

# 晶采光電科技股份有限公司 AMPIRE CO., LTD.

# SPECIFICATIONS FOR LCD MODULE

CUSTOMER	
CUSTOMER PART NO.	
AMPIRE PART NO.	AM-1024600YTZQW-A1H
APPROVED BY	
DATE	

☐ Preliminary Specification

**☑** Formal Specification

**AMPIRE CO., LTD.** 

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<sup>\*</sup>This specification is subject to change without notice.

Date: 2022/05/09 AMPIRE CO., LTD.

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# **RECORD OF REVISION**

Revision Date	Page	Contents	Editor
2022/05/09		New Release	Simon

#### 1. Features

This module is a color active matrix thin film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal display (LCD) that uses amorphous silicon TFT as a switching device. This TFT LCD has a 9.0 (16:9) inch diagonally measured active display area with WSVGA (1024 horizontal by 600 vertical pixel) resolution.

- (1) 9 (16:9 diagonal) inch configuration.
- (2) 16.2M color by 6bit + FRC.
- (3) ROHS design & Halogen-Free Compliance.
- (4) New Driver IC: HX8282-A + HX8696-A00
- (5) Power Supply Voltage: 3.3V single power input for TFT LCD. Built-in +5V input **LED Driver**
- (6) Number of the Colors and LVDS Interface:
  - a. SELB=L: 16.7M colors (R, G, B, 8bit digital each). 24 Bit LVDS interface
  - b. SELB=H: 262K colors (R, G, B, 6bit digital each). 18 Bit LVDS interface

#### 2. PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Item Specifications			
LCD Size	9 inch (Diagonal)			
Resolution	1024 (RGB) x 600	dot		
Dot Pitch	0.192(W) x 0.19025(H)	mm		
Active Area	196.6(W) x 114.1(H)	mm		
Module Size	211.1(W) x 126.5(H) x 10.05(D)	mm		
Surface Treatment	Antiglare, Hard-Coating(3H)			
Display Mode	Normally Black			
Color Arrangement	RGB Vertical stripe			
Interface	LVDS			
Brightness	500	cd/m <sup>2</sup>		

#### 3. ABSOLUTE MAX. RATINGS

## 3.1 Electrical Absolute max. ratings

Itam	Symbol	Val	ues	TINU	Note
Item	Symbol Min.		Max.	UNII	Note
Power voltage	$V_{DD}$	-0.3	3.96	V	
LED Power voltage	$V_{LED}$	-0.3	9.0	V	
Input voltage	$V_{in}$	-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V	Note 1
Power Consumption	Logic System		0.7	W	
Power Consumption	B/L System		2.0	VV	
Operation Temperature	Тор	-30	85	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	Note3,4,5
Storage Temperature	Тѕт	-30	85	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	,6,7,8

Note1: SELB, U/D, L/R

Note2 : Ambient temperature Ta <= 40°C : 85% RH max

Ta >  $40^{\circ}$ C: Absolute humidity must be lower than the humidity of 85%RH at  $40^{\circ}$ C

For operating condition Ta at  $-30^{\circ}$ C < 240h , at  $85^{\circ}$ C < 240h

Note4: Background color changes slightly depending on ambient temperature.

This phenomenon is reversible.

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Note5: The response time will be slower at low temperature.

Note6 : Only operation is guaranteed at operating temperature. Contrast, response time, another display quality are evaluated at +25 $^{\circ}$ C

Note7 : When LCM panel is operated over  $60^{\circ}$ C (center of the panel surface temperature), the I<sub>LED</sub> of the LED back-light should be adjusted to 120mA

Note8: This is center of the panel surface temperature, not ambient temperature.

# 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

# **4-1 Typical Operation Conditions**

Item		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Power supply		$V_{DD}$	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Input Voltage	H Level	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.7 V <sub>DD</sub>		$V_{DD}$	V	Note 1
for logic	L Level	V <sub>IL</sub>	0	1	0.3 V <sub>DD</sub>	٧	Note 1
Power Supply current		I <sub>DD</sub>		T.B.D		mA	Note 2

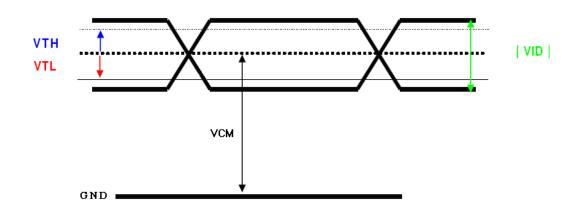
Note1: SELB , U/D, L/R

Note2: TFT power supply current.

 $V_{DD}$ =3.0V,  $f_{\scriptscriptstyle V}$  =60Hz, Ta=25°C, Display pattern: All Black

# **Switching Characteristics of LVDS Receiver**

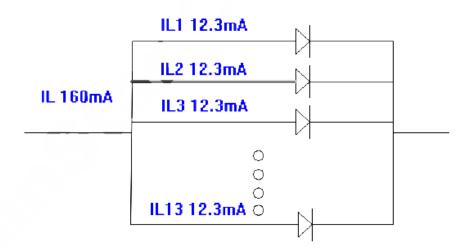
Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Differential Input High Threshold	VTH			100	mV	VCM=1.2V
Differential Input Low Threshold	VTL	-100		-	mV	
Input current	IIN	-10		+10	uA	
Differential input Voltage	VID	0.2		0.6	V	
Common Mode Voltage Offset	VCM	$\frac{ VID }{2}$	1.25	$2.4 - \frac{ VID }{2}$	V	



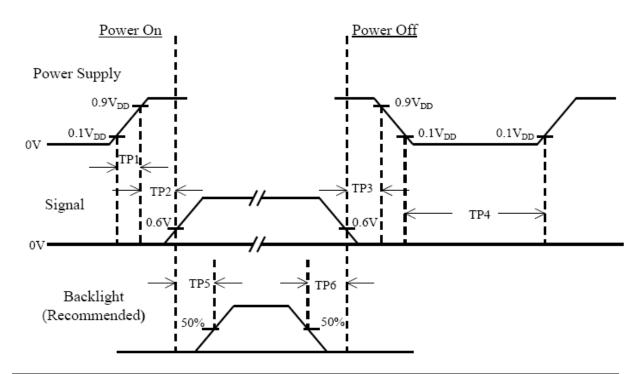
# 4-2 LED Driving Conditions

Itom	Symbol	Values				Note
Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
LED Driver Power Voltage	$V_{LED}$		5.0	7.5	V	
LED Driver Current Consumption	I <sub>LED</sub>		320		mA	V <sub>LED</sub> =5V (duty 100%)
ADJ Input Voltage Logic High	$V_{ADJ\_IH}$	1.2		$V_{LED}$	V	
ADJ Input Voltage Logic Low	$V_{ADJ\_IL}$	0		0.5	V	
ADJ Frequency	F <sub>ADJ</sub>	100	200	500	Hz	
ADJ Duty cycle		5		100	%	
LED voltage	VL		9	9.6	V	Ta=25°C
LED forward Current	IL		160		mA	Ta=25°C
LED life time		30,000			Hr	Ta=25°C IL=160mA

- Note (1) LED life time (Hr) can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition: Ta=25±3 °C, typical IL value indicated in the above table until the brightness becomes less than 50%.
- Note (2) The "LED life time" is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25°C and IL=160mA. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating IL is larger than 160mA. The constant current driving method is suggested.
- Note (3) LED Light Bar Circuit



#### 4-3 Power Sequence



Item	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
TP1	0.5		10	msec	
TP2	0		50	msec	
TP3	0		50	msec	
TP4	500			msec	
TP5	200			msec	
TP6	200			msec	

#### Note:

- (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of VDD.
- (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the back-light turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the back-light turns off, the display may momentarily become white.
- (3) In case of VDD = off level, please keep the level of input signal on the low or keep a high impedance.
- (4) TP4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

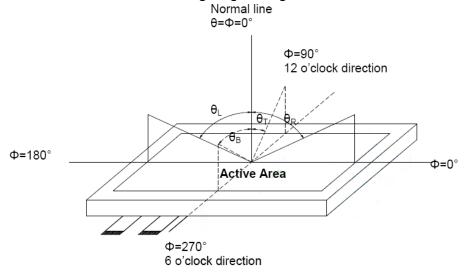
# 5. Optical Specifications

Itama	Correcto al	Symbol Condition		Values	l lmit	N1 - 4 -		
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note	
Viewing Angle	θL	Φ = 180° (9 o'clock)	80	85				
	θR	$\Phi = 0^{\circ}$ (3 o'clock)	80	85		40000	Neted	
(CR≥10)	θТ	$\Phi = 90^{\circ}$ (12 o'clock)	80	85		degree	Note1	
	θВ	Φ = 270° (6 o'clock)	80	85				
Pooponeo Timo	TR			17	24	msec	Note3	
Response Time	TF			28	26	msec	Notes	
Contrast Ratio	CR		640	800			Note4	
	$W_{X}$		0.269	0.299	0.329			
	$W_{Y}$		0.296	0.326	0.356			
	$R_X$	Normal	0.567	0.597	0.627			
Color	R <sub>Y</sub>	θ=Φ=0°	0.323	0.353	0.383		Note	
Chromaticity (CIE1931)	G <sub>X</sub>		0.277	0.307	0.337		1,2	
	$G_Y$		0.552	0.582	0.612			
	B <sub>X</sub>		0.125	0.155	0.185			
	B <sub>Y</sub>		0.075	0.105	0.135			
Luminance	L		400	500		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	Note6	

# **Test Conditions:**

- 1.  $V_{DD}$  = 3.3V,  $I_L$  = 160mA (Backlight current), the ambient temperature is 25°C.
- 2. The test systems refer to Note 2.

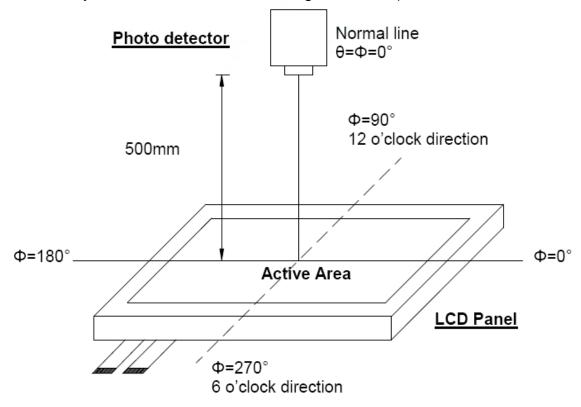
Note 1: Definition of viewing angle range



Note 2: Definition of optical measurement system.

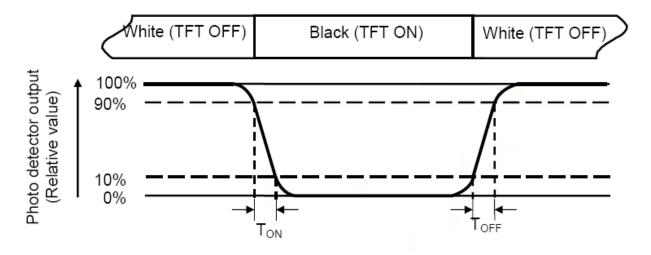
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The optical characteristics should be measured in dark room. After 30 minutes operation, the optical properties are measured at the center point of the LCD screen. (Response time is measured by Photo detector TOPCON BM-7, other items are measured by BM-5A/Field of view: 1° / Height: 500mm.)



# Note 3: Definition of Response time

The response time is defined as the LCD optical switching time interval between "White" state and "Black" state. Rise time (Ton) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 90% to 10%. And fall time (Toff) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 10% to 90%.



Note 4: Definition of contrast ratio

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Contrast ratio (CR) =

Luminance measured when LCD on the "White" state

Luminance measured when LCD on the "Black" state

Note 5 : Definition of color chromaticity (CIE1931)

Color coordinated measured at center point of LCD.

Note 6 : All input terminals LCD panel must be ground when measuring the center area of the panel.

# **6. INTERFACE**

# CN1(Input signal): CSTAR DS100-430-H23 (equivalent JAE FI-XB30SSRL-HF16)

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	GND	Ground	
2	VDD	3.3V Power	
3	VDD	3.3V Power	
4	NC	No connection	
5	ADJ	PWM Signal for Brightness Adjust	Note4
6	NC	No connection	
7	NC	No connection	
8	RXIN0-	LVDS Signal channel 0-	
9	RXIN0+	LVDS Signal channel 0+	
10	GND	Ground	
11	RXIN1-	LVDS Signal channel 1-	
12	RXIN1+	LVDS Signal channel 1+	
13	GND	Ground	
14	RXIN2-	LVDS Signal channel 2-	
15	RXIN2+	LVDS Signal channel 2+	
16	GND	Ground	
17	RXCLKIN-	LVDS Signal CLK-	
18	RXCLKIN+	LVDS Signal CLK +	
19	GND	Ground	
20	RXIN3-	LVDS Signal channel 3-	
21	RXIN3+	LVDS Signal channel 3+	
22	GND	Ground	
23	GND	Ground	
24	VLED	VLED Power +5.0V	
25	VLED	VLED Power +5.0V	

26	VLED	VLED Power +5.0V	
27		LVDS Interface Select PIN SELB = "0", 24BIT LVDS SELB = "1", 18BIT LVDS	Note3
28	U/D	Vertical inversion	Note2
29	L/R	Horizontal inversion	Note2
30	LED_ON	LED Enable Pin:High→Enable	

#### I: input O: Output P: Power

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Note1 : Global reset pin: Active low to enter reset mode. Suggest connecting with an RC reset circuit for stability. Normally pull high. (R=10KΩ, C=0.1μF)
Note: If RC is not added, users must follow the rule, T2 > 50ms on page 18 item 6.5 power on/off sequence.

Note2: When L/R="0", set right to left scan direction.

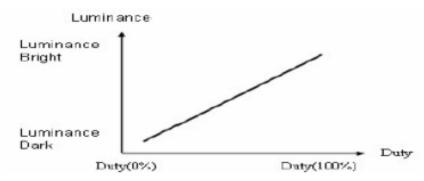
When L/R="1", set left to right scan direction.

When U/D="0", set top to bottom scan direction.

When U/D="1", set bottom to top scan direction.

Note3: If LVDS input data is 6 bits, SELB must be set to High; If LVDS input data is 8 bits, SELB must be set to Low.

Note4 : ADJ can adjust brightness. PWM duty the bigger the brighter.



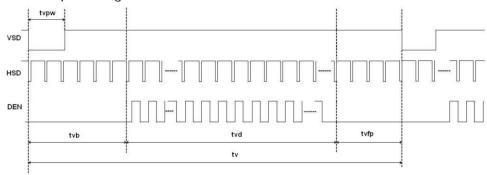
# 7. TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

# 7-1 Timing (DE MODE)

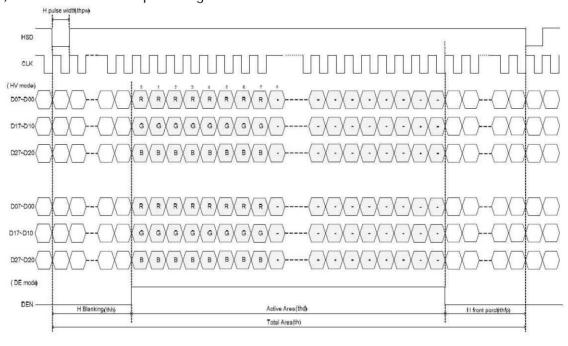
Parameter	Symbol	Value			1.10-24
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
DCLK frequency @Frame rate=60hz	fclk	40.8	51.2	67.2	Mhz
Horizontal display area	thd	1024			DCLK
HSYNC period time	th	1114	1344	1400	DCLK
HSYNC blanking	thb+thfp	90	320	376	DCLK
Vertical display area	tvd		600		Н
VSYNC period time	tv	610	635	800	Н
VSYNC blanking	tvb+tvfp	10	35	200	Н

# Timing Diagram of Interface Signal (DE mode)

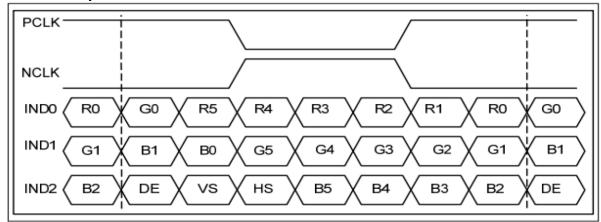
# (1) Vertical input timing



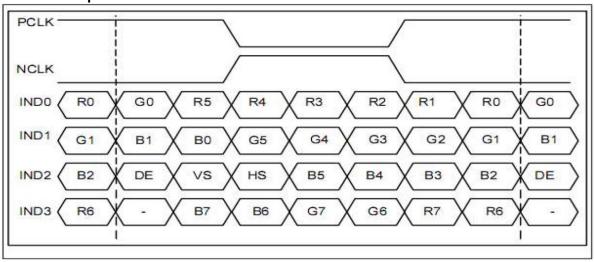
# (2) Horizontal Vertical input timing



# **6bit LVDS input**



# 8bit LVDS input



# **8 RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS**

Test Item	Test Conditions		
High Temperature Operation	85±3°C ,Dry t=240 hrs		
Low Temperature Operation	-30±3°C, Dry t=240 hrs		
High Temperature Storage	85±3°C , Dry t=240 hrs	1,2	
Low Temperature Storage	-30±3°C ,Dry t=240 hrs	1,2	
Thermal Shock Test	-30°C ~ 25°C ~ 85°C 30 m in. 5 min. 30 min. (1 cycle) Total 100 cycle(Dry)	1,2	
Storage Humidity Test	60 °C, Humidity 90%, 240 hrs	1,2	

- Note(1) Condensation of water is not permitted on the module.
- Note(2) The module should be inspected after 1 hour storage in normal conditions (15-35°C, 45-65%RH).
- Note(3) The module shouldn't be tested more than one condition, and all the test conditions are independent.
- Note(4) All the reliability tests should be done without protective film on the module.

# Definitions of life end point :

- Current drain should be smaller than the specific value.
- Function of the module should be maintained.
- Appearance and display quality should not have degraded noticeably.
- Contrast ratio should be greater than 50% of the initial value.

#### 9. USE PRECAUTIONS

#### 9-1 Handling precautions

- (1) The polarizing plate may break easily so be careful when handling it. Do not touch, press or rub it with a hard-material tool like tweezers.
- (2) Do not touch the polarizing plate surface with bare hands so as not to make it dirty. If the surface or other related part of the polarizing plate is dirty, soak a soft cotton cloth or chamois leather in benzine and wipe off with it. Do not use chemical liquids such as acetone, toluene and isopropyl alcohol. Failure to do so may bring chemical reaction phenomena and deteriorations.
- (3) Remove any spit or water immediately. If it is left for hours, the suffered part may deform or decolorize.
- (1) If the LCD element breaks and any LC stuff leaks, do not suck or lick it. Also if LC stuff is stuck on your skin or clothing, wash thoroughly with soap and water immediately.

#### 9-2 Installing precautions

- (1) The PCB has many ICs that may be damaged easily by static electricity. To prevent breaking by static electricity from the human body and clothing, earth the human body properly using the high resistance and discharge static electricity during the operation. In this case, however, the resistance value should be approx.  $1M\Omega$  and the resistance should be placed near the human body rather than the ground surface. When the indoor space is dry, static electricity may occur easily so be careful. We recommend the indoor space should be kept with humidity of 60% or more. When a soldering iron or other similar tool is used for assembly, be sure to earth it.
- (2) When installing the module and ICs, do not bend or twist them. Failure to do so may crack LC element and cause circuit failure.
- (3) To protect LC element, especially polarizing plate, use a transparent protective plate (e.g., acrylic plate, glass etc) for the product case.
- (4) Do not use an adhesive like a both-side adhesive tape to make LCD surface (polarizing plate) and product case stick together. Failure to do so may cause the polarizing plate to peel off

#### 9-3 Storage precautions

- (1) Avoid a high temperature and humidity area. Keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C and also the humidity under 60%.
- (2) Choose the dark spaces where the product is not exposed to direct sunlight or fluorescent light.
- (3) Store the products as they are put in the boxes provided from us or in the same conditions as we recommend.

#### 9-4 Operating precautions

- (1) Do not boost the applied drive voltage abnormally. Failure to do so may break ICs. When applying power voltage, check the electrical features beforehand and be careful. Always turn off the power to the LC module controller before removing or inserting the LC module input connector. If the input connector is removed or inserted while the power is turned on, the LC module internal circuit may break.
- (2) The display response may be late if the operating temperature is under the normal standard, and the display may be out of order if it is above the normal standard. But this is not a failure; this will be restored if it is within the normal standard.
- (3) The LCD contrast varies depending on the visual angle, ambient temperature, power voltage etc. Obtain the optimum contrast by adjusting the LC dive voltage.
- (4) When carrying out the test, do not take the module out of the low-temperature space suddenly. Failure to do so will cause the module condensing, leading to malfunctions.
- (5) Make certain that each signal noise level is within the standard (L level: 0.2Vdd or less and H level: 0.8Vdd or more) even if the module has functioned properly. If it is beyond the standard, the module may often malfunction. In addition, always connect the module when making noise level measurements.
- (6) The CMOS ICs are incorporated in the module and the pull-up and pull-down function is not adopted for the input so avoid putting the input signal open while the power is ON.
- (7) The characteristic of the semiconductor element changes when it is exposed to light emissions, therefore ICs on the LCD may malfunction if they receive light emissions. To prevent these malfunctions, design and assemble ICs so that they are shielded from light emissions.
- (8) Crosstalk occurs because of characteristics of the LCD. In general, crosstalk occurs when the regularized display is maintained. Also, crosstalk is affected by the LC drive voltage. Design the contents of the display, considering crosstalk.

#### 9-5 Other

- (1) Do not disassemble or take the LC module into pieces. The LC modules once disassembled or taken into pieces are not the guarantee articles.
- (2) Do not keep the LCD at the same display pattern continually. The residual image will happen and it will damage the LCD. Please use screen saver.
- (3) AMIPRE will provide one year warrantee for all products and three months warrantee for all repairing products..

# **10. OUTLINE DIMENSION**

