一众显示科技有限公司

TEAM SOURCE DISPLAY TECH. CO, LTD.

TFT-LCD Module Specification

Module NO.: TST018QQST-05

Version: V1.0

☐ APPROVAL FOR SPECIFICATION ☐ APPROVAL FOR SAMPLE

For Customer's Acceptance:	
Approved by	**Comment**

Team Source Display:		
Presented by	**Reviewed by**	**Approved by**
Zahi	**Aron**	**Aron**

Version No.	Date	Content	Remark
V1.0	2023-03-07	The initial release	

CONTENTS

1 General Characteristics

1.1 Introduction

TST018QQST-05 is a transmissive type color active matrix liquid crystal display(LCD) which uses amorphous thin film transistor(TFT) as switching devices. This product is composed of a TFT LCD panel, a drive IC, a FPC, and a LED-backlight unit. The active display area is 1.77inches diagonally measured and the native resolution is 128*RGB*160.Features of this product are listed in the following table.

1.2 Features

- 1.77 inch configuration
- MCU8bit interface
- RoHS Compliance

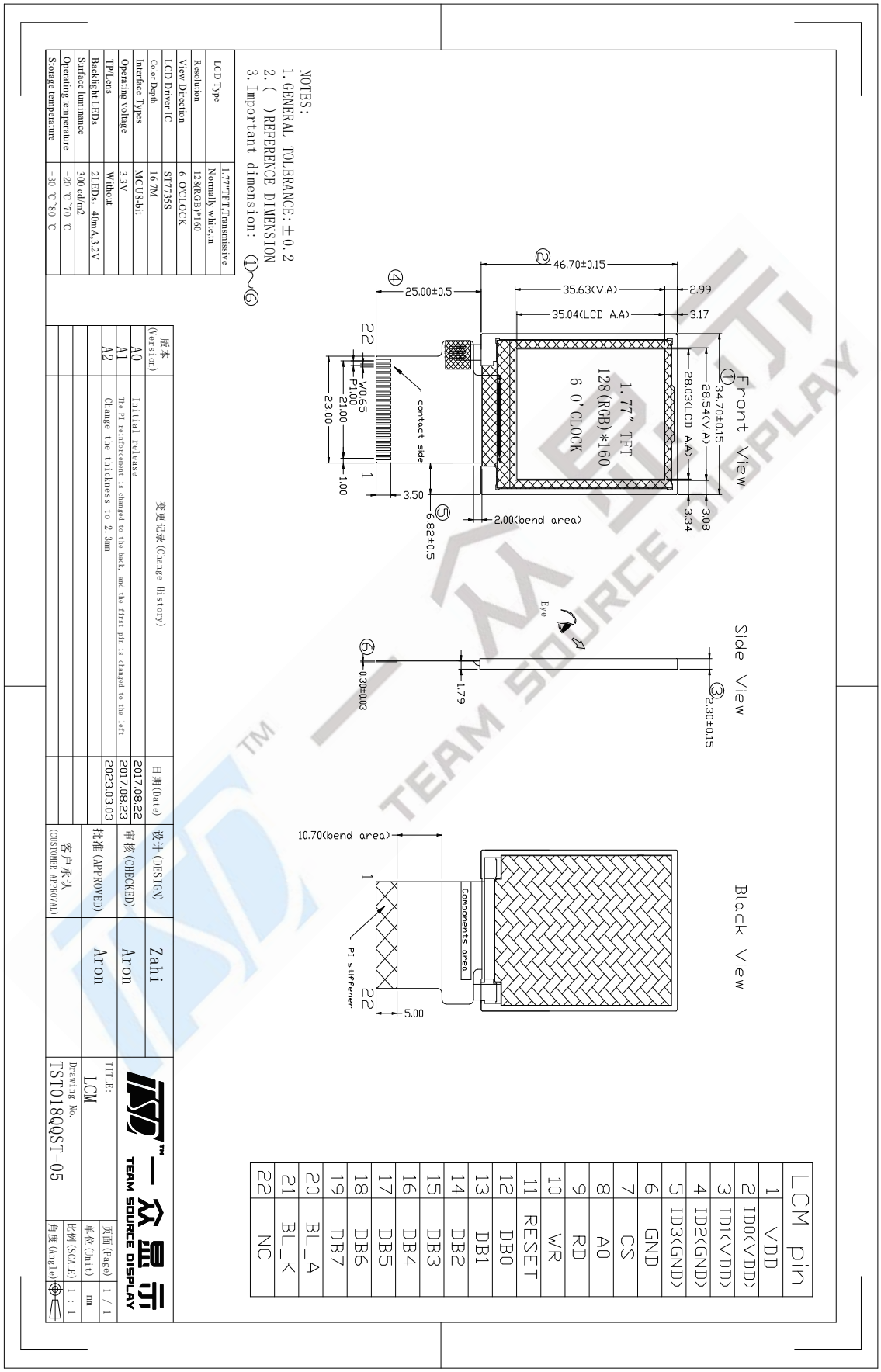
1.3 Applications

- TFT LCD Monitor
- Consumer Application
- Amusement and Home furnishing

1.4 General Information

ITEM	Specification	Unit
LCD Type	a-Si TFT,Transmissive,Normally white	-
LCD Size	1.77	inch
Resolution (W x H)	128x (RGB) × 160	pixel
Outline size	34.70(H) x 46.70(V) x2.3(T)	mm
Active Area	28.03(H) x35.04 (V)	mm
Pixel Pitch	0.2190(H) × 0.2190(V)	mm
Viewing Direction	6 o'clock	-
Color Depth	16.7M	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB-stripe	-
Surface Luminance	300(typ)	cd/m²
Driver IC	ST7735S	
Interface Type	MCU	-
Input Voltage	2.8-3.3	V
With/Without TP or Lens	With out	-
Weight	TBD	g

2 Product drawings



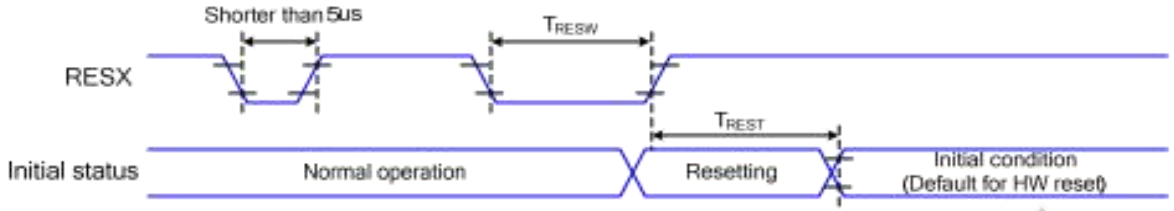
3 Interface description

3.1 LCM interface description

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VDD	Power supply for digital voltage
2	ID0(VDD)	Power supply for digital voltage
3	ID1(VDD)	Power supply for digital voltage
4	ID2(GND)	System Ground. (0V)
5	ID3(GND)	System Ground. (0V)
6	GND	System Ground. (0V)
7	CS	Chip select signal.
8	AO	AO
9	RD	read signal
10	WR	write signal
11	RESET	Reset input signal
12-19	DB0-DB7	8-bit data bus
20	BL_A	Backlight A Aothod input pin.
21	BL_K	Backlight K Cathode input pin.
22	NC	Not connect

4 LCM Interface Timing

4.1 Reset Timing



Related Pins	Symbol	Parameter	MIN	MAX	Unit
RESX	tRESW	Reset Pulse Duration	10	-	us
	tREST	Reset Cancel	-	5	ms
				120	ms

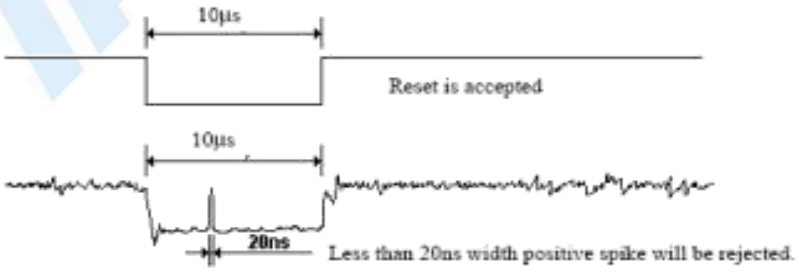
Table 14 Reset Timing

Notes:

1. The reset cancel includes also required time for loading ID bytes, VCOM setting and other settings from NVM (or similar device) to registers. This loading is done every time when there is HW reset cancel time (tRT) within 5 ms after a rising edge of RESX.
2. Spike due to an electrostatic discharge on RESX line does not cause irregular system reset according to the table below:

RESX Pulse	Action
Shorter than 5us	Reset Rejected
Longer than 9us	Reset
Between 5us and 9us	Reset Starts

3. During the Resetting period, the display will be blanked (The display is entering blanking sequence, which maximum time is 120 ms, when Reset Starts in Sleep Out –mode. The display remains the blank state in Sleep In -mode.) and then return to Default condition for Hardware Reset.
4. Spike Rejection also applies during a valid reset pulse as shown below:



5. When Reset applied during Sleep In Mode.
6. When Reset applied during Sleep Out Mode.
7. It is necessary to wait 5msec after releasing RESX before sending commands. Also Sleep Out command cannot be sent for 120msec.

4.2 LCD Interface Characteristics

8080 Series MCU Interface

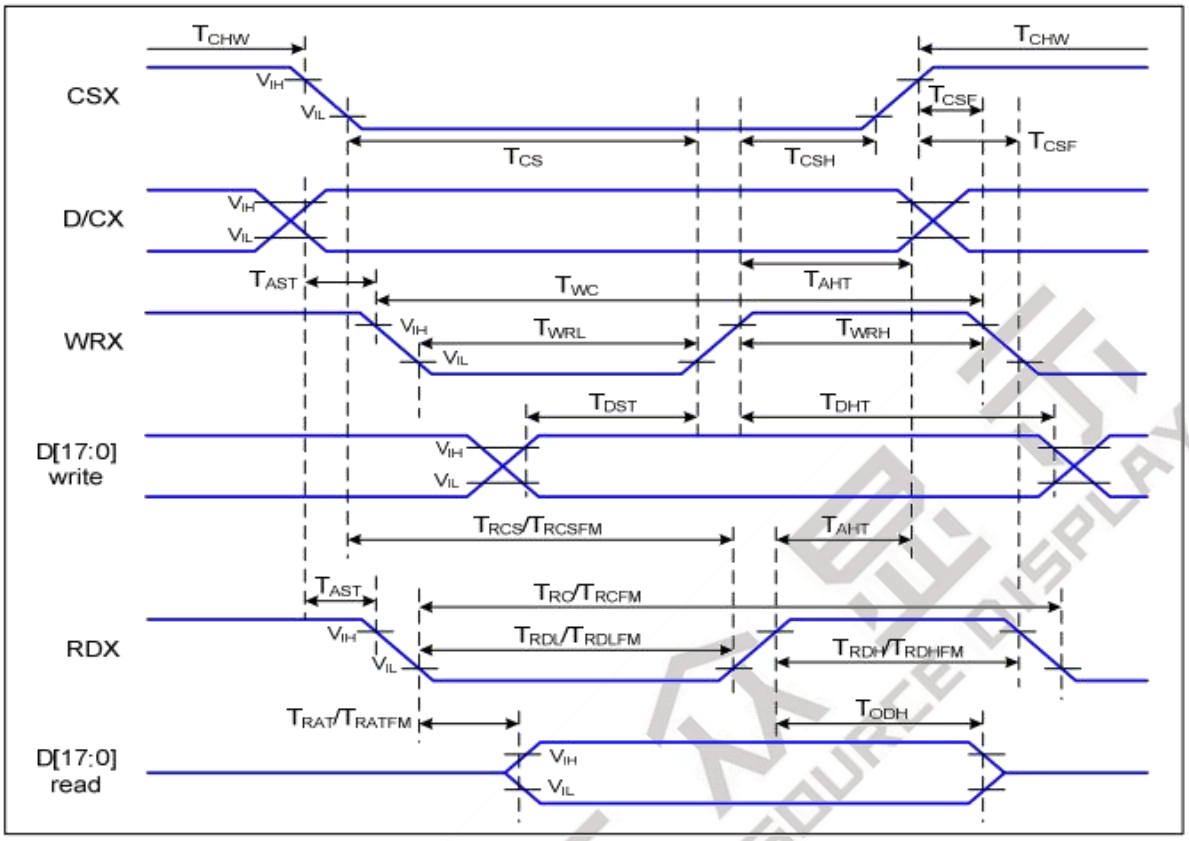


Figure 1 Parallel Interface Timing Characteristics (8080 Ceries MCU Interface)

Ta=25 ℃, VDDI=1.65~3.7V, VDD=2.5~4.8V

Signal	Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Description
D/CX	TAST	Address Setup Ttime	0		ns	-
	TAHT	Address Hold Time (Write/Read)	10		ns	
CSX	TCHW	Chip Select “H” Pulse Width	0		ns	-
	TCS	Chip Select Setup Time (Write)	15		ns	
	TRCS	Chip Select Setup Time (Read ID)	45		ns	
	TRCSFM	Chip Select Setup time (Read FM)	355		ns	
	TCSF	Chip Select Wait Time (Write/Read)	10		ns	
	TCSH	Chip Select Hold Time	10		ns	
WRX	TWC	Write Cycle	66		ns	
	TWRH	Control Pulse “H” Duration	15		ns	
	TWRL	Control Pulse “L” Duration	15		ns	
RDX (ID)	TRC	Read Cycle (ID)	160		ns	When Read ID Data
	TRDH	Control Pulse “H” Duration (ID)	90		ns	
	TRDL	Control Pulse “L” Duration (ID)	45		ns	

RDX (FM)	TRCFM	Read Cycle (FM)	450		ns	When Read from Frame Memory
	TRDHFM	Control Pulse "H" Duration (FM)	90		ns	
	TRDLFM	Control Pulse "L" Duration (FM)	355		ns	
D[17:0]	TDST	Data Setup Time	10		ns	For CL=30pF
	TDHT	Data Hold Time	10		ns	
	TRAT	Read Access Time (ID)		40	ns	
	TRATFM	Read Access Time (FM)		340	ns	
	TODH	Output Disable Time	20	80	ns	

Table 4 8080 Parallel Interface Characteristics

5 Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage (Analog)	VDD~GND	-0.3	4.8	V
Operating Temperature	TOP	-20	70	° C
Storage Temperature	TST	-30	80	° C
Storage Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max 60° C)	RH

6 Electrical Characteristics

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Analog operating voltage	VDD	2.5	2.75	4.8	V
Logic operating voltage	VDDI	1.65	1.8	3.7	V
Input Voltage ' H ' level	VIH	0.7VDDI	-	VDDI	V
Input Voltage ' L ' level	VIL	GND	-	0.3VDDI	
Output Voltage ' H ' level	VOH	0.8IVDDI	-	VDDI	
Output Voltage ' L ' level	VOL	GND	-	0.2VDDI	

7 Backlight Characteristics

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Voltage for LED backlight	V_f	2.7	3.2	3.4	V
Current for LED backlight	I_f	-	40	-	mA
Power consumption	Wbl	-	128	-	mW
Uniformity	Avg	80	-	-	%
LED Life Time	-	20000	30000	-	Hrs

Note:

1.The LED life time is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25°C, 60%RH ±5 %.

2. The life time of LED will be reduced if LED is driven by high current, high ambient temperature and humidity conditions.

3. Typical operating life time is an estimated data.

4. Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded or reverse voltage is loaded .Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under normal operating conditions.

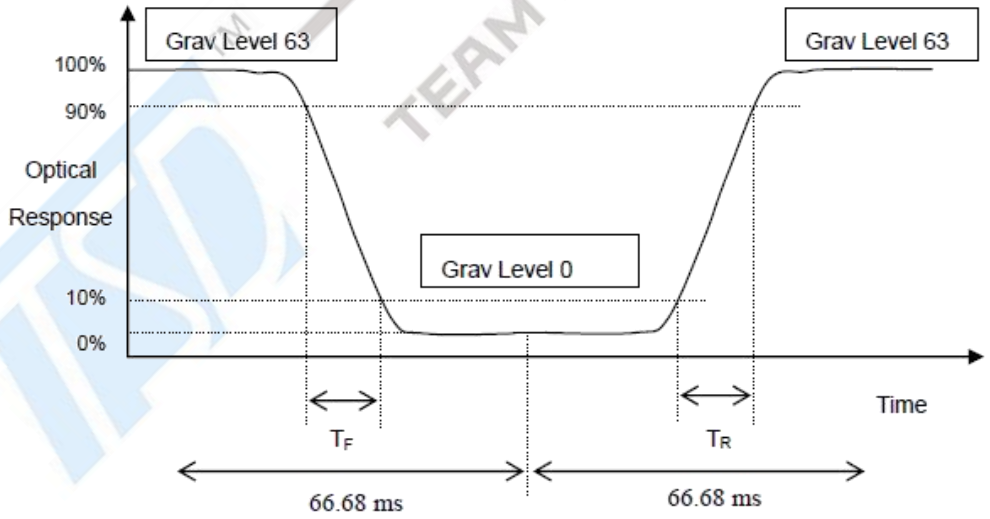
8 LCD Optical specifications

Item	Symbol	Condition	Specification			Unit	Remark
			Min	Typ	Max		
Response time (By Quick)	Tr+TF	θ = 0°	-	30	60	ms	
Contrast ratio	CR	θ = 0°	200	300	-		
Color Gamut	S	θ = 0°	-	70	-	%	
Luminance of White	L	θ = 0°	200	300	-	cd/m^2	
Viewing angle	Top	CR>10	40	45	-	Deg.	
	Bottom	CR>10	40	45	-		
	Left	CR>10	40	45	-		
	Right	CR>10	15	20	-		
Color chromaticity （CIE1931）	Wx	θ = 0°	-0.03	0.280	+0.03		
	Wy			0.300			
	Rx			0.550			
	Ry			0.350			
	Gx			0.330			
	Gy			0.610			
	Bx			0.165			
	By			0.070			

Note 1: Ambient temperature = 25°C.

Note 2: To be measured with a viewing cone of 2°by Topcon luminance meter BM-7.

Note 3: Definition of Response Time (TR, TF) and measurement method:

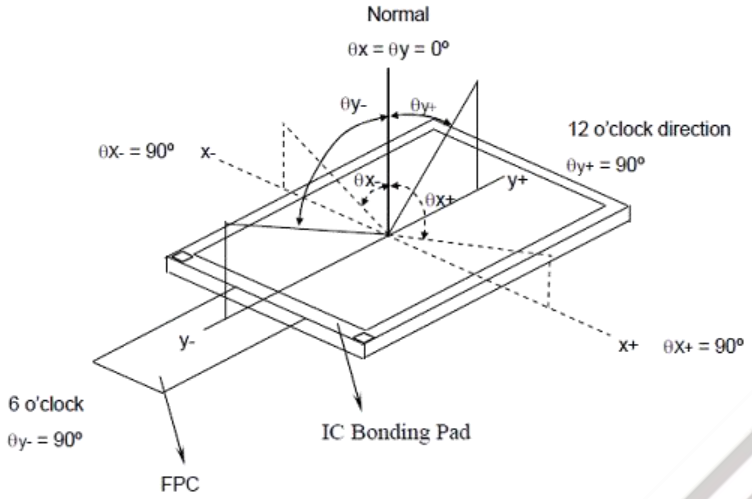


Note 4: Definition of contrast ratio:

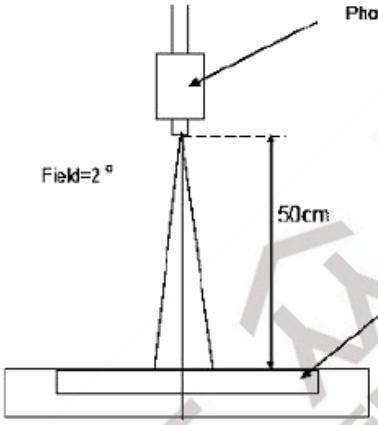
Contrast ratio is calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Brightness on the "white" state}}{\text{Brightness on the "black" state}}$$

Note 5: Definition of viewing angle



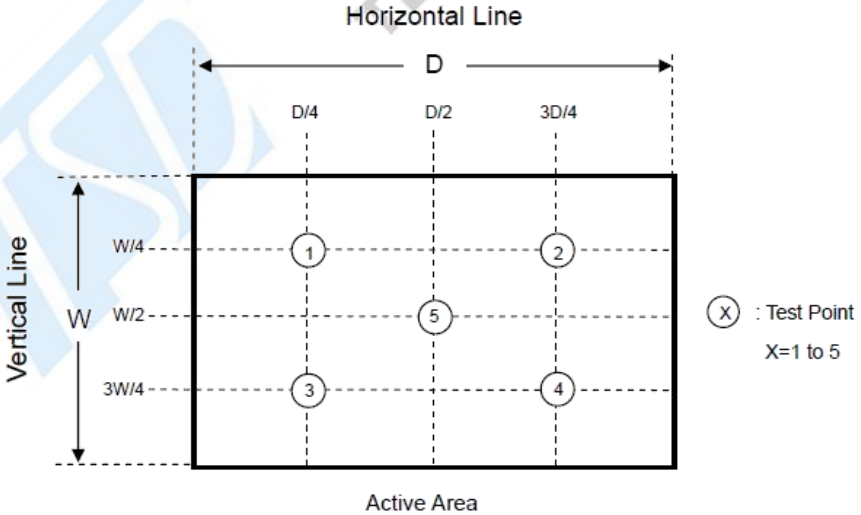
Note 6: Optical characteristic measurement setup.



Note 7:Definition of White Variation (δ W):

Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

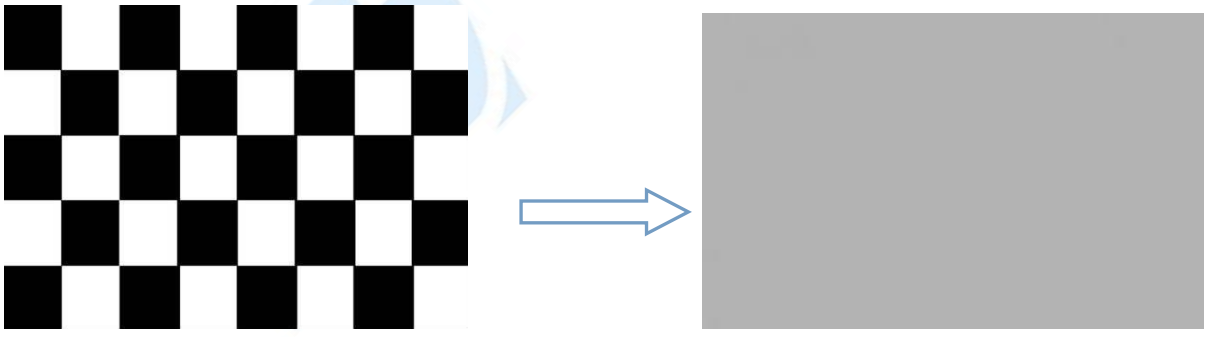
δ W = Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)] / Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]



9 RELIABILITY TEST

NO.	TEST ITEM	TEST CONDITION	INSPECTION AFTER TEST
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2°C/96 hours	Inspection after 2~4 hours storage at room temperature and humidity. The condensation is not accepted. The sample shall be free from defects: 1. Air bubble in the LCD 2. Seal leak 3. Non-display 4. Missing segments 5. Glass crack
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30±2°C/96 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2°C/96 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2°C/96 hours	
5	Temperature Cycle	-30±2°C ~ 25~ 80± 2°C × 10 cycles (30 min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp Proof Test	60°C ±5°C × 90%RH/96 hours	
7	Vibration Test	Frequency 10Hz~55Hz Stroke: 1.5mm Sweep: 10Hz~150 Hz~10Hz 2 hours For each direction of X, Y, Z	
8	Shock Test	Half-sine, wave, 300m/s	
9	Packing Drop Test	Height: 80 cm 1 corner, concrete floor	
10	Electrostatic Discharge Test	C=150pF, R=330 Ω Air: ±8KV 150pF/330Ω 30 times Contact: ±4KV,20 times	
11	Image Sticking	25℃,60%RH (ref.to Remark(1))/30 minutes	

Remark (1): Switch the image to Grey 127 after displaying the 5*8 chess pattern for 60 minutes, the afterimage disappears within 10 seconds.



5*8 chess pattern　　Gray127

9.1 About Image Sticking

9.1.1 What is Image Sticking?

If you remain a fixed image on LCD Display for a long period of time, you may experience a phenomenon called Image Sticking. Image Sticking - sometimes also called “image retention” or “ghosting” - is a phenomenon where a faint outline of a previously displayed image remains visible on the screen when the image is changed. It can occur at variable levels of intensity depending on the specific image makeup, as well as the amount of time the core image elements are allowed to remain unchanged on the screen. In POS applications, for example, a button menu which remains fixed, or in

which the “frame” elements (core image) remain fixed and the buttons may change, may be susceptible to image sticking. It is important to note that if the screen is used exclusively for this application, the user may never notice this phenomenon since the screen never displays other content. `It is only when an image other than the “retained” image is shown on the screen that this issue becomes evident. Image sticking is different that the “burn-in” effect commonly associated with phosphor based devices.

9.1.2 What causes Image Sticking?

Image sticking is an intrinsic behavior of LCD displays due to the susceptibility to polarization of the interior materials (liquid crystals) when used under static, charged conditions (continuously displaying the same image). The individual liquid crystals in an LCD panel have unique electrical properties. Displaying a fixed pattern - such as the POS menu described above – over prolonged periods can cause a parasitic charge build-up (polarization) within the liquid crystals which affects the crystals’ optical properties and ultimately prevents the liquid crystal from returning to its normal, relaxed state when the pattern is finally changed. This effect takes place at a cellular level within the LCD, and the effect can cause charged crystal alignment at the bottom or top of a crystal cell in the “z” axis, or even crystal migration to the edges of a cell, again based on their polarity. These conditions can cause image sticking over an entire area, or at boundaries of distinct color change respectively. In either case, when the liquid crystals in the pixels and sub-pixels utilized to display the static image are polarized such that they can not return fully to their “relaxed” state upon deactivation, the result is a faint, visible, retained image on the panel upon presentation of a new, different image. The actual rate of image retention depends on variation factors such as the specific image, how long it is displayed unchanged, the temperature within the panel and even the specific panel brand due to manufacturing differences amongst panel manufacturers.

9.1.3 How to Avoid Image Sticking?

- Try not to operate the LCD with a “fixed” image on the screen for more than 1 hours.
- If you are operating the monitor in an elevated temperature environment and with a displayed image which is contrary to the recommendations in “For Software Developers” below, image stick can occur in as little as 30 minutes. Adjust your screen saver settings accordingly.
- Power down the unit during prolonged periods of inactivity such as the hours a store is closed or a shift during which the piece of equipment isn’t used.
- Use a screensaver with a black or medium gray background that is automatically set to come on if the device is inactive for more than 5-10 minutes.
- Avoid placing the monitor in poorly ventilated areas or in areas that will create excess heat around the monitor for software developers.
- In defining the icons, buttons, or windows in the screen, try to utilize block patterns instead of distinct lines as borders for dividing the display into distinct areas.
- If it is necessary to display a static image, try to use colors that are symmetric to the middle grey level at the boundary of two different colors, and slightly shift the borders line once in a while.
- Try to utilize medium gray hues for those areas that will have prolonged display times or remain static as other menu elements change.

9.1.4 How to Fix the Image Sticking?

Unlike the usually irreversible “burn-in” effects commonly associated with direct view phosphor display devices such as CRTs, an image retained on an LCD display can be reversed – often to a point of total invisibility.

However, the severity of the underlying causes (as described above) of the image retained on a specific display, as well as the variation factors (see “For Software Developers” above) under which the retained image was created, will dictate the final level of retention reversal. One way to erase a retained image on a panel is to run the screen (monitor “on”) in an “all black” pattern for 4-6 hours. It is also helpful to do this in an elevated temperature environment of approximately 35° to 50° C. Again, utilizing a dynamic screen saver with an all black background during prolonged idle display periods is a good way to avoid image retention issues.

9.1.5 Is Image Sticking Covered by TSD RMA Warranty?

Image sticking is a phenomenon inherent to LCD Display technology itself, and as such, the occurrence of this “ghosting” effect is considered normal operation by the manufacturers of the LCD display modules which are integrated into today’s monitor solutions. TSD does not warrant any display against the occurrence of image sticking. We strongly advise that you follow the operating recommendations listed above to avoid the occurrence of this phenomenon.

9.2 Others

1. Issues that are not defined in this document shall be discussed and agreed with both parties. (Customer and supplier)
2. Unless otherwise agreed upon in writing, the criteria shall be applied to both parties. (Customer and supplier)

10 Suggestions for using LCD modules

10.1 Handling of LCM

1. The LCD screen is made of glass. Don't give excessive external shock, or drop from a high place.
2. If the LCD screen is damaged and the liquid crystal leaks out, do not lick and swallow. When the liquid is attach to your hand, skin, cloth etc, wash it off by using soap and water thoroughly and immediately.
3. Don't apply excessive force on the surface of the LCM.
4. If the surface is contaminated, clean it with soft cloth. If the LCM is severely contaminated, use Isopropyl alcohol/Ethyl alcohol to clean. Other solvents may damage the polarizer. The following solvents is especially prohibited: water , ketone Aromatic solvents etc.
5. Exercise care to minimize corrosion of the electrode. Corrosion of the electrodes is accelerated by water droplets, moisture condensation or a current flow in a high-humidity environment.
6. Install the LCD Module by using the mounting holes. When mounting the LCD module make sure it is free of twisting, warping and distortion. In particular, do not forcibly pull or bend the I/O cable or the backlight cable.
7. Don’t disassemble the LCM.
8. To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.
- Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD modules.
- Tools required for assembling, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded.
- To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembling and other work under dry conditions.
- The LCD module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Exercise care when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated.

9. Do not alter, modify or change the the shape of the tab on the metal frame.
10. Do not make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the positions of components to be attached.

11. Do not damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.
12. Absolutely do not modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector
13. Except for soldering the interface, do not make any alterations or modifications with a soldering iron.
14. Do not drop, bend or twist LCM.

10.2 Storage

1. Store in an ambient temperature of 5 to 25 ℃, and in a relative humidity of 40% to 60%. Don't expose to sunlight or fluorescent light.
2. Storage in a clean environment, free from dust, active gas, and solvent.
3. Store in antistatic container.

11 Limited Warranty

1.Our warranty liability is limited to repair and/or replacement. We will not be responsible for any consequential loss.
2.If possible, we suggest customer to use up all LCD modules as soon as possible. If the LCD module storage time over twelve months, we suggest to recheck it before being used.
3.Any product issues must be feedback to TSD within 12 months since delivery, otherwise, we will not be responsible for the subsequent or consequential events.