

LQ064A5CG01 Color TFT LCD Module

(Model Number: LQ064A5CG01)

Specifications

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C O N T E N T S

		Page
(1)	Introduction	$\cdots \cdots 2$
(2)	Features	$\cdots \cdots 2$
(3)	Construction and Outline	$\cdots \cdots 2$
(4)	Module geometry	$\cdots \cdots 2$
(5)	Input/Output terminal	
(6)	Absolute maximum ratings	
(7)	Electrical characteristics	$\cdots \cdots 4$
(8)	Optical characteristics	
(9)	Mechanical characteristics	$\cdots \cdots 7$
(10)	Display quality	$\cdots \cdots 7$
(11)	Handling instructions	$\cdots \cdots 7$
(12)	Shipping requirements	
(13)	Reliability test conditions	
(14)	Others	
Attach	ed Figures	
Fig	1. Construction of TFT-LCD module	$\cdots \cdot 12$
Fig	2. Outline dimensions of TFT-LCD mo	dule ·····13
Fig	3. Recommended circuit of TFT-LCD m	odule ·····14

F1g	3.	Recommended cir	cuit of	IFI-LCD	module	•••••14
Fig	4.	Input signal wa	veforms			$\cdots 15$
Fig	5.	Packing form				16

Attached sheets

(Appendix-1)	Adjusting	method of optical c	ommon
	electrode	DC bias voltage	$\cdots 17$

(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 accepts full color video signal conforming to the NTSC(M) system standards.

Module geometry (Mechanical specification) : Table 1

(2) Features

- By adopting an active matrix drive, a picture with high contrast is realized.
- Through the use of TN-normally white mode, an image with highly natural color reproduction is realized.
- The 6.4" screen produces a high resolution image that is composed of 112,320 pixel elements in a stripe arrangement.
- Built-in video interface circuit (including chroma demodulator) and control circuit responsive to composite video signal.
- The inverter circuit having-within for the backlight lighting-up(dimming is available)
- · The backlight going-out function having-within at the signalless time
- · An anti-glare (AG with wide viewing angle) surface polarization plate is used.
- Viewing angle: 6 o'clock
- An inverted video display in the vertical as well as horizontal directions is possible.

(3)Construction and Outline

- The construction form figure : See Fig.1
- Outline dimensions of TFT-LCD module : See Fig.2
- The module consists of a TFT-LCD panel, drivers, control PWB mounted with electronic circuits, backlight, frame, front and rear shielding cases.

	Table 1		
Parameter	Specification	Unit	Remarks
Display format	11, 2320	Pixels	
	1440(H) \times 234(V)	dots	
Active area	129.6 (H) \times 97.6 (V)	mm	
Screen-size	16 [6.4"]	cm	
(Diagonal)			
Dot pitch	0.090(H) \times 0.417(V)	mm	
Dot configuration	R•G•B Stripe configuration		
Outline dimension	153.0(W) \times 122.0(H) \times 21.0(D)	mm	[Note 4-1]
Mass	365 ± 10	g	

TT 1 1

(4) Module geometry (Mechanical specification)

[Note 4-1] This measurement is typical, and see Fig.2 for the details .

	Table 2						
Pin No.	Symbol	i/o	Description	Remarks			
1	DMO	0	The voltage output for the dimming light control	[Note5-1]			
2	DM I	i	The electric current return signal for the dimming	[Note5-2]			
			light control				
3	HRVR	i	Turning the direction of horizontal and vertical scanning	[Note5-3]			
4	VIN	i	power supply voltage $(9 \sim 16V)$				
5	GND	_	power GND				
6	VBS	i	Composite video signal(NTSC)				
7	GND	_	signal GND				
8	BRT	i	Brightness adjusting terminal	[Note5-4]			
9	ΤΕ S Τ	i	Generally, when using, connect with the DMO terminal.	[Note5-5]			
1 0	GND	_	Frame GND				

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

[Note5-1] The voltage output of 5.3 V.

Don't use for a thing except the recommendation dimming circuit and the purpose of the connection to 9thPIN.

[Note5-2] The backlight dimming light is possible easily in inserting resistance between the 1st terminal and this terminal. As for outside the putting resistance, from 0Ω to $800k\Omega$ is recommended.

[Note5-3] When this terminal is 'Low', it will be normal and when it is 'High', it will display reversely on

horizontal and vertical direction.

[Note5-4] 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.

[Note5-5] When connecting this terminal with GND, regardless of the input existence or non-existence of the image signal, the backlight lights up.

(6) Absolute maximum ratings

Tał	ole	3
1 Cit		

Table 3				G	ND = 0V	V, T a =25℃
Pat	rameter	Symbol	MIN	MAX	Unit	Remarks
Protect operatir	ng voltage	Vpro	+16.3	_	V	
Analog input sig	Vi	_	2.0	Vp-p	[Note 6-1]	
Digital input si	VI	-0.3	+5.4	V	[Note 6-2]	
Adjusting termin	nal voltage	Vadj	-0.3	+5.1	V	[Note 6-3]
Storage temperature		Tstg	-40	+95	°C	[Note 6-4]
Operating	Surface of panel	T op1	-30	+85	°C	[Note 6-4,5,6]
temperature	Environment	T op2	-30	+60	°C	[Note 6-6,7]

[Note 6-1] VBS terminals(Video signal)

Input impedance : 75Ω

[Note 6-2] HVRV terminal

[Note 6-3] BRT terminals

[Note 6-4] The temperature of panel surface must not exceed this rating.

[Note 6-5] Maximum wet-bulb temperature must be less than $58^{\circ}C$. No dew condensation.

[Note 6-6] The operating temperature assure only driving. Contrast, response time, the other display quality is judgment at 25°C.

Note 6-7) The temperature around considering that the backlight lighting-up generates heat. (The reference value)

(7)Electrical characteristics

7-1)Recommended operating conditions

			Table	4			GND=0V, Ta=25°C
Parameter		Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply volt	age	VIN	+9.0	+13.8	+16.0	V	
Analog input volta	age Amplitude	VBS	0.7	1.0	2.0	Vp-p	[Note7-1]
	DC	Vidc	-0.1	0	+1.0	V	[Note7-2]
	component						
Digital input volta	age Hi	Vih	+3.5	-	+5.0	V	[Note7-3]
	Lo	Vil	0	-	+1.5	V	
Input horizontal	frequency	fH(N)	15.13	15.73	16.33	kHz	
sync. component	pulse width	τ HI(N)	4.2	4.7	5.2	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	
	rising time	τ rHI1	-	-	0.5	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	[Note7-4]
	falling time	τ fHI1	-	-	0.5	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	
Input vertical	frequency	fV(N)	fH/284	fH/262	fH/258	Hz	
sync. component	pulse width	τ VI(N)	-	3H	-	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	
	rising time	τ rVI	-	-	0.5	μ s	[Note7-5]
	falling time	τ fVI	-	-	0.5	$\mu \mathbf{s}$	
Terminal voltage	e applicable to	Vbrt	+2.0	+2.1	+2.3	V	
brightness							

[Note7-1] VBS terminal (composite video signal)

[Note7-2] VBS terminals

[Note7-3] HVRV terminals

[Note7-4] VBS (horizontal sync. component)

[Note7-5] VBS (vertical sync. component)

7-2)Power consumption

Table 5 Ta=25℃ TYP. MAX. Parameter Symbol Voltage MIN. Unit Remarks Supply current Iin10 VIN=+13.8V 750850Backlight on mА _ Iin0 VIN=+13.8V 150220 mА Backlight off _

7-3) Display time range

Displaying the following range within video signals.

(a) Horizontally

(b) Vertically $\begin{array}{c} : 10.9 \sim \ 61.2 \ \mu \, \mathrm{s} \\ : 21 \sim \ 254 \, \mathrm{H} \\ 20.5 \sim 253.5 \mathrm{H} \end{array}$

from the falling edge of H-sync. from the falling edge of V-sync.(odd field) from the falling edge of V-sync.(even field)

Input impedance $\stackrel{:}{\cdot} 75\,\Omega$

Input impedance $:>10k\Omega$

(8)Optical characteristics

Table 6				Ta=25℃					
Parameter			Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remarks
Viewing a	ngle ra	nge	$\triangle \theta 11$		60	65	-	$^{\circ}$ (degree)	[Note 8-1, 2, 3]
			$\triangle \theta 12$	$CR \ge 5$	35	40	-	$^{\circ}$ (degree)	
			$\triangle \theta 2$		60	65	-	$^{\circ}$ (degree)	
Contrast	ratio		CRmax	Optimal	100	1	_		[Note 8-2,3]
Response	Rise		τr	$\theta = 0^{\circ}$	_	30	60	ms	[Note 8-2,4]
time	Fall		τ d		_	50	100	ms	
Luminance			Y		260	350	-	cd/m^2	[Note 8-5]
White chr	omatici	ty	Х	Dimmer=100%	0.263	0.313	0.363		[Note 8-5]
		У		0.279	0.329	0.379			
Lamp life	time +	25°C	_	Continuation	10,000	_	_	hour	[Note 8-6]
	-:	30°C	_	Intermission	2,000	_	_	time	[Note 8-7]

[Note 8-1] Viewing angle range is defined as follows.



Fig. (i) definition for viewing angle

[Note 8-2] Applied voltage condition:

- (1) VCDC is adjusted so as to attain maximum contrast ratio.
- (2) Brightness adjusting voltage (BRT) is open.
- (3) Input video signal of standard black level and 100% white level.

[Note 8-3] Contrast ratio is defined as follows:

Photodetector output with LCD being "white"

Contrast ratio(CR)=-

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".

Fig.(ii)

[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 the brightness of the panel not to become less than 50% of the original value. (operation conditions) Current dimming: PWM dimming 100%[~]5%

(condition)

Ambient temperature:-30°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.

(9) Mechanical characteristics

9-1) External appearance

Do not exist extreme defects. (See Fig. 2)

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 (10 pin) I/O connector of module driving

Symbol	Used Connector	Corresponding connector	Manufacture
CN1	53014-1010	51004-1000	molex

(10) Display quality

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

(11) Handling instructions

11-1) Mounting of module

The TFT-LCD module is designed to be mounted on equipment using four holes at the side of the module.

On mounting the module, be sure to fix the module on the same plane, taking care not to wrap or twist the module.

To pushing module, (ex. touching switch etc.) causes disordered image.

so taking care not to conduct directly for LCD module.

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

11-2) Precautions in mounting

① 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.

② 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 from dust and with an adhensive mat on the doorway
- c) Advisable humidity: $50\% \sim 70\%$ Advisable temperature: $15^{\circ}C \sim 27^{\circ}C$
- 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. (See Fig. (iii.)
 - b) Attach adhensive tape to the laminator part near discharging blower so as to protect polarizer against flaw. (See Fig. (iii).)
 - c) Peel off laminator, pulling adhesive tape slowly to your side taking 5 or more second.
 - 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.
 - 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.

③When metal part of the TFT-LCD module (shielding lid and rear case) is soiled, wipe it with soft dry cloth. For stubborn dirties, wipe the part, breathing on it.

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

⑤TFT-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.



Fig.(iii)

11-3) 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.

11-4) 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.

11-5) Others

- (Do not expose the module to direct sunlight or intensive ultraviolet rays for many hours; liquid crystal is deteriorated by ultraviolet rays.
- ②Store 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.
- ③The 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.

(4)Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling general electronic components.

(12) Shipping requirements

12-1) Packing form is shown in Fig. 5.

12-2) Carton storage condition

- ① Number of layers of cartons in pile : 10 layers max.
- ② Environmental condition :

• Temperature	0° C 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.		

(13) Reliability test conditions

Reliability test conditions for the TFT-LCD module are shown in Table 7.

(14) Others

14-1)Indication of lot number

The lot number is shown on a label. Attached location is shown in Fig.3 (Outline Dimensions). Indicated contents of the label

LQ064A5CG01 T		0000000
model No.	*	lot No.

%This code distinguishes new TAC from old.
T: New TAC, blank: Old TAC

contents of lot No. the 1st figure \cdots production year (ex. 1999 : 9) the 2nd figure \cdots production month 1, 2, 3, $\cdots \cdots$, 9, X, Y, Z the 3rd~7th figure \cdots serial No. 00001~ the 8th figure \cdots revision marks A, B, C \cdots

		Table 7	
No	Test items	Test condition	
1	High temperature storage test	Ta=+95°C 240h	
2	Low temperature Storage test	$Ta=-40^{\circ}C$ 240h	
3	High temperature And high humidity Operating test	Tp=+60°C (90~95%RH) 240h	
4	High temperature Operating test	Tp=+85°C 240h	
5	Low temperature Operating test	Ta=-30°C 240h	
6	Electrostatic Discharge test	$\pm 200 \text{V} \cdot 200 \text{pF}(\Omega)$, Once for each terminal	
7	Shock test	980m/s ² ·6ms,±X,±Y,±Z 3 times 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 : 28.4m/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	$-30^{\circ}C \sim +85^{\circ}C,200$ cycles (0.5h) (0.5h)	

Reliability Test Conditions for TFT-LCD module

Ta = Ambient temperature Tp = Panel temperature

[Evaluation result criteria]

Under a display quality test conditions with normal operation state, there shall be no change which may affect practical display function.

[caution] X,Y,Z directions are shown as follows:





Fig.1 Construction of TFT-LCD module



Fig.2 Outline dimensions of TFT-LCD module



Fig.3 Recommended circuit of TFT-LCD module



Fig.4 Imput signal waveforms



Fig.5 Packing form

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(Appendix-1)
```

Adjusting Method of Optimum Common electrode DC Bias Voltage

To obtain optimum DC bias Voltage of common electrode driving signal, photo-electric devices are very effective, and the accuracy is within 0.1V.(in visual examination method, the accuracy is about 0.5V because of the difference among individuals.)

To obtain optimum common electrode DC bias voltage, there is a measurement method as follows:

Measurement of flicker method

DC bias voltage is adjusted so as to minimize NTSC:60Hz(30Hz)/PAL:50Hz(25Hz)flicker.



 $\langle\!\!\langle Measurement \text{ of flicker}\rangle\!\!\rangle$

Photo-electric output voltage is measured by an oscilloscope at a system shown in Fig.A DC bias voltage must be adjusted so as to minimize the 60Hz(30Hz)[NTSC]/50Hz(25Hz)[PAL] flicker with DC bias voltage changing slowly.(Fig.B)



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