

**SPECIFICATION
FOR
LCD+CTP Module
KD070C-4-C004A**

MODULE:	KD070C-4-C004A
CUSTOMER:	

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1.0	first	2016.04.08

STARTEK	INITIAL	DATE
PREPARED BY		
CHECKED BY		
APPROVED BY		

CUSTOMER	INITIAL	DATE
APPROVED BY		

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General Description

* Description

This is a color active matrix TFT (Thin Film Transistor) LCD (liquid crystal display) that uses amorphous silicon TFT as a switching device. This model is composed of a Transmissive type TFT-LCD Panel, driver circuit, back-light unit. The resolution of a 7.0TFT-LCD contains 800x480 pixels, and can display up to 65K/262K/16.7M colors.

* Features

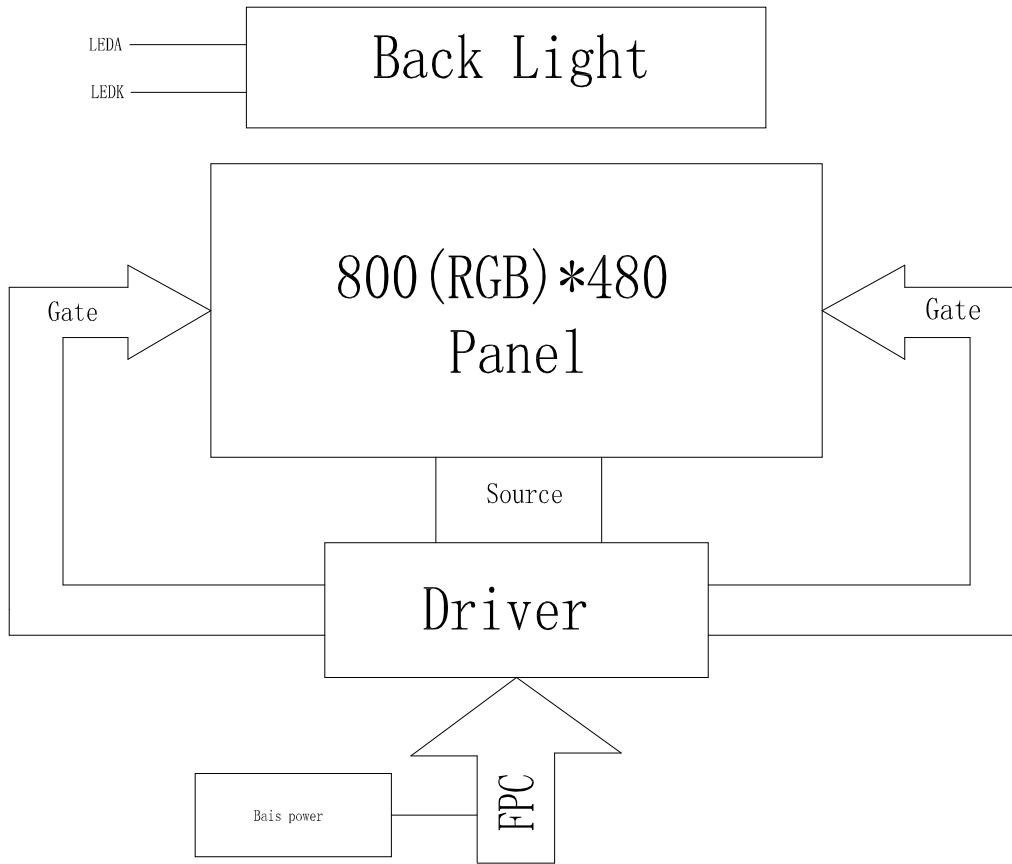
- Low Input Voltage: 3.3V (TYP)
- Display Colors of TFT LCD: 65K/262K/16.7M colors
- TFT Interface: 16/18/24 bit RGB
- CTP Interface: I2C

General Information Items	Specification	Unit	Note
	Main Panel		
TFT Display area(AA)	154.08(H)*85.92(V) (7.0inch)	mm	-
CTP View area	155.08(H)*86.92(V)	mm	
Driver element	TFT active matrix	-	-
Display colors	65K/262K/16.7M	colors	-
Number of pixels	800(RGB)*480	dots	-
TFT Pixel arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Pixel pitch	0.0642(H)*0.01790(V)	mm	-
Viewing angle	12:00	o'clock	-
CTP Driver IC	GT9271		
Simultaneous Touch Points	10		
Display mode	Transmissive/ Normally White	-	-
Operating temperature	-20~+70	°C	-
Storage temperature	-30~+80	°C	-

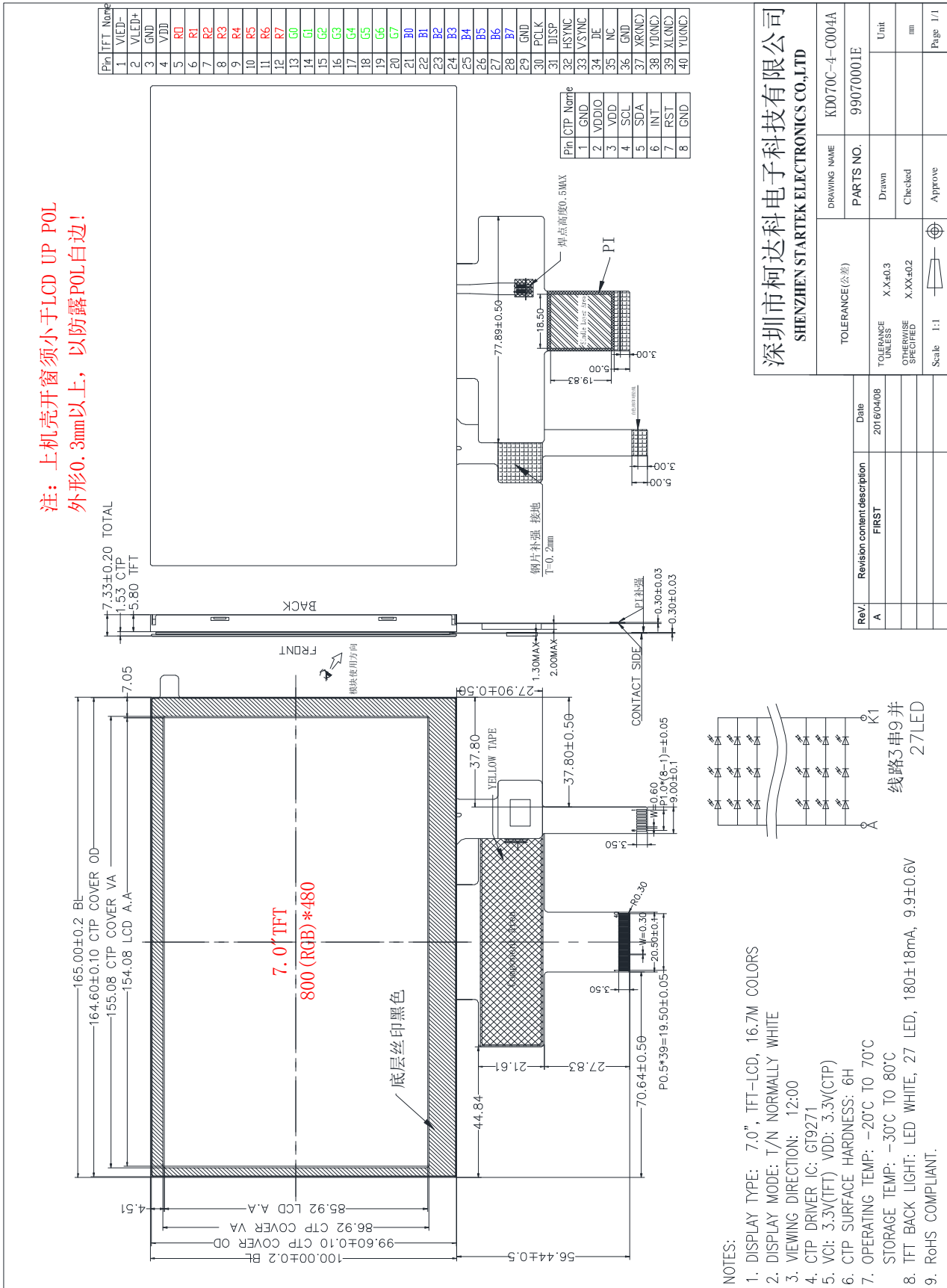
* Mechanical Information

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module size	Horizontal(H)		165.00		mm	-
	Vertical(V)		100.00		mm	-
	Depth(D)		7.48		mm	-
Weight			TBD		g	-

1. Block Diagram



2. Outline dimension



3. Input terminal Pin Assignment

3.1 TFT

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	VLED-	Cathode pin OF backlight	P
2	VLED+	Anode pin of backlight	P
3	GND	Ground.	P
4	VDD	Supply voltage(3.3V).	P
5	R0	Red data input.	I/O
6	R1	Red data input.	I/O
7	R2	Red data input.	I/O
8	R3	Red data input.	I/O
9	R4	Red data input.	I/O
10	R5	Red data input.	I/O
11	R6	Red data input.	I/O
12	R7	Red data input.	I/O
13	G0	Green data input.	I/O
14	G1	Green data input.	I/O
15	G2	Green data input.	I/O
16	G3	Green data input.	I/O
17	G4	Green data input.	I/O
18	G5	Green data input.	I/O
19	G6	Green data input.	I/O
20	G7	Green data input.	I/O
21	B0	Blue data input.	I/O
22	B1	Blue data input.	I/O
23	B2	Blue data input.	I/O
24	B3	Blue data input.	I/O
25	B4	Blue data input.	I/O
26	B5	Blue data input.	I/O

27	B6	Blue data input.	I/O
28	B7	Blue data input.	I/O
29	GND	Ground.	P
30	PCLK	Dot clock signal for RGB interface operation Fix this pin at VCI or GND when not in use.	I
31	DISP	Standby setting for testing, it should be connected to VDDIO in normal operation mode. If connected to GND, the IC is in standby mode.	I
32	HSYNC	Line synchronizing signal for RGB interface operation. fix this pin at VCI or GND when not in use	I
33	VSYNC	Frame synchronizing signal for RGB interface operation. fix this pin at VCI or GND when not in use.	I
34	DE	Data enable signal for RGB interface operation. fix this pin at VCI or GND when not in use.	I
35	NC	NC	
36	GND	Ground.	P
37	XR(NC)	Touch panel Right Glass Terminal	A/D
38	YD(NC)	Touch panel Bottom Film Terminal	A/D
39	XL(NC)	Touch panel LIFT Glass Terminal	A/D
40	YU(NC)	Touch panel Top Film Terminal	A/D

3.2 CTP

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	GND	Ground.	P
2	VDDIO	I/O power supply voltage.	P
3	VDD	Supply voltage.	P
4	SCL	I2C clock input.	I
5	SDA	I2C data input and output	I/O
6	INT	External interrupt to the host.	I
7	RST	External Reset, Low is active.	I
8	GND	Ground.	P

4. LCD Optical Characteristics

4.1 Optical specification

Item	Symbol	Condition	Values			Unit	Remark
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Viewing angle (CR≥10)	θ_L	$\Phi=180^\circ$ (9 o'clock)	60	70	-	degree	Note 1
	θ_R	$\Phi=0^\circ$ (3 o'clock)	60	70	-		
	θ_T	$\Phi=90^\circ$ (12 o'clock)	40	50	-		
	θ_B	$\Phi=270^\circ$ (6 o'clock)	60	70	-		
Response time	T_{ON}	Normal $\theta=\Phi=0^\circ$	-	10	20	msec	Note 3
	T_{OFF}		-	15	30	msec	Note 3
Contrast ratio	CR	Normal $\theta=\Phi=0^\circ$	400	500	-	-	Note 4
Color chromaticity	W_X		0.26	0.31	0.36	-	Note 2 Note 5
	W_Y	0.28	0.33	0.38	-		
Transmittance	$T\%$		-	5.11	-	-	-

Test Conditions:

1. $V_{CC}=3.3V$, $AV_{DD}=10V$, the ambient temperature is $25^\circ C$.
2. The test systems refer to Note 2.

Note 1: Definition of viewing angle range

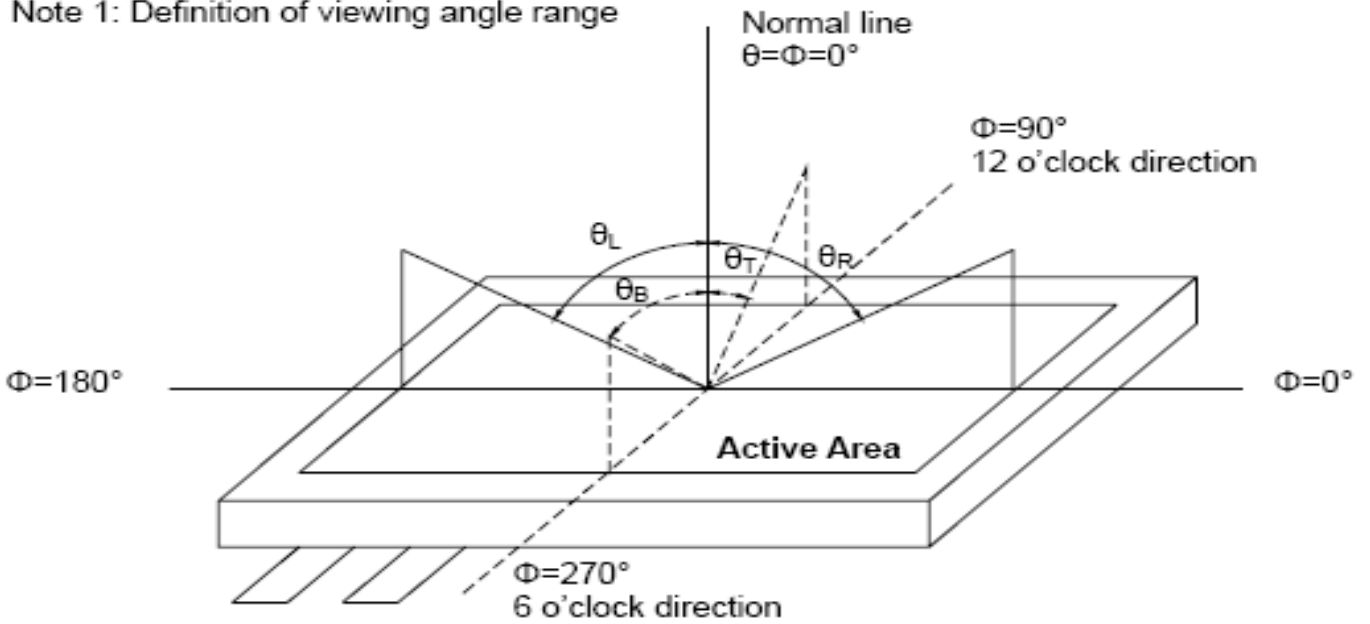


Fig. 4-1 Definition of viewing angle

Note 2: Definition of optical measurement system.

The optical characteristics should be measured in dark room. 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.)

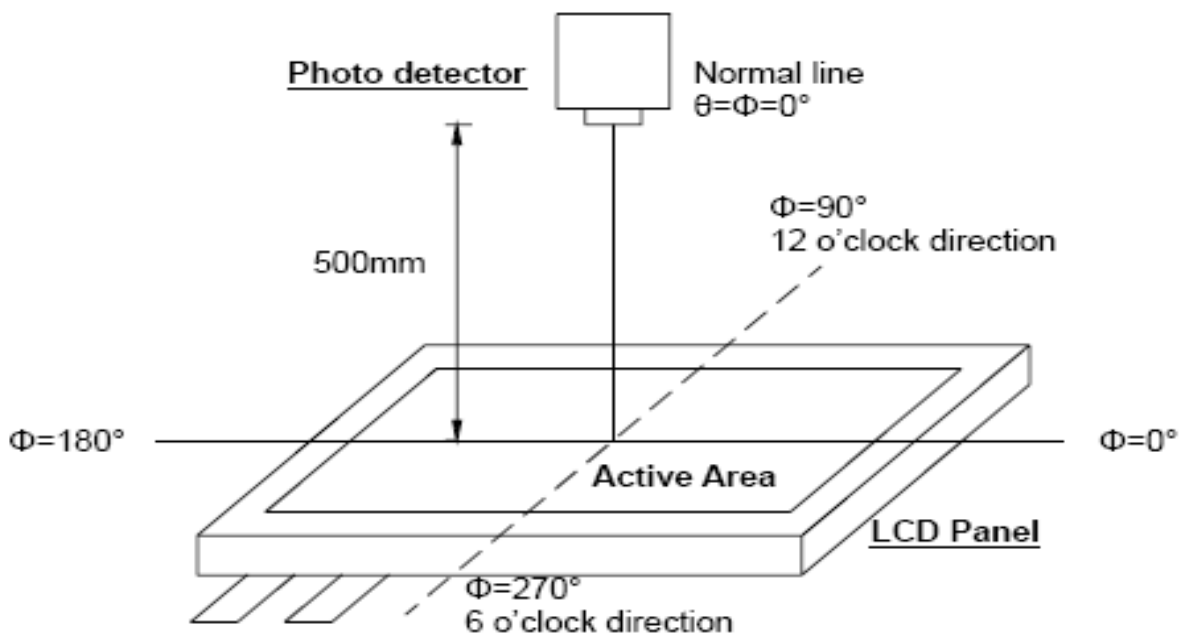


Fig. 4-2 Optical measurement system setup

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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 (T_{ON}) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 90% to 10%. And fall time (T_{OFF}) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 10% to 90%.

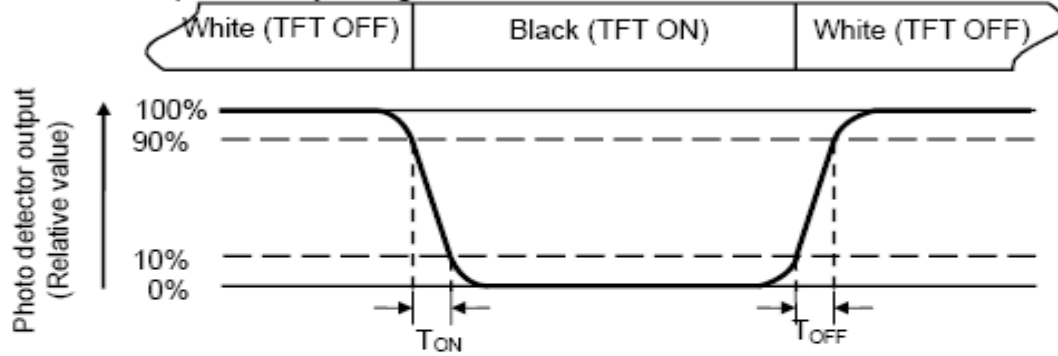


Fig. 4-3 Definition of response time

Note 4: Definition of contrast ratio

$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance measured when LCD on the "White" state}}{\text{Luminance measured when LCD on the "Black" state}}$$

Note 5: Definition of color chromaticity (CIE1931)

Color coordinates measured at center point of LCD.

5. TFT LCM Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta=25 VSS=0V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Digital Supply Voltage	VDD	-0.5	5.0	V
Digital interface supply Voltage	VDDIO	-0.5	VDD+0.3	V
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	-20	+70	°C
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-30	+80	°C

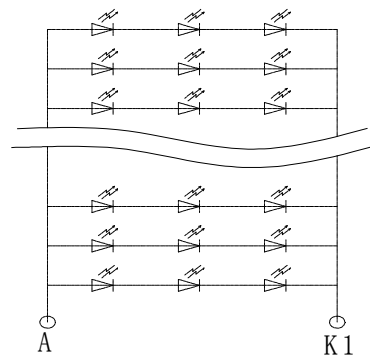
5.2 DC Electrical Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital Supply Voltage	VDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Digital interface supply Voltage	VDDIO	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Normal mode Current consumption	IDD	--	150	--	mA	
Level input voltage	V _{IH}	0.7VDDIO		VDDIO	V	
	V _{IL}	GND		0.3VDDIO	V	
Level output voltage	V _{OH}	0.8VDDIO		VDDIO	V	
	V _{OL}	GND		0.2VDDIO	V	

5.3 LED Backlight Characteristics

The back-light system is edge-lighting type with 27chips White LED

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Forward Current	I _F	135	180	--	mA	
Forward Voltage	V _F	--	9.6	--	V	
LCM Luminance	L _V	450	--	--	cd/m ²	IF=180mA
Uniformity	AV _g	80	--	--	%	

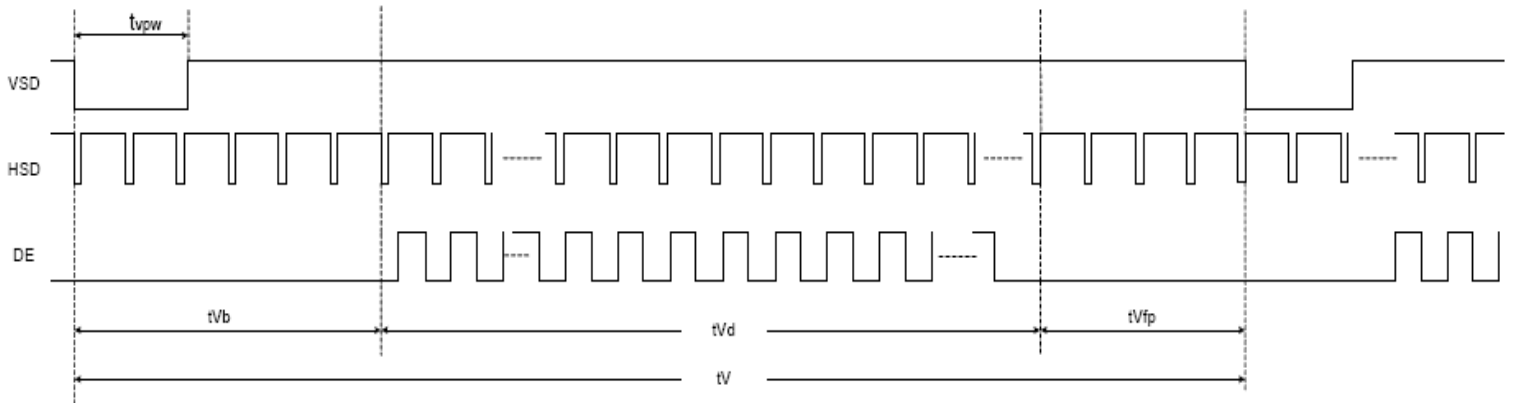


线路 3串 9并 27LED

6. TFT LCM AC Characteristic

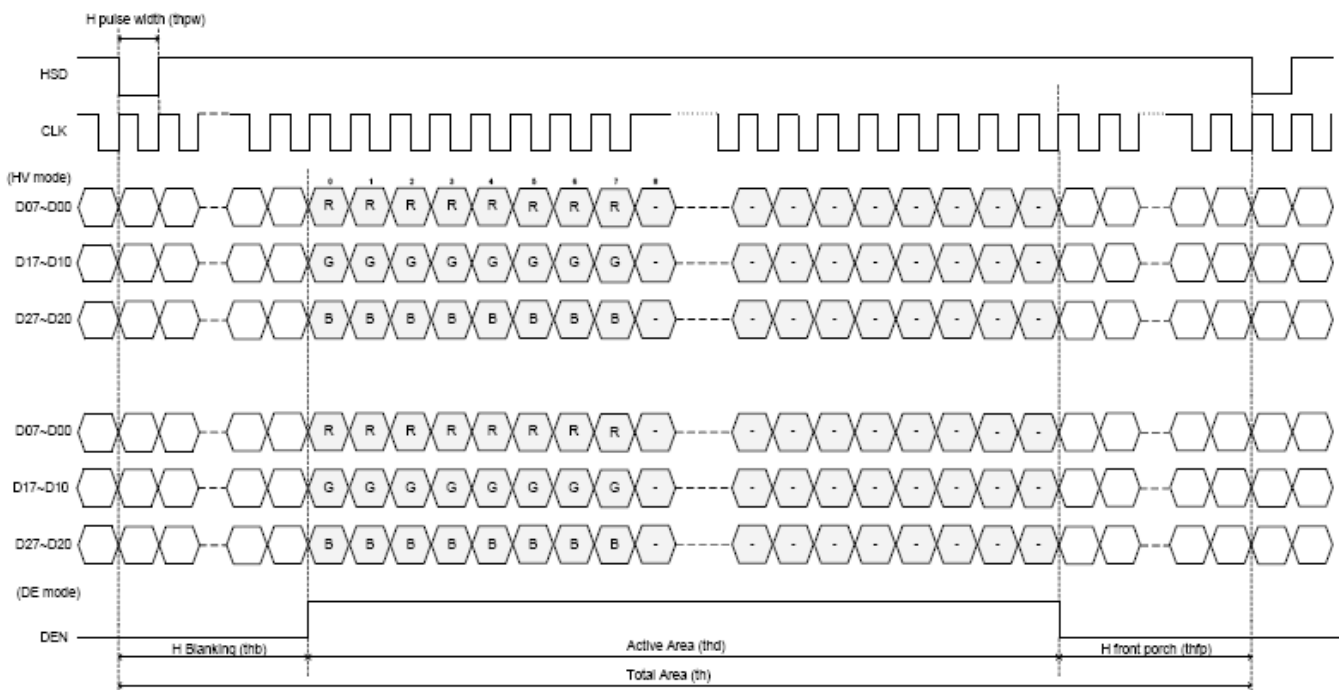
6.1. Display Timing characteristics

6.1.1 Vertical input timing



Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Vertical display area	tvd	480			H
VSD period time	tv	510	525	650	H
VSD pulse width	tvpw	1	-	20	H
VSD Back Porch (Blanking)	tvb	23	23	23	H
VSD Front Porch	tvfp	7	22	147	H

6.1.2 Horizontal input timing



Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit
Horizontal display area		thd	800			DCLK
DCLK frequency		fclk	Min.	Typ.	Max	MHz
			-	33.3	50	
1 Horizontal Line		th	862	1056	1200	DCLK
HSD pulse width	Min.	thpw	1			
	Typ.		-			
	Max.		40			
HSD Back Porch (Blanking)		thb	46	46	46	
HSD Front Porch		thfp	16	210	354	

7. CTP Specification

7.1 Electrical Characteristics

7.1.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	-0.3	3.47	V	1
I/O Digital Voltage	VDDIO	-0.3	3.47	V	1
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	-20	+70	°C	-
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-30	+80	°C	-

NOTES:

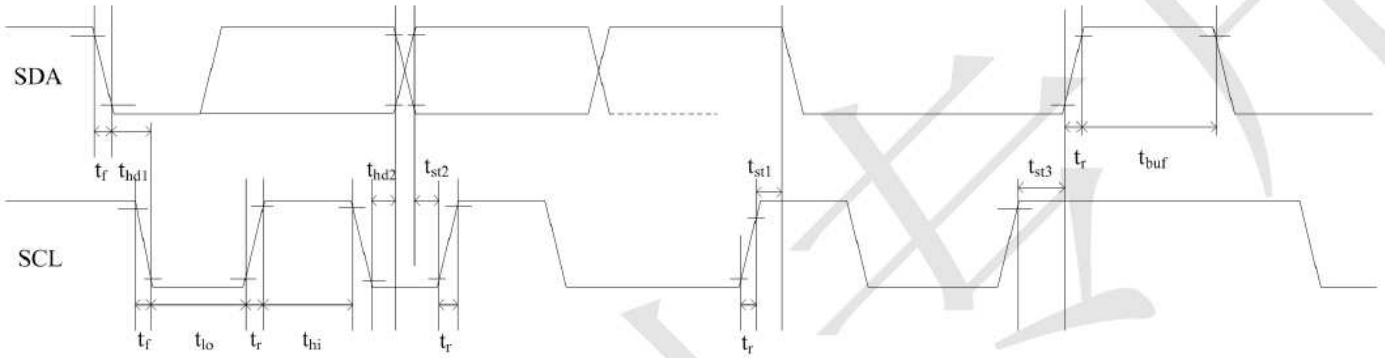
- If used beyond the absolute maximum ratings, GT9271 may be permanently damaged. It is strongly recommended that the device be used within the electrical characteristics in normal operations. If exposed to the condition not within the electrical characteristics, it may affect the reliability of the device.

7.1.2 DC Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital supply voltage	VDD	2.8	-	3.3	V	
I/O Digital supply voltage	VDDIO	1.8	-	3.3	V	
Normal operation mode Current consumption	I _{opr}	-	13		mA	
Green mode Current consumption	I _{mon}	-	4.5	-	mA	
Sleep mode Current consumption	I _{slp}	70	-	120	uA	
Level input voltage	V _{IH}	0.75V _{DDIO}	-	V _{DDIO} +0.3	V	
	V _{IL}	-0.3	-	0.25V _{DDIO}	V	
Level output voltage	V _{OH}	0.85V _{DDIO}	-	-	V	
	V _{OL}	-	-	0.15V _{DDIO}	V	

7.1 Electrical Characteristics

GT9271 provides a standard I2C interface for SCL and SDA to communicate with the host. GT9271 always serves as slave device in the system with all communication being initialized by the host. It is strongly recommended that transmission rate be kept at or below 400Kbps. The I2C timing is shown below:



Test condition 1: 1.8V host interface voltage, 400Kbps transmission rate, 2K pull-up resistor

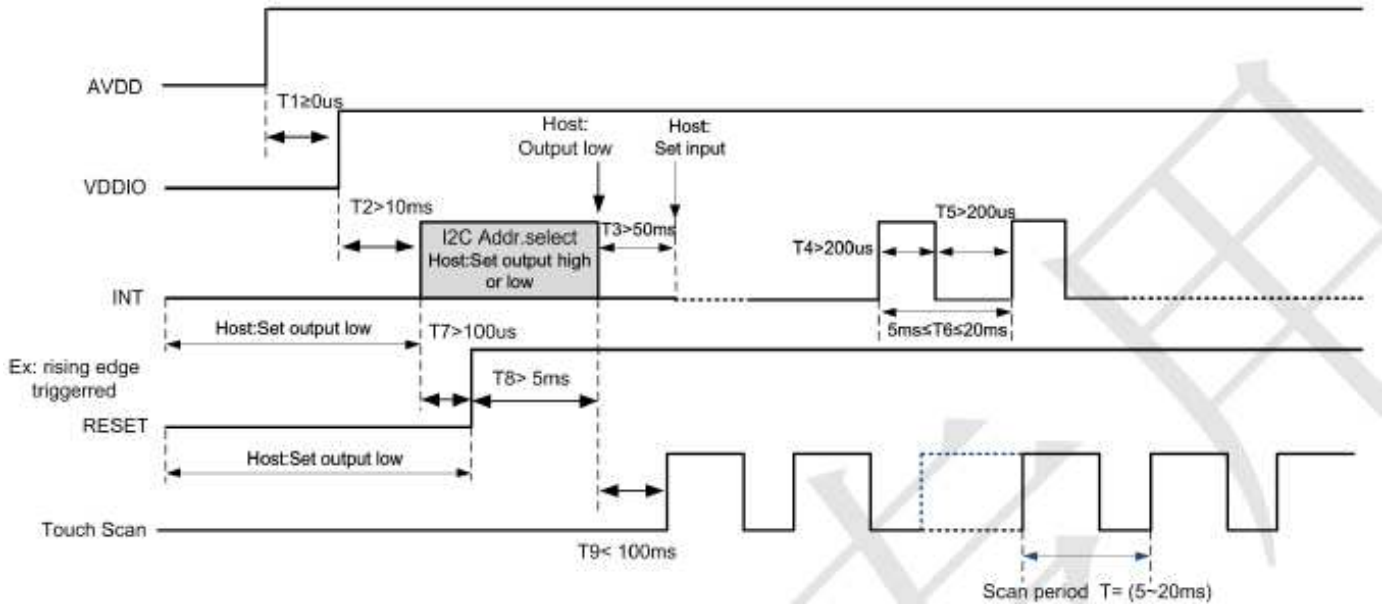
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
SCL low period	t_{lo}	1.3	-	US
SCL high period	t_{hi}	0.6	-	US
SCL setup time for Start condition	t_{st1}	0.6	-	US
SCL setup time for Stop condition	t_{st3}	0.6	-	US
SCL hold time for Start condition	t_{hd1}	0.6	-	US
SDA setup time	t_{st2}	0.1	-	US
SDA hold time	t_{hd2}	0	-	US

Test condition 2: 3.3V host interface voltage, 400Kbps transmission rate, 2K pull-up resistor

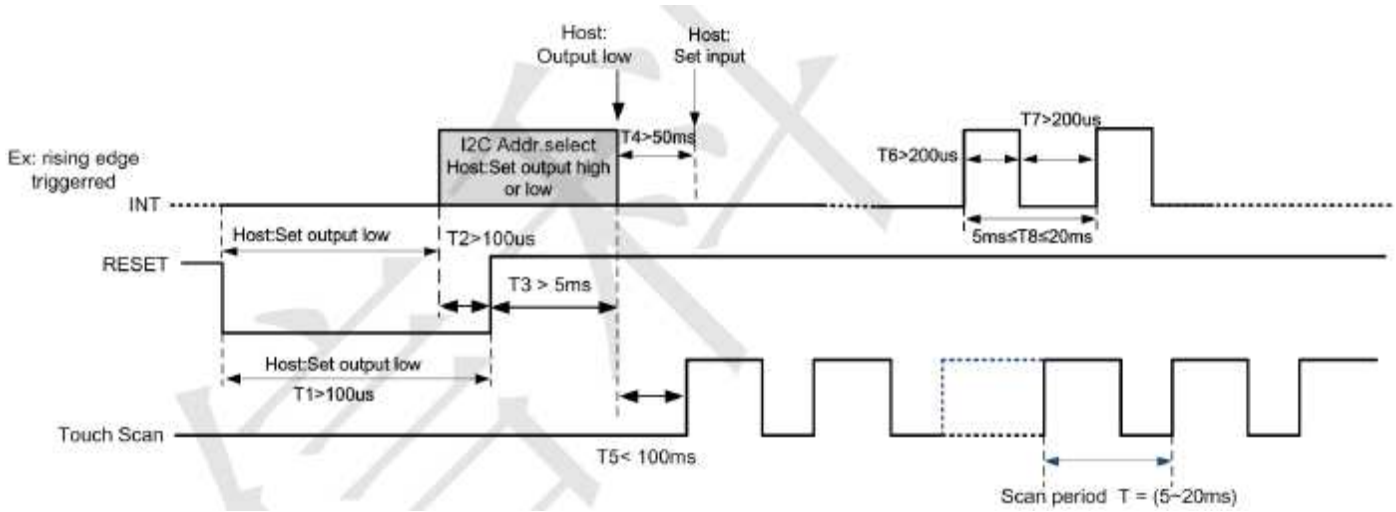
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
SCL low period	t_{lo}	1.3	-	US
SCL high period	t_{hi}	0.6	-	US
SCL setup time for Start condition	t_{st1}	0.6	-	US
SCL setup time for Stop condition	t_{st3}	0.6	-	US
SCL hold time for Start condition	t_{hd1}	0.6	-	US
SDA setup time	t_{st2}	0.1	-	US
SDA hold time	t_{hd2}	0	-	US

GT9271 supports two I2C slave addresses: 0xBA/0xBB and 0x28/0x29. The host can select the address by changing the status of Reset and INT pins during the power-on initialization phase. See the diagram below for configuration methods and timings:

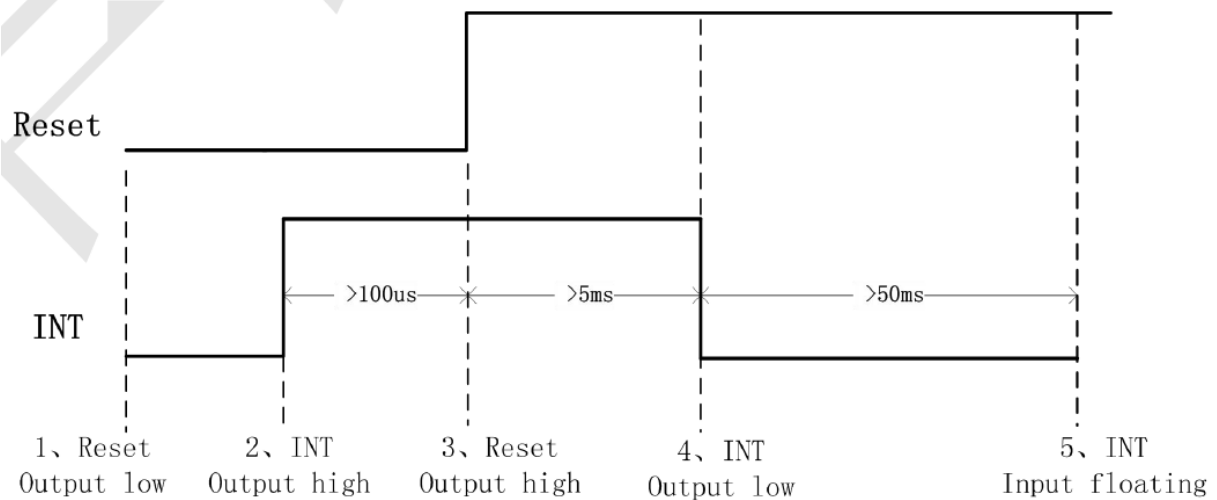
Power-On Timing:



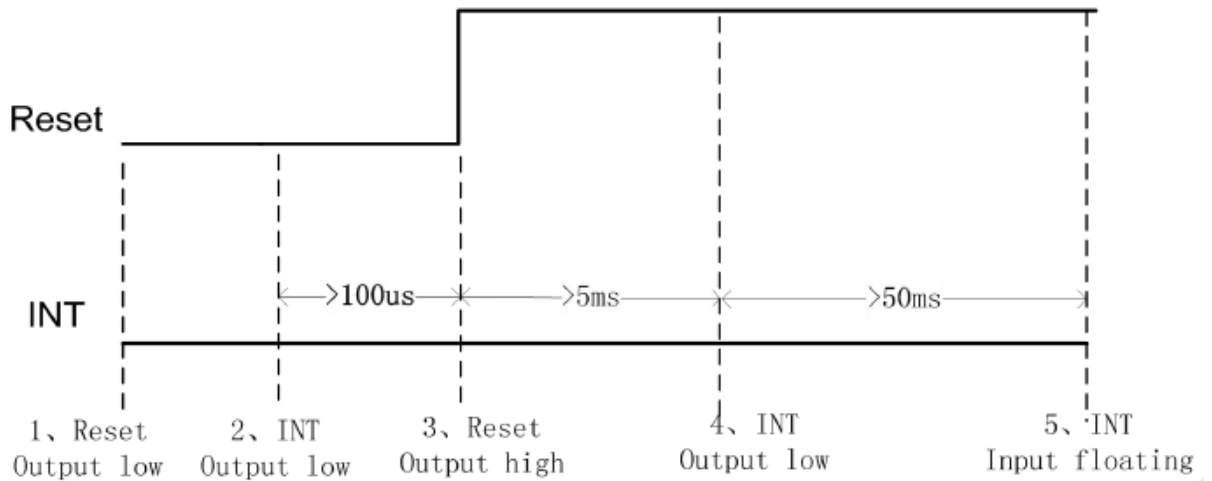
Timing for host resetting GT911:



Timing for setting slave address to 0x28/0x29:



Timing for setting slave address to 0xBA/0xBB:



a) Data Transmission

(For example: slave address is 0xBA/0xBB)

Communication is always initiated by the host. Valid Start condition is signaled by pulling SDA line from high to low when SCL line is high. Data flow or address is transmitted after the Start condition.

All slave devices connected to I²C bus should detect the 8-bit address issued after Start condition and send the correct ACK. After receiving matching address, GT9271 acknowledges by configuring SDA line as output port and pulling SDA line low during the ninth SCL cycle. When receiving unmatched address, namely, not 0XBA or 0XBB, GT9271 will stay in an idle state.

For data bytes on SDA, each of 9 serial bits will be sent on nine SCL cycles. Each data byte consists of 8 valid data bits and one ACK or NACK bit sent by the recipient. The data transmission is valid when SCL line is high.

When communication is completed, the host will issue the Stop condition which implies the transition of SDA line from low to high when SCL line is high.

b) Writing Data to GT9271

(For example: slave address is 0xBA/0xBB)



Timing for Write Operation

The diagram above displays the timing sequence of the host writing data onto GT9271. First, the host issues a Start condition. Then, the host sends 0xBA (address bits and R/W bit; R/W bit as 0 indicates Write operation) to the slave device.

After receiving ACK, the host sends the 16-bit register address (where writing starts) and the 8-bit data bytes (to be written onto the register).

The location of the register address pointer will automatically add 1 after every Write Operation. Therefore, when the host needs to perform Write Operations on a group of registers of continuous addresses, it is able to write continuously. The Write Operation is terminated when the host issues the Stop condition.

c) Reading Data from GT9271

(For example: slave address is 0xBA/0xBB)



Timing for Read Operation

The diagram above is the timing sequence of the host reading data from GT9271. First, the host issues a Start condition and sends 0XBA (address bits and R/W bit; R/W bit as 0 indicates Write operation) to the slave device.

After receiving ACK, the host sends the 16-bit register address (where reading starts) to the slave device. Then the host sets register addresses which need to be read.

Also after receiving ACK, the host issues the Start condition once again and sends 0XBB (Read Operation). After receiving ACK, the host starts to read data.

GT9271 also supports continuous Read Operation and, by default, reads data continuously. Whenever receiving a byte of data, the host sends an ACK signal indicating successful reception. After receiving the last byte of data, the host sends a NACK signal followed by a STOP condition which terminates communication.

8. LCD Module Out-Going Quality Level

8.1 VISUAL & FUNCTION INSPECTION STANDARD

8.1.1 Inspection conditions

Inspection performed under the following conditions is recommended.

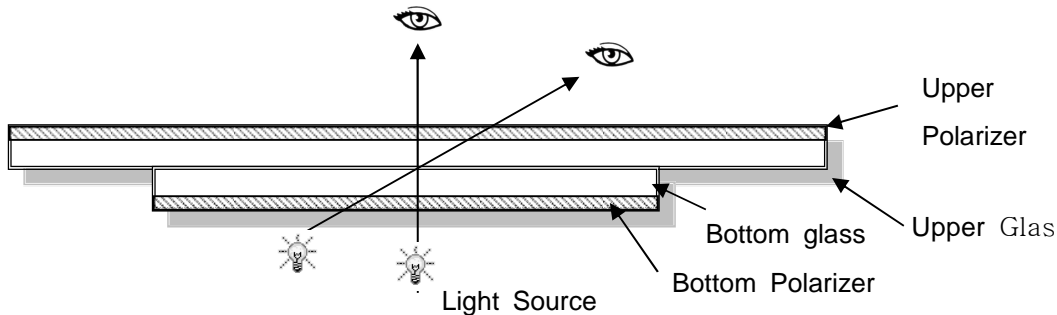
Temperature : $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Humidity : $65\%\pm 10\%\text{RH}$

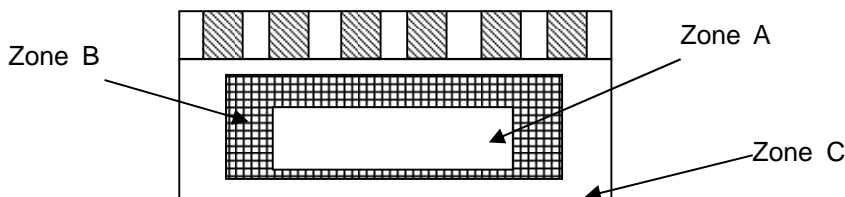
Viewing Angle : Normal viewing Angle.

Illumination: Single fluorescent lamp (300 to 700Lux)

Viewing distance:30-50cm



8.1.2 Definition



Zone A : Effective Viewing Area(Character or Digit can be seen)

Zone B : Viewing Area except Zone A

Zone C : Outside (Zone A+Zone B) which can not be seen after assembly by customer .)

Note:

As a general rule ,visual defects in Zone C can be ignored when it doesn't effect product function or appearance after assembly by customer.

8.1.3 Sampling Plan

According to GB/T 2828-2003 ; , normal inspection, Class II

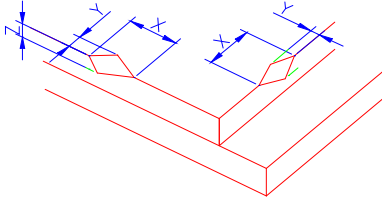
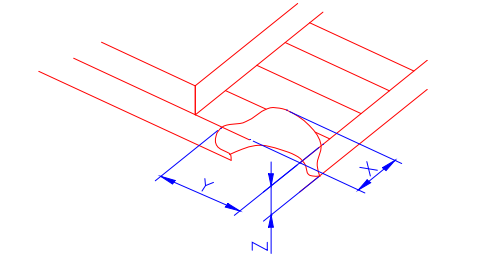
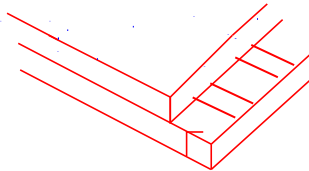
AQL:

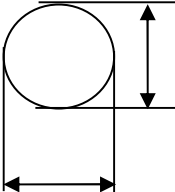
Major defect	Minor defect
0.65	1.5

LCD: Liquid Crystal Display , TP: Touch Panel , LCM: Liquid Crystal Module



No	Items to be inspected	Criteria	Classification of defects
1	Functional defects	1) No display, Open or miss line 2) Display abnormally, Short 3) Backlight no lighting, abnormal lighting. 4) TP no function	Major
2	Missing	Missing component	
3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed	
4	Color tone	Color unevenness, refer to limited sample	Minor
5	Soldering appearance	Good soldering , Peeling off is not allowed.	
6	LCD/Polarizer/TP	Black/White spot/line, scratch, crack, etc.	


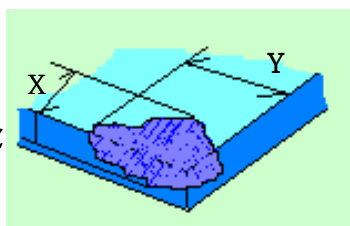
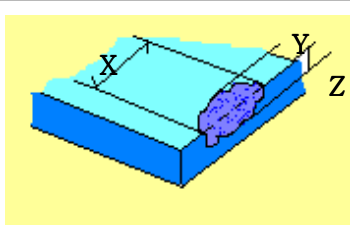
8.1.4 Criteria (Visual)

Number	Items	Criteria(mm)						
1.0 LCD Crack/Broken NOTE: X: Length Y: Width Z: Height L: Length of LCD TO, T: Height of LCD	(1) The edge of LCD broken	 <table border="1" data-bbox="868 645 1442 795"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤3.0mm</td> <td><Inner border line of the seal</td> <td>≤T</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	Y	Z	≤3.0mm	<Inner border line of the seal	≤T
	X	Y	Z					
	≤3.0mm	<Inner border line of the seal	≤T					
(2)LCD corner broken	 <table border="1" data-bbox="932 1133 1375 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤3.0mm</td> <td>≤L</td> <td>≤T</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	Y	Z	≤3.0mm	≤L	≤T	
X	Y	Z						
≤3.0mm	≤L	≤T						
(3) LCD crack	 <p style="text-align: center;">Crack Not allowed</p>							

Number	Items	Criteria (mm)																									
2.0	Spot defect  $\Phi = (X+Y)/2$	① light dot (LCD/TP/Polarizer black/white spot , light dot, pinhole, dent, stain) <table border="1" data-bbox="446 403 1316 761"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Zone Size (mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.10$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.20$</td> <td colspan="3">3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.25$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\Phi > 0.25$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.10$	Ignore			$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.20$	3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)			$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	2			$\Phi > 0.25$	0				
		Zone Size (mm)		Acceptable Qty																							
			A	B	C																						
		$\Phi \leq 0.10$	Ignore																								
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		$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	2																								
		$\Phi > 0.25$	0																								
		② Dim spot (LCD/TP/Polarizer dim dot, light leakage, dark spot) <table border="1" data-bbox="446 806 1316 1176"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Zone Size (mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.1$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.20$</td> <td colspan="3">3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.30$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\Phi > 0.30$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore			$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.20$	3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)			$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.30$	2			$\Phi > 0.30$	0				
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		$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.20$	3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)																								
$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.30$	2																										
$\Phi > 0.30$	0																										
③ Polarizer accidented spot <table border="1" data-bbox="446 1220 1316 1500"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Zone Size (mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.2$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.5$</td> <td colspan="3">2(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\Phi > 0.5$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore			$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.5$	2(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)			$\Phi > 0.5$	0										
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Line defect (LCD/TP /Polarizer black/white line, scratch, stain)	<table border="1" data-bbox="446 1568 1316 1926"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Width(mm)</th> <th rowspan="2">Length(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.03$</td> <td>Ignore</td> <td colspan="2">Ignore</td> <td rowspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$</td> <td>$L \leq 3.0$</td> <td colspan="2">$N \leq 2$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.05 < W \leq 0.08$</td> <td>$L \leq 2.0$</td> <td colspan="2">$N \leq 2$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.08 < W$</td> <td colspan="4">Define as spot defect</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Width(mm)	Length(mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.03$	Ignore	Ignore		Ignore	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	$L \leq 3.0$	$N \leq 2$		$0.05 < W \leq 0.08$	$L \leq 2.0$	$N \leq 2$		$0.08 < W$	Define as spot defect			
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3.0	Polarizer Bubble	<table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Zone Size (mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.2$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.4$</td> <td colspan="3">3(distance ≥ 10mm)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.4 < \Phi \leq 0.6$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.6 < \Phi$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </table>			Zone Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore			$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.4$	3(distance ≥ 10 mm)			$0.4 < \Phi \leq 0.6$	2			$0.6 < \Phi$	0		
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4.0	SMT	According to IPC-A-610C class II standard . Function defect and missing part are major defect ,the others are minor defect.																									

5.0	TP Related	TP bubble/ accident spot	<table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Size Φ(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.1$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.1 < \Phi \leq 0.25$</td> <td colspan="3">3 (distance ≥ 10m)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.3$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.3 < \Phi$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </table>			Size Φ (mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore			$0.1 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	3 (distance ≥ 10 m)			$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	2			$0.3 < \Phi$	0		
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Assembly deflection		beyond the edge of backlight ≤ 0.15 mm																										
Newton Ring		<p>Newton Ring area $> 1/3$ TP are a NG</p> <p>Newton Ring area $\leq 1/3$ TP are a OK</p>																										
		 																										

				 <p>似牛顿环</p>						
		<p>TP corner broken</p> <p>X : length</p> <p>Y : width</p> <p>Z : height</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Z</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$X \leq 3.0\text{mm}$</td> <td>$Y \leq 3.0\text{mm}$</td> <td>$Z < \text{LCD thickness}$</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Circuitry broken is not allowed.</p>	X	Y	Z	$X \leq 3.0\text{mm}$	$Y \leq 3.0\text{mm}$	$Z < \text{LCD thickness}$	
X	Y	Z								
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X	Y	Z								
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Criteria (functional items)

Number	Items	Criteria (mm)
1	No display	Not allowed
2	Missing segment	Not allowed
3	Short	Not allowed
4	Backlight no lighting	Not allowed
5	TP no function	Not allowed

9. Reliability Test Result

9.1 Condition

Item	Condition	Sample Size	Test Result	Note
Low Temperature Operating Life test	-20°C, 96HR	3ea	pass	-
Thermal Humidity Operating Life test	70°C90%RH, 96HR	3ea	pass	-
Temperature Cycle ON/OFF test	-20°C ↔ 70°C, ON/OFF, 20CYC	3ea	pass	(1)
High Temperature Storage test	80°C, 96HR	3ea	pass	-
Low Temperature Storage test	- 30°C, 96HR	3ea	pass	-
Thermal Shock Resistance	The sample should be allowed to stand the following 5 cycles of operation: TSTL for 30 minutes -> normal temperature for 5 minutes -> TSTH for 30 minutes -> normal temperature for 5 minutes, as one cycle, then taking it out and drying it at normal temperature, and allowing it stand for 24 hours	3ea	pass	
Box Drop Test	1 Corner 3 Edges 6 faces, 66cm(MEDIUM BOX)	1box	pass	-

Note (1) ON Time over 10 seconds, OFF Time under 10 seconds

10. Cautions and Handling Precautions

10.1 Handling and Operating the Module

(1) When the module is assembled, it should be attached to the system firmly.

Do not warp or twist the module during assembly work.

(2) Protect the module from physical shock or any force. In addition to damage, this may cause improper operation or damage to the module and back-light unit.

(3) Note that polarizer is very fragile and could be easily damaged. Do not press or scratch the surface.

(4) Do not allow drops of water or chemicals to remain on the display surface.

If you have the droplets for a long time, staining and discoloration may occur.

(5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using some absorbent cotton or soft cloth.

(6) The desirable cleaners are water, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) or Hexane.

Do not use ketene type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.

(7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, legs, or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.

(8) Protect the module from static; it may cause damage to the CMOS ICs.

(9) Use finger-stalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.

(10) Do not disassemble the module.

(11) Protection film for polarizer on the module shall be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.

(12) Pins of I/F connector shall not be touched directly with bare hands.

(13) Do not connect, disconnect the module in the "Power ON" condition.

(14) Power supply should always be turned on/off by the item 6.1 Power On Sequence & 6.2 Power Off Sequence

10.2 Storage and Transportation.

(1) Do not leave the panel in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time.

It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35 °C and relative humidity of less than 70%

(2) Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight.

(3) The module shall be stored in a dark place. When storing the modules for a long time, be sure to adopt effective measures for protecting the modules from strong ultraviolet radiation, sunlight, or fluorescent light.

(4) It is recommended that the modules should be stored under a condition where no condensation is allowed. Formation of dewdrops may cause an abnormal operation or a failure of the module.

In particular, the greatest possible care should be taken to prevent any module from being operated where condensation has occurred inside.

(5) This panel has its circuitry FPC on the bottom side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.

11.Packing

----TBD-----