

# LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY MODULE

## Product Specification

<b>CUSTOMER</b>	<b>Standard</b>
<b>CUSTOMER PART NUMBER</b>	
<b>PRODUCT NUMBER</b>	<b>DMT070WVNTCMI-1A</b>

Authorised By	Created By
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Date: 20-July-17	Date: 20-July-17

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**REVISION RECORD**

Rev.	Date	Page	Chapt.	Comment	ECN no.
1.0	20-July-17			Initial Release	
2.0	12-Apr-18	18	4-1	Update brightness	
3.0	06-Mar-19	6	2.2	Update mechanical drawing	
		8	3.2	Update the current consumption	
		10	3.3	Pin 35 is now NC	
		17	3.5	Updated the power on/off sequence	
		28	7.1	Improved the test conditions	

## 1 MAIN FEATURES

ITEM	CONTENTS
Screen Size	7.0" Diagonal
Display Format	800 x RGB x 480 Dots
N° of Colour	65K/262K/16.7M
TFT Active Area	152.40 mm (H) x 91.44 mm (V)
PCT View Area	153.4 mm (H) x 92.44 mm (V)
LCD Type	TFT
Mode	Transmissive / Normally Black
Viewing Direction	ALL
TFT Interface	16/18/24-bit RGB interface
PCT Interface	I2C
TFT Driver IC	SC5004 and SC5005
PCT Driver IC	GT9271
Simultaneous Touch Points	10
Backlight Type	LED
Operating Temperature	-30°C ~ +85°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C ~ +90°C
RoHS compliant	Yes

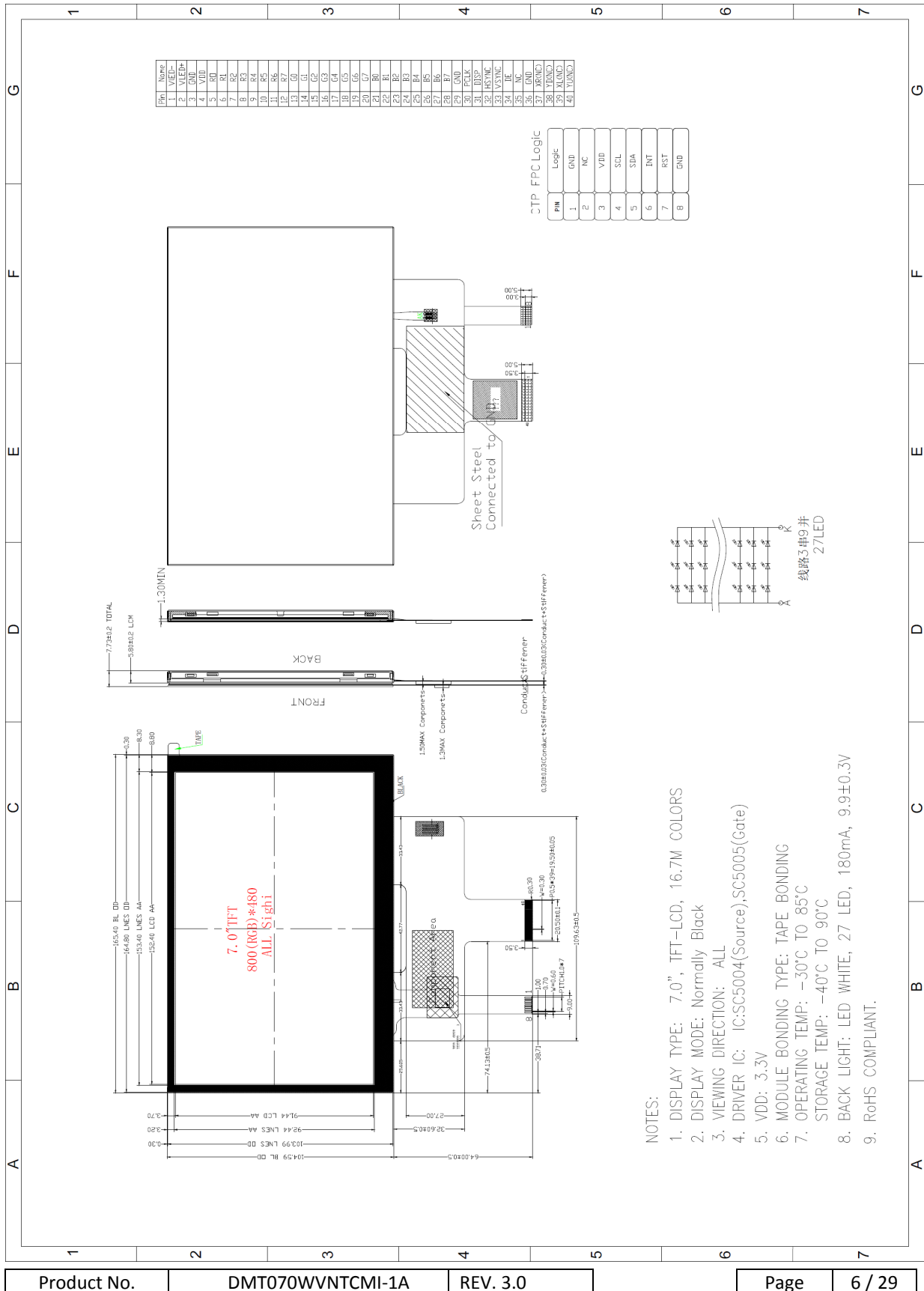
## 2 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATION

### 2.1 MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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ITEM	CHARACTERISTIC	UNIT
Overall Dimensions	165.4 mm (H) x 104.59 mm (V) x 7.73 mm (D)	mm
pixel Pitch	0.1905(H) x 0.1905 (V)	mm
Weight	194	g

## 2.2 MECHANICAL DRAWING



- NOTES:
1. DISPLAY TYPE: 7.0", TFT-LCD, 16.7M COLORS
  2. DISPLAY MODE: Normally Black
  3. VIEWING DIRECTION: ALL
  4. DRIVER IC: IC:SC5004(Source),SC5005(Gate)
  5. VDD: 3.3V
  6. MODULE BONDING TYPE: TAPE BONDING
  7. OPERATING TEMP: -30°C TO 85°C  
STORAGE TEMP: -40°C TO 90°C
  8. BACK LIGHT: LED WHITE, 27 LED, 180mA, 9.9±0.3V
  9. RoHS COMPLIANT.

### 3 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION

#### 3.1 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

##### 3.1.1 TFT

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage <sup>1</sup>	VDD		-0.3	4.0	V	
Operating Temperature	TOP		-30	85	°C	1
Storage Temperature	TST		-40	90	°C	1,2,3

Note 1. 90 % RH Max for Ta<50 °C, and 60% RH for Ta≥50°C.

Note 2. In case of below 0°C, the response time of liquid crystal (LC) becomes slower and the colour of panel becomes darker than normal one. Level of retardation depends on temperature, because of LC's characteristic.

Note 3. Only operation is guaranteed at operating temperature. Contrast, response time, another display quality are evaluated at +25°C.

##### 3.1.2 PCT

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	VDD		2.66	3.47	V	4
Operating Temperature	TOP		-30	85	°C	-
Storage Temperature	TST		-40	90	°C	-

Note 4. 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.

## 3.2 DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.2.1 TFT

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage1	VDD	Ta=25°C	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Input Voltage for Logic	VIH		0.7VDD	-	VDD	V	
	VIL		GND	-	0.3VDD	V	
Output Voltage for Logic	VOH		VDD-0.4	-	--	V	
	VOL		--	-	GND+0.4	V	
Current Consumption 1	IDD		-	120	-	mA	1

Note 1: The specified power consumption is under the conditions of VDD=3.3V.

Note 2: The specified power consumption is under the conditions of VCC=5.0V.

### 3.2.2 PCT

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Supply Voltage	VDD	Ta=25°C	2.8	-	3.3	V	
Input Voltage for Logic	VIH		0.75VDD	-	VDD+0.3	V	
	VIL		-0.3	-	0.25VDD	V	
Output Voltage for Logic	VOH		0.85VDD	-	-	V	
	VOL		-	-	0.15VDD	V	
Normal operation mode Current Consumption	IOPR		-	13	-	mA	
Green mode Current Consumption	IMON		-	4.5	-	mA	
Sleep mode Current Consumption	ISLP		70	-	120	uA	



### 3.3 INTERFACE PIN ASSIGNMENT

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#### 3.3.1 TFT PIN ASSIGNMENT

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

25	B4	Blue data input.
26	B5	Blue data input.
27	B6	Blue data input.
28	B7	Blue data input.
29	GND	Ground.
30	PCLK	Clock signal. Latching data at the rising edge
31	DISP	Standby setting for testing, it should be connected to VDD in normal operation mode. If connected to GND, the IC is in standby mode.
32	HSYNC (HS)	Horizontal Sync input. Negative polarity.
33	VSYNC (VS)	Vertical Sync input. Negative polarity.
34	DE	Data input Enable. Active High to enable the data input Bus under "DE Mode".
35	NC	Not Connected.
36	GND	Ground.
37	XR(NC)	Resistive touch panel Right Glass Terminal(Not Connected)
38	YD(NC)	Resistive touch panel Bottom Film Terminal(Not Connected)
39	XL(NC)	Resistive touch panel LEFT Glass Terminal(Not Connected)
40	YU(NC)	Resistive touch panel Top Film Terminal(Not Connected)

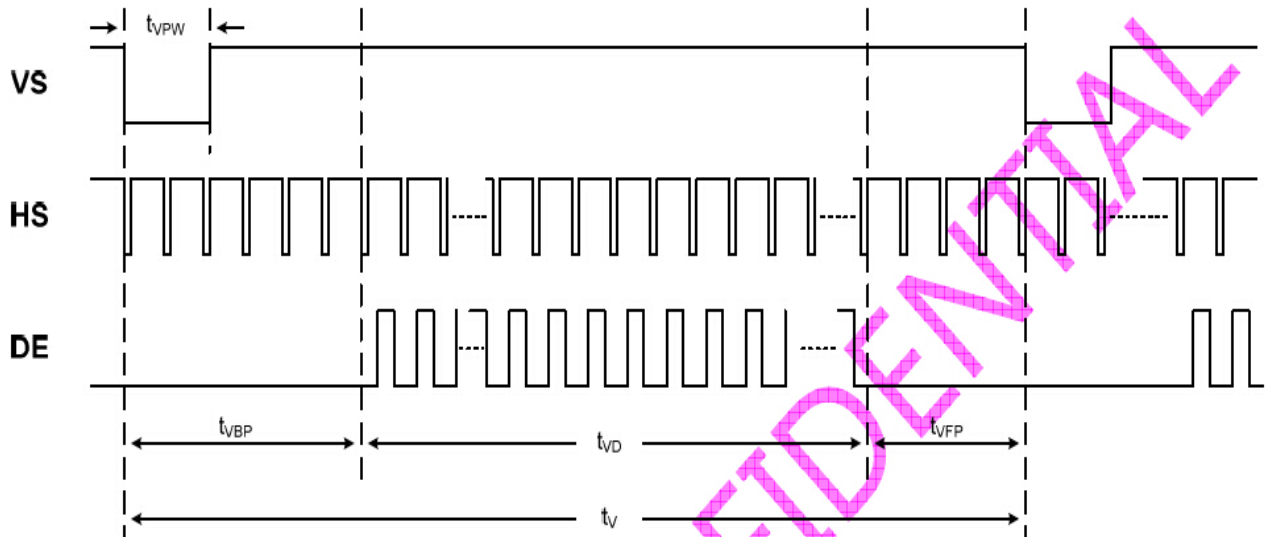
### 3.3.2 PCT PIN ASSIGNMENT

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION
1	GND	Ground.
2	NC	Not Connected
3	VDD	Supply voltage.
4	SCL	I2C clock input.
5	SDA	I2C data input and output
6	INT	External interrupt to the host.
7	RST	External Reset, Low is active.
8	GND	Ground.

### 3.4 TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

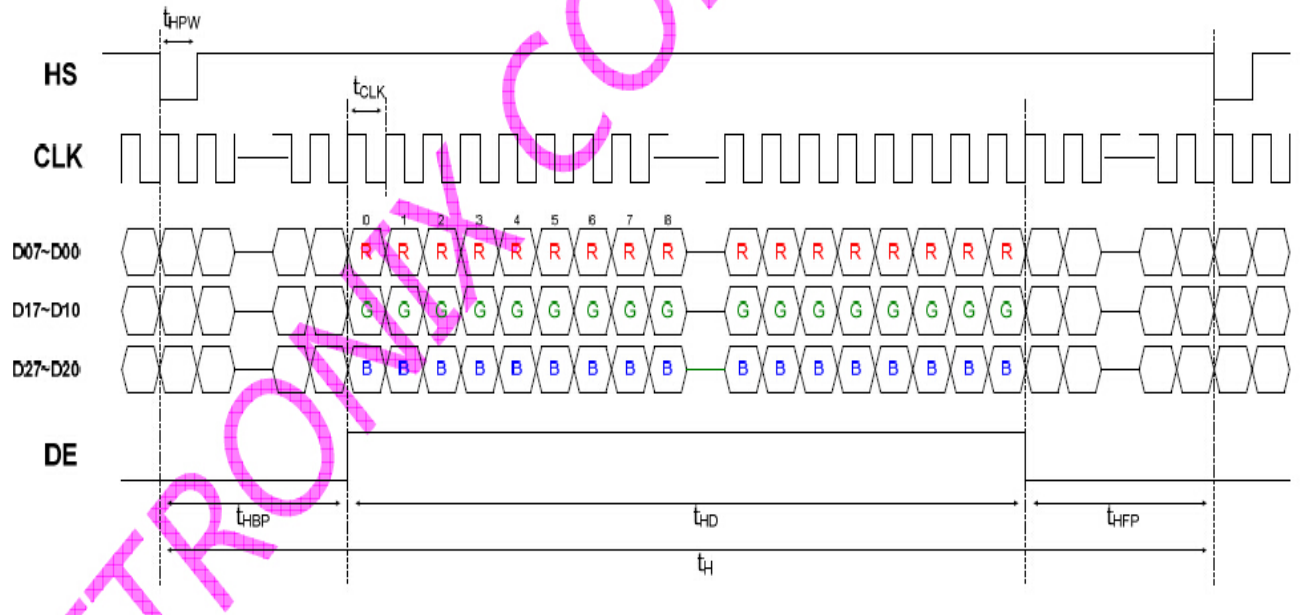
#### 3.4.1 Display RGB (DPI) Interface Timing

##### Vertical input timing



##### Horizontal input timing

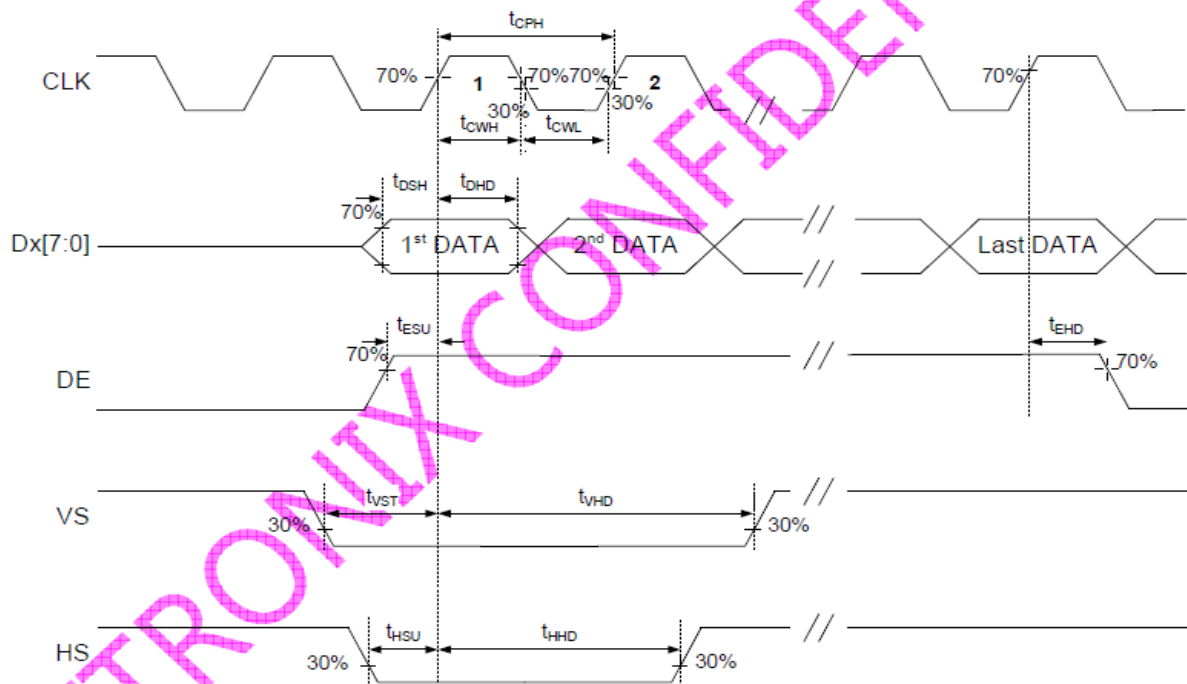
(CLK\_POL=L)



### 3.4.2 Parallel RGB Interface Timing Characteristics

(VDD=VDD\_LVDS=3.0~3.6V, GND=GND\_LVDS=0V, TA=-20~85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
CLK cycle time	t <sub>CPH</sub>	16.7			ns	
CLK pulse high duty	t <sub>CWH</sub>	40	50	60	%	
CLK pulse low duty	t <sub>CWL</sub>	40	50	60	%	
VS setup time	t <sub>VST</sub>	4	-	-	ns	
VS hold time	t <sub>VHD</sub>	2	-	-	ns	
HS setup time	t <sub>HST</sub>	4	-	-	ns	
HS hold time	t <sub>HHD</sub>	2	-	-	ns	
Data setup time	t <sub>DSH</sub>	4	-	-	ns	D0[7:0], D1[7:0], D2[7:0] to CLK
Date hold time	t <sub>DHD</sub>	2	-	-	ns	D0[7:0], D1[7:0], D2[7:0] to CLK
DE setup time	t <sub>ESU</sub>	4	-	-	ns	
DE hold time	t <sub>EHD</sub>	2	-	-	ns	

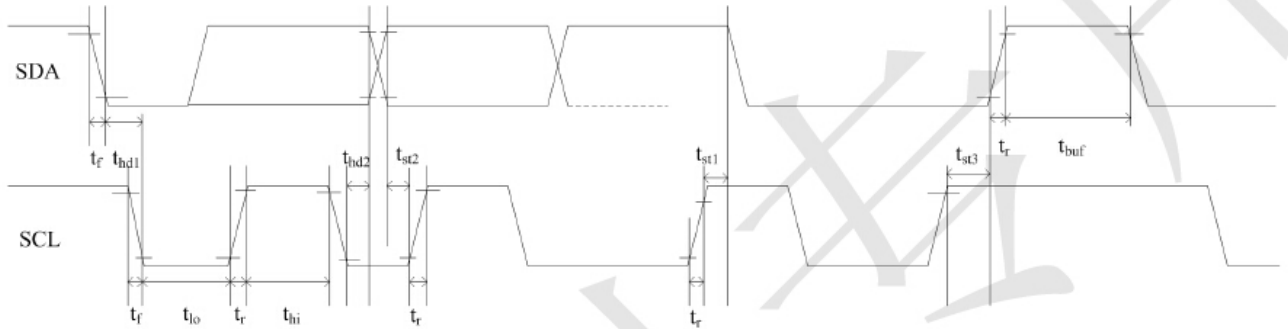


**Note:** Upper timing diagram CLK\_POL=H, DE\_POL=L, VS\_POL=L, HS\_POL=L

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
CLK frequency	t <sub>CLK</sub>	25.9	27.6	48.7	Mhz	
Horizontal blanking time	t <sub>HBT</sub>	90	110	304	t <sub>CLK</sub>	t <sub>HBP</sub> + t <sub>HFP</sub>
Horizontal back porch	t <sub>HBP</sub>	5	5	304 - t <sub>HFP</sub>	t <sub>CLK</sub>	
Horizontal display area	t <sub>HD</sub>	800	800	800	t <sub>CLK</sub>	
Horizontal front porch	t <sub>HFP</sub>	85	105	299	t <sub>CLK</sub>	
Horizontal period	t <sub>H</sub>	890	910	1104	t <sub>CLK</sub>	
Horizontal pulse width	t <sub>HPW</sub>	1	1	256	t <sub>CLK</sub>	
Vertical blanking time	t <sub>VBT</sub>	5	26	255	t <sub>H</sub>	t <sub>VBP</sub> + t <sub>VFP</sub>
Vertical back porch	t <sub>VBP</sub>	2	2	255 - t <sub>VFP</sub>	t <sub>H</sub>	
Vertical display area	t <sub>VD</sub>	480	480	480	t <sub>H</sub>	
Vertical front porch	t <sub>VFP</sub>	3	24	253	t <sub>H</sub>	
Vertical period	t <sub>V</sub>	485	506	735	t <sub>H</sub>	
Vertical pulse width	t <sub>VPW</sub>	1	1	128	t <sub>H</sub>	

### 3.4.3 PCT I2C Interface Timing

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**

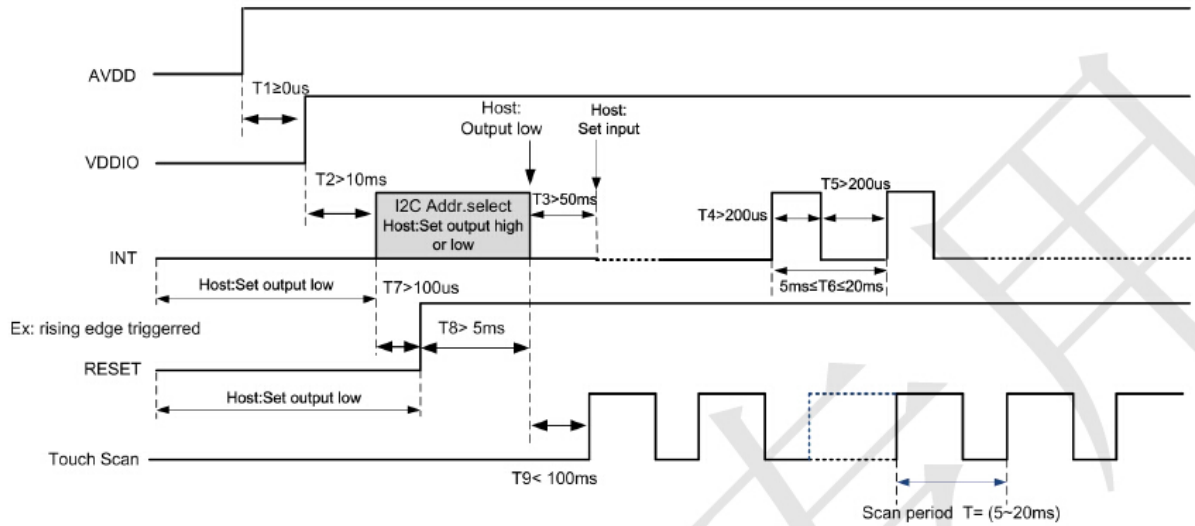
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
SCL low period	$t_{lo}$	1.3	-	us
SCL high period	$t_{hi}$	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Start condition	$t_{st1}$	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Stop condition	$t_{st3}$	0.6	-	us
SCL hold time for Start condition	$t_{hd1}$	0.6	-	us
SDA setup time	$t_{st2}$	0.1	-	us
SDA hold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

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

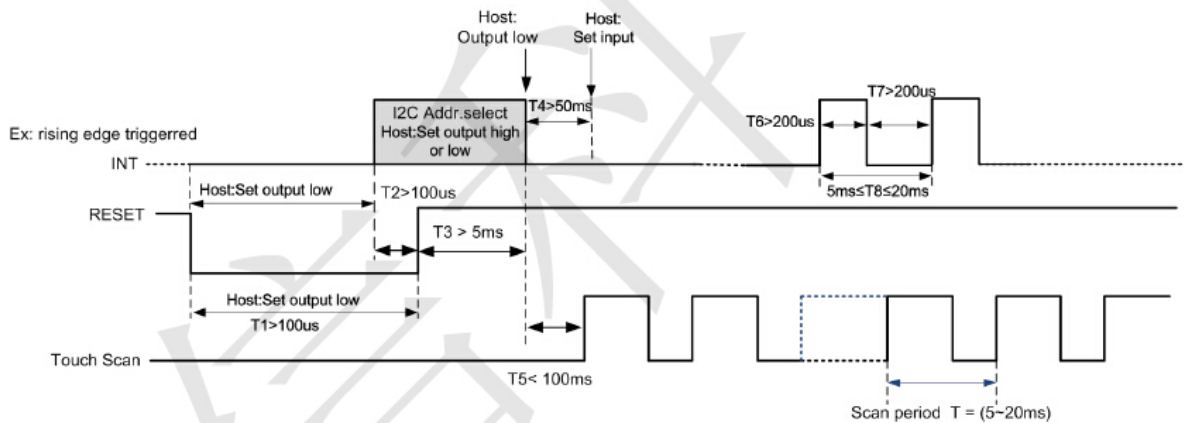
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
SCL low period	$t_{lo}$	1.3	-	us
SCL high period	$t_{hi}$	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Start condition	$t_{st1}$	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Stop condition	$t_{st3}$	0.6	-	us
SCL hold time for Start condition	$t_{hd1}$	0.6	-	us
SDA setup time	$t_{st2}$	0.1	-	us
SDA hold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

GT9271 supports two I<sup>2</sup>C 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 detailed timings:

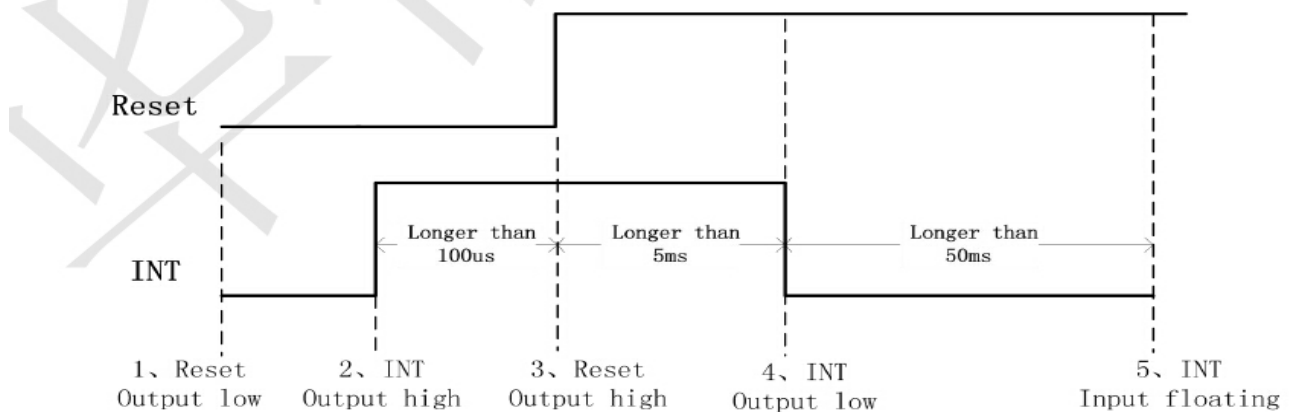
### Power-on Timing:



### Timing for host resetting GT9271:



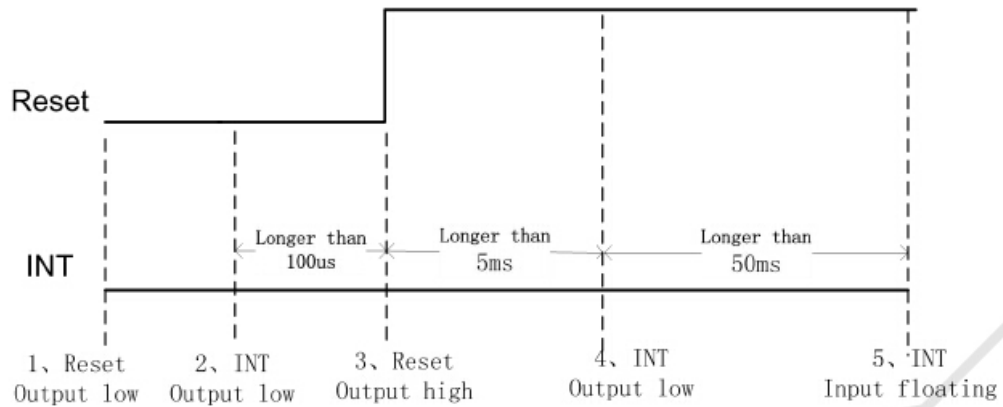
### Timing for setting slave address to 0x28/0x29:



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

Product No.	DMT070WVNT2MI-1A	REV. 3.0
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### 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 I<sup>2</sup>C 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

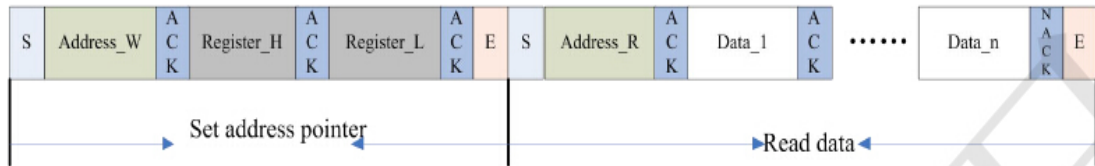
The diagram above displays the timing sequence of the host writing data onto GT9271. First, the host issues a Start condition. Then, the host sends 0xBA (address bits and R/W bit; R/W bit as 0 indicates Write operation) to the slave device.

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.

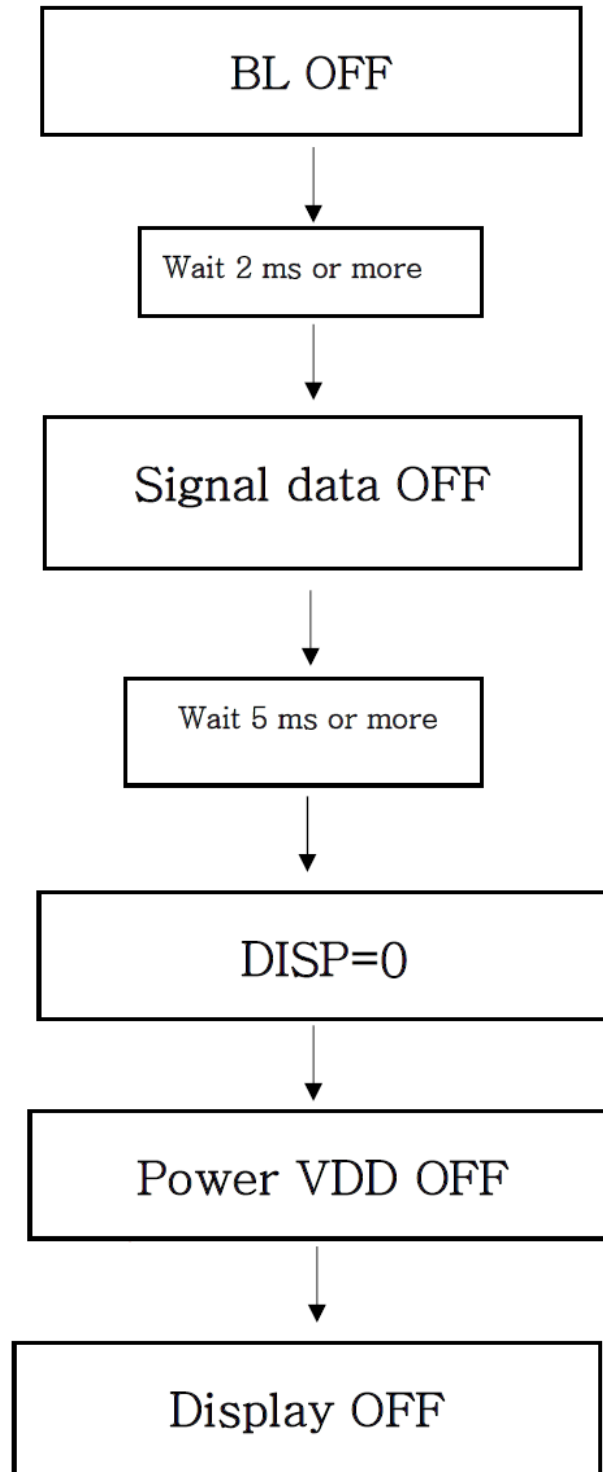
GT9271 also supports continuous Read Operation and, by default, reads data continuously. Whenever receiving a byte of data, the host sends an ACK signal indicating successful reception. After receiving the last byte of data, the host sends a NACK signal followed by a STOP condition which terminates communication.



### 3.5 POWER SEQUENCE

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#### 3.5.1 Power on/off Sequence

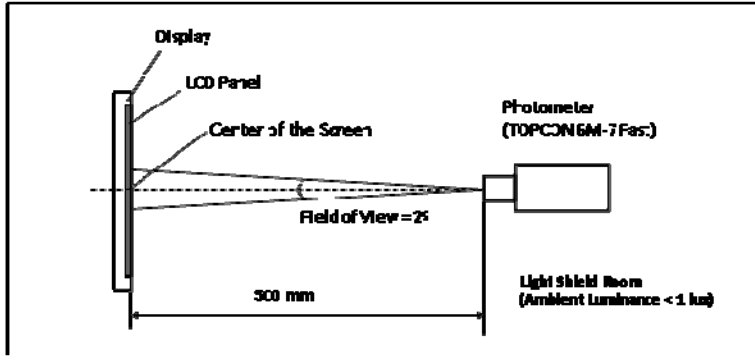
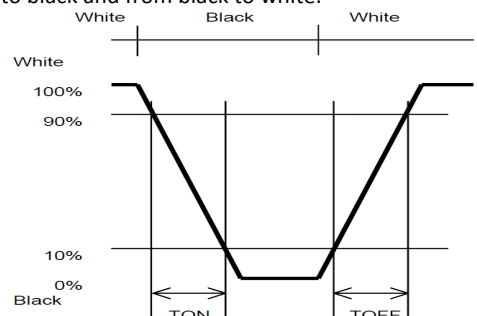
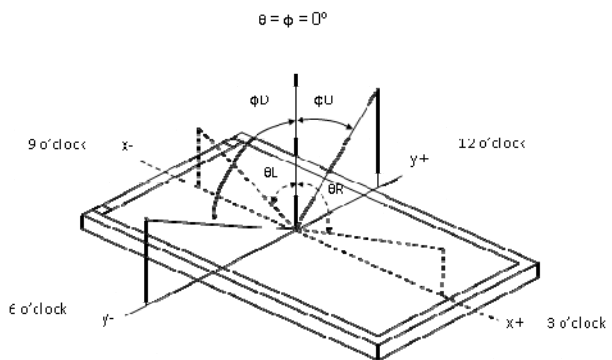


## 4 OPTICAL SPECIFICATION

### 4.1 OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Note	
Response Time	TR+TF	$\theta=\phi=0^\circ$ Normal Viewing Angle	-	35	40	ms	2	
Contrast Ratio	CR		-	1000	-		3	
Viewing Angle	Left	$\theta_L$	CR $\geq$ 10	-	85	-	deg	4
	Right	$\theta_R$		-	85	-	deg	
	Up	$\phi_U$		-	85	-	deg	
	Down	$\phi_D$		-	85	-	deg	
Colour Chromaticity	Red	Rx	CR $\geq$ 10	0.619	0.639	0.659	-	5
		Ry		0.318	0.338	0.358	-	
	Green	Gx		0.307	0.327	0.347	-	
		Gy		0.558	0.578	0.598	-	
	Blue	Bx		0.123	0.143	0.163	-	
		By		0.047	0.067	0.087	-	
	White	Wx		0.287	0.307	0.347	-	
		Wy		0.306	0.346	0.386	-	
Centre Brightness		If=180mA	300	350	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	6	
Brightness Distribution			80	-	-	%	7	

### 4.1.1 Test Method

Note	Item	Test method
1	Setup	<p>The display should be stabilised at a given temperature for 30 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilise the luminance, measurements should be executed after lighting the backlight for 30 minutes in a windless room.</p> 
2	Response time	<p>Measure output signal waveform by the luminance meter when raster of window pattern is changed from white to black and from black to white.</p> 
3	Contrast ratio	<p>Measure maximum brightness and minimum brightness at the centre of the screen by displaying raster or window pattern. Then calculate the ratio between these two values.</p> $\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Brightness of unselected position (white)}}{\text{Brightness of selected position (black)}}$
4	Viewing angle Horizontal $\theta$ Vertical $\phi$	<p>Move the luminance meter from right to left and up and down and determinate the angles where contrast ratio is 10</p> 
5	Colour chromaticity	Measure chromaticity coordinates x and y of CIE1931 colorimetric system
6	Centre brightness	Measure the brightness at the centre of the screen
7	Brightness distribution	<p>(Brightness distribution) = <math>100 \times B/A \%</math>  A: max. brightness of the 9 points  B: min. brightness of the 9 points</p>

## 5 BACKLIGHT SPECIFICATION

### 5.1 LED DRIVING CONDITIONS

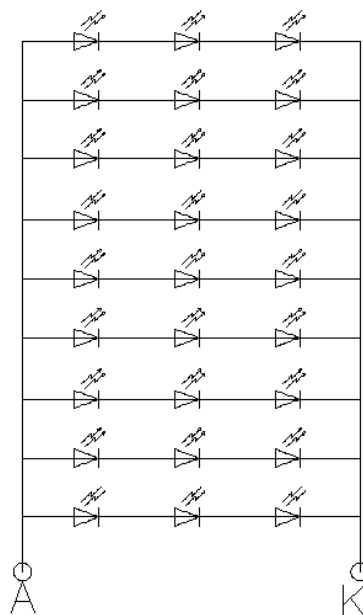
The back light system is edge-lighting type with 27 chips White LED

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Current	IF	Ta=25 °C,	170	180	-	mA
Forward Voltage	VF	Ta= 25°C,		9.9		V
LED life time	Hr	Ta= 25°C,	-	-	50K	Hour

Note:

- The lifetime of the LED is defined as a period till the brightness of the LED decreases to the half of its initial value.
- This figure is given as a reference purpose only, and not a guarantee.
- This figure is estimated for an LED operating alone.  
The performance of an LED may differ when assembled as a monitor together with a TFT panel due to different environmental temperature.
- Estimated lifetime could vary on a different temperature and usually higher temperature could reduce the life significantly.

### 5.2 LED CIRCUIT



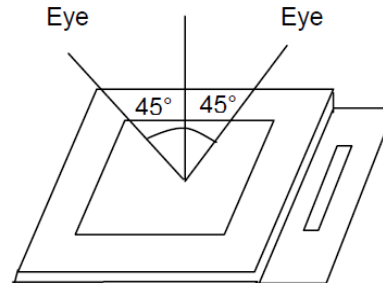
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

## 6 QUALITY ASSURANCE SPECIFICATION

### 6.1 DELIVERY INSPECTION STANDARDS

#### 6.1.1 Inspection Conditions

Inspection distance: 30 cm  $\pm$  2 cm  
Viewing angle:  $\pm 45^\circ$



#### 6.1.2 Environmental Conditions

Ambient temperature: 25°C  $\pm$  5°C  
Ambient humidity: 65 $\pm$ 10% RH  
Ambient illumination: 300~700 lux

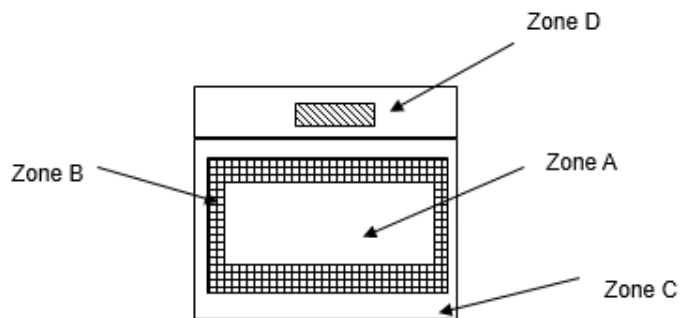
#### 6.1.3 Sampling Conditions

1. Lot size: quantity of shipment lot per model
2. Sampling method:

Sampling Plan		GB/T 2828-2003
		Normal inspection, Single Sampling, Class II
AQL	Major Defect	0.65%
	Minor Defect	1.5%

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	Spot Line defect	Light dot , Dim spot, Polarizer Bubble ; Polarizer accidented spot.	
6	Soldering appearance	Good soldering , Peeling off is not allowed.	
7	LCD/Polarizer/TP	Black/White spot/line, scratch, crack, etc.	

### 6.1.4 Definition of Area



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 .)

Zone D : IC Bonding Area

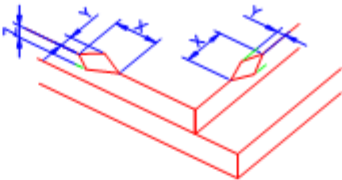
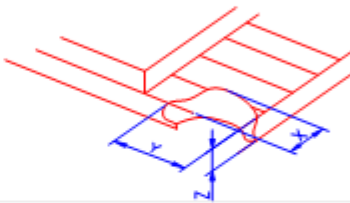
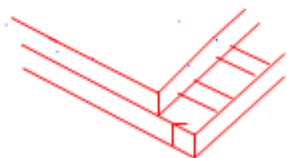
Note:

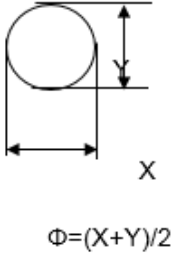
As a general rule ,visual defects in Zone C can be ignored when it doesn't effect product function or appearance after assembly by customer

### 6.1.5 Basic Principle

A set of sample to indicate the limit of acceptable quality level shall be discussed should a dispute occur.

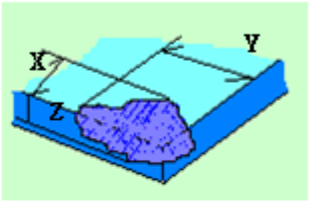
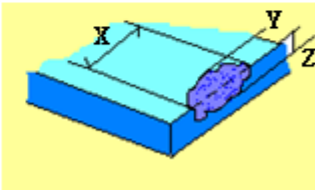
### 6.1.6 Inspection Criteria

Number	Items	Criteria(mm)						
1.0 LCD Crack/Broken NOTE: X: Length Y: Width Z: Height L: Length of ITO, T: Height of LCD	(1) The edge of LCD broken	 <table border="1" data-bbox="762 638 1385 772"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤3.0mm</td> <td>&lt;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="833 1048 1316 1137"> <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>							

2.0	Spot defect	 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\Phi=(X+Y)/2</math></p>	① light dot (LCD/TP/Polarizer black/white spot , light dot, pinhole, dent, stain)		
	Zone		Acceptable Qty		
	Size (mm)		A	B	C
	$\Phi \leq 0.10$		Ignore		Ignore
	$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.25$		4( distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$ )		
$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.35$	3				
$\Phi > 0.4$	0				
			② Dim spot (LCD/TP/Polarizer dim dot, light leakage, dark spot)		
			③ Polarizer accidented spot		
			④ Pixel bad points (light dot, Dim dot, color dot)		
			⑤ Polarizer Bubble		



3.0	Line defect (LCD/TP /Polarizer backlight black/white line, scratch, stain)	Width(mm)	Length(m m)	Acceptable Qty			
		$\Phi \leq 0.05$	Ignore	A	B	C	
		$0.05 < W \leq 0.06$	$L \leq 4.0$	Ignore			
		$0.07 < W \leq 0.08$	$L \leq 3.0$	N $\leq$ 3			
		$0.08 < W$	N $\leq$ 2				
		Define as spot defect					
4.0	Electronic Comp onents SMT	Not allow missing parts , solderless connection , cold solder joint , mis match , The positive and negative polarity opposite					
5.0	Display color& B rightness	<p>1. Color : Measuring the color coordinates, The measurement standar d according to the datasheet or samples.</p> <p>2. Brightness : Measuring the brightness of White screen, The measu rement standard according to the datasheet or Samples.</p>					
6.0	CTP Related	CTP Cover sensor accidented black/white spot	Size $\Phi$ (mm)	Acceptable Qty			
			$\Phi \leq 0.1$	A	B	C	
$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	Ignore						
$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.35$	4 ( distance $\geq$ 10mm)						
$\Phi > 0.4$	3						
		Ignore					
		CTP Cover scratch	Width(mm)	Ignore( mm)	Acceptable Qty		
			$\Phi \leq 0.05$	Ignore	A	B	C
			$0.05 < W \leq 0.06$	$L \leq 4.0$	Ignore		
			$0.07 < W \leq 0.08$	$L \leq 3.0$	N $\leq$ 3		
			$0.08 < W$	N $\leq$ 2			
		Define as spot defect					

		CTP Cover Pinhole/ Lack of ink	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Zone</th> <th>Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Size (mm)</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\Phi \leq 0.2</math></td> <td>Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0.2 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.3</math></td> <td>4(distance <math>\geq 10</math>mm)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0.3 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.4</math></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\Phi &gt; 0.4</math></td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Zone	Acceptable Qty	Size (mm)	C	$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	4(distance $\geq 10$ mm)	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.4$	3	$\Phi > 0.4$	0				
			Zone	Acceptable Qty															
			Size (mm)	C															
			$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore															
$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	4(distance $\geq 10$ mm)																		
$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.4$	3																		
$\Phi > 0.4$	0																		
CTP Bonding bubble/ accidented spot	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Size <math>\Phi</math>(mm)</th> <th colspan="2">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\Phi \leq 0.1</math></td> <td colspan="2">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0.15 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.2</math></td> <td colspan="2">3(distance <math>\geq 10</math>mm)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0.2 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.25</math></td> <td colspan="2">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\Phi &gt; 0.25</math></td> <td colspan="2">0</td> </tr> </table>	Size $\Phi$ (mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore		$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.2$	3(distance $\geq 10$ mm)		$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	2		$\Phi > 0.25$	0	
	Size $\Phi$ (mm)	Acceptable Qty																	
		A	B																
	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore																	
$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.2$	3(distance $\geq 10$ mm)																		
$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	2																		
$\Phi > 0.25$	0																		
Assembly detection	beyond the edge of backlight $\leq 0.2$ mm																		
TP cover broken X : length Y : width Z : height	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> <tr> <td><math>X \leq 0.5</math>mm</td> <td><math>Y \leq 0.5</math>mm</td> <td><math>Z &lt; \text{cover thickness}</math> S</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Circuitry broken is not allowed.</p>	X	Y	Z	$X \leq 0.5$ mm	$Y \leq 0.5$ mm	$Z < \text{cover thickness}$ S												
X	Y	Z																	
$X \leq 0.5$ mm	$Y \leq 0.5$ mm	$Z < \text{cover thickness}$ S																	
TP cover broken X : length Y : width Z : height	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> <tr> <td><math>X \leq 0.3</math>mm</td> <td><math>Y \leq 0.3</math>mm</td> <td><math>Z &lt; \text{LCD thickness}</math> S</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Circuitry broken is not allowed.</p>	X	Y	Z	$X \leq 0.3$ mm	$Y \leq 0.3$ mm	$Z < \text{LCD thickness}$ S												
X	Y	Z																	
$X \leq 0.3$ mm	$Y \leq 0.3$ mm	$Z < \text{LCD thickness}$ S																	

**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

### 6.1.7 Classification of Defects

Visual defects (except no or wrong label) are treated as minor defects, while electrical defects are treated as major defects.

Two minor defects are equal to one major defect in lot sampling inspection.

### 6.1.8 Identification / Marking criteria

Any unit with illegible / wrong / double or no marking / label shall be rejected.

## 6.2 DEALING WITH CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS

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### 6.2.1 Non-conforming analysis

Purchaser should supply Densitron with detailed data of non-conforming sample.

After accepting it, Densitron should complete the analysis in two weeks from receiving the sample.

If the analysis cannot be completed on time, Densitron must inform the purchaser.

### 6.2.2 Handling of non-conforming displays

If any non-conforming displays are found during customer acceptance inspection which Densitron is clearly responsible for, return them to Densitron.

Both Densitron and customer should analyse the reason and discuss the handling of non-conforming displays when the reason is not clear.

Equally, both sides should discuss and come to agreement for issues pertaining to modification of Densitron quality assurance standard.

## 7 RELIABILITY SPECIFICATION

### 7.1 RELIABILITY TESTS

Test Item		Test Condition		Sample Size
Durability Test	High Temperature Operation	Ta= 85°C	96h	3pcs
	Low Temperature Operation	Ta=-30°C	96h	3pcs
	Temperature Cycle Operation	-20°C ←→ 70°C ON/OFF, 20 cycles. ON time over 10 seconds ,OFF time over 10 seconds		3pcs
	High Temperature Storage	Tp= 90°C	96h	3pcs
	Low Temperature Storage	Tp= -40°C	96h	3pcs
	ESD Test	150pF, 330Ω, ±6KV (Contact)/±8KV (Air), 5 Points/panel, 10 times/point		3pcs
	Thermal Shock Resistance	The sample should be allowed to stand the following 5 cycles of operation: LTS for 30 minutes -> normal temperature for 5 minutes -> HTS 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		3pcs
	Box Drop Test	1 Corner 3 Edges 6 faces, 80 cm (Medium Box)		1 box

Note: Ta=ambient temperature Tp= Panel temperature

Notes:

1. No dew condensation to be observed.
2. The function test shall be conducted after 4 hours storage at the normal temperature and humidity after removed from the test chamber.
3. No cosmetic or functional defects should be allowed.
4. Total current consumption should be less than twice the initial value.

## 8 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

### **Safety**

If the LCD panel breaks, be careful not to get the liquid crystal fluid in your mouth or in your eyes. If the liquid crystal touches your skin or clothes, wash it off immediately using soap and plenty of water.

### **Mounting and Design**

Place a transparent plate (e.g. acrylic, polycarbonate or glass) on the display surface to protect the display from external pressure. Leave a small gap between the transparent plate and the display surface.

When assembling with a zebra connector, clean the surface of the pads with alcohol and keep the surrounding air very clean.

Design the system so that no input signal is given unless the power supply voltage is applied.

### **Caution during LCD cleaning**

Lightly wipe the display surface with a soft cloth soaked with Isopropyl alcohol, Ethyl alcohol or Trichlorotrifluoroethane.

Do not wipe the display surface with dry or hard materials that will damage the polariser surface. Do not use aromatic solvents (toluene and xylene), or ketonic solvents (ketone and acetone).

### **Caution against static charge**

As the display uses C-MOS LSI drivers, connect any unused input terminal to VDD or VSS. Do not input any signals before power is turned on. Also, ground your body, work/assembly table and assembly equipment to protect against static electricity.

### **Packaging**

Displays use LCD elements, and must be treated as such. Avoid strong shock and drop from a height. To prevent displays from degradation, do not operate or store them exposed directly to sunshine or high temperature/humidity.

### **Caution during operation**

It is indispensable to drive the display within the specified voltage limit since excessive voltage shortens its life. Direct current causes an electrochemical reaction with remarkable deterioration of the display quality. Give careful consideration to prevent direct current during ON/OFF timing and during operation. Response time is extremely delayed at temperatures lower than the operating temperature range while, at high temperatures, displays become dark. However, this phenomenon is reversible and does not mean a malfunction or a display that has been permanently damaged. If the display area is pushed on hard during operation, some graphics will be abnormally displayed but returns to a normal condition after turning off the display once. Even a small amount of condensation on the contact pads (terminals) can cause an electro-chemical reaction which causes missing rows and columns. Give careful attention to avoid condensation.

### **Storage**

Store the display in a dark place where the temperature is  $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the humidity below 50%RH. Store the display in a clean environment, free from dust, organic solvents and corrosive gases.

Do not crash, shake or jolt the display (including accessories).