Eureka Microelectronics,Inc.

EK7011TCB-2201

160 Output Segment/
Common LCD Driver

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160 Output Segment/Common LCD Driver

Description

The EK7011 is a 160 output segment/common LCD driver adaptable to drive a large scale dot matrix panel. It uses the Tape Carrier Package(TCP) to greatly reduce the size of the LCD module. EK7011 consumes very little power. Large LCD panels can be assembled by cascading EK7011s. In Segment Mode, the input data can be either 4-bit parallel or 8-bit parallel, selected by the Mode Select pin (MD).

Features

- CMOS process
- Logic power supply : 2.5V to 5.5V
- Low power consumption
- 160 LCD display output
- Supply voltage for LCD driver :15 to 40V
- Package : TCP, COG available

Features in Segment mode

- Shift clock frequency : 14MHz max. at V_{DD}=5V
- 4bit/8bit parallel input
- Automatic transfer of enable signal
- Automatic counting in the chip select mode. The internal clock stoped by automatically counting 160 of input data.

Features in Common mode

- Shift clock frequency : 4MHz max. at V_{DD}=5V
- Built-in 160-bit bidirectional shift register
- Single mode (160-bit shift register) or Dual Mode (two 80-bit shift registers) with these options:
  1. Y1 ⟶ Y160 Single mode
  2. Y160 ⟶ Y1 Single mode
  3. Y1 ⟶ Y80, Y81 ⟶ Y160 Dual mode
  4. Y160 ⟶ Y81, Y80 ⟶ Y1 Dual mode

Block Diagram

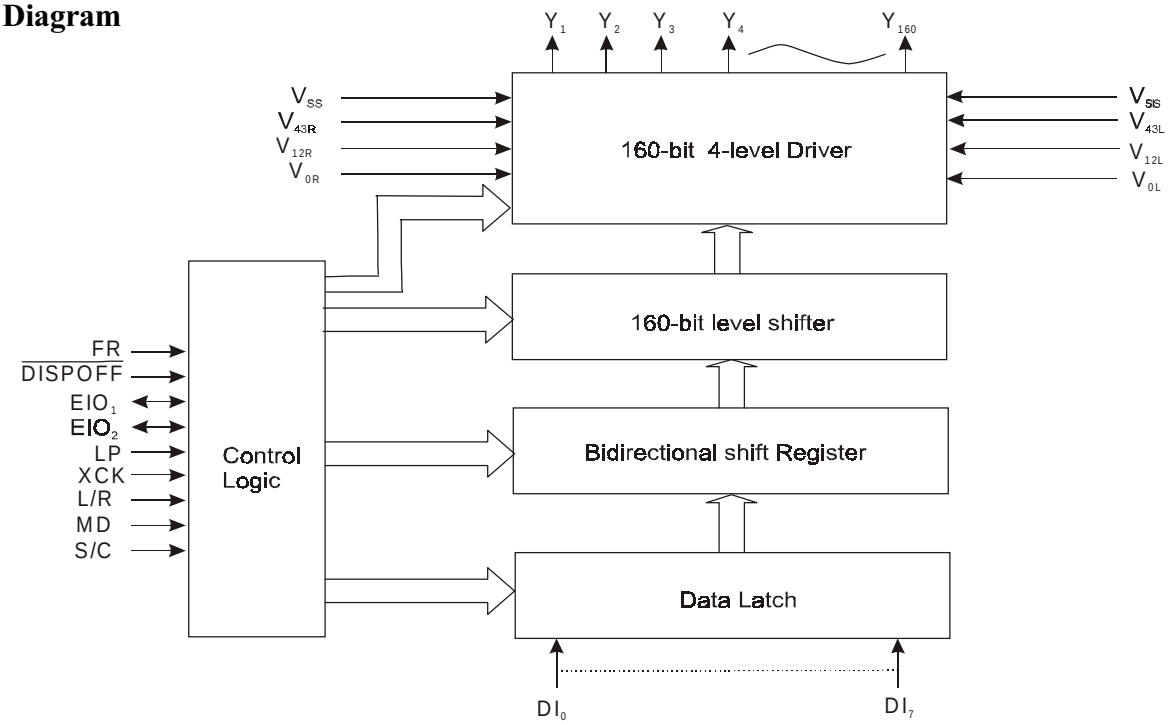


Fig.1

Pin Configuration

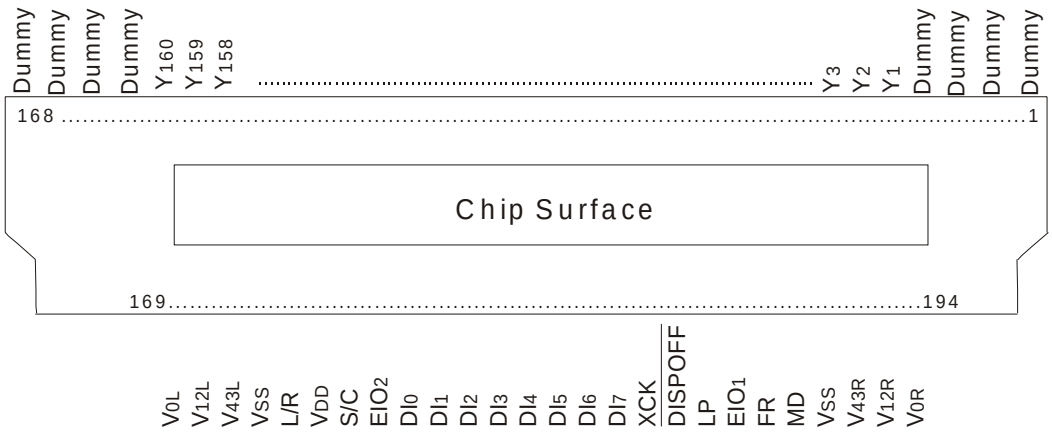


Fig.2

Pin Designations

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Designation
5 to 164	Y_1-Y_{160}	O	LCD output
169, 194	V_{0L}, V_{0R}	-	Power supply for LCD driver level
170, 193	V_{12L}, V_{12R}	-	Power supply for LCD driver level
171, 192	V_{43L}, V_{43R}	-	Power supply for LCD driver level
173	L/R	I	Display data shift direction selection
174	VDD	-	Power supply for logic circuit(+2.5 to +5.5V)
175	S/C	I	Segment mode/common mode selection
176	EIO_2	I/O	Input/output for chip select or data of shift register
177 to 183	DI_0~DI_6	I	Input of display data in segment mode
184	DI_7	I	Input of display data in Segment mode, or Dual mode data input in common mode
185	XCK	I	Display data shift clock input in segment mode
186	$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$	I	Control pin input to deselect output level
187	LP	I	Latch pulse input in segment mode Shift clock input for shift register in common mode
188	EIO_1	I/O	Input/output for chip select or data of shift register
189	FR	I	AC-converting signal input for LCD driver waveform
190	MD	I	Mode selection
172, 191	VSS	-	Ground
1~ 4, 165~168	Dummy	-	Dummy PADS

Tab.1

Input/Output Circuit

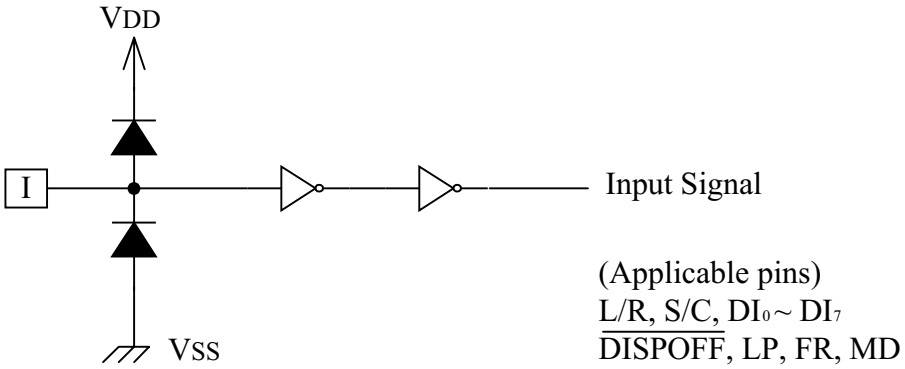


Fig.3 Input Circuit(1)

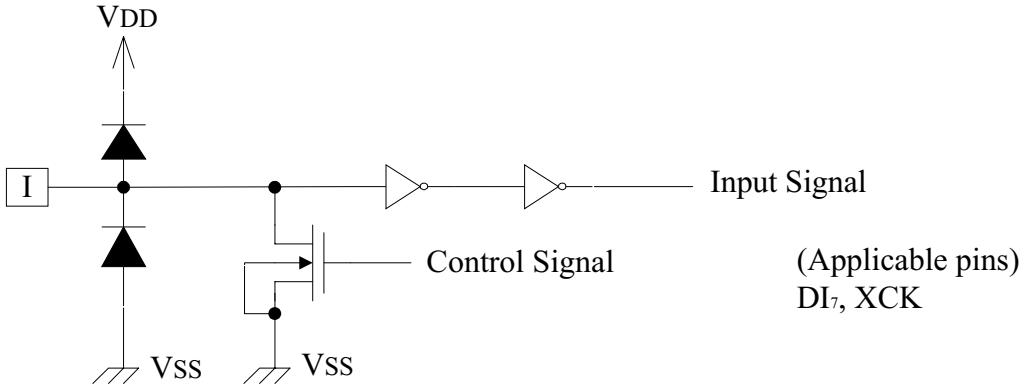


Fig.4 Input Circuit(2)

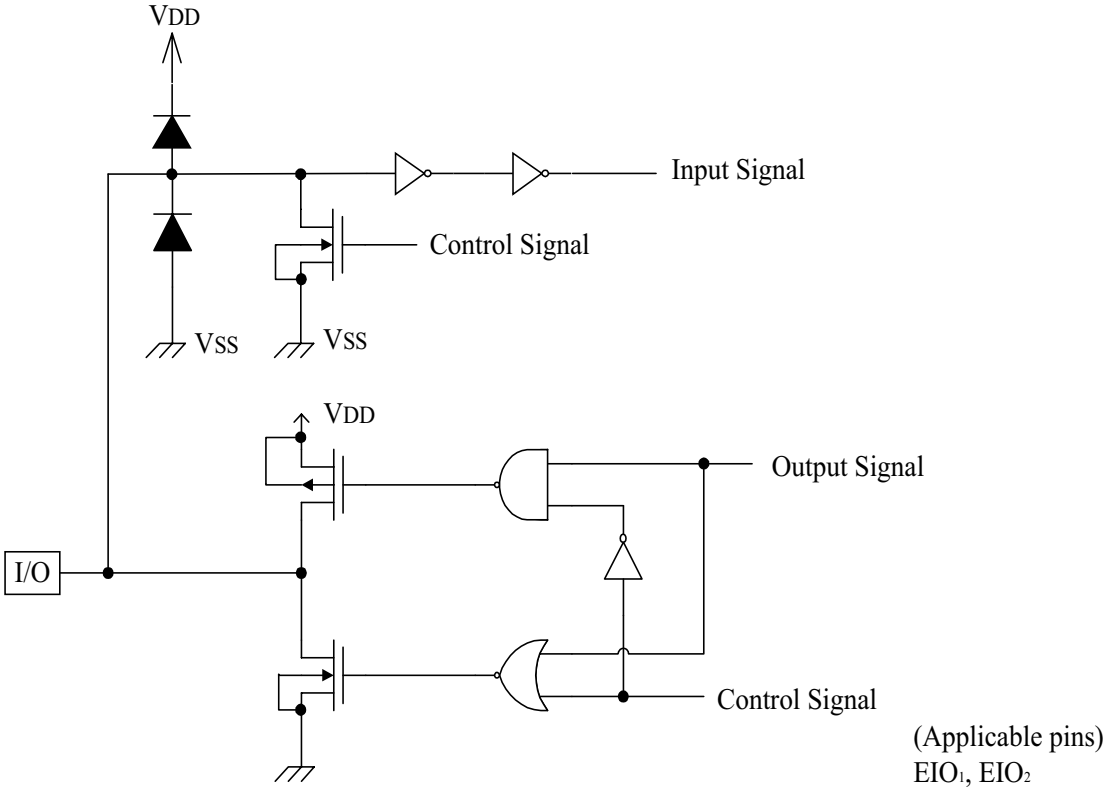


Fig.5 Input/Output Circuit

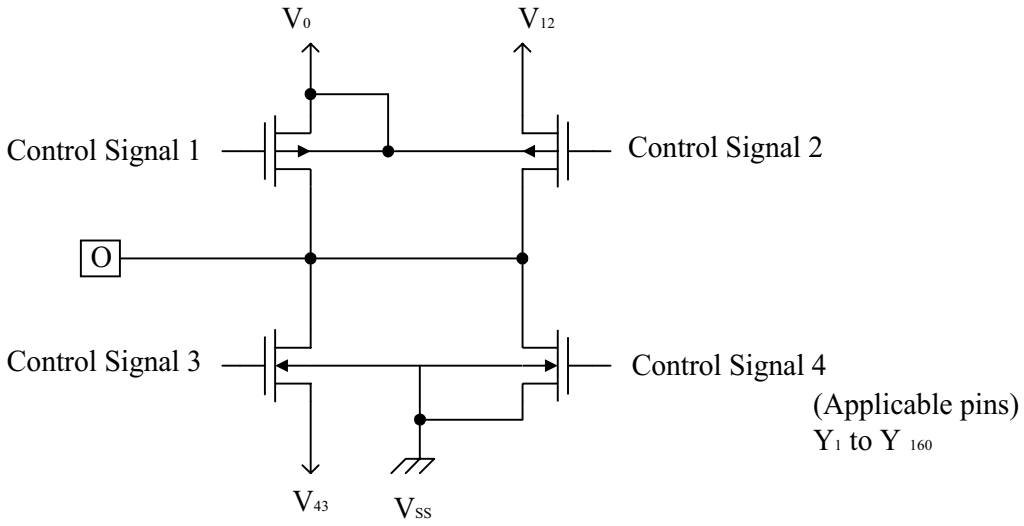


Fig.6 LCD Driver Output Circuit

Pin Functions
(Segment mode)

Symbol	Function
V_{DD}	Logic circuit power supply +2.5 to +5.5 V
V_{SS}	Ground pin
V_{0R}, V_{0L} V_{12R}, V_{12L} V_{43R}, V_{43L}	Power supply for LCD driver voltage level ● Normally, the bias voltage used is set by a resistor divider. ● Ensure that voltages are set such that $V_{ss}<V_{43}<V_{12}<V_0$. ● V_{iR} and V_{iL} (i=0, 12, 43) should be externally connected to reduce the difference between the waveforms of the output pins Y_1~Y_{160}.
DI_0~DI_7	Input for display data ● In 4-bit parallel input mode, input data into the 4 pins DI_0~DI_3. Connect DI_4~DI_7 to V_{SS} or V_{DD}. ● In 8-bit parallel input mode, input data into the 8 pins DI_0~DI_7.
XCK	Input clock pin for displaying data ● Data is read on the falling edge of the clock pulse.
LP	Latch pulse input for displaying data ● Data is latched on the falling edge of the clock pulse.
L/R	Direction selection for reading display data ● When set to V_{SS} , data is read sequentially from Y_{160} to Y_1. ● When set to V_{DD}, data is read sequentially from Y_1 to Y_{160}.
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$	Control input to deselect output level ● The input signal is level-shifted from logic voltage level to LCD drive voltage level, and controls LCD drive circuit. ● When set to Vss level "L", the LCD driver output pins (Y_1~Y_{160}) are set to level Vss . ● While set to "L", the contents of the line latch are cleared, but read the display data in the data latch regardless of condition of $\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$. When the $\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ function is cancelled, the driver outputs deselect level (V_{12} or V_{43}),then outputs the contents of the data latch on the next falling edge of the LP. At that time, if $\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ removal time does not meet the conditions shown in Tab.15, it can not output the reading data correctly.
FR	AC signal for LCD driver output level ● The input signal is level-shifted from logic voltage level to LCD drive voltage level, and controls LCD drive circuit. ● Normally, inputs a frame inversion signal. ● The LCD driver output voltage level of output pin can be setted using the line latch output signal and the FR signal. ● Truth table is shown on Tab.6 & Tab.7.

Tab.2

Pin Functions

(Segment mode)

Symbol	Function
MD	Mode selection ● When set to V_{SS} level "L", 4-bit parallel input mode is selected. ● When set to V_{DD} level "H", 8-bit parallel input mode is selected. ● The relationship between the display data and driver output pins is shown on Tab.8 & Tab.9.
S/C	Segment mode/common mode selection pin ● When set to V_{DD}, segment input mode is set.
EIO_1 EIO_2	Input/Output for chip selection ● When L/R input is at V_{SS} level "L", EIO_1 is set for output, and EIO_2 is set for input. ● When L/R input is at V_{DD} level "H", EIO_1 is set for input, and EIO_2 is set for output. ● During output, set to "H" while LP*XCK is "H" and after 160-bit data have been read, set to "L" for one cycle (from falling edge of $\overline{XCK}$ to next falling edge of XCK), after which it returns to "H". ● During input, after the LP signal is input, the chip is selected while EI is set to "L". After 160-bits of data have been read, the chip is deselected.
Y_1-Y_{160}	LCD driver output ● Corresponding directly to each bit of the data latch, one level(V_0, V_{12}, V_{43}, or Vss) is selected for output. ● Truth table values is shown on Tab.6 & Tab.7.

Tab.3

Pin Functions
(Common mode)

Symbol	Function
V_{DD}	Logic circuit power supply pin connects to +2.5 to +5.5 V.
V_{SS}	Ground pin .
V_{0R}, V_{0L} V_{12R}, V_{12L} V_{43R}, V_{43L}	Power supply pin for LCD driver voltage bias ● Normally, the bias voltage used is set by a resistor divider. ● Ensure that voltages are set such that $V_{SS}<V_{43}<V_{12}<V_{0.}$ ● ViR and ViL (i=0, 12, 43) should be externally connected to reduce the difference between the waveforms of the output pins Y1~Y160.
EIO_1	Bidirectional shift register input/output. ● Output when L/R is set at Vss level "L", input when L/R is at V_{DD} level "H". ● When EIO_1 is used as input pin, it will be pull-down. ● When EIO_1 is used as output pin, it will not be pull-down.
EIO_2	Bidirectional shift register input/output. ● Input when L/R is set at V_{SS} level "L", output when L/R is at V_{DD} level "H". ● When EIO_2 is used as input, it will be pull-down.. ● When EIO_2 is used as output, it will not be pull-down.
LP	Bidirectional shift register clock pulse input ● Data is shifted on the falling edge of the clock pulse.
L/R	Bidirectional shift register shift direction selection ● When set to V_{SS} ,data is shifted from Y_{160} to Y_1. ● When set to V_{DD}, data is shifted from Y_1 to Y_{160}.
$\overline{DISPOFF}$	Control input pin to deselect output level ● The input signal is level-shifted from logic voltage level to LCD drive voltage level, and controls LCD drive circuit. ● When set to "L", the LCD driver output pins (Y_1-Y_{160}) are set to level V_{SS}. ● While set to "L", the contents of the shift resister are cleared. When the $\overline{DISPOFF}$ function is cancelled, the driver outputs deselect level (V_{12} or V_{43}). and the shift data is read on the falling edge of the LP. At that time, if the $\overline{DISPOFF}$ removal time does not meet the conditions shown in Fig.15, then the shift data is not read correctly.
FR	AC signal input for LCD driver output level ● The input signal is level-shifted from logic voltage level to LCD drive voltage level, and controls LCD drive circuit. ● The LCD driver output voltage level can be set by using the shift register output signal and the FR signal. ● Truth table is shown on Tab6 & Tab7.

Tab.4

Pin Functions
(Common mode)

Symbol	Function
MD	Mode selection ● When set to Vss level "L", Single Mode operation is selected, when set to V_{DD} level "H", Dual Mode operation is selected.
DI_7	Dual Mode data input ● According to the data shift direction of the data shift register, data can be input starting from the 81th bit. ● When the chip is used as Dual Mode, DI_7 will be pull-down. ● When the chip is used as Single Mode, DI_7 will not be pull-down.
S/C	Segment mode/common mode selection ● When set to V_{SS} level "L", Common Mode is setted.
DI_0~DI_6	Not used ● Connect DI_0~DI_6 to V_{SS} or V_{DD}. Avoiding floating.
XCK	Not used ● XCK is pull-down in common mode, so connect them to Vss or open.
Y_1~Y_{160}	LCD driver output ● Corresponding directly to each bit of the shift register, one level (V_0, V_{12}, V_{43}, or V_{SS})is selected. ● Truth table is shown on Tab.6 & Tab.7.

Tab.5

Functional Operations

Truth Table

(Segment Mode)

FR	Latch Data	$\overline{DISPOFF}$	Driver Output Voltage Level(Y_1-Y_{160})
L	L	H	V_{43}
L	H	H	V_{SS}
H	L	H	V_{12}
H	H	H	V_0
X	X	L	V_{SS}

Here, $V_{SS} < V_{43} < V_{12} < V_0$, H:$V_{DD}$ (+2.5 to +5.5V), L:V_{SS}(0 V)

X:Don't care

Tab.6

(Common Mode)

FR	Latch Data	$\overline{DISPOFF}$	Driver Output Voltage Level(Y_1-Y_{160})
L	L	H	V_{43}
L	H	H	V_0
H	L	H	V_{12}
H	H	H	V_{SS}
X	X	L	V_{SS}

Here, $V_{SS} < V_{43} < V_{12} < V_0$, H:$V_{DD}$ (+2.5 to +5.5V), L:V_{SS}(0 V)

X:Don't care

Tab.7

Note:There have two kinds of power supply (logic level voltage, LCD drive voltage) for LCD driver.

Supply proper voltage according to each power pin specification.

"Don't care" means that should be connected to "H" or "L". Do not leave them open.

Relationship between the Display Data and Driver Output pins

(Segment Mode)

(a)4-bit Parallel Mode

MD	L/R	EIO_1	EIO_2	Data Input	Figure of Clock						
					40 clock	39 clock	38 clock	.....	3 clock	2 clock	1 clock
L	L	Output	Input	DI_0	Y_1	Y_5	Y_9	.....	Y_{149}	Y_{153}	Y_{157}
				DI_1	Y_2	Y_6	Y_{10}	.....	Y_{150}	Y_{154}	Y_{158}
				DI_2	Y_3	Y_7	Y_{11}	.....	Y_{151}	Y_{155}	Y_{159}
				DI_3	Y_4	Y_8	Y_{12}	.....	Y_{152}	Y_{156}	Y_{160}
L	H	Input	Output	DI_0	Y_{160}	Y_{156}	Y_{152}	.....	Y_{12}	Y_8	Y_4
				DI_1	Y_{159}	Y_{155}	Y_{151}	.....	Y_{11}	Y_7	Y_3
				DI_2	Y_{158}	Y_{154}	Y_{150}	.....	Y_{10}	Y_6	Y_2
				DI_3	Y_{157}	Y_{153}	Y_{149}	.....	Y_9	Y_5	Y_1

Tab.8

(b)8-bit Parallel Mode

MD	L/R	EIO_1	EIO_2	Data Input	Figure of Clock						
					20 clock	19 clock	18 clock	.....	3 clock	2 clock	1 clock
H	L	Output	Input	DI_0	Y_1	Y_9	Y17	.....	Y_{137}	Y_{145}	Y_{153}
				DI_1	Y_2	Y_{10}	Y_{18}	.....	Y_{138}	Y_{146}	Y_{154}
				DI_2	Y_3	Y_{11}	Y_{19}	.....	Y_{139}	Y_{147}	Y_{155}
				DI_3	Y_4	Y_{12}	Y20	.....	Y_{140}	Y_{148}	Y_{156}
				DI4	Y_5	Y13	Y21	.....	Y_{141}	Y_{149}	Y_{157}
				DI5	Y_6	Y_{14}	Y22	.....	Y_{142}	Y_{150}	Y_{158}
				DI6	Y_7	Y_{15}	Y23	.....	Y_{143}	Y_{151}	Y_{159}
				DI7	Y_8	Y_{16}	Y24	.....	Y_{144}	Y_{152}	Y_{160}
H	H	Input	Output	DI_0	Y_{160}	Y_{152}	Y_{144}	.....	Y24	Y_{16}	Y_8
				DI_1	Y_{159}	Y_{151}	Y_{143}	.....	Y23	Y_{15}	Y_7
				DI_2	Y_{158}	Y_{150}	Y_{142}	.....	Y22	Y_{14}	Y_6
				DI_3	Y_{157}	Y_{149}	Y_{141}	.....	Y21	Y_{13}	Y_5
				DI4	Y_{156}	Y_{148}	Y_{140}	.....	Y20	Y_{12}	Y_4
				DI5	Y_{155}	Y_{147}	Y_{139}	.....	Y_{19}	Y_{11}	Y_3
				DI6	Y_{154}	Y_{146}	Y_{138}	.....	Y_{18}	Y_{10}	Y_2
				DI7	Y_{153}	Y_{145}	Y_{137}	.....	Y_{17}	Y_9	Y_1

Tab.9

(Common Mode)

MD	L/R	Data Transfer Direction	EIO_1	EIO_2	DI_7
L (Single)	L(shift to left)	$Y_{160} \rightarrow Y_1$	Output	Input	X
	H(shift to right)	$Y_1 \rightarrow Y_{160}$	Input	Output	X
H (Dual)	L(shift to left)	$Y_{160} \rightarrow Y_{81}$ $Y_{80} \rightarrow Y_1$	Output	Input	Input
	H(shift to right)	$Y_1 \rightarrow Y_{80}$ $Y_{81} \rightarrow Y_{160}$	Input	Output	Input

Tab.10

L: V_{SS}(0 V), H: V_{DD} (+2.5V to +5.5V), X: Don't Care

Note: "Don't care" means that should be connected to "H" or "L". Do not leave them open.

Connection Examples of Plural Segment Drives

(a) Case of L/R="L"

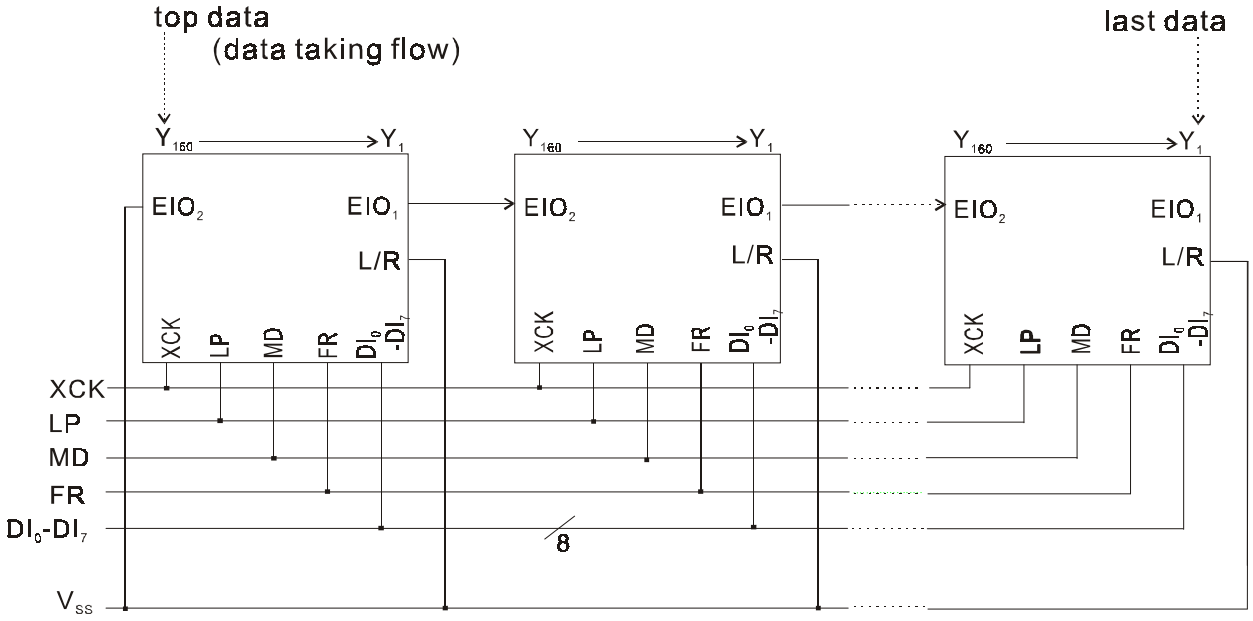


Fig.7

(b) Case of L/R="H"

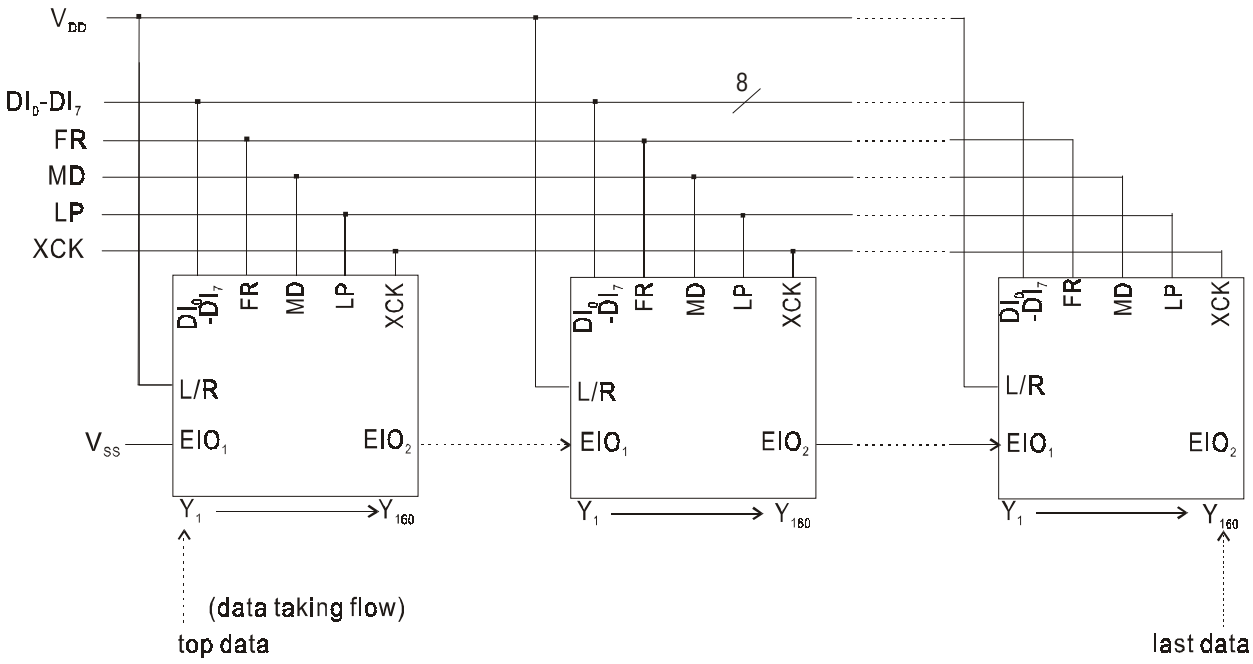


Fig.8

Timing Chart of 4-Device cascade Connection of Segment Drivers

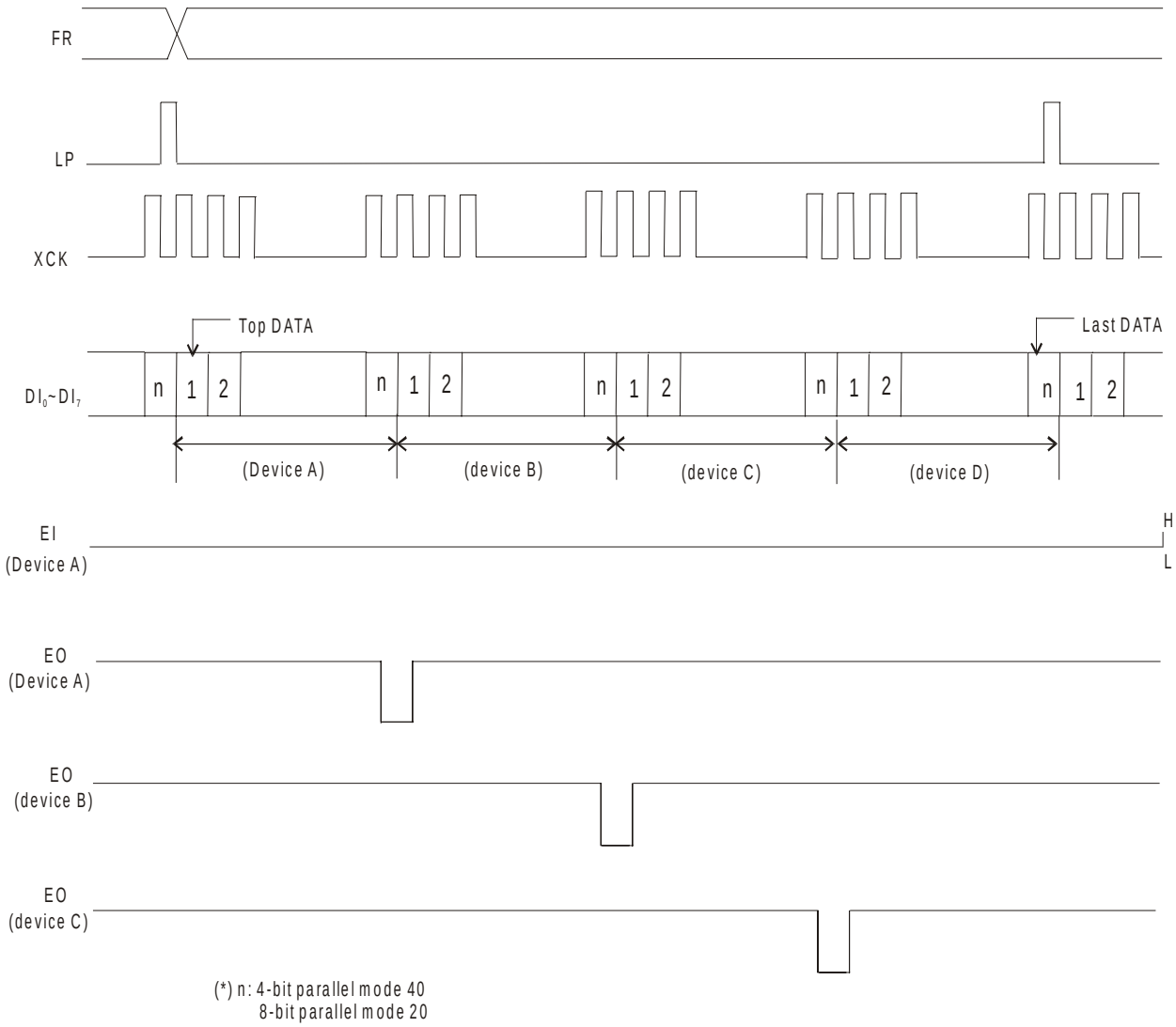


Fig.9

Connection Examples for Plural Common Drivers

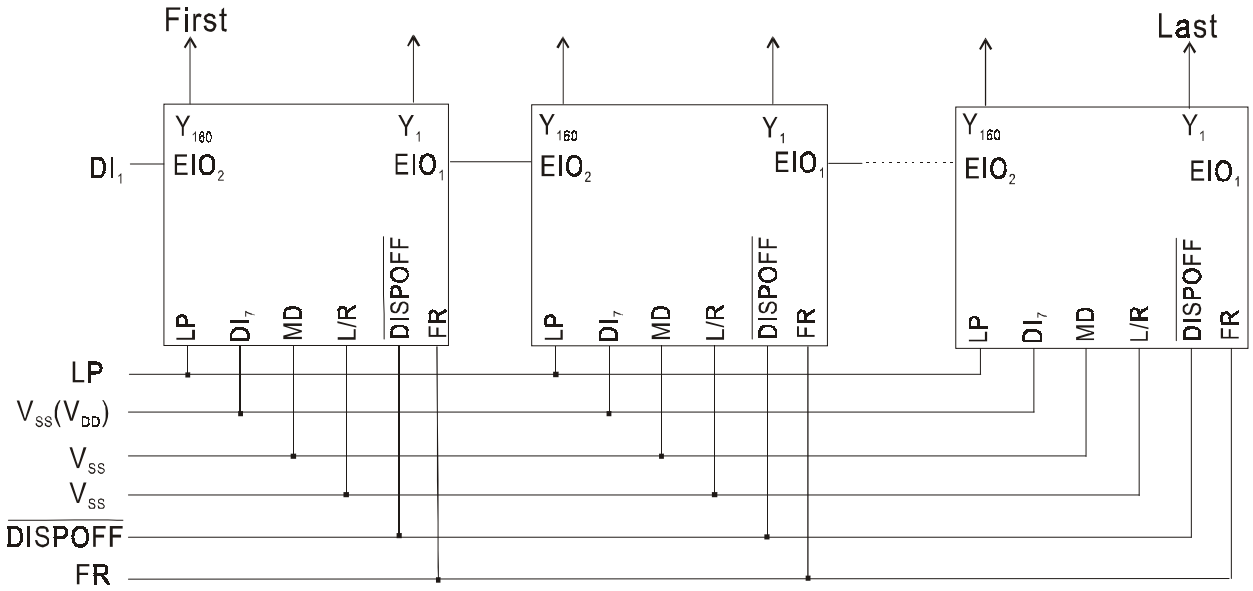


Fig.10 Single Mode (Shifting toward left)

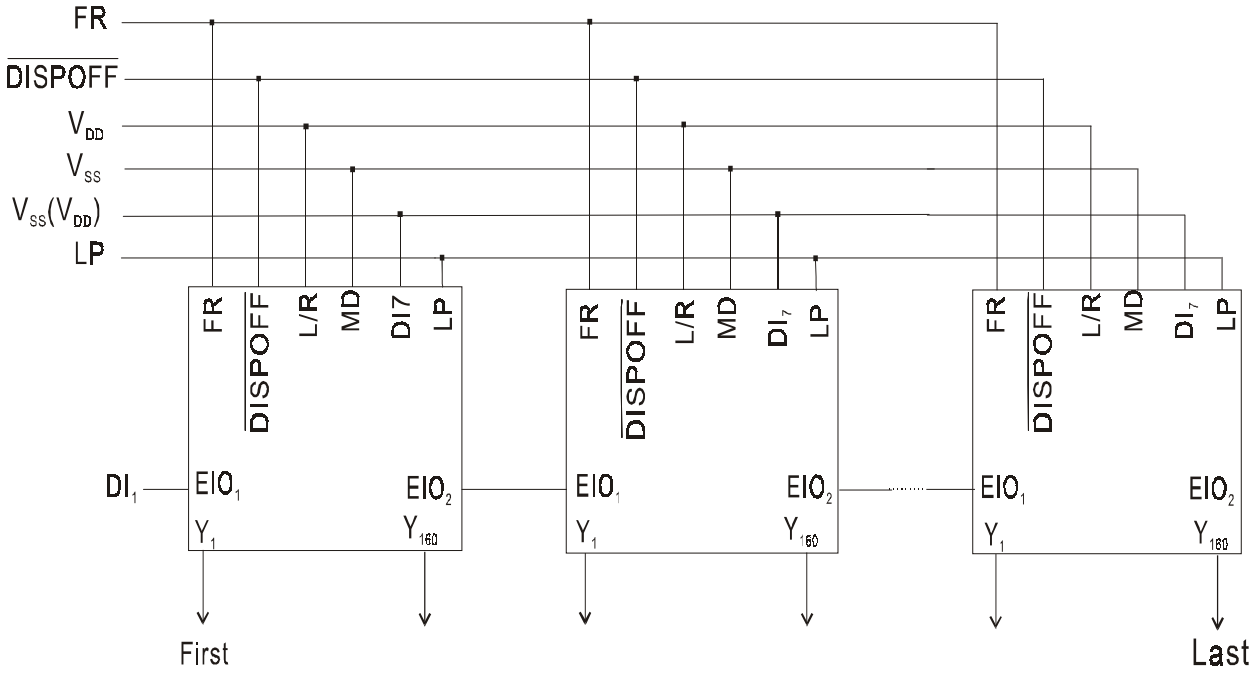


Fig.11 Single Mode (Shifting toward right)

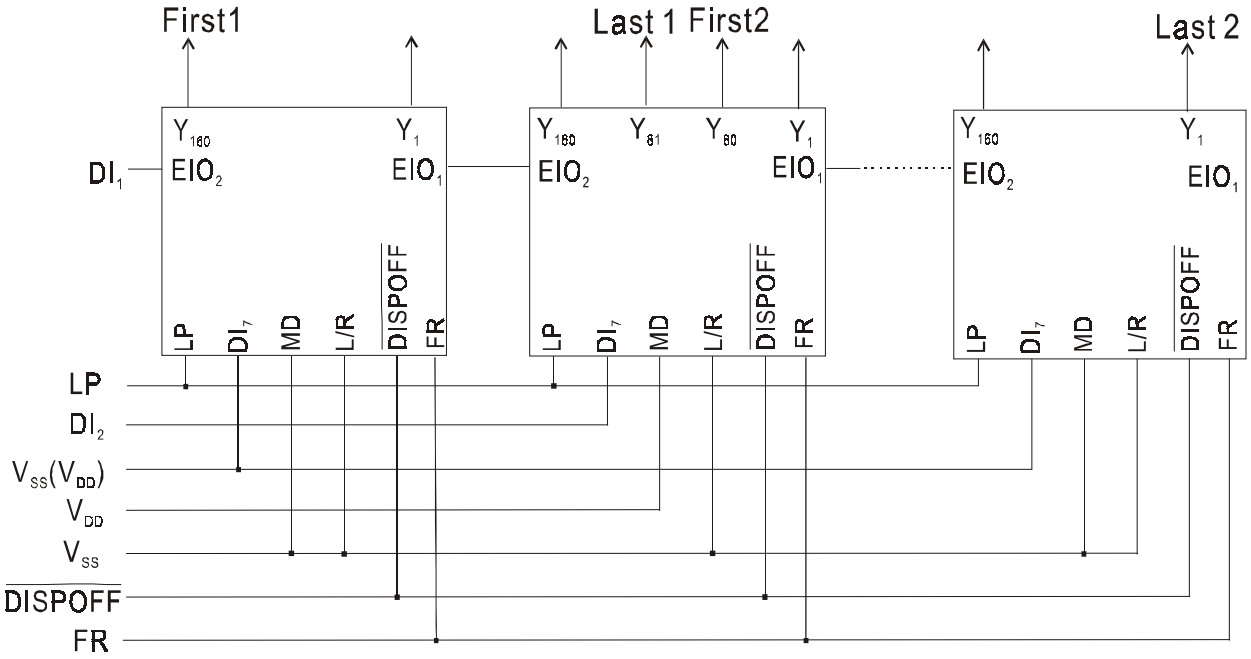


Fig.12 Dual Mode (Shifting toward left)

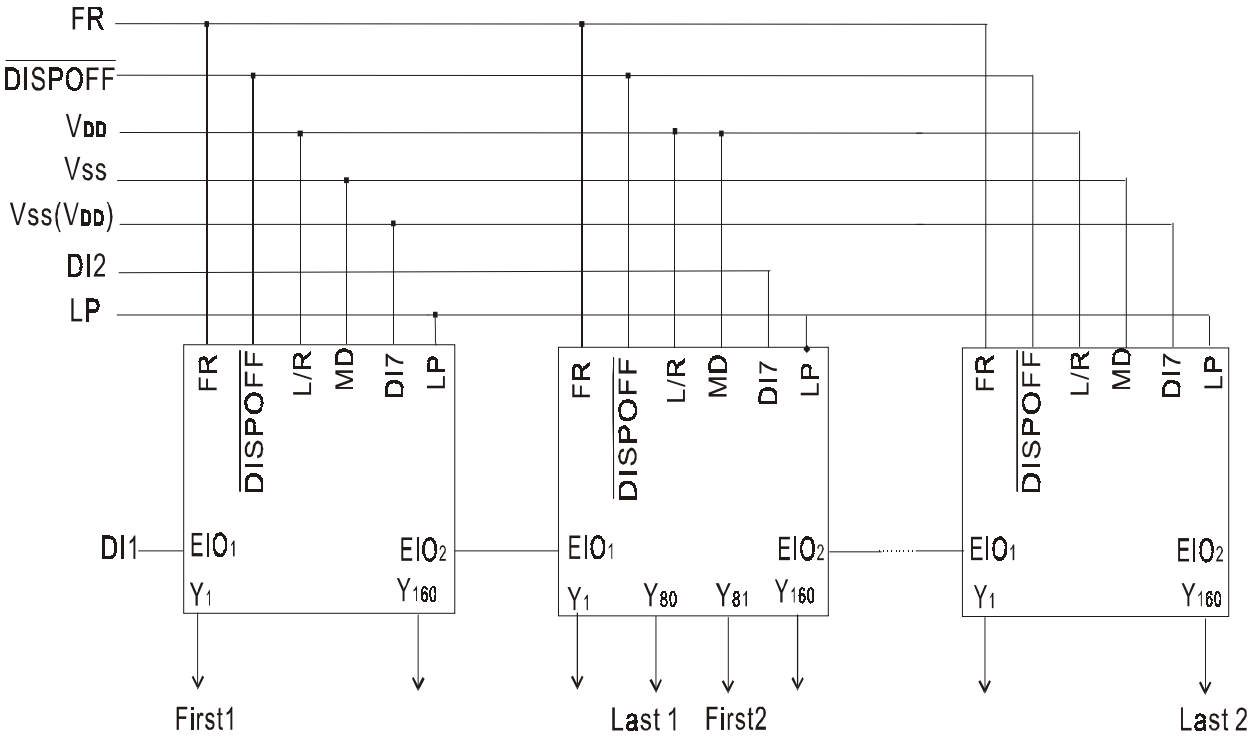


Fig.13 Dual Mode (Shifting toward right)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Applicable Pins	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage(1)	V_{DD}	Ta=25°C Referenced to V_{SS}(0 V)	V_{DD}	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Supply voltage(2)	V_0		V_{0L},V_{0R}	-0.3 to +45.0	V
	V_{12}		V_{12L},V_{12R}	-0.3 to V_0+0.3	V
	V_{43}		V_{43L},V_{43R}	-0.3 to V_0+0.3	V
Input voltage	V_I		DI_{0-7}, XCK, LP, L/R, FR, MD, S/C, EIO_1, EIO_2, $\overline{DISPOFF}$	-0.3 to V_{DD}+0.3	V
Storage temperature	Tstg			-45 to +125	°C

Tab.11

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Applicable pins	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage(1)	V_{DD}	Referenced to V_{SS} (0 V)	V_{DD}	+2.5		+5.5	V
Supply voltage(2)	V_0		V_{0L}, V_{0R}	+15.0		+40	V
Storage temperature	T_{opr}			-20		+85	°C

Tab.12

Note:Ensure that voltages are set such that $V_{SS}<V_{43}<V_{12}<V_0$

Electrical Characteristics

DC Characteristics

(Segment Mode)

(V_{SS}=0 V, V_{DD}=+2.5V to +5.5V, V_0=+15.0 to +40 V, Ta=-20 to +85 ^{0}C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Applicable pins	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V_{IH}			$DI_{0\sim7}$, XCK, LP, L/R, FR, MD, S/C, EIO_1, EIO_2, $\overline{DISPOFF}$	$0.8V_{DD}$			V
	V_{IL}						$0.2V_{DD}$	V
Output voltage	V_{OH}	I_{OH}=-0.4mA		EIO_1,EIO_2	V_{DD}-0.4			V
	V_{OL}	I_{OL}=+0.4mA					+0.4	V
Input leakage current	I_{LIH}	$V_I=V_{DD}$		$DI_{0\sim7}$, XCK, LP, L/R, FR, MD, S/C, EIO_1, EIO_2, $\overline{DISPOFF}$			+10.0	μA
	I_{LIL}	$V_I=V_{SS}$					-10.0	μA
Output resistance	R_{ON}	$\lvert\Delta V_{ON}\rvert$ =0.5V	V_0=+40.0V	Y_1-Y_{160}		0.7	1.0	KΩ
			V_0=+30.0V			1.0	1.5	
			V_0=+20.0V			1.5	2.0	
Stand-by current	I_{STB}	*1		Vss			50.0	μA
Consumed current(1) (Deselection)	I_{DD1}	*2		V_{DD}			2.0	mA
Consumed current(2) (Selection)	I_{DD2}	*3		V_{DD}			8.0	mA
Consoumed current	I_0	*4		V_0			1.0	mA

Tab.13

Note:

*1 V_{DD}=+5.0V, V_0=+40V, $V_I=V_{SS}$

*2 V_{DD}=+5.0V, V_0=+40V, f_{XCK}=14MHz, No-load, EI=V_{DD}

The input data is turned over by data taking clock (4-bit parallel input mode)

*3 V_{DD}=+5.0V, V_0=+40V, f_{XCK}=14MHz, No-load, EI=V_{SS}

The input data is turned over by data taking clock (4-bit parallel input mode)

*4 V_{DD}=+5.0V, V_0=+40V, f_{XCK}=14MHz, f_{LP}=41.6KHz, f_{FR}=80Hz, No-load

The input data is turned over by data taking clock (4-bit parallel input mode)

(Common Mode)

(V_{SS}=0 V, V_{DD}=+2.5V to +5.5V, V_0=+15.0 to +40 V, Ta=-20 to +85 ^{0}C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Applicable pins	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V_{IH}			$DI_{0\sim7}$, XCK, LP, L/R, FR, MD, S/C, EIO_1, EIO_2, $\overline{DISPOFF}$	$0.8V_{DD}$			V
	V_{IL}						$0.2V_{DD}$	V
Output voltage	V_{OH}	I_{OH}=-0.4mA		EIO_1, EIO_2	V_{DD}-0.4			V
	V_{OL}	I_{OL}=+0.4mA					+0.4	V
Input leakage current	I_{LIH}	$V_I=V_{DD}$		$DI_{0\sim6}$, LP, L/R, FR, MD, S/C, $\overline{DISPOFF}$			+10.0	μA
	I_{LIL}	$V_I=V_{SS}$		$DI_{0\sim7}$, XCK, LP, L/R, FR, MD, S/C, EIO_1, EIO_2, $\overline{DISPOFF}$			-10.0	μA
Input pull-down current	I_{PD}	$V_I=V_{DD}$		XCK,EIO_1,EIO_2, DI_7			100.0	μA
Output resistance	R_{ON}	$\lvert\Delta V_{ON}\rvert$ =0.5V	V_0=+40.0V	$Y_1\sim Y_{160}$		0.7	1.0	KΩ
			V_0=+30.0V			1.0	1.5	
			V_0=+20.0V			1.5	2.0	
Stand-by current	I_{STB}	*1		Vss			50.0	μA
Consumed current(1)	I_{DD}	*2		V_{DD}			80.0	μA
Consumed current(2)	I_O	*2		V_0			160.0	μA

Tab.14

*1 V_{DD}=+5.0V, V0=+40V, $V_I=V_{SS}$

*2 V_{DD}=+5.0V, V0=+40V, f_{LP}=41.6KHz, f_{FR}=80Hz, case of 1/480 duty operation, No-load

AC Characteristics

(Segment Mode 1)

(V_{SS}=0 V, V_{DD}=+4.5V to +5.5V, V_0=+15.0 to +40 V, Ta=-20 to +85 ^{0}C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Shift clock period *1	t_{WCK}	t_r ,t_f ≤ 10 ns	71			ns
Shift clock "H" pulse width	t_{WCKH}		23			ns
Shift clock "L" pulse width	t_{WCKL}		23			ns
Data setup time	t_{DS}		10			ns
Data Hold time	t_{DH}		20			ns
Latch pulse"H"pulse width	t_{WLPH}		23			ns
Shift clock rise to Latch pulse rise time	t_{LD}		0			ns
Shift clock fall to Latch pulse fall time	t_{SL}		25			ns
Latch pulse rise to Shift clock rise time	t_{LS}		25			ns
Latch pulse fall to Shift clock fall time	t_{LH}		25			ns
Input signal rise time*2	t_r				50	ns
Input signal fall time*2	t_f				50	ns
Enable setup time	t_s		21			ns
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ removal time	t_{SD}		100			ns
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ " L" pulse width	t_{WDL}		1.2			μs
Output delay time(1)	t_D	C_L=15pF			40	ns
Output delay time(2)	t_{pd1},t_{pd2}	C_L=15pF			1.2	μs
Output delay time(3)	t_{pd3}	C_L=15pF			1.2	μs

Tab.15

Note:

*1 Take the cascade connection into consideration

*2 (t_{CK}-t_{WCKH}-t_{WCKL}) /2 is maximum in the case of high speed operation

(Segment Mode 2)

(V_{SS}=0 V, V_{DD}=+2.5V to +4.5V, V_0=+15.0 to +40 V, Ta=-20 to +85 ^{0}C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Shift clock period *1	t_{WCK}	t_r,t_f ≤ 11 ns	125			ns
Shift clock "H" pulse width	t_{WCKH}		51			ns
Shift clock "L" pulse width	t_{WCKL}		51			ns
Data setup time	t_{DS}		30			ns
Data Hold time	t_{DH}		40			ns
Latch pulse"H"pulse width	t_{WLPH}		51			ns
Shift clock rise to Latch pulse rise time	t_{LD}		0			ns
Shift clock fall to Latch pulse fall time	t_{SL}		51			ns
Latch pulse rise to Shift clock rise time	t_{LS}		51			ns
Latch pulse fall to Shift clock fall time	t_{LH}		51			ns
Input signal rise time*2	t_r				50	ns
Input signal fall time*2	t_f				50	ns
Enable setup time	t_s		36			ns
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ removal time	t_{SD}		100			ns
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ " L" pulse width	t_{WDL}		1.2			μs
Output delay time(1)	t_D	C_L=15pF			78	ns
Output delay time(2)	t_{pd1},t_{pd2}	C_L=15pF			1.2	μs
Output delay time(3)	t_{pd3}	C_L=15pF			1.2	μs

Tab.16

Note:

*1 Take the cascade connection into consideration

*2 (t_{CK}-t_{WCKH}-t_{WCKL}) /2 is maximum in the case of high speed operation

(Timing Characteristics of Segment Mode)

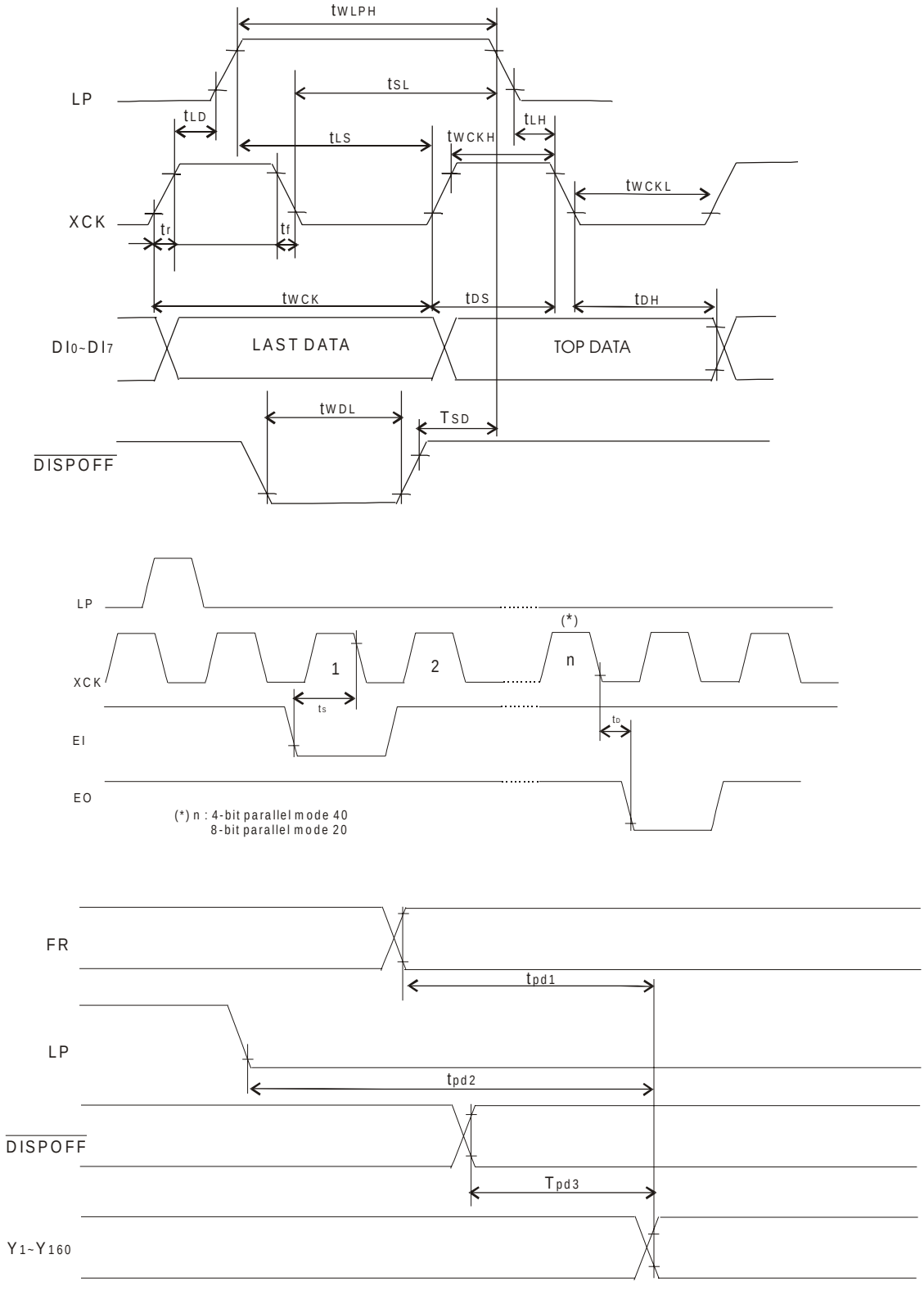


Fig.14

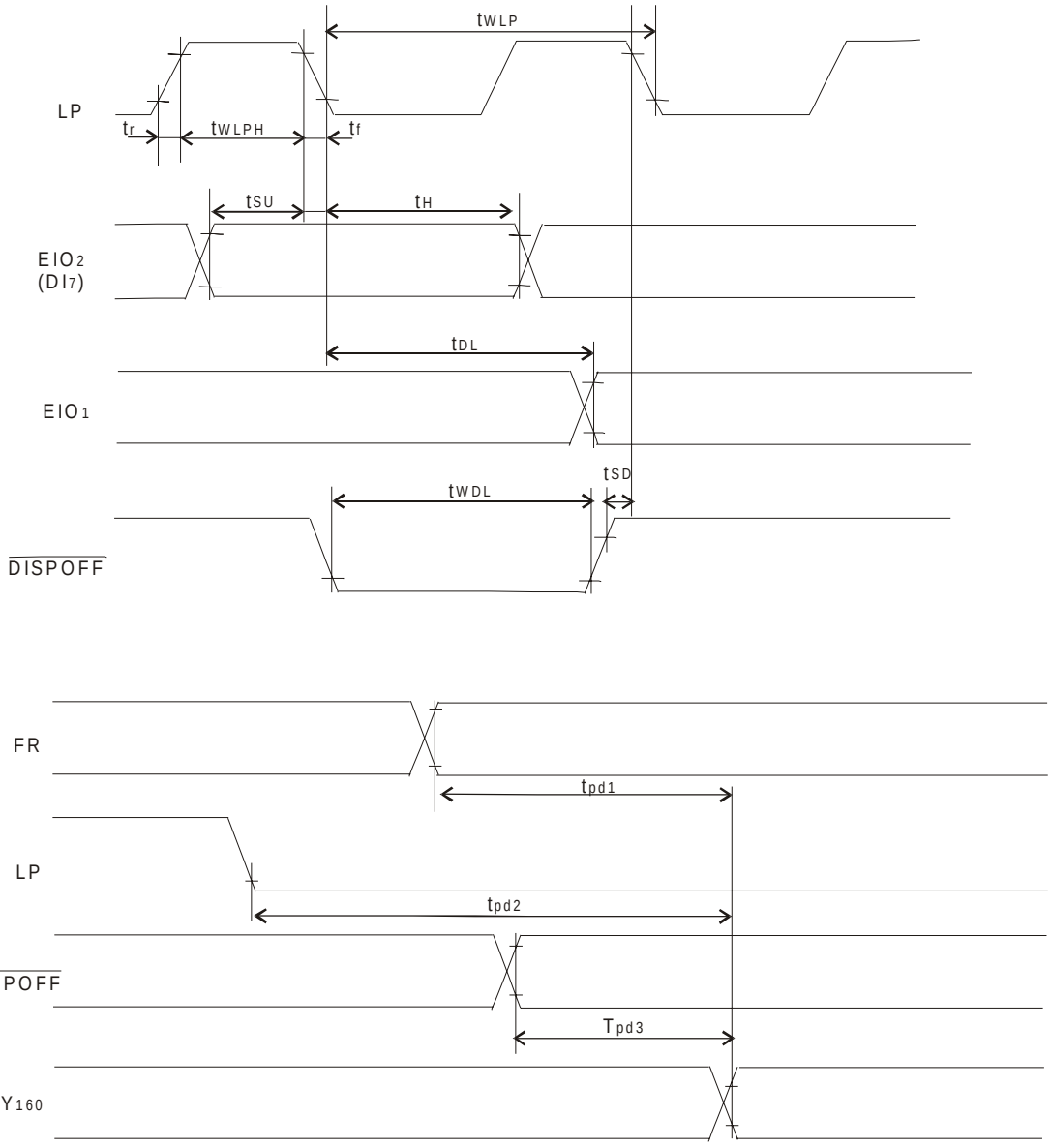
(Common Mode)

(V_{SS}=0 V, V_{DD}=+2.5V to +5.5V, V_0=+15.0 to +40 V, Ta=-20 to +85 ^{0}C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Shift clock period	t_{WLP}	t_r ,t_f ≤ 20 ns	250			ns
Shift clock "H" pulse width	t_{WLPH}	V_{DD}=+5.0 V±10%	15			ns
		V_{DD}=+2.5V~ +4.5V	30			ns
Data setup time	t_{SU}		30			ns
Data Hold time	t_H		50			ns
Input signal rise time	t_r				50	ns
Input signal fall time	t_f				50	ns
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ removal time	t_{SD}		100			ns
$\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ " L" pulse width	t_{WDL}		1.2			μs
Output delay time(1)	t_{DL}	C_L=15pF			200	ns
Output delay time(2)	t_{pd1}, t_{pd2}	C_L=15pF			1.2	μs
Output delay time(3)	t_{pd3}	C_L=15pF			1.2	μs

Tab.17

(Timing Characteristics of Common Mode)



[L/R="L"]

Fig.15

Example of system Configuration

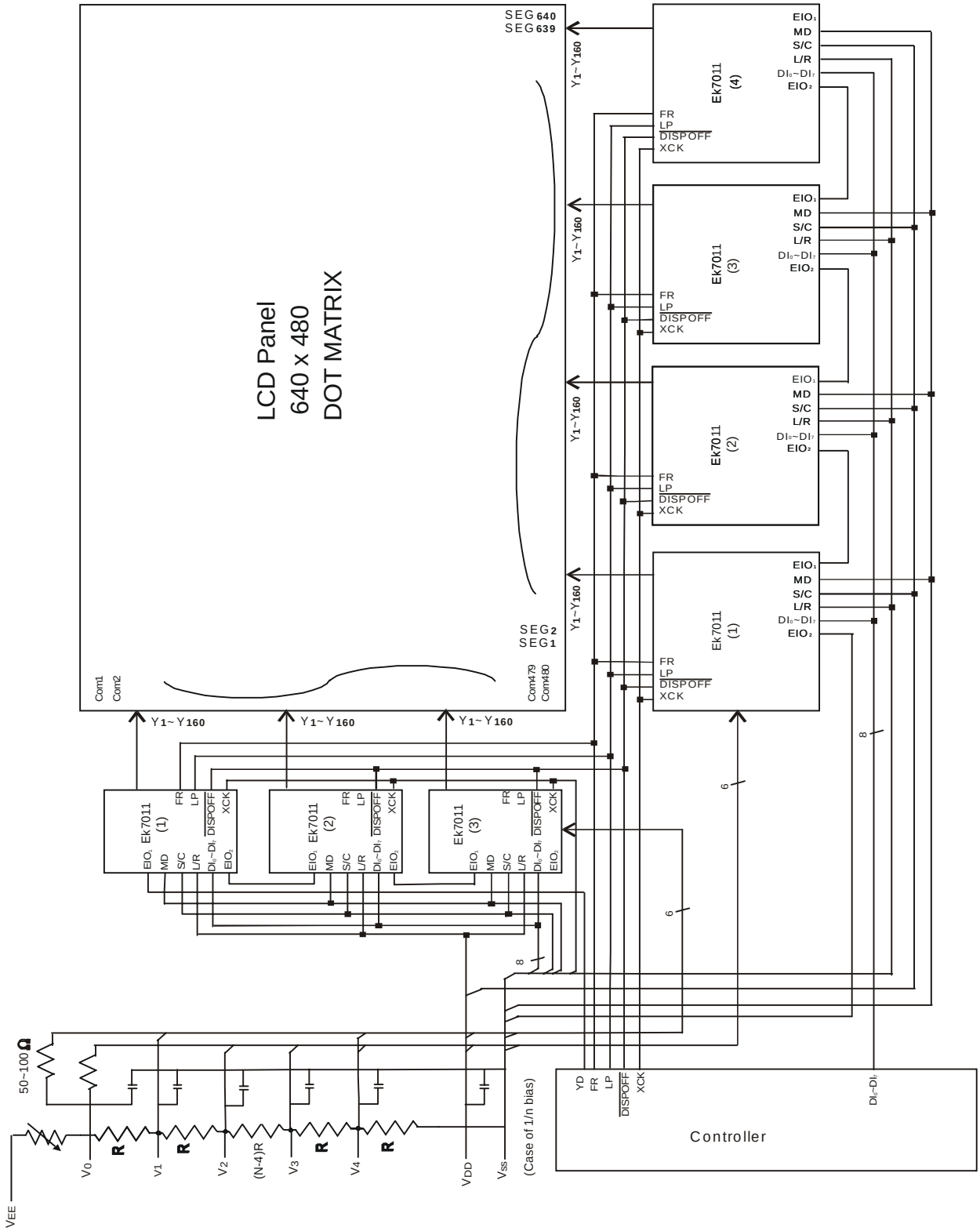


Fig.16

Example of Typical Characteristic

Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Typical Fundamental Rating Propagation Delay Time	Ta=+25^{0}C, Vss=0V, V_{DD}=+5.0V		10		ns

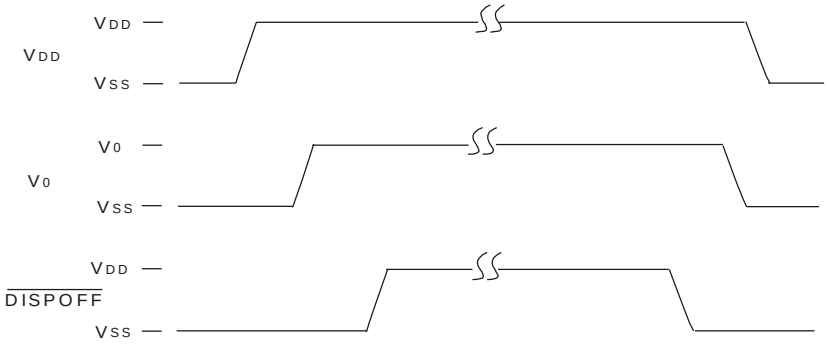
Tab.18

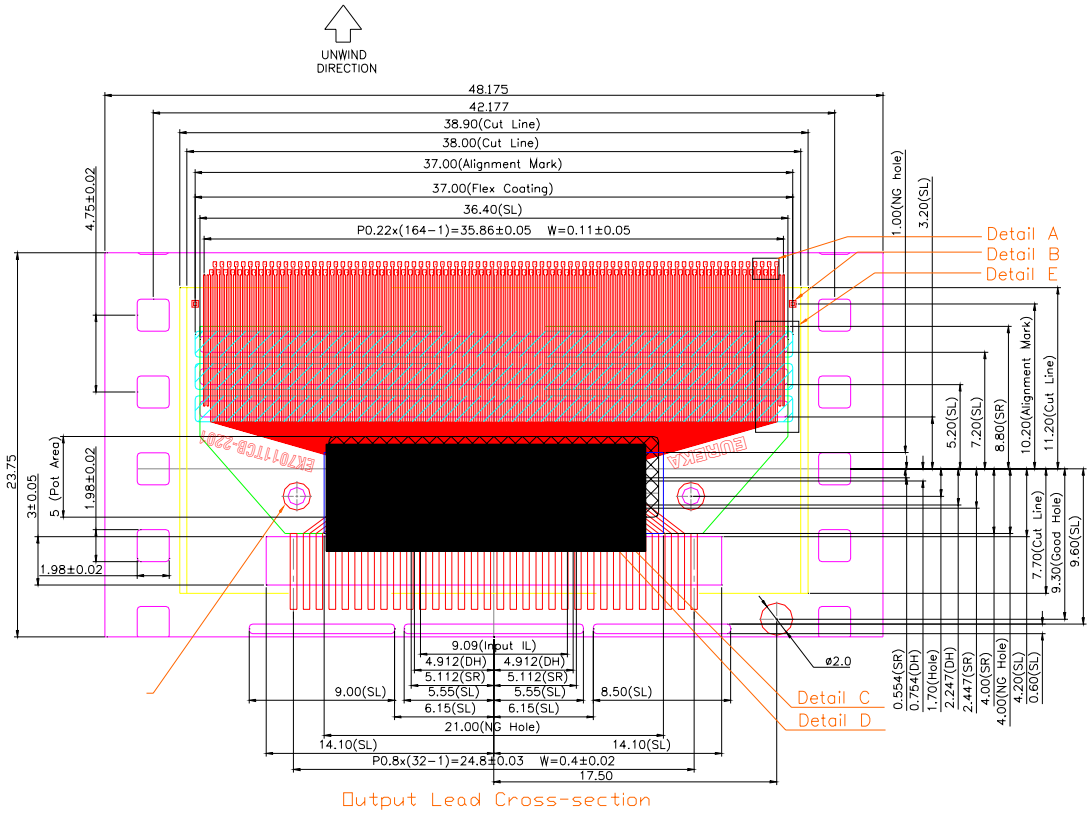
Precaution

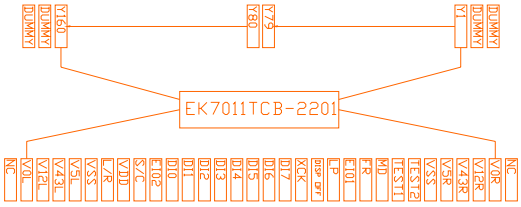
- Precaution when connecting or disconnecting the power
  This LSI has a high-voltage LCD driver, so it may be permanently damaged by a high current which may flow if a voltage is supplied to the LCD driver power supply while the logic system power supply is floating.
  The detail is as follows.

- When connecting the power supply, connect the LCD drive power after connecting the logic system power. Furthermore, when disconnecting the power, disconnect the logic system power after disconnecting the LCD drive power.
- We recommend you connecting the serial resistor(50~100Ω) or fuse to the LCD drive power V_0 of the system as a current limitter. And set up the suitable value of the resistor in consideration of LCD display grade.

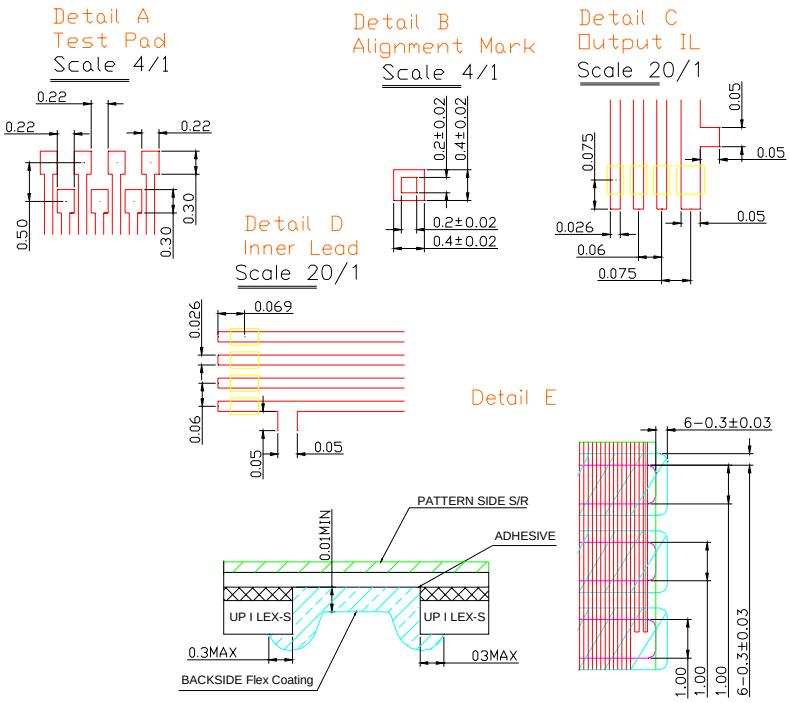
And when connecting the logic power supply, the logic condition of this LSI inside is insecurity. Therefore connect the LCD drive power supply after resetting logic condition of this LSI inside on $\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ function. After that. cancel the $\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ function after the LCD drive power supply has become stable. Furthermore, when disconnecting the power, set the LCD drive output pins to level V_{SS} on $\overline{\text{DISPOFF}}$ function. After that, disconnect the logic system power after disconnecting the LCD drive power. When connecting the power supply, show the following recommend sequence.

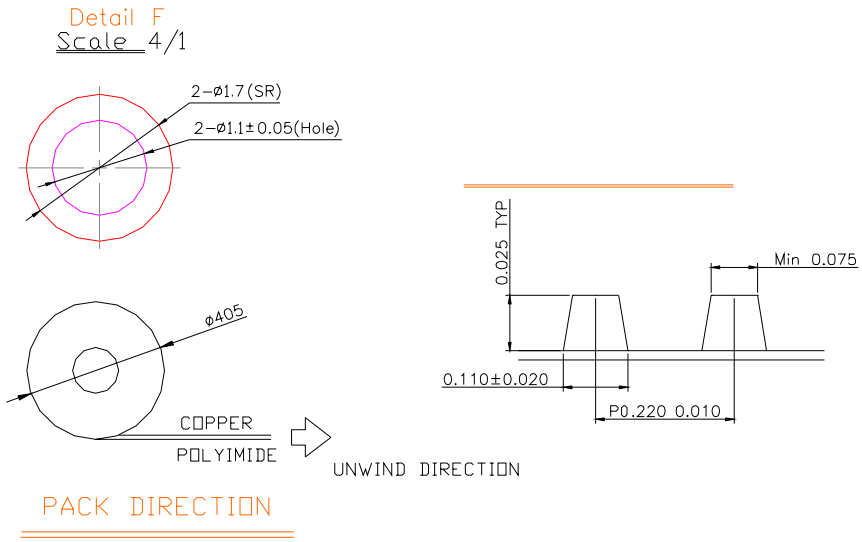






Notes
1. Material:
   PI : Upilex 75um±6um
   Adhesive : Toray # 7100 12±3um
   Copper : FQ-VLP 25±5um
   Plating Sn : 0.2±0.05um
   Solder Resister : AE-70-M11 26±14um
   Flex Coating FS-100L Min 10um
2. SR Dimension Tolerance ±0.2mm
3. SL Dimension Tolerance ±0.05mm
4. Typical Packing Length is 40M
5. 5 Spocket Hole (23.75mm) for a Chipset
6. All the Chamfer is R0.20mm
7. General dimension Tolerance is ±0.05mm


Detail A
Test Pad
Scale 4/1
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.50
0.30
0.30
Detail B
Alignment Mark
Scale 4/1
0.2±0.02
0.4±0.02
0.2±0.02
0.4±0.02
Detail C
Output IL
Scale 20/1
0.05
0.075
0.05
0.05
0.026
0.06
0.075
Detail D
Inner Lead
Scale 20/1
0.069
0.026
0.06
0.05
0.05
Detail E
6-0.3±0.03
PATTERN SIDE S/R
ADHESIVE
0.01MIN
UP I LEX-S
UP I LEX-S
0.3MAX
03MAX
BACKSIDE Flex Coating
1.00
1.00
1.00
6-0.3±0.03


Detail F
Scale 4/1
2-ø1.7(SR)
2-ø1.1±0.05(Hole)
ø405
COPPER
POLYIMIDE
UNWIND DIRECTION
0.025 TYP
Min 0.075
0.110±0.020
P0.220 0.010
PACK DIRECTION