

## Product Specification

7" Color TFT-LCD Module

Model Name: GF5006

### Customer's Confirmation

Customer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

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## 1. Summary

This module utilizes amorphous silicon thin film transistors and a 16:9 aspect ratio. A 7.0" active matrix liquid crystal display allows full color to be displayed.

The applications are Portable DVD, Multimedia applications and others AV system.

## 2. Features

- Utilizes a panel with a 16:9 aspect ratio, which makes the module suitable for use in wide-screen systems.
- The 7.0" screen produces a high resolution image that is composed of 112,320 pixel elements in a stripe arrangement. By adopting an active matrix drive, a picture with high contrast is realized.
- A thin, light and compact module is accomplished through the use of COG mounting technology.

## 3. General Specification

CHARACTERISTIC ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Video Signal Interface	Analog Video Interface
Display Technology	a-Si TFT active matrix
Display Mode	TN Type Full Color / Transmitting Type / Normally White
Screen Size (Diagonal)	7.0" (17.78cm)
Outline Dimension	164.9mm (W) X 100mm (H) X 5.7mm (D)
Active Area	154.08mm (W) X 86.58mm (H)
Number Of dots	480(W) X 3(RGB) X 234(H)
Dot Pitch	0.107mm (W) X 0.370mm (H)
Color Filter Array	RGB vertical stripes
Weight	162g (TYP.)
Backlight	CCFL with 3 wave-length spectrum (L Type)
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare Treatment

## 4. Interface (Input terminal)

### 4.1. TFT-LCD Panel Driving Part

Pin No.	SYMBOL	I/O	FUNCTION	REMARK
1	GND	-	Ground for logic circuit	
2	VCC	I	Supply voltage for logic control circuit	
3	VGL	I	Negative power for scan driver	
4	VGH	I	Positive power for scan driver	
5	STVR	I/O	Vertical start pulse	
6	STVL	I/O	Vertical start pulse	
7	CKV	I	Shift clock input for scan driver	
8	U/D	I	UP/DOWN scan control input	
9	OEV	I	Output enable input for scan driver	
10	VCOM	I	Common electrode driving signal	
11	VCOM	I	Common electrode driving signal	
12	L/R	I	LEFT/RIGHT scan control input	
13	MOD	I	Analog signal rotate input	
14	STHL	I	Output enable input for data driver	
15	VDD2	I/O	Start pulse for horizontal scan line	
16	STHR	I/O	Start pulse for horizontal scan line	
17	CPH3	I	Sampling and shifting clock pulse for data driver	
18	CPH2	I	Sampling and shifting clock pulse for data driver	
19	CHP1	I	Sampling and shifting clock pulse for data driver	
20	VCC	I	Supply voltage of logic control circuit	
21	GND	-	Ground for logic circuit	
22	VR	I	Alternated video signal input (Red)	
23	VG	I	Alternated video signal input (Green)	
24	VB	I	Alternated video signal input (Blue)	
25	AVDD	I	Supply voltage for analog circuit	
26	AVSS	-	Ground for analog circuit	

**4.2. Backlight Fluorescent Tube Driving Part**

Pin No.	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	REMARK
1	HI	Power supply for backlight unit (high voltage)	[Note 4-1]
2	GND	Ground for backlight unit	[Note 4-2]

The backlight interface connector is a model **BHSR-02VS-1** manufactured by JST or a model **1674817-1** manufactured by AMP. The matching connector part number is **SM02B-BHSS-1-TB** manufactured by JST or equivalent.

[Note 4-1] The wire color of high voltage side is pink.

[Note 4-2] The wire color of low voltage side is white. Connect the low voltage side of the DC/AC inverter used to drive the fluorescent tube to GND of the inverter circuit.

## 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Power voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	GND=0	-0.3	7	V	
	AVDD	AVSS=0	-0.3	7	V	
	V <sub>GH</sub>	GND=0	-0.3	18	V	
	V <sub>GL</sub>		-15	0.3	V	
V <sub>GH</sub> -V <sub>GL</sub>	-		33	V		
Input signal voltage	V <sub>i</sub>		-0.3	AV <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V	Note 1
	V <sub>I</sub>		-0.3	V <sub>cc</sub> +0.3	V	Note 2
	V <sub>COM</sub>		-2.9	5.2	V	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>op</sub>		-10	60	°C	Ambient temperature
Storage Temperature	T <sub>st</sub>		-20	70	°C	Ambient temperature

Note 1 : VR, VG, VB

Note 2 : STHL, STHR, Q1H, OEH , L/R , CPH1-CPH3, STVR , STVL ,OEV ,CKV ,U/D

## 6. Electrical Characteristics

### 6.1. Recommended Operating Conditions

#### 6.1.1 TFT-LCD Panel Driving Section

 $T_a=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Power supply		Vcc	3	5	5.2	V	
		AVDD	4.8	5	5.2	V	
		VGH	14.3	15	15.7	V	
		VGL	-10.5	-10	-9.5	V	
Video signal amplitude (VR, VG, VB)		ViA	0.4	-	AVDD-0.4	V	Note 2
		ViAC	-	3.2	-	V	AC component
		ViDC	-	AVDD/2	-	V	DC component
VCOM		VCAC	3.5	4.8	6.1	V	AC component, Note 3
		VCDC	1.7	2	2.3	V	DC component
Input Signal voltage	H Level	VIH	0.8Vcc	-	Vcc	V	Note 4
	L Level	VIL	0	-	0.2Vcc	V	
Current for driver	VGH=15V	IGH	-	0.2	0.5	mA	
	VGL=-10V	IGL	-	0.8	1.5	mA	
	VCC=5V	ICC	-	3.0	6.0	mA	
	AVDD=5V	IDD	-	17	30	mA	

Note 1 : The same phase and amplitude with common electrode driving signal (VCOM) .

Note 2 : Refer to Fig.4-(a) .

Note 3 : The brightness of LCD panel could be changed adjusting the AC component of VCOM .

Note 4 : STHL,STHR,Q1H,OEH,L/R,CPH1~CPH3,STVR,STVL,OEV,CKV,U/D .

Note 5 : Be sure to apply GND, Vcc and VGL (VGL must lower than 0 volt) to the LCD first, and then apply VGH .



## 6.1.2 Backlight Driving Section

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Lamp voltage	VL	-	(555)	(670)	Vrms	Note 1
Lamp current	IL	4	(6)	(7)	mArms	Note 1
Power consumption	PL	-	(3.33)	(3.71)	W	Note 2
Lamp starting voltage	VS	-	-	(1080)	Vrms	T=0°C
		-	-	(1350)		T=25°C
Frequency	FL	-	(70)	-	KHZ	Note 3
Lamp life time	LL		(20,000)	-	Hr	Note 1, 4

Note 1: T= 25°C, IL = 6.0mA

Note 2: Inverter should be designed with the characteristic of lamp. When you are designing the inverter, the output voltage of the inverter should comply with the following conditions.

- (1). The area under the positive and negative cycles of the waveform of the lamp current and lamp voltage should be area symmetric(the symmetric ratio should be larger than 90%).
- (2). There should not be any spikes in the waveform.
- (3). The waveform should be sine wave as possible.
- (4). Lamp current should not exceed the maximum value within the operating Temperature (It is prohibited to over the maximum lamp current even if operated in the non-guaranteed temperature). When lamp current over the maximum value for a long time, it may cause fire. Therefore, it is recommend hat the inverter should have the current limited circuit.

Note 3: Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency and this may cause line flow on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible in order to avoid interference.

Note 4: Brightness (IL=6.0mA) to be decrease to the 50% of the initial value.

Note 5: CN2 connector(backlight): JST BHSR-02VS-1

Mating connector: JST SM02B-BHSS-1-TB

## 6.2. Timing Characteristics of input signals

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Rising time	tr	-	-	(10)	ns	Note 1
Falling time	tf	-	-	(10)	ns	Note 1
High and low level pulse width	tCPH	(99)	(103)	(107)	ns	CPH1-CPH3
CPH pulse duty	tCWH	(40)	(50)	(60)	%	CPH1-CPH3
CPH pulse delay	tC12	(30)	tCPH/3	tCPH/2	ns	CPH1-CPH3
	tC23					
	tC31					
STH setup time	tSUH	(20)	-	-	ns	STHR,STHL
STH hold time	tHDH	(200)	-	-	ns	STHR,STHL
STH pulse width	tSTH	-	(1)	-	tCPH	STHR,STHL
STH period	tH	(61.5)	(63.5)	(65.5)	μs	STHR,STHL
OEH pulse width	tOEH	-	(1.22)	-	tCPH	OEH
Sample and hold disable time	tDIS1	-	(8.28)	-	tCPH	
OEV pulse width	tOEV	-	(5.4)	-	tCPH	OEV
CKV pulse width	tCKV	-	(4.18)	-	tCPH	CKV
Clean enable time	tDIS2	-	(3.74)	-	tCPH	
Horizontal display start	tSH	-	(0)	-	tCPH/3	
Horizontal display timing range	tDH	-	(1440)	-	tCPH/3	
STV setup time	tSUV	(400)	-	-	ns	STVL,STVR
STV hold time	tHDV	(400)	-	-	ns	STVL,STVR
STV pulse width	tSTV	-	-	(1)	tH	STVL,STVR
Horizontal lines per field	tV	(256)	(262)	(268)	tH	Note 2
Vertical display start	tSV	-	(3)	-	tH	
Vertical display timing range	tDV	-	(234)	-	tH	
VCOM rising time	trCOM	-	-	(5)	μs	
VCOM falling time	tfCOM	-	-	(5)	μs	
VCOM delay time	tDCOM	-	-	(3)	μs	
RGB delay time	tDRGB	-	-	(1)	μs	

Note 1: For all of the logic signals.

Note 2: Please don't use odd horizontal lines drive LCD panel for both odd even field simultaneously.

Note 3: Timing diagram:

Please refer to the attached drawing from Fig.2 to Fig.6.

### 6.3. Signal For Reverse Scanning

Setting of scan control input		IN/OUT state For start pulse				Scanning direction
U/D	L/R	STVR	STVL	STHR	STHL	
GND	Vcc	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	From up to down, from left to right.
Vcc	GND	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	From down to up, from right to left.
GND	GND	OUT	IN	IN	OUT	From up to down, from right to left
Vcc	Vcc	IN	OUT	OUT	IN	From down to up, from left to right

\*\*\*\*\* H(High Level) =VCC / L(Low Level)=GND

### 6.4. Sampling Mode Change

SEQ/SIM	H (High Level)	L (Low Level)
MOD	Simultaneous Sampling Mode	Sequential Sampling Mode

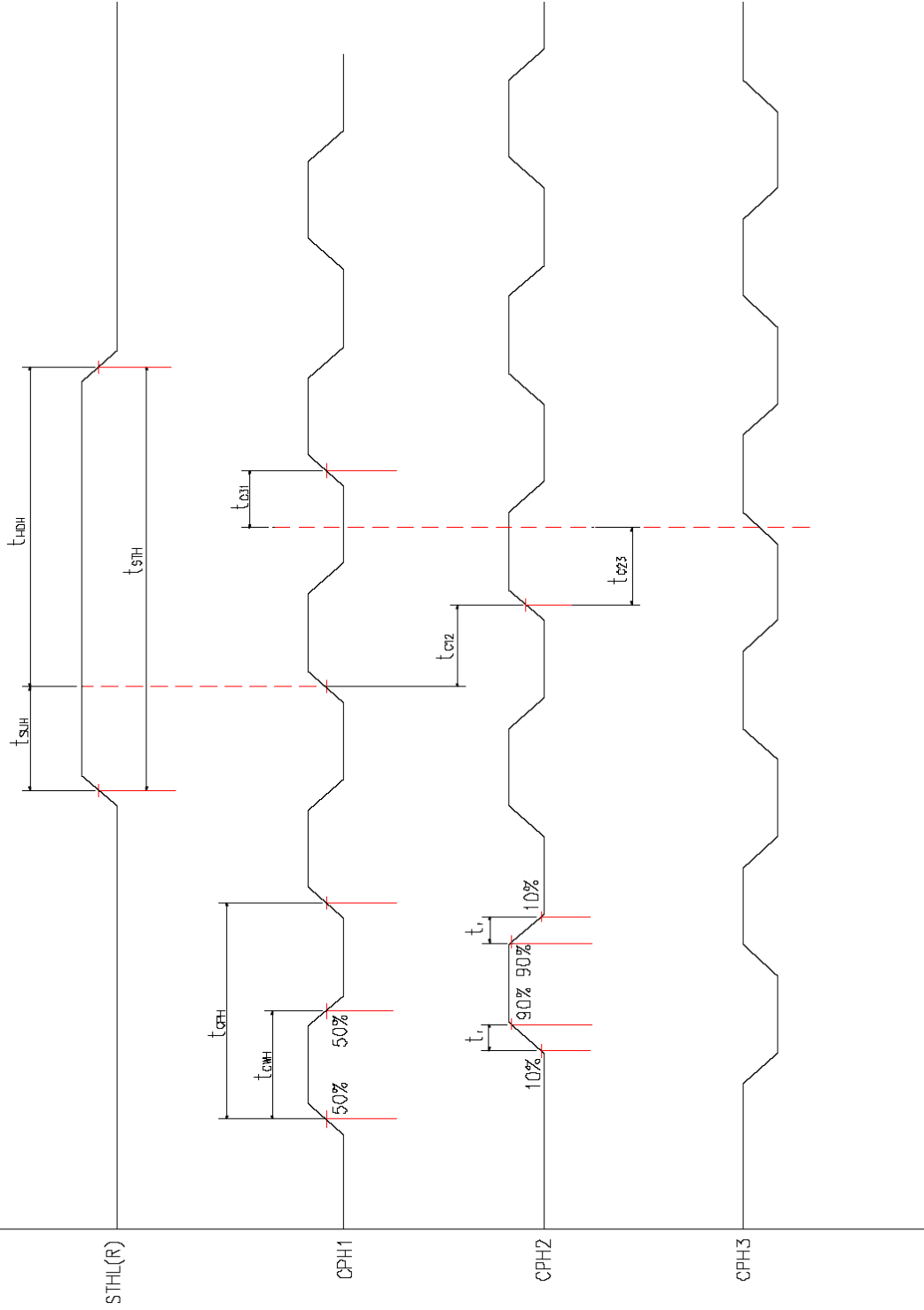


Fig. 2 Sampling clock timing

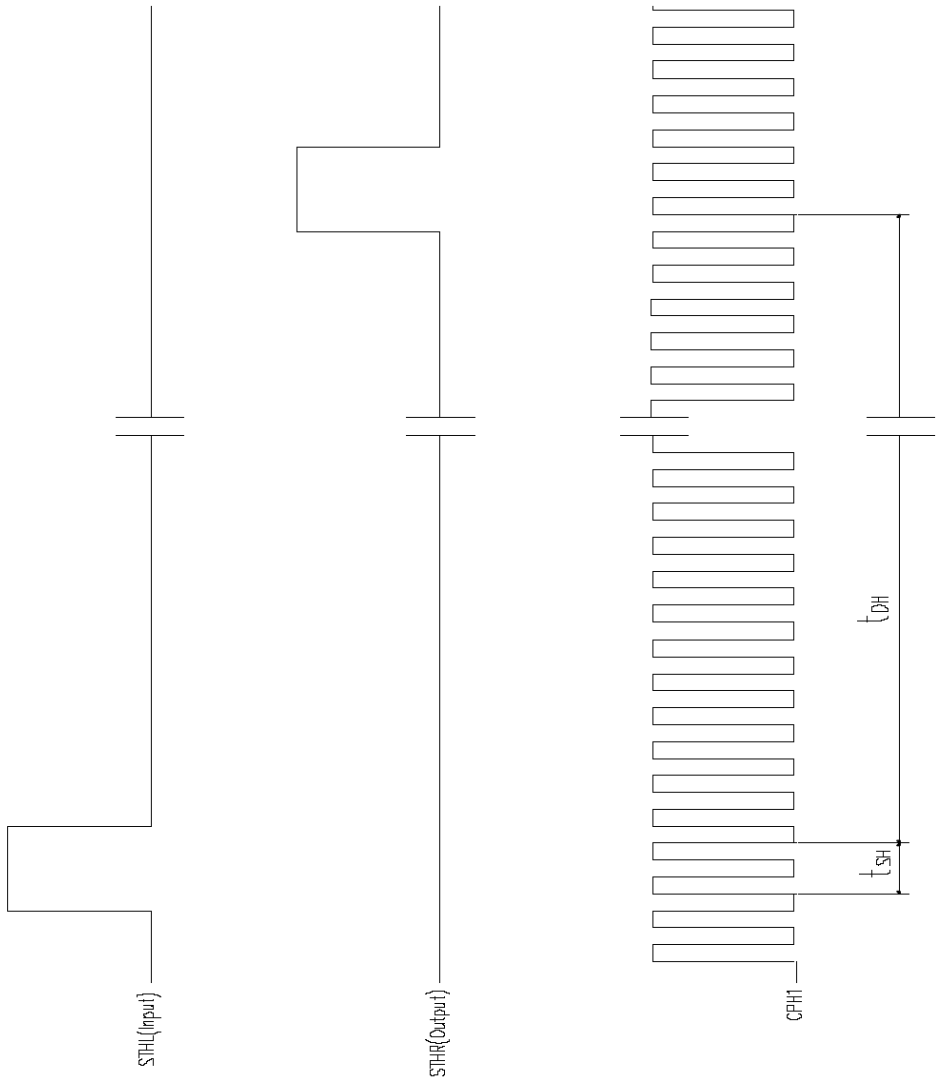


Fig. 3 Horizontal display timing range(Normal scanning mode)

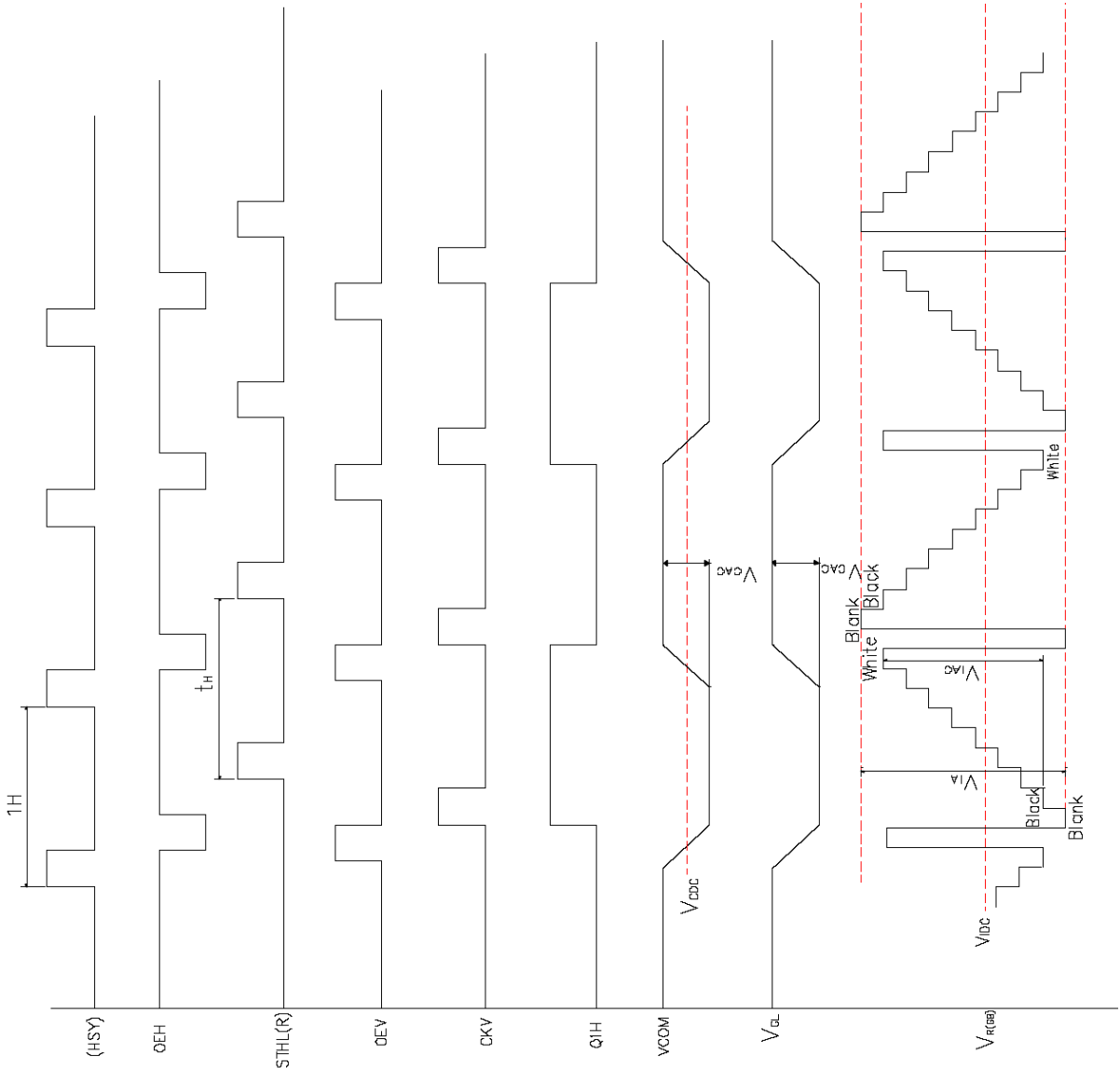


Fig. 4-(a) Horizontal timing

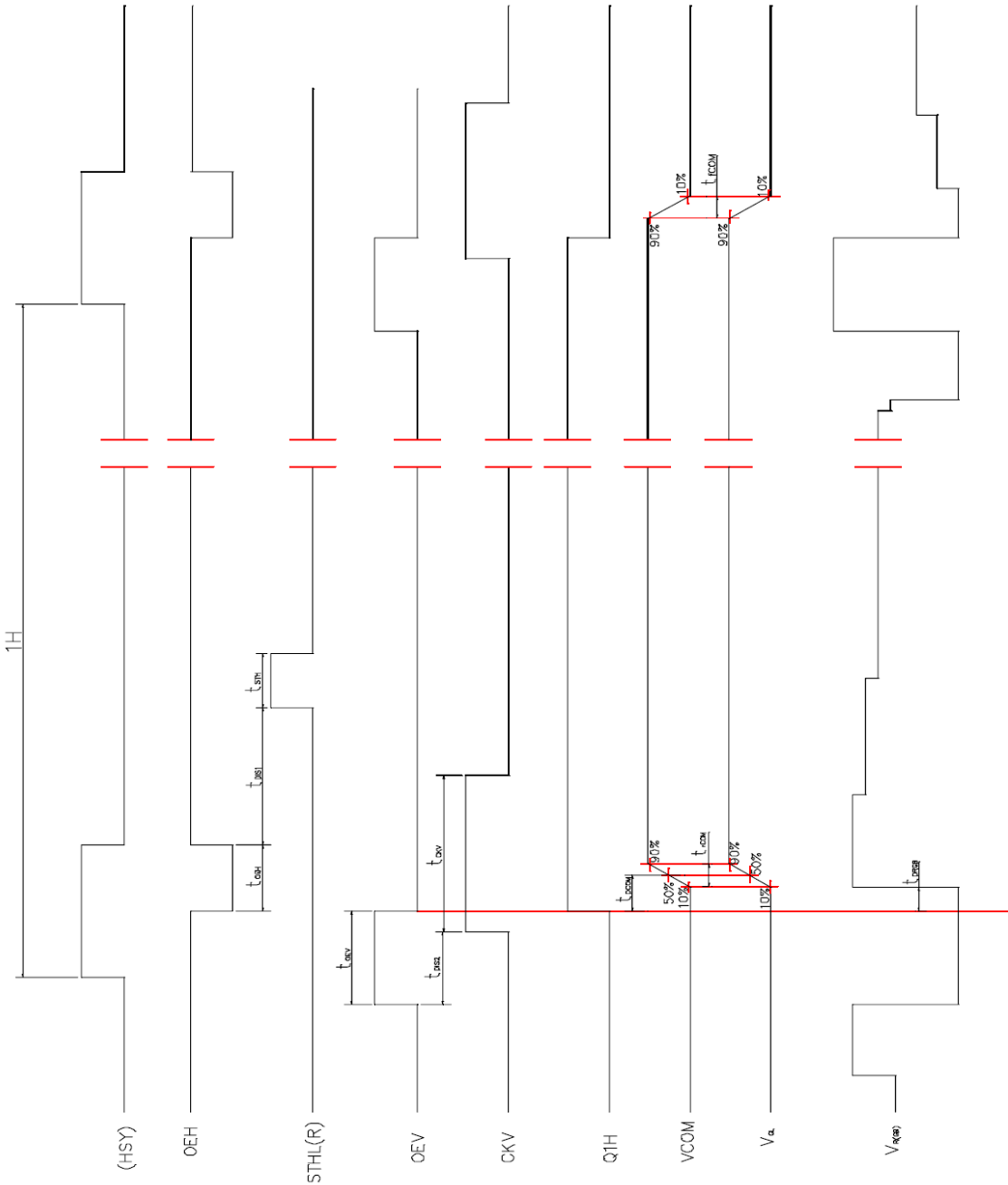


Fig. 4-(b) Detail horizontal timing

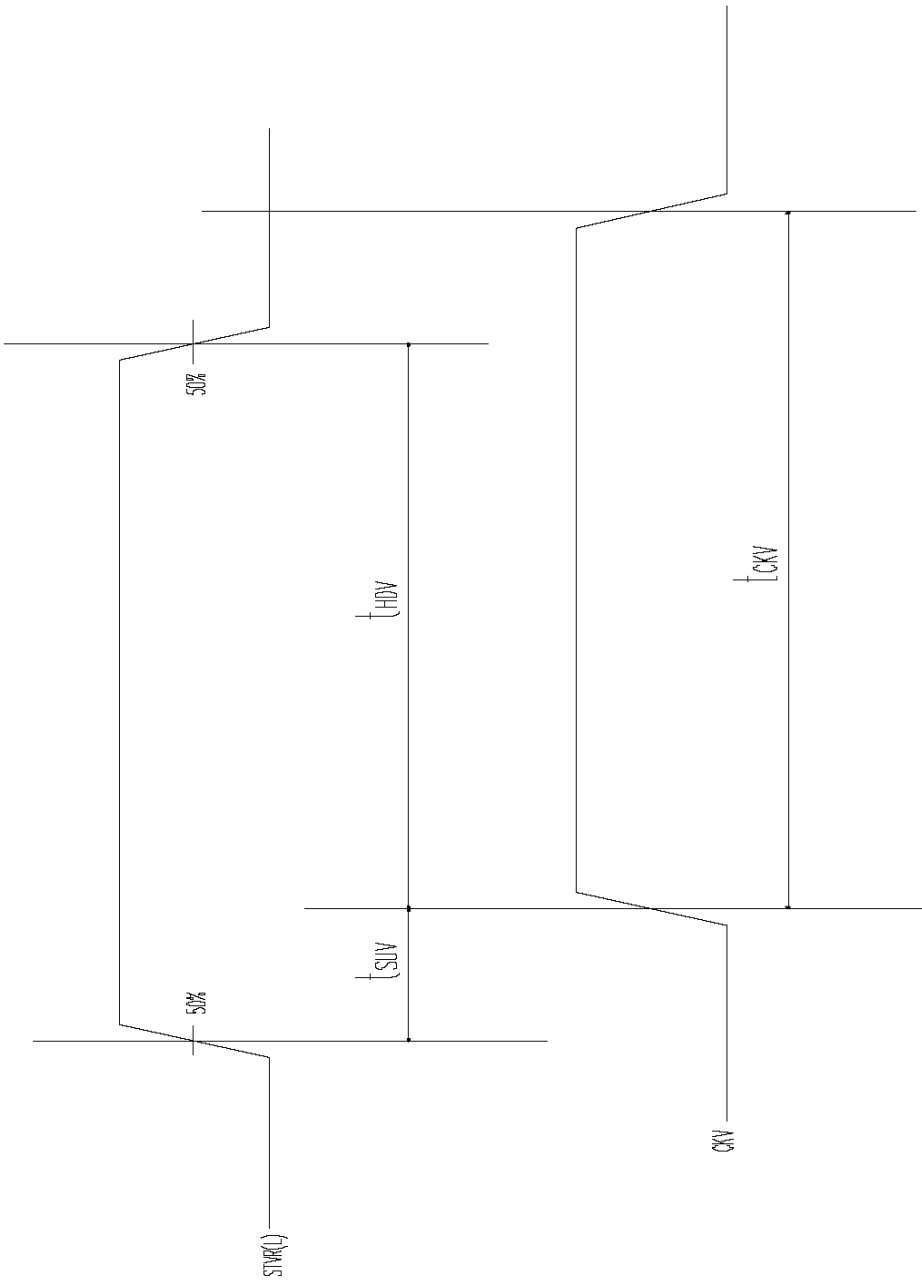


FIG.5 Vertical clock timing



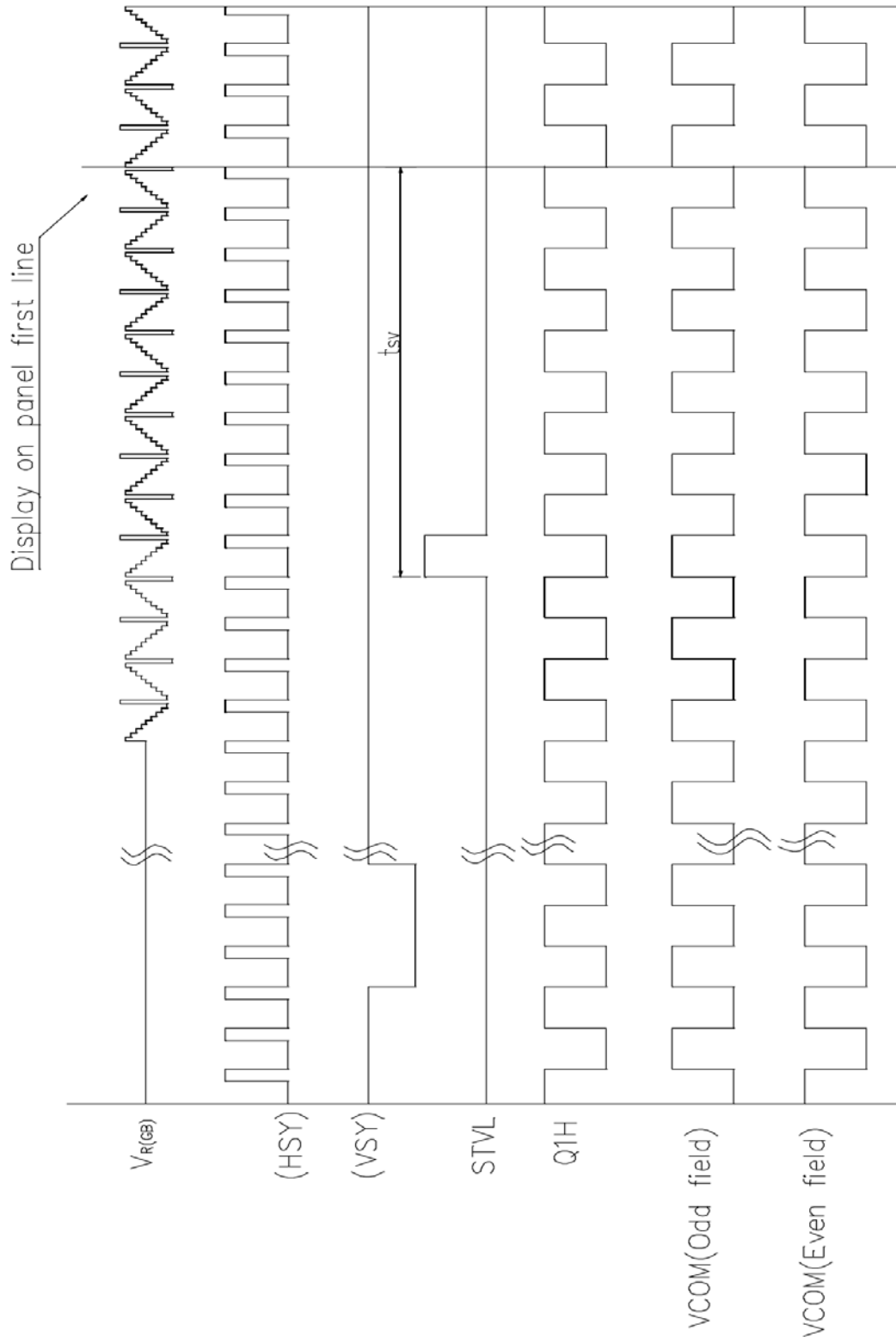


Fig.6-(a) Vertical timing (From up to down)

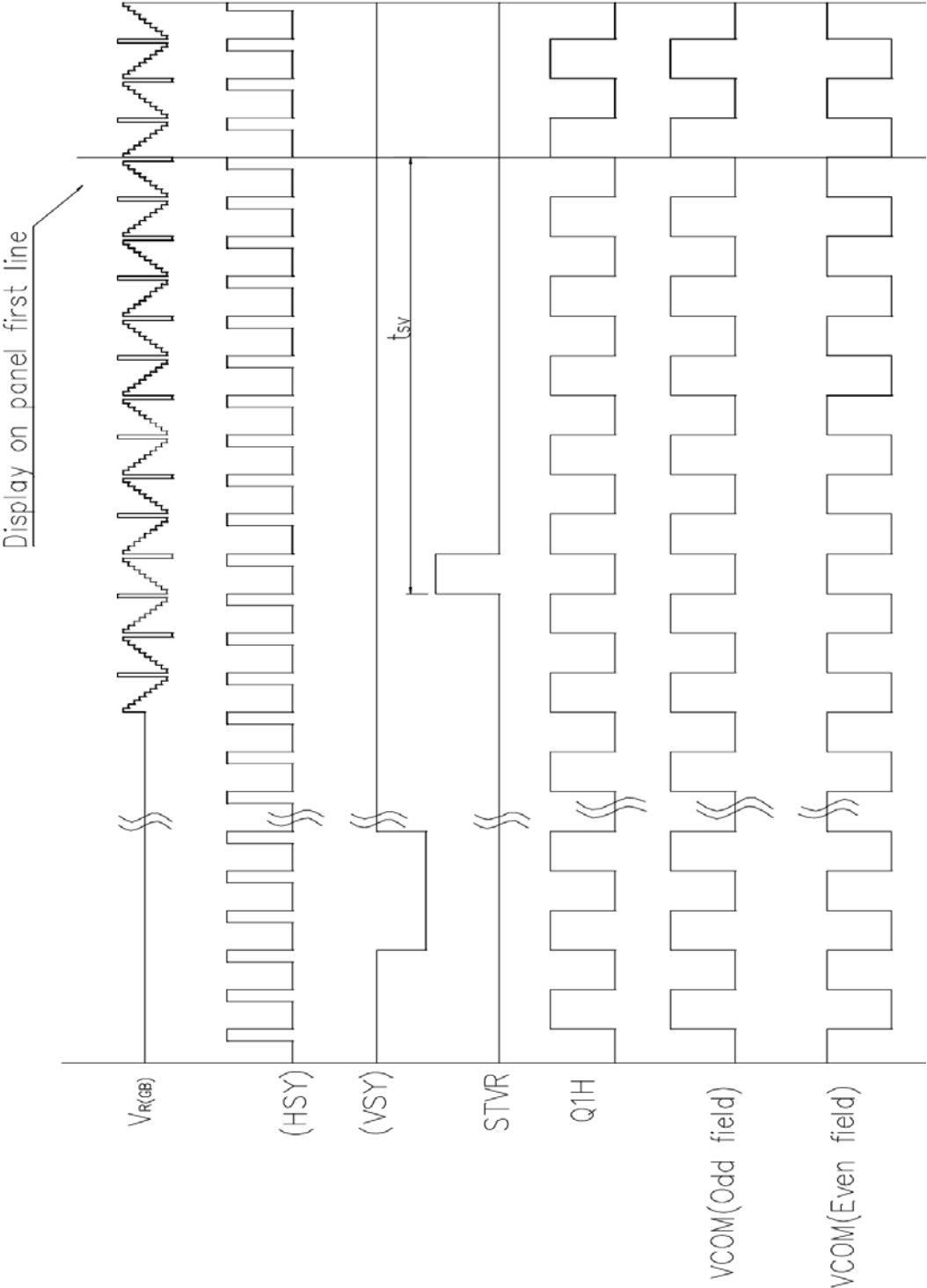
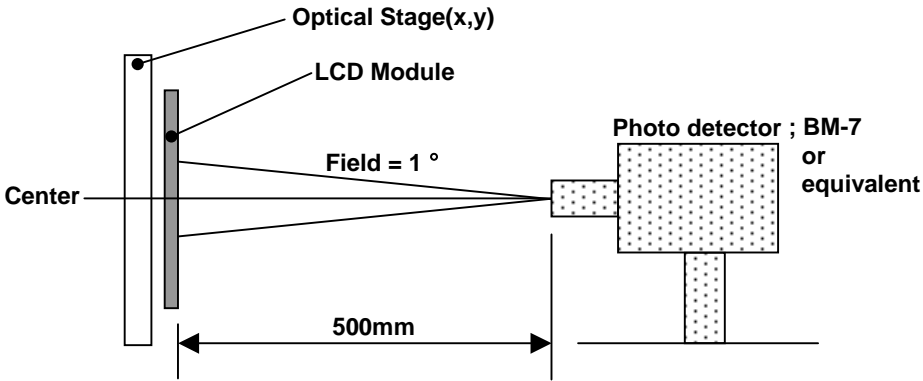


Fig.6-(b) Vertical timing (From down to up)

7. Electro-optical Characteristics

T<sub>a</sub>=25 °C

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	REMARK
Luminance	Y	I <sub>BL</sub> =6mA <sub>rms</sub>	-	(350)	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	[Note 7-1]
Contrast Ratio	CR	Optimal	-	(200)	-	-	[Note 7-2]
White Color Chromaticity	W <sub>x</sub>	I <sub>BL</sub> =6mA <sub>rms</sub>	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.36)	-	[Note 7-1]
	W <sub>y</sub>		(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.38)	-	
Viewing Angle	Φ=180°	CR≥10	(50)	(60)	-	°	[Note 7-2] [Note 7-3]
	Φ=0°		(50)	(60)	-	°	
	Φ=90°		(30)	(40)	-	°	
	Φ=270°		(50)	(60)	-	°	
Response Time	Rise	θ=0°	-	(10)	(50)	ms	[Note 7-4]
	Fall		-	(20)	(60)	ms	



- Measuring Condition ;
- Measuring surroundings : Dark Room
  - Measuring temperature : T<sub>a</sub>=25 °C
  - Adjust operating voltage to get optimum contrast at the center of the display.
  - Measured value at the center point of LCD panel after more than 30 minutes while backlight turning on.

[Note 7-1]

Measured on the center area of the panel by TOPCON photometer BM-7 or equivalent.

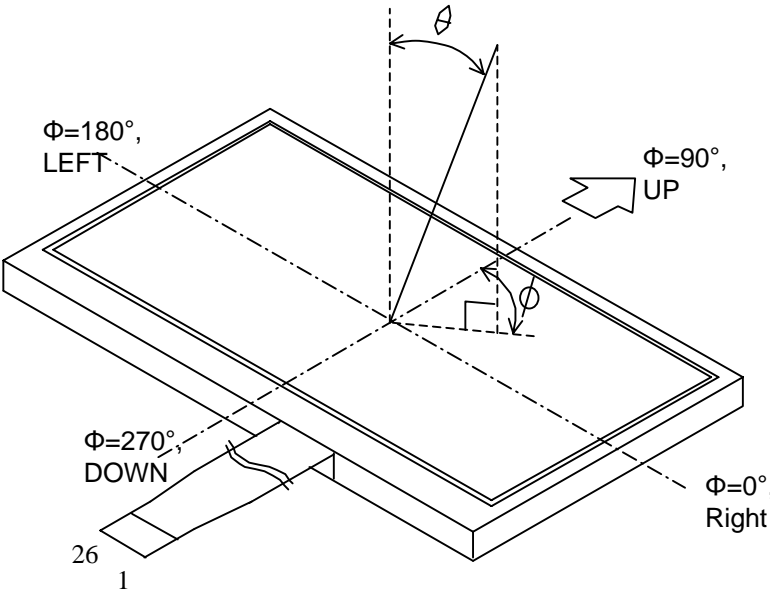
[Note 7-2]

Contrast ratio is defined as follows ;

$$\text{Contrast Ratio(CR)} = \frac{\text{Photo detector output with LCD being "white"}}{\text{Photo detector output with LCD being "black"}}$$

[Note 7-3]

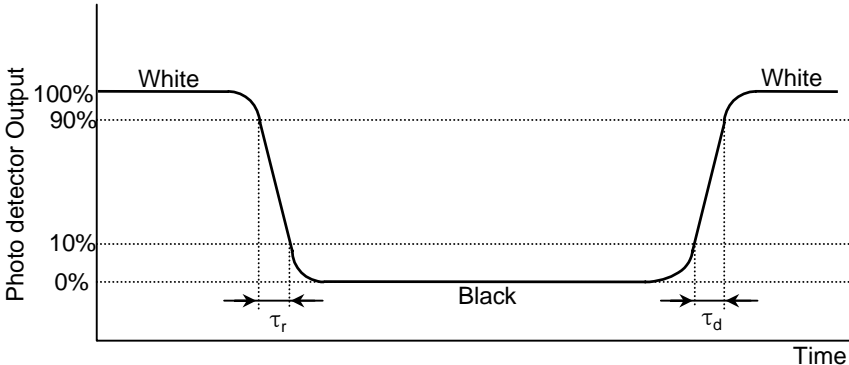
Viewing angle range is defined as follows;



[ Normal scanning Mode view ]

[Note 7-4]

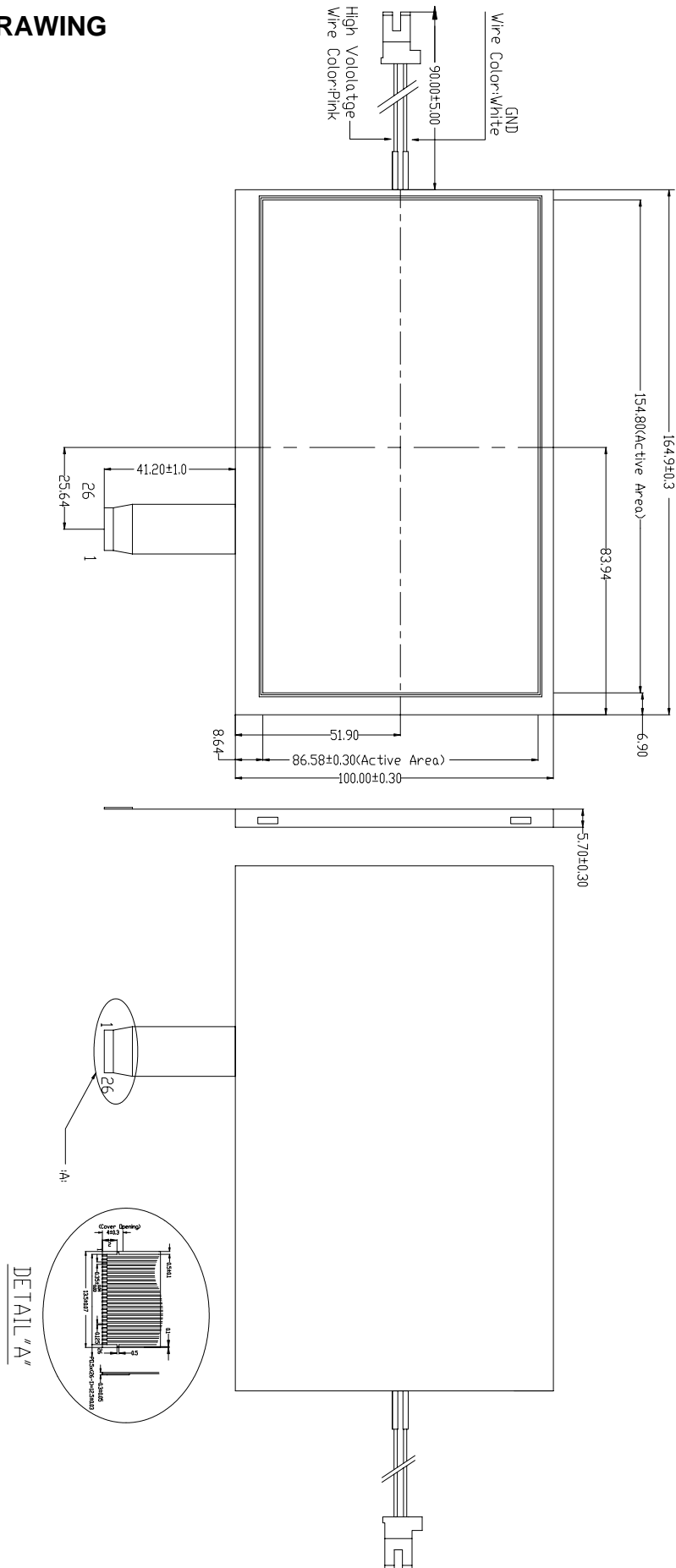
Response time is obtained by measuring the transition time of photo detector output, when input signals are applied so as to make the area "black" to and from "white".



**8. Mechanical Characteristics**

PARAMETER	SPECIFICATION		UNIT	REMARK
Outline Dimension	Width	164.9	mm	
	Height	100	mm	
	Depth	5.7 (TYP.)	mm	
Bezel Area	Width	156.2	mm	
	Height	88.7	mm	
Active Display Area	Width	154.08	mm	
	Height	86.58	mm	
Weight	162 (TYP.)		g	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare Treatment		-	

OUTLINE DRAWING



## 9. Reliability Test

No.	Test Items	Test Condition	REMARK
1	High Temperature Storage Test	Ta=70℃ 240h	
2	Low Temperature Storage Test	Ta=-20℃ 240h	
3	High Temperature Operation Test	Ta=60℃ 50%RH 240h	
4	Low Temperature Operation Test	Ta=-10℃ 240h	
5	High Temperature and High Humidity Operation Test	Ta=40℃ 90%RH 240h	
6	Thermal Shock Test	-20℃(0.5h) ~ 70℃(0.5h) / 20 cycles	
7	Vibration Test (non-operating)	Sine wave, 10 ~ 500 ~ 10Hz, 1.5G, 0.37oct/min 3 axis, 1hour/axis	
8	Shock Test (non-operating)	Half sine wave, 180G, 2ms one shock of each six faces (I.e. run 180G 2ms for all six faces)	

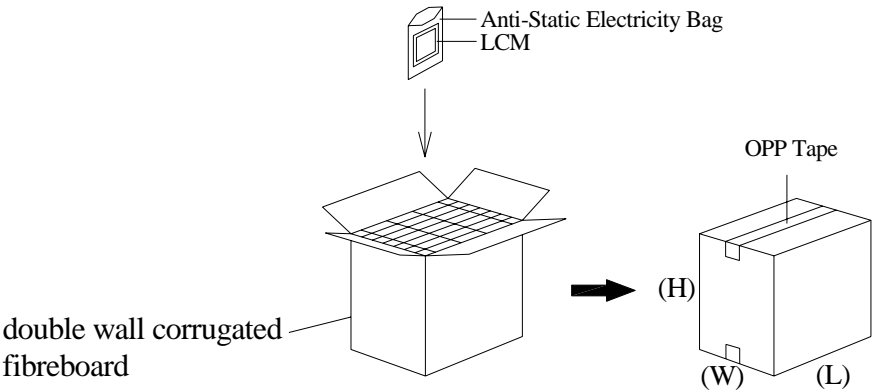
\*\*\*\*\* T<sub>a</sub> = Ambient Temperature



10. Packing Form

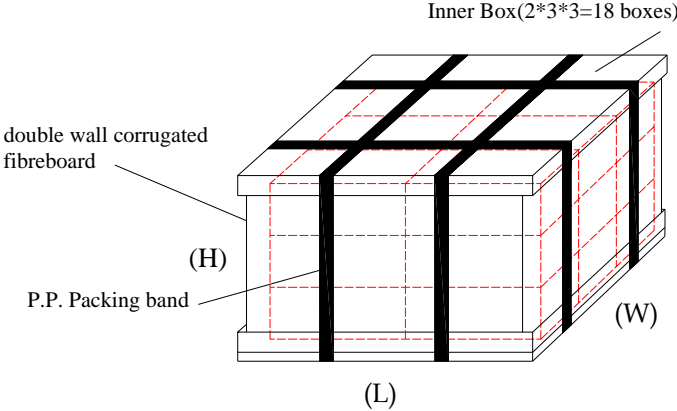
a. Inner package

- (1) Quantity : 30pcs/ 1Box
- (2) Size : (L)488x(W)251x(H)253  
( unit :mm)



b. Outer package

- (1) Quantity : 540pcs/ 1Box
- (2) Size : (L)1040x(W)810x(H)950  
( unit :mm)



## 11. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the following when you use this TFT LCD module.

### 11-1. 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 a 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 radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not describe 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 determined 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.

### 11-2. 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 minimized the interference.

### 11-3. 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.

### 11-4. PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

### 11-5. 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.

### 11-6. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) 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) The protection film is attached to the polarizer with a small amount of glue. If some stress is applied to rub the protection film against the polarizer during the time you peel off the film, the glue is apt to remain on the polarizer.  
Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- (3) 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 polarizer after the protection film is peeled off.
- (4) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the polarizer surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.