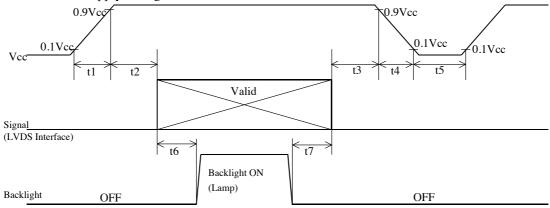
 $Ta = +25^{\circ}C$

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Supply voltage		Vcc	+3.0	+3.3	+3.6	V	[Note 2]
Current dissipation		Icc		290	450	mA	[Note 3]
Permissive input ripple	voltage	V_{RP}			100	mV_{P-P}	Vcc = +3.3V
Input voltage range		$V_{\rm I}$	0		2.4	V	LVDS signals
Differential input	High	V_{TH}			+100	mV	$V_{CM} = +1.2V$
threshold voltage	Low	V_{TL}	-100			mV	[Note 1]
Input current (High)		I_{OH}		_	±10	μΑ	$V_I = +2.4 \text{V Vcc} = +3.6 \text{V}$
Input current (Low)		I_{OL}		_	±10	μΑ	$V_I = 0V Vcc = 3.6V$
Terminal resistor		R_{T}	_	100	_	Ω	Differential input

[Note 1] V_{CM} : Common mode voltage of LVDS driver.

[Note 2]

On-off conditions for supply voltage



Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remark
t1	0	10	ms	
t2	0	1	S	
t3	0	1	S	
t4	0	400	ms	
t5	200	_	ms	
t6	180	_	ms	*1
t7	5	_	ms	*1

*1: As for the power sequence for backlight, it is recommended to apply above mentioned input timing. If the backlight is lit on and off at a timing other than shown above, displaying image may get disturbed. This is due to variation of output signal from timing generator when LVDS signal is changed from on to off or vice versa, but has no harm to the module itself.

[Note] Do not keep the interface signal high-impedance or unusual signal when power is on.

Vcc-dip conditions

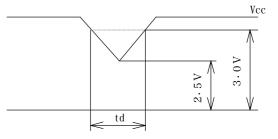
1) $2.5 \text{ V} \le \text{Vcc} < 3.0 \text{ V}$ $\text{td} \le 10 \text{ ms}$

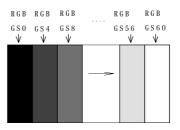
Under above condition, the display image should return to an appropriate figure after Vcc voltage recovers.

2) Vcc<2.5 V Vcc-dip conditions should also follow the On-off conditions for supply voltage

[Note 3] Typical current situation : 16-gray-bar pattern. Vcc=+3.3V

Maximum current situation: Vcc=+3.0V





6-2. Backlight driving

The backlight system is edge-lighting type with single CCFT (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube).

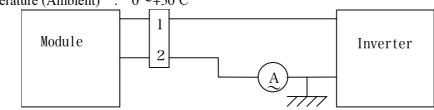
The characteristics of one lamp are shown in the following table.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Rem	nark
Lamp current range	$I_{ m L}$	3.0	6.0	6.5	mArms	[Not	e 1]
Lamp voltage	V_{L}	_	725	_	Vrms		
Lamp power consumption	P_{L}	_	4.4	_	W	[Note 2]	
Lamp frequency	F_L	40	58	80	kHz	[Note 3]	
	Vs	_	_	1392	Vrms	Ta=25°C	
Kick-off voltage		_	_	1600	Vrms	Ta=0°C	[Note 4]
Lamp life time	L_{L}	12000	_	_	Hour	[Note 5]	

[Note 1] The lamp current range, which can be turned on, is shown.

Lamp current measures by connecting the ammeter for high frequency to the V_{Low} side in the circuit of the following figure.

• Lamp frequency : $40 \sim 80 \text{kHz}$ • Temperature (Ambient) : $0 \sim +50 ^{\circ}\text{C}$



* 2pin is V_{LOW}

In addition, please check lighting starting nature and lighting stability after mounting a module and an inverter on the occasion of use in a low current region.

- [Note 2] Calculated value for reference ($I_L \times V_L$)
- [Note 3] Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency, and this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be detached as much as possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from the harmonics of horizontal synchronous to avoid interference.
- [Note 4] It is defined at 22pF for the ballast capacitor of a DC/AC inverter.

The voltage above this value should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second to start-up. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

[Note 5] Above value is applicable when lamp is placed horizontally.

Lamp life time is defined that it applied either ① or ② under this condition (Continuous turning on at Ta=25 °C, IL=6.5mArms)

- ① Brightness becomes 50% of the original value under standard condition.
- ② Kick-off voltage at Ta=0°C exceeds maximum value, (1,600)Vrms.

(Lamp life time may vary if lamp is in portrait position due to the change of mercury density inside the lamp.)

Lamp life time shortens according to the state of mounting and use.

In case of operating under lower temp environment, the lamp exhaustion is accelerated and the brightness becomes lower. (Continuous operating for around 1 month under lower temp condition may reduce the brightness to half of the original brightness.)

[Note6] The performance of the backlight, for example life time or brightness, is much influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the backlight and the inverter (miss-lighting, flicker, etc.) never occur. When you confirm it, the module should be operated in the same condition as it is installed in your instrument.

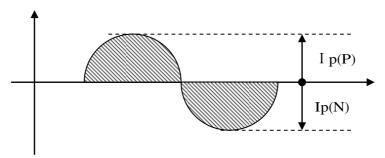
Be sure to use a back light power supply with the safety protection circuit such as the detection circuit for the excess voltage, excess current and or electric discharge waveform.

[Note 7] Insulate the high voltage area in order to prevent direct contacts to the area. As countermeasures for excessive heat or exothermic fire, use protection elements such as fuses to cut the circuit. Use burn-resistant (or noncombustible) material for board or resin.

[Note8] A lamp waveform should satisfy the following conditions.

Crest factor : $1.20 \le \text{Ip(P)} / \text{Irms or Ip(N)} / \text{Irms} \le 1.63$

Imbalanced value: $0.95 \ \leqq \ Ip(P) \, / \, Ip \, (N) \ \leqq \ 1.05$



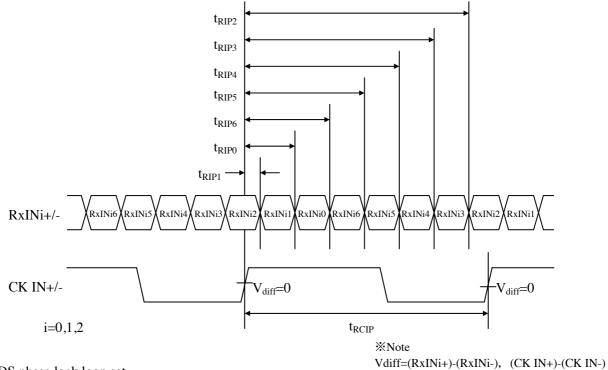
6-3. LVDS input specification

6.3.1. AC characteristics

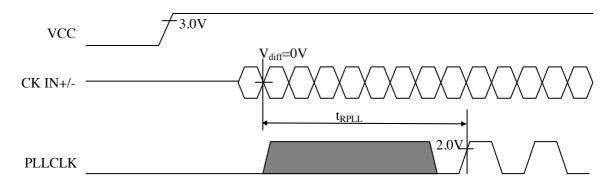
Vcc=+3	.0V~	+3.6V.	$T_a=0$	°C~	+50°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Input Data Position 0 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIPI}	-0.25	0.0	+0.25	ns
Input Data Position 1 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIP0}	t _{RCIP} /7-0.25	t _{RCIP} /7	$t_{RCIP}/7+0.25$	ns
Input Data Position 2 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIP6}	2 t _{RCIP} /7-0.25	2 t _{RCIP} /7	2 t _{RCIP} /7+0.25	ns
Input Data Position 3 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIP5}	3 t _{RCIP} /7-0.25	3 t _{RCIP} /7	3 t _{RCIP} /7+0.25	ns
Input Data Position 4 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIP4}	4 t _{RCIP} /7-0.25	4 t _{RCIP} /7	4 t _{RCIP} /7+0.25	ns
Input Data Position 5 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIP3}	5 t _{RCIP} /7-0.25	5 t _{RCIP} /7	5 t _{RCIP} /7+0.25	ns
Input Data Position 6 (tRCIP=15.38ns)	t _{RIP2}	6 t _{RCIP} /7-0.25	6 t _{RCIP} /7	6 t _{RCIP} /7+0.25	ns
Phase Lock Loop Set	t _{RPLL}	_		10	ms
Input Clock Period	t _{RCIP}	11.1	11.2	14.3	ns

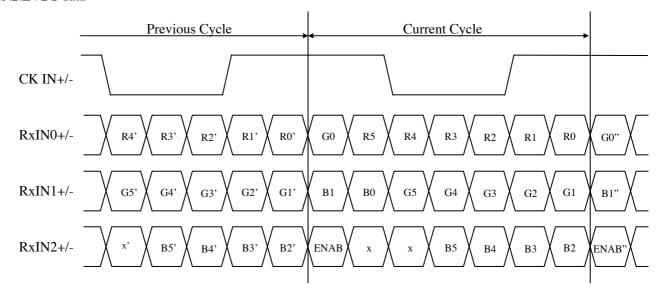
LVDS input timing



LVDS phase lock loop set



6.3.2.LVDS data



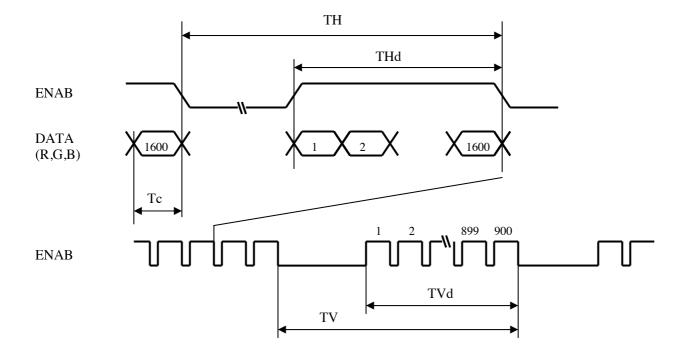
7. Timing Characteristics of Input Signals

7-1. Timing characteristics

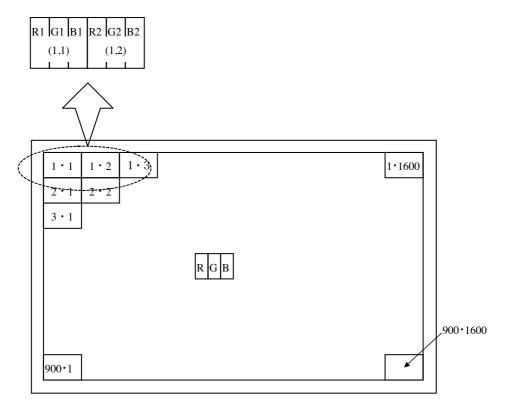
 $Vcc=+3.0V\sim+3.6V$, $Ta=0^{\circ}C\sim+50^{\circ}C$

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Clock	Frequency	1/Tc	70	89.4	90.3	MHz	[Note 1]
		(T) 1	1630	1650	1940	clock	
	Horizontal period	TH	18.23	18.46	_	μs	
Data enable	Horizontal period (High)	THd	1600	1600	1600	clock	
Signal			903	903	1010	Line	
	Vertical period	TV	16.67	16.67	_	ms	
	Vertical period (High)	TVd	900	900	900	line	

[Note 1] In case of using the long vertical period, the deterioration of display quality, flicker, etc, may occur.



7-2. Input data signals and display position on the screen



Display position of input data(V • H)

8. Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color

	Colors &	Data signal																		
	Gray scale	Gray Scale	R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	В0	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5
В	Black	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
	Green	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Color	Cyan	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colo	Red	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
r	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
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	\uparrow	GS1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ray	Darker	GS2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scale	↑	\downarrow	↓							`	l			\downarrow						
Gray Scale of Red	\downarrow	\downarrow	<u></u>								`	l			↓					
	Brighter	GS61	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	\	GS62	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	GS63	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gr	\uparrow	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ay So	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cale (↑	<u> </u>			`				↓						↓					
Gray Scale of Green	\	<u> </u>	_			<u> </u>					`	<u> </u>			_			<u> </u>		
een	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↓	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Blue	↑	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	↑	↓					\						↓							
of BI	↓	↓ CCC(1	↓					0	0		<u> </u>		0	4		1	<u>↓</u>	1		
lue	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
	↓ D1	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Blue	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

0 : Low level voltage, 1 : High level voltage

Each basic color can be displayed in 64 gray scales from 6 bit data signals. According to the combination of total 18 bit data signals, the 262,144-color display can be achieved on the screen.

9. Optical Characteristics

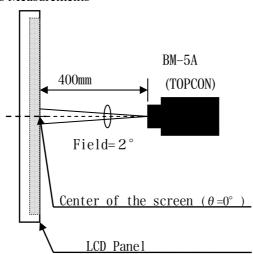
 $Ta=+25^{\circ}C$, Vcc=+3.3V

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark		
Viewing	Horizontal	θ 21, θ 22		45	_	_	Deg.			
angle range	Vertical	θ 11	CR>10	10		_	Deg.	[Note 1,3,6]		
		θ 12		30		_	Deg.			
		CRn	$\theta = 0^{\circ}$	300	_	_				
Contrast ra	Contrast ratio		Optimum viewing angle	300	500	_		[Note 2,4,6]		
Response ti	Response time			1	30	40	ms	[Note 2,5,6]		
C1	Chromaticity of white			0.283	0.313	0.343				
Chromatici				0.299	0.329	0.359				
Claus us still in	Chromaticity of red			0.573	0.603	0.633				
Chromatici				0.302	0.332	0.362		[N-4- 2.6]		
Chromotici	Chromaticity of green			0.290	0.320	0.350		[Note 2,6]		
Cilioniatici	ty of green	y	$\theta = 0^{\circ}$	0.548	0.578	0.608				
Chromotici	ty of blue	X	İ	0.119	0.149	0.179				
Cilioniatici	Chromaticity of blue			0.091	0.121	0.151				
Color gamut (NTSC ratio)					50		%	[Note 2,6]		
Luminance of white		Y_{LI}		170	210	_	cd/m ²	[Note 2,7]		
White Uniformity		δw		_	1.20	1.45		[Note 2,8]		

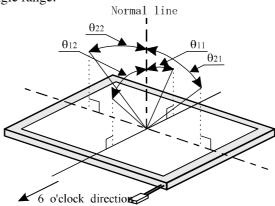
The measurement shall be executed 30 minutes after lighting at rating. Condition: (I_L=6.0mArms)

The optical characteristics shall be measured in a dark room or equivalent.

[Note 1] Optical Characteristics Measurements



[Note 2] Definitions of viewing angle range:

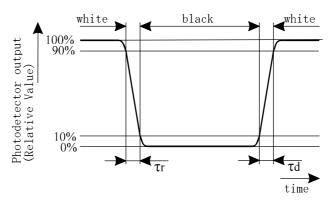


[Note 3] Definition of contrast ratio:

The contrast ratio is defined as the following.

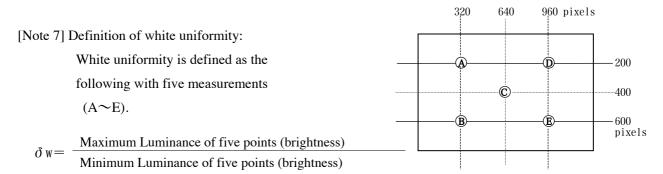
[Note 4] Definition of response time:

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white" .



[Note 5] This shall be measured at center of the screen.

[Note 6] Average of five point.(A~E)



10. Display Quality

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

11. Handling Precautions

- a) Be sure to turn off the power supply when inserting or disconnecting the cable.
- b) Be sure to design the cabinet so that the module can be installed without any extra stress such as warp or twist.
- c) Since the front polarizer is easily damaged, pay attention not to scratch it.

Blow away dust on the polarizer with antistatic N_2 blow. It is undesirable to wipe off because a polarizer is sensitive. It is recommended to peel off softly using the adhesive tape when soil or finger oil is stuck to the polarizer. When unavoidable, wipe off carefully with a cloth for wiping lenses.

- d) Wipe off water drop immediately. Long contact with water may cause discoloration or spots.
- e) When the panel surface is soiled, wipe it with absorbent cotton or other soft cloth.
- f) Since the panel is made of glass, it may break or crack if dropped or bumped on hard surface. Handle with care.
- g) Since CMOS LSI is used in this module, take care of static electricity and injure the human earth when handling. Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling components.
- h) Since there is a circuit board in the module back, stress is not added at the time of a design assembly. Please make it like. If stress is added, there is a possibility that circuit parts may be damaged.
- i) Protection film is attached to the module surface to prevent it from being scratched.
 Peel the film off slowly, just before the use, with strict attention to electrostatic charges.
 Blow off 'dust' on the polarizer by using an ionized nitrogen.
- j) Do not expose the LCD module to a direct sunlight, for a long period of time to protect the module from the ultra violet ray.
- k) Connect GND of mounting holes to stabilize against EMI and external noise.
- l) When handling LCD modules and assembling them into cabinets, please avoid that long-terms storage in the environment of oxidization or deoxidization gas and the use of such materials as reagent, solvent, adhesive, resin, etc. which generate these gasses, may cause corrosion and discoloration of the modules.
- m) Cold cathode fluorescent lamp in LCD panel contains a small amount of mercury, please follow local ordinances or regulations for disposal.
- n) Be careful of a back light lead not to pull by force at the time of the wiring to an inverter, or line processing.
- o) When install LCD modules in the cabinet, please tighten with "torque = 0.196 N·m(Max). Be sure to confirm it in the same condition as it is installed in your instrument.
- p) Liquid crystal contained in the panel may leak if the LCD is broken. Rinse it as soon as possible if it gets inside your eye or mouth by mistake.
- q) Notice: Never dismantle the module, because it will cause failure. Please don't remove the fixed tape, insulating tape etc that was pasted on the original module. (Except for protection film of the panel and the crepe tape (yellow tape) of fixing lamp cable temporarily.)
- r) Be careful when using it for long time with fixed pattern display as it may cause afterimage. (Please use a screen saver etc., in order to avoid an afterimage.)
- s) Adjusting volume has been set optimally before shipment, so do not change any adjusted value. If adjusted value is changed, the specification may not be satisfied.
- t) The lamp used for this product is very sensitive to the temperature.

Luminance decreases rapidly when it is used for a long time or repeatedly under the environment of the low temperature or the module is being cooled.

Please avoid the continuous or repeating use of it under such an environment.

12. Packing form

	Piling number of cartons	Max.5
	Package quantity in one carton	20 pcs
	Carton size	448(W)×465(D)×295(H) mm
$\sqrt{1}$	Total mass of one carton filled with full modules	13.0kg
	Packing form	Fig.1

13. Reliability Test Items

No.	Test item	Conditions
1	High temperature operation test	$Ta = +50^{\circ}C$ 48h (Panel-surface temperature is +70°C Max.)
2	Low temperature operation test	$Ta = 0^{\circ}C 48h$
3	High temperature storage test	$Ta = +65^{\circ}C 48h$
4	Low temperature storage test	$Ta = -30^{\circ}C$ 48h
5	High temperature	$Ta = +45^{\circ}C$; 90 %RH 48h
	& high humidity operation test	(No condensation)
6	High temperature	$Ta = +50^{\circ}C$; 90 %RH 48h
	& high humidity storage test	(No condensation)
7	Thermal Shock Test	+65°C(2hours) ⇔ -30°C(2hours) 4hours per cycle
	(non- operating)	Temperature change time:10°C/minute
		Tested for 12 cycles
8	Shock test	Max. gravity: 1176 m/s ² (120G)
	(operating)	Pulse width: 3 ms, half sine wave
		Direction: $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$
		once for each direction.
9	Shock test	Max. gravity: 1764 m/s ² (180G)
	(non- operating)	Pulse width: 3 ms, half sine wave
		Direction: $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$
		once for each direction.
10	Vibration test	Random:
	(operating)	Gravity: 10.78 m/s ² rms, 20 minute for each direction of X,Y,Z
		Frequency : 5~50Hz: 0.024G ² /Hz
		: 50~100Hz: -36dB/oct
		or sine wave:
		Gravity: 14.7 m/s ² , 20 minute for each direction of X,Y,Z.
		Frequency: 5~50Hz: 9Hz/min.
11	Vibration test	Random:
	(non- operating)	Gravity: 22.54 m/s ² rms, 20 minute for each direction of X,Y,Z
		Frequency: $5\sim 50$ Hz: $0.11G^2$ /Hz
		: 50~100Hz: -36dB/oct
		or sine wave:
		Gravity: 24.5 m/s ² , 20 minute for each direction of X,Y,Z.
		Frequency: 5~50Hz: 9Hz/min.
12	ESD test	Bezel/Panel: IEC 61000-4-2 Air±15kV
	(operating)	(LCD module is placed on an insulated board and examined.)

13	ESD test	I/F connector terminal: 200pF 0ohm ±250V			
	(non- operating)	(LCD module is placed on an insulated board and examined.)			
14	Hinge cycle simulation	Three-point fixation. ±960g/10000 cycle (each 4 corners)			
15	Pressure	Screw holes fixed by screw			
		Load to 1point from LCD back side			
		Loading area: ϕ 50mm			
		The gap between LCD front side and plate: 8mm			
		15kgf 5sec			
		Load point: 4corners and center			
16	Altitude operation test	70kPa 48hours			
17	Altitude storage test	26kPa 48hours			

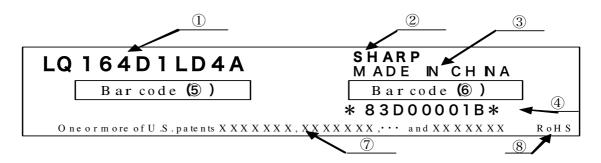
[Result Evaluation Criteria]

Under the display quality test conditions with normal operation state, these shall be no change which may affect practical display function. (normal operation state: Temperature: $15 \sim 35^{\circ}$ C,

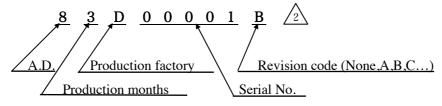
Humidity:45~75%, Atmospheric pressure:86~106kpa)

14. Label

- 1) Module Bar code label:
 - ①Model No. ②SHARP Logo. ③Manufacture country ④Serial No.
 - 5 Model No. 6 Serial No. 7 Patent No. 8 RoHS mark



Serial No.



(Production months)

1-9(Jan.-Sep.),X(Oct.),Y(Nov.),Z(Dec)

(Serial No. description rule) $\sqrt{2}$

a) Production total : 1∼99,999

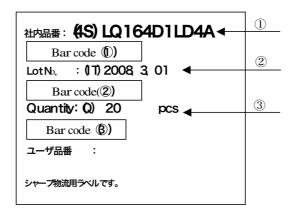
 $83D00001 B \sim 83D99999 B$

b) Production total: 100,000~

 $83D\underline{A}0000 B \sim 83D\underline{A}9999 B$, $83D\underline{B}0000 B \sim \cdots$

2) Packing bar code label

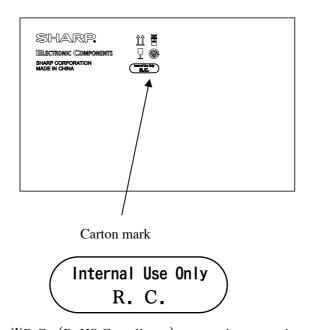
Notation/ Bar code: ①Model No. ②Date ③Quantity



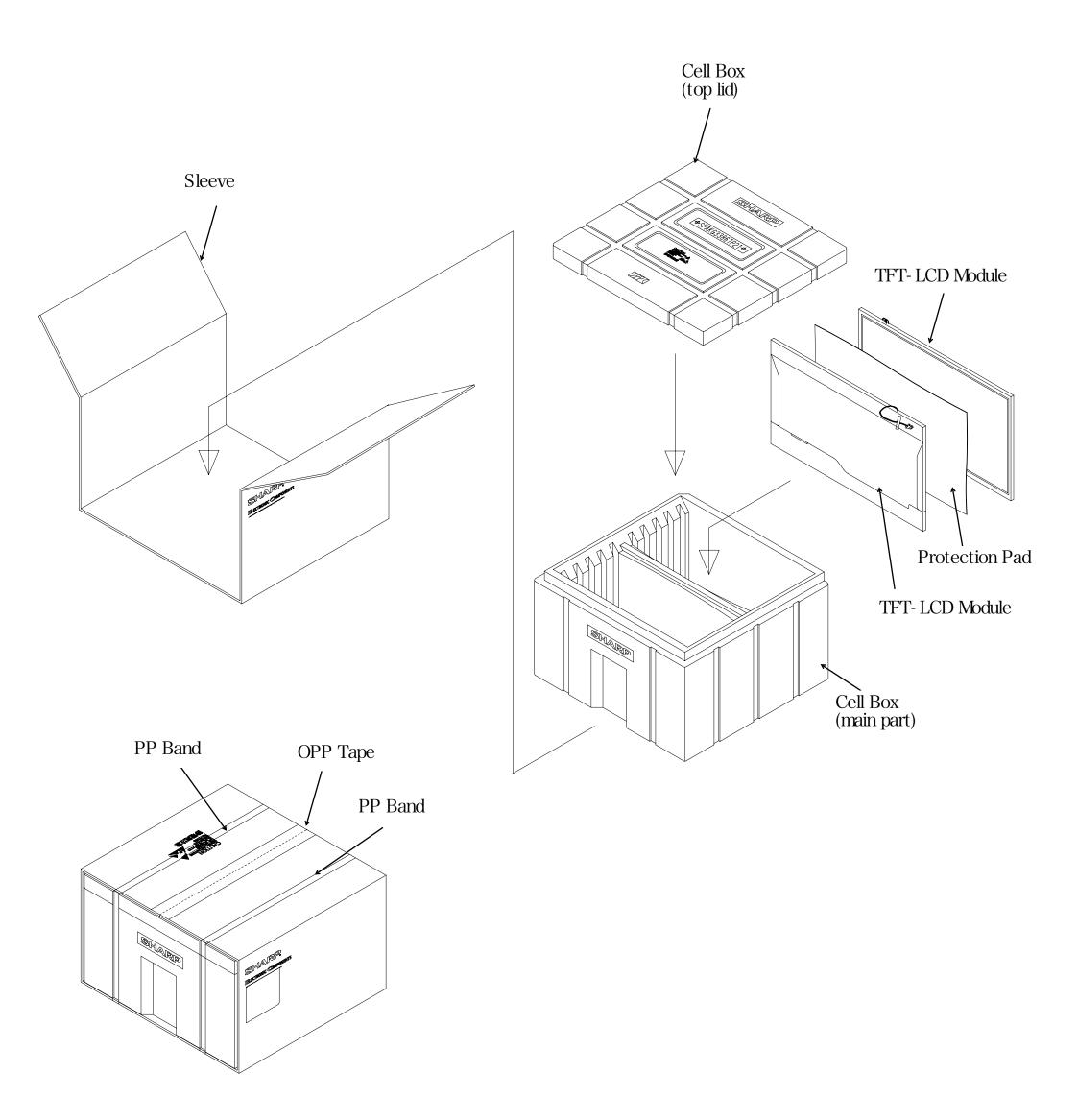
15. RoHS Regulations

This LCD module is compliant with RoHS Directive.

Carton mark



**R.C. (RoHS Compliance) means these parts have corresponded with the RoHS directive.



Figl. Packing Form

