

**PRODUCT** : LCD MODULE

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**MODEL NO.** : TFT1280800-7-V1-E

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**SUPPLIER** : TRULY SEMICONDUCTORS LTD.

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**DATE** : August 8, 2012

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CERT. No. QAC0946535  
(ISO9001)



CERT. No. HKG002005  
(ISO14001)

# SPECIFICATION

Revision: 1.0

**TFT1280800-7-V1-E**

This module uses ROHS material

This specification may change without prior notice in order to improve performance or quality. Please contact TRULY R&D department for updated specification and product status before design for this product or release of this order.

**TRULY SEMICONDUCTORS LTD:**

**CUSTOMER:**

Quality Assurance Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Technical Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by:



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HUANG YAN XUE	CHEN HOU YOU	NONG ZHONG

**■ GENERAL INFORMATION**

<b>Item of general information</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Unit</b>
LCD type	TFT/TRANSMISSIVE	/
Recommended Viewing Direction	Full viewing angle	O' Clock
Module area (W × H×T)	229.26×149.10×4.7	mm <sup>3</sup>
Active area (W×H)	216.96×135.60	mm <sup>2</sup>
Number of Dots	1280RGB×800	/
Pixel pitch (W × H)	0.1695×0.1695	mm <sup>2</sup>
Driver IC	OTD7101A-C(source)+ OTD9800A-C(gate)+OTC3106A(T-CON)	/
Interface Type	LVDS interface	/
Input voltage	3.3	V
Module Power consumption	(3600) (Max.) VDD =3.3V white patternVLED =12V	mw
Backlight Type	LED	/



**■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter of absolute maximum ratings	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for logic	VDD/DVDD	-0.3	4.0	V
Input voltage	VIN	-0.3	VDD+0.3	
Operating temperature	Top	0	50	°C
Storage temperature	TST	-20	60	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60 °C)	RH

**■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS****DC CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter of DC characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for logic	VDD/DVDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Input Current	I <sub>dd</sub>	-	280	350	mA
Input voltage 'H' level	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.7VDD	-	VDD	V
Input voltage 'L' level	V <sub>IL</sub>	0	-	0.3VDD	V
Output voltage 'H' level	V <sub>OH</sub>	0.7VDD	-	-	V
Output voltage 'L' level	V <sub>OL</sub>	-	-	0.3VDD	V

**■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS**

Item of backlight characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Forward voltage	V <sub>f</sub>	24.0	25.2	27.0	V	I <sub>f</sub> =80mA
Number of LED	-	-	4*9	-	Piece	-
Connection mode	P/S	-	Parallel/Serial	-	-	-

Using condition: constant current driving method I<sub>f</sub>=80mA(+/-10%).

**■ ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Item of electro-optical characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+ Tf	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	35	55	ms	Fig.1	4
Contrast ratio	Cr		600	800	-	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity	$\delta$ WHITE		75	-	-	%	FIG 3.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		350	400	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	FIG 3.	2
Viewing angle range	$\theta$	$\varnothing = 90^\circ$	80	-	-	deg	FIG 4	6
		$\varnothing = 270^\circ$	80	-	-	deg	FIG 4	
		$\varnothing = 0^\circ$	80	-	-	deg	FIG 4	
		$\varnothing = 180^\circ$	80	-	-	deg	FIG 4.	
NTSC ratio	---	---	-	46	-	%	-	-
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	0.5203	0.5703	0.6203	-	FIG 3.	5
	Red y		0.2974	0.3474	0.3974	-		
	Green x		0.2681	0.3181	0.3681	-		
	Green y		0.5015	0.5515	0.6015	-		
	Blue x		0.1102	0.1602	0.2102	-		
	Blue y		0.0521	0.1021	0.1521	-		
	White x		0.2347	0.2947	0.3547	-		
	White y		0.2511	0.3111	0.3711	-		

Note1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically by the following formula. For more information see FIG 2.:

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P 1,P2, P 3,P4, P5)}}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5)}}$$

Note2. Surface luminance is the LCD surface from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 3.

$$L_v = \text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5,P6,P7,P8,P9)}$$

Note3. The uniformity in surface luminance ( $\delta$  WHITE) is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 9, and then dividing the maximum luminance of 9 points luminance by minimum luminance of 9 points luminance. For more information see FIG 3.

$$\delta \text{ WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P}_1, \text{P}_2, \text{P}_3, \text{P}_4, \text{P}_5, \text{P}_6, \text{P}_7, \text{P}_8, \text{P}_9)}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P}_1, \text{P}_2, \text{P}_3, \text{P}_4, \text{P}_5, \text{P}_6, \text{P}_7, \text{P}_8, \text{P}_9)}$$

Note4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from White to black(Rise Time, Tr) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tf). For additional information see FIG 1..

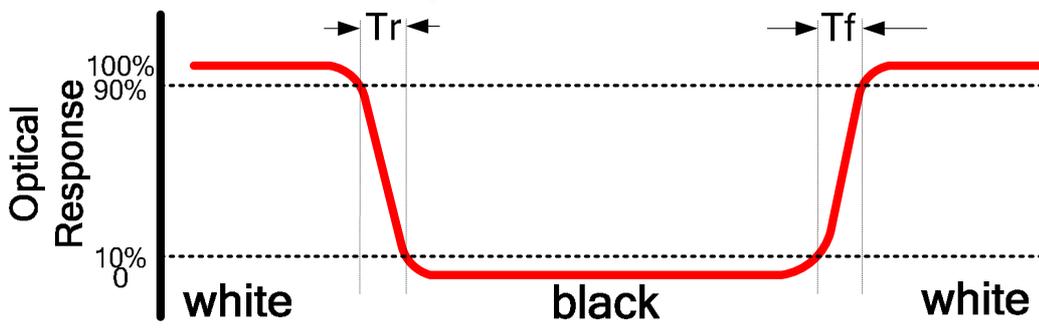
Note5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity ,The x,y value is determined by screen active area position 9. For more information see FIG 3.

Note6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 4.

Note7. For Viewing angle and response time testing, the testing data is base on Autronic-Melchers's ConoScope. Series Instruments. For contrast ratio, Surface Luminance, Luminance uniformity and CIE, the testing data is base on TOPCON's BM-5 photo detector.

Note8. For TFT transmissive module, Gray scale reverse occurs in the direction of panel viewing angle.

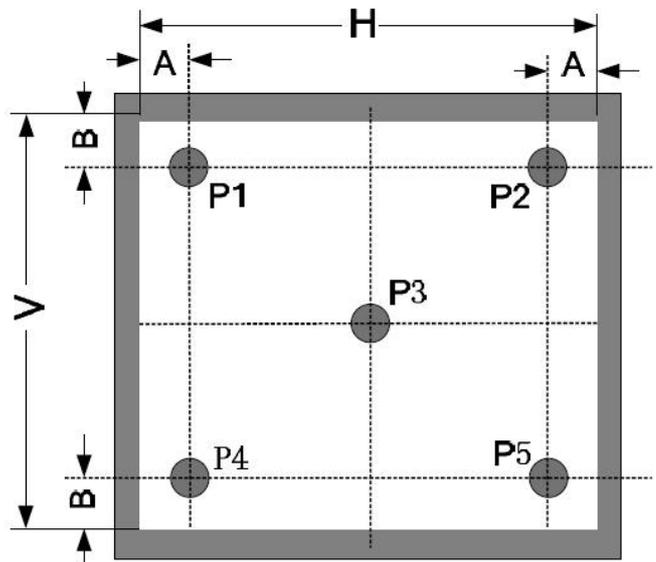
**FIG.1. The definition of Response Time**



**FIG.2. Measuring method for Contrast ratio**

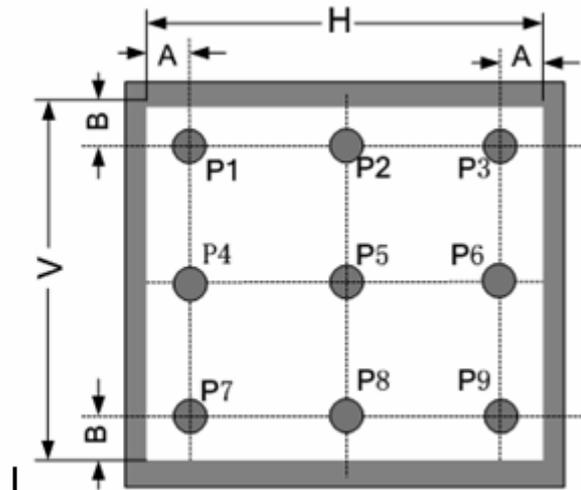
对比度 测试方法

A : 5 mm  
 B : 5 mm  
 H, V : Active Area  
 Light spot size  $\varnothing=5\text{mm}$ , 350mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens  
 measurement instrument is CS-2000

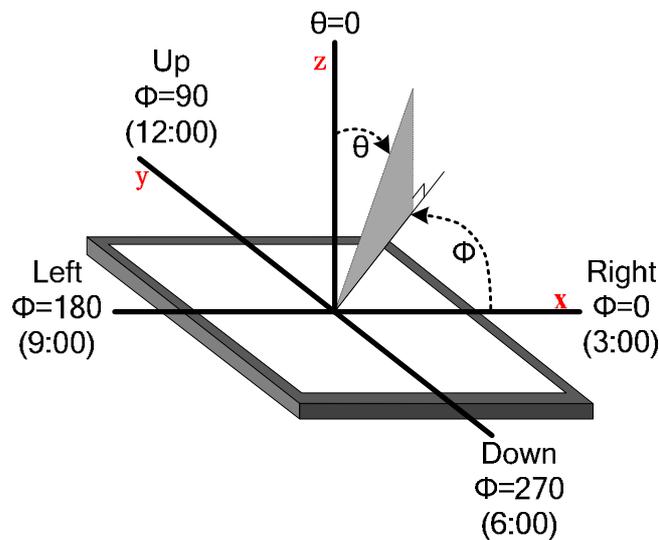


**FIG.3. Measuring method for surface luminance, Luminance uniformity, CIE (x, y) chromaticity**  
 表面亮度, 均匀度, CIE坐标测试方法

A : H/6  
 B : V/6  
 H, V : Active Area(AA) size  
 Light spot size  $\varnothing=5\text{mm}$ , 350mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens  
 measurement instrument is CS-2000



**FIG.4. The definition of viewing angle**

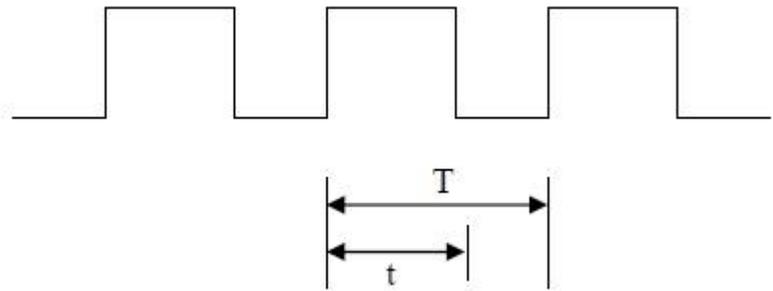


**■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION**

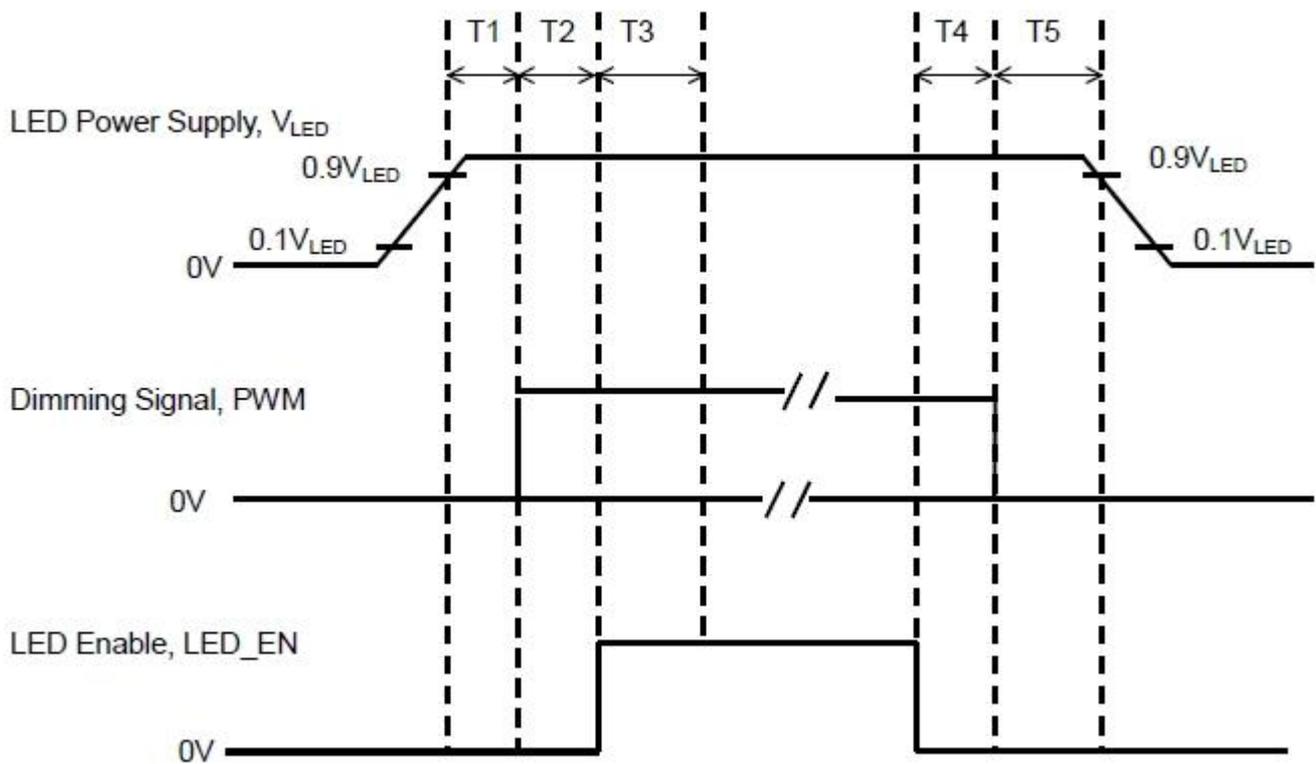
Pin	Signal	Description
1	NC	No Connection
2	VDD	Power Supply, 3.3V (typical)
3	VDD	Power Supply, 3.3V (typical)
4	DVDD	DDC 3.3V power
5	NC	No Connection
6	NC	No Connection
7	NC	No Connection
8	Rin0-	- LVDS differential data input (R0-R5,G0)
9	Rin0+	+LVDS differential data input (R0-R5,G0)
10	GND	Ground
11	Rin1-	- LVDS differential data input(G1-G5,B0-B1)
12	Rin1+	+LVDS differential data input (G1-G5,B0-B1)
13	GND	Ground
14	Rin2-	- LVDS differential data input (B2-B5,HS,VS,DE)
15	Rin2+	+LVDS differential data input (B2-B5,HS,VS,DE)
16	GND	Ground
17	CIKIN-	-LVDS differential clock input
18	CIKIN+	+LVDS differential clock input
19	NC	No Connection
20	NC	No Connection
21	NC	No Connection
22	GND	Ground-Shield
23	NC	No Connection
24	NC	No Connection
25	GND	Ground-Shield
26	NC	No Connection
27	NC	No Connection
28	GND	Ground-Shield
29	NC	No Connection
30	NC	No Connection
31	VLED_GND	LED Ground
32	VLED_GND	LED Ground
33	VLED_GND	LED Ground
34	NC	No Connection
35	PWM	PWM Signal for LED dimming control
36	LED_EN	LED Enable Pin (+3.3V Input)
37	NC	No Connection
38	VLED	LED Power Supply
39	VLED	LED Power Supply
40	VLED	LED Power Supply

**Note1:**

The brightness of LCD panel could be changed by adjusting PWM.

**Note (1): PWM Duty Cycle**

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = (t / T) * 100\%$$

**6.7.3 LED Power on/off sequence**

Symbol	Value			Unit
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	10	--	--	ms
T2	10	--	--	
T3	50	--	--	
T4	0	--	--	
T5	10	--	--	

**Note (1):** The duty of LED dimming signal should be more than 20% in T2 and T3

**Note (2):** PWM can adjust brightness to control Pin. Pulse duty the bigger the brighter

## ■ REFERENCE APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Please consult our technical department for detail information.

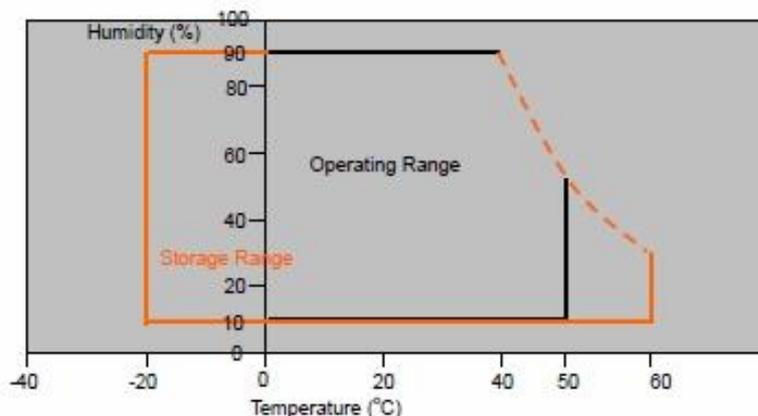
**■ RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS**

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	60 ± 2°C/240 hours	Inspection after 2~4hours storage at room temperature, the sample shall be free from defects: 1.Air bubble in the LCD; 2.Sealleak; 3.Non-display; 4.missing segments; 5.Glass crack; 6.Current Idd is twice higher than initial value.
2	Low Temperature Storage	-20 ± 2°C/240hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	50 ± 2°C/240 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-0 ± 2°C/240 hours	
5	Thermal Cycling Test (no operation)	-0 °C (30min) → 50 °C (30min),100 cycles	
6	Dropping test	Drop to the ground from 1m height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	
7	ESD test	Voltage:±8KV R: 330Ω C: 150pF Air discharge, 10time	
8	Shock	Half-Sine,200G, 2ms, ±XYZ, 1time	
9	Vibration	Sine Wave 1.5G,5~500Hz,XYZ 30min/each direction	

**Remark:**

- 1.The test samples should be applied to only one test item.
- 2.Sample size for each test item is 5~10pcs.
- 3.For Damp Proof Test, Pure water(Resistance > 10MΩ) should be used.
- 4.In case of malfunction defect caused by ESD damage, if it would be recovered to normal state after resetting, it would be judged as a good part.
- 5.EL evaluation should be excepted from reliability test with humidity and temperature: Some defects such as black spot/blemish can happen by natural chemical reaction with humidity and Fluorescence EL has.
- 6.Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.

**Storage / Operating temperature**



Note .Max wet bulb temp.=39°C

**■ INSPECTION CRITERION**

<p><b>TRULY</b><sup>®</sup> OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD</p>	<p>PAGE 1 OF 6</p>
<p>TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST &amp; INSPECTION CRITERIA</p>	<p>Outsourcing Minimum 4.3" TFT-LCD Module</p>

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Wider Screen TFT-LCD module product.

**1. Sample plan**

Sampling plan according to GB/T2828.1-2003/ISO 2859-1 : 1999 and ANSI/ASQC Z1.4-1993, normal level 2 and based on:

Major defect: AQL 0.65

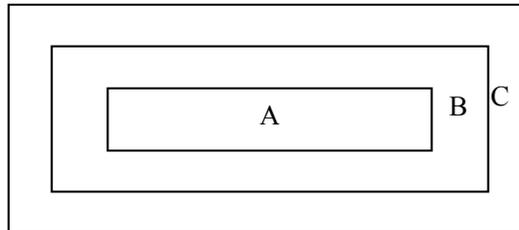
Minor defect: AQL 1.5

**2. Inspection condition**

Viewing distance for cosmetic inspection is about 30cm with bare eyes, and under an environment of 20~40W light intensity, all directions for inspecting the sample should be within 45° against perpendicular line.

**3. Definition of Inspection Item.**

3.1 Definition of inspection zone in LCD.



Zone A: character/Digit area

Zone B: viewing area except Zone A (ZoneA+ZoneB=minimum Viewing area)

Zone C: Outside viewing area (invisible area after assembly in customer's product)

Fig.1 Inspection zones in an LCD.

Note: As a general rule, visual defects in Zone C are permissible, when it is no trouble for quality and assembly of customer's product.

**3.2 Definition of some visual defect**

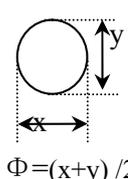
<p>Bright dot.</p>	<p>Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.</p>
<p>Dark dot.</p>	<p>Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture, or pure whiter picture.</p>
<p>Dark / Bright Lines.</p>	<p>Lines on display which appear dark/bright and usually result from the contamination.</p>

<b>OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD</b>	<b>PAGE 2 OF 6</b>
<b>TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST &amp; INSPECTION CRITERIA</b>	<b>Outsourcing Minimum 4.3" TFT-LCD Module</b>

**4. Major Defect**

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Open or missing segment 4) Short circuit 5) Excess power consumption 6) Back-light no lighting, flickering and abnormal lighting.	Major
4.2	Missing	Missing component	
4.3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed.	
4.4	Crack	Creaks tend to break are not allowed.	

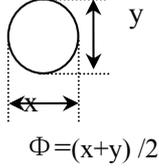
**5. Minor Defect**

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects																	
5.1	Bright dot defect.  $\Phi = (x+y) / 2$	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width:20%;">Zone Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3" style="width:40%;">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">A</th> <th style="width:15%;">B</th> <th style="width:10%;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\Phi \leq 0.15</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable (clustering of spot not allowed)</td> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Acceptable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.15 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.25</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 6.</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.25 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.50</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 2</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.15$	Acceptable (clustering of spot not allowed)		Acceptable	$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	$N \leq 6.$		$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	$N \leq 2$		Minor
Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty																			
	A	B	C																	
$\Phi \leq 0.15$	Acceptable (clustering of spot not allowed)		Acceptable																	
$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	$N \leq 6.$																			
$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	$N \leq 2$																			
5.2	Dark dot defect.	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width:20%;">Zone Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3" style="width:40%;">Acceptable Q'ty</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">A</th> <th style="width:15%;">B</th> <th style="width:10%;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\Phi \leq 0.15</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable</td> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Acceptable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.15 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.30</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 6</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.30 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.50</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 4</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Q'ty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.15$	Acceptable		Acceptable	$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.30$	$N \leq 6$		$0.30 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	$N \leq 4$		
Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Q'ty																			
	A	B	C																	
$\Phi \leq 0.15$	Acceptable		Acceptable																	
$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.30$	$N \leq 6$																			
$0.30 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	$N \leq 4$																			
5.3	Bright / Dark line.	$0.01 < W \leq 0.10,$ $0.30 < L \leq 1.50,$ $N \leq 1$	Acceptable																	

- |  |
|--|
| <p>Note: 1. Total defective dots shall not exceed 6 pcs.<br/>2. Minimum distance between defective dots is more than 5mm.<br/>3. 2 Adjacent dark sub pixel defect or bright sub pixel defect is not more than 1pair.<br/>4. W: Width, L: Length, N: Count.</p> |
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<b>TRULY</b> <sup>®</sup> OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 3 OF 6
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TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	Outsourcing Minimum 4.3" TFT-LCD Module
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Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects																										
5.4	Linear defect Foreign material under polarizer,	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Size( m)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">L(Length)</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">W(Width)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ignore</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>W \leq 0.05</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable</td> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Acceptable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>L \leq 5.0</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.05 &lt; W \leq 0.15</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 5</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>5.0 \leq L</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.15 \leq W</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size( m)		Acceptable Qty			L(Length)	W(Width)	Zone			A	B	C	Ignore	$W \leq 0.05$	Acceptable		Acceptable	$L \leq 5.0$	$0.05 < W \leq 0.15$	$N \leq 5$		$5.0 \leq L$	$0.15 \leq W$	0		Minor
	Size( m)		Acceptable Qty																										
L(Length)	W(Width)	Zone																											
		A	B	C																									
Ignore	$W \leq 0.05$	Acceptable		Acceptable																									
$L \leq 5.0$	$0.05 < W \leq 0.15$	$N \leq 5$																											
$5.0 \leq L$	$0.15 \leq W$	0																											
5.4	Circular Defect, Foreign material under polarizer,  $\Phi = (x+y) / 2$	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Zone Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable Q'ty</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\Phi \leq 0.25</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable</td> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Acceptable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.25 &lt; \Phi \leq 0.50</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 4</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.50 \leq \Phi</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Q'ty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.25$	Acceptable		Acceptable	$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	$N \leq 4$		$0.50 \leq \Phi$	0		Minor									
	Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Q'ty																											
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$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	$N \leq 4$																												
$0.50 \leq \Phi$	0																												
5.5	Polarizer defect.	5.4.1 Polarizer Position (i) Shifting in position should not exceed the glass outline dimension. (ii) Incomplete covering of the viewing area due to shifting is not allowed. 5.4.2 Dirt on polarizer Dirt which can be wiped easily should be accepted. 5.4.3 Polarizer Nick & Dent <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Sizes(mm)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\Phi &lt; 0.25</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable</td> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Acceptable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0.25 \leq \Phi \leq 0.5</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><math>N \leq 4</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\Phi &gt; 0.5</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sizes(mm)	Acceptable Qty			Zone			A	B	C	$\Phi < 0.25$	Acceptable		Acceptable	$0.25 \leq \Phi \leq 0.5$	$N \leq 4$		$\Phi > 0.5$	0		Minor						
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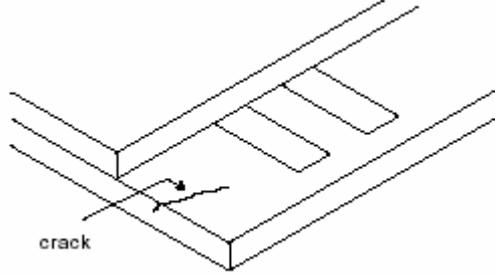
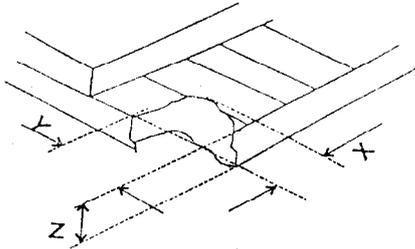
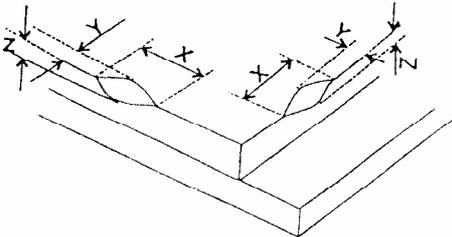
5. Minor Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects																										
5.6	Polarizer defect	5.4.4 Air bubbles between glass & polarizer: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>\Phi \leq 0.3</math></td> <td colspan="2">Acceptable</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">Acceptable</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0.3 &lt; \Phi \leq 1.0</math></td> <td colspan="2">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>1.0 &lt; \Phi \leq 1.5</math></td> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\Phi &gt; 1.5</math></td> <td colspan="2">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty			Zone			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.3$	Acceptable		Acceptable	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 1.0$	3		$1.0 < \Phi \leq 1.5$	1		$\Phi > 1.5$	0		Minor			
		Size(mm)		Acceptable Qty																									
Zone																													
A	B		C																										
$\Phi \leq 0.3$	Acceptable		Acceptable																										
$0.3 < \Phi \leq 1.0$	3																												
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$\Phi > 1.5$	0																												
		5.4.5 Polarizer scratch <p>(i) If the Polarizer scratch can be seen after cover assembling or in the operating condition, judge by the line defect of 5.4.</p> <p>(ii) If the Polarizer scratch can be seen only in non-operating condition or some special angle, judge by the following.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">L(Length)</th> <th rowspan="2">W(Width)</th> <th colspan="3">Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ignore</td> <td><math>W \leq 0.02</math></td> <td colspan="2">Ignore</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>1.0 &lt; L \leq 5.0</math></td> <td><math>0.02 &lt; W \leq 0.2</math></td> <td colspan="2"><math>N \leq 4</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>5.0 &lt; L</math></td> <td><math>0.2 &lt; W</math></td> <td colspan="2">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size(mm)		Acceptable Qty			L(Length)	W(Width)	Zone			A	B	C	Ignore	$W \leq 0.02$	Ignore		Ignore	$1.0 < L \leq 5.0$	$0.02 < W \leq 0.2$	$N \leq 4$		$5.0 < L$	$0.2 < W$	0		Minor
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5. Minor Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects								
5.7	Glass defect	(i) Crack Cracks are not allowed.  	Minor								
		(ii) TFT chips on corner    <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">X</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Y</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Z</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Acceptable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>\leq 3.0</math></td> <td><math>\leq 3.0</math></td> <td>Not more than the thickness of glass.</td> <td><math>N \leq 3.</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Chips on the corner of terminal shall not be allowed to extend into the ITO pad or expose perimeter seal.	X	Y	Z	Acceptable	$\leq 3.0$	$\leq 3.0$	Not more than the thickness of glass.	$N \leq 3.$	Minor
		X	Y	Z	Acceptable						
$\leq 3.0$	$\leq 3.0$	Not more than the thickness of glass.	$N \leq 3.$								
(iii) Usual surface cracks    <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">X</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Y</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Z</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Acceptable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>\leq 1.5</math></td> <td><math>\leq 1.5</math></td> <td>Not more than the thickness of glass.</td> <td><math>N \leq 4.</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> It is only applicable to the upper glass of LCD.	X	Y	Z	Acceptable	$\leq 1.5$	$\leq 1.5$	Not more than the thickness of glass.	$N \leq 4.$	Minor		
X	Y	Z	Acceptable								
$\leq 1.5$	$\leq 1.5$	Not more than the thickness of glass.	$N \leq 4.$								

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**6. Module Cosmetic Criteria**

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
1	Difference in Spec.	None allowed	Major
2	Pattern peeling	No substrate pattern peeling and floating	Major
3	Soldering defects	No soldering missing No soldering bridge No cold soldering	Major Major Minor
4	Resist flaw on Printed Circuit Boards	visible copper foil (Ø0.5mm or more) on substrate pattern.	Minor
5	Accretion of metallic Foreign matter	No accretion of metallic foreign matters (Not exceed Ø0.2mm).	Minor Minor
6	Stain	No stain to spoil cosmetic badly.	Minor
7	Plate discoloring	No plate fading, rusting and discoloring.	Minor
8	Solder amount	a. Soldering side of PCB Solder to form a 'Filet' all around the lead. Solder should not hide the lead form perfectly. (too much)	Minor
	1. Lead parts	b. Components side ( In case of 'Through Hole PCB' )  Solder to reach the Components side of PCB.	
	2. Flat packages	Either 'Toe' (A) or 'Seal' (B) of the lead to be covered by 'Filet'.  Lead form to be assume over solder.	
	3. Chips	$(3/2) H \geq h \geq (1/2) H$	Minor
9	Solder splash	a. The spacing between solder ball and the conductor or solder pad $h \geq 0.13\text{mm}$ . The diameter of solder ball $d \leq 0.15\text{mm}$ . b. The quantity of solder balls or solder. Splashes isn't beyond 5 in $600\text{mm}^2$ . c. Solder balls/Solder splashes do not violate minimum electrical clearance. d. Solder balls/Solder splashes must be entrapped / encapsulated or attached to the metal surface .  Note: Entrapped/encapsulated/attached is intended to mean that normal service environment of the product will not cause a solder ball to become dislodged.	Minor Minor Major Minor

## ■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

### 1 Handling Precautions

- 1.1 The display panel is made of glass and polarizer. As glass is fragile. It tends to become or chipped during handling especially on the edges. Please avoid dropping or jarring. Do not subject it to a mechanical shock by dropping it or impact.
- 1.2 If the display panel is damaged and the liquid crystal substance leaks out, be sure not to get any in your mouth. If the substance contacts your skin or clothes, wash it off using soap and water.
- 1.3 Do not apply excessive force to the display surface or the adjoining areas since this may cause the color tone to vary. Do not touch the display with bare hands. This will stain the display area and degraded insulation between terminals (some cosmetics are determined to the polarizer).
- 1.4 The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle this polarizer carefully. Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with anything harder than an HB pencil lead (glass, tweezers, etc.). Do not put or attach anything on the display area to avoid leaving marks on it. Condensation on the surface and contact with terminals due to cold will damage, stain or dirty the polarizer. After products are tested at low temperature they must be warmed up in a container before coming in to contact with room temperature air.
- 1.5 If the display surface becomes contaminated, breathe on the surface and gently wipe it with a soft dry cloth. If it is heavily contaminated, moisten cloth with one of the following solvents
  - Isopropyl alcohol
  - Ethyl alcoholDo not scrub hard to avoid damaging the display surface.
- 1.6 Solvents other than those above-mentioned may damage the polarizer. Especially, do not use the following.
  - Water
  - Ketone
  - Aromatic solventsWipe off saliva or water drops immediately, contact with water over a long period of time may cause deformation or color fading. Avoid contact with oil and fats.
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.
- 1.10 NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything.
- 1.11 If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.
- 1.12 Electro-Static Discharge Control, Since this module uses a CMOS LSI, the same careful attention should be paid to electrostatic discharge as for an ordinary CMOS IC. To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.
  - Before removing LCM from its packing case or incorporating it into a set, be sure the module and your body have the same electric potential. Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD modules.
  - Tools required for assembling, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded. Make certain the AC power source for the soldering iron does not leak. When using an electric screwdriver to attach LCM, the screwdriver should be of ground potentiality to minimize as much as possible any transmission of electromagnetic waves produced sparks

coming from the commutator of the motor.

- To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembling and other work under dry conditions. To reduce the generation of static electricity be careful that the air in the work is not too dry. A relative humidity of 50%-60% is recommended. As far as possible make the electric potential of your work clothes and that of the work bench the ground potential.

- 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.

1.13 Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- Do not alter, modify or change the shape of the tab on the metal frame.
- Do not make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the positions of components to be attached.
- Do not damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.
- Absolutely do not modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector.
- Except for soldering the interface, do not make any alterations or modifications with a soldering iron.
- Do not drop, bend or twist the LCM.

## 2 Handling precaution for LCM

2.1 LCM is easy to be damaged. Please note below and be careful for handling.

### 2.2 Correct handling:

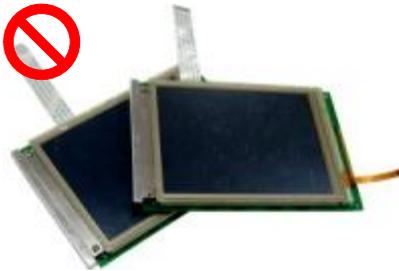


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

### 2.3 Incorrect handling:



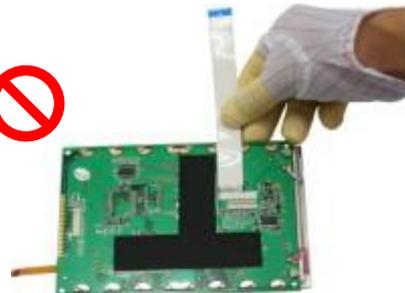
Please don't touch IC directly.



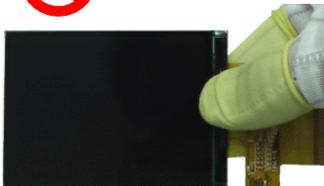
Please don't stack LCM.



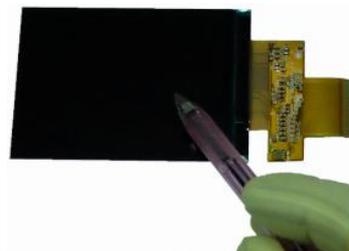
Please don't hold the surface of panel.



Please don't stretch interface of output, such as FPC cable.



Please don't hold the surface of IC.



Please don't operate with sharp stick such as pens.

### 3 Storage Precautions

3.1 When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution are necessary.

- 3.1.1 Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the desiccant.
- 3.1.2 Store them in a dark place. Do not expose to sunlight or fluorescent light, keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C, and keep the relative humidity between 40%RH and 60%RH.
- 3.1.3 The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects (We advise you to store them in the anti-static electricity container in which they were shipped).

### 3.2 Others

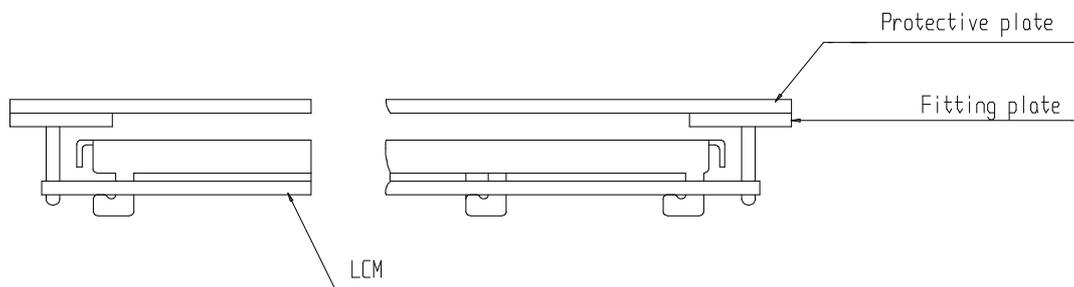
- 3.2.1 Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.
- 3.2.2 If the LCD modules have been operating for a long time showing the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may also appear. A normal operating status can be regained by suspending use for some time. It should be noted that this phenomenon does not adversely affect performance reliability.
- 3.2.3 To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.
  - 3.2.3.1 - Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
  - 3.2.3.2 -Terminal electrode sections.

## 4 USING LCD MODULES

### 4.1 Installing LCD Modules

The hole in the printed circuit board is used to fix LCM as shown in the picture below. Attend to the following items when installing the LCM.

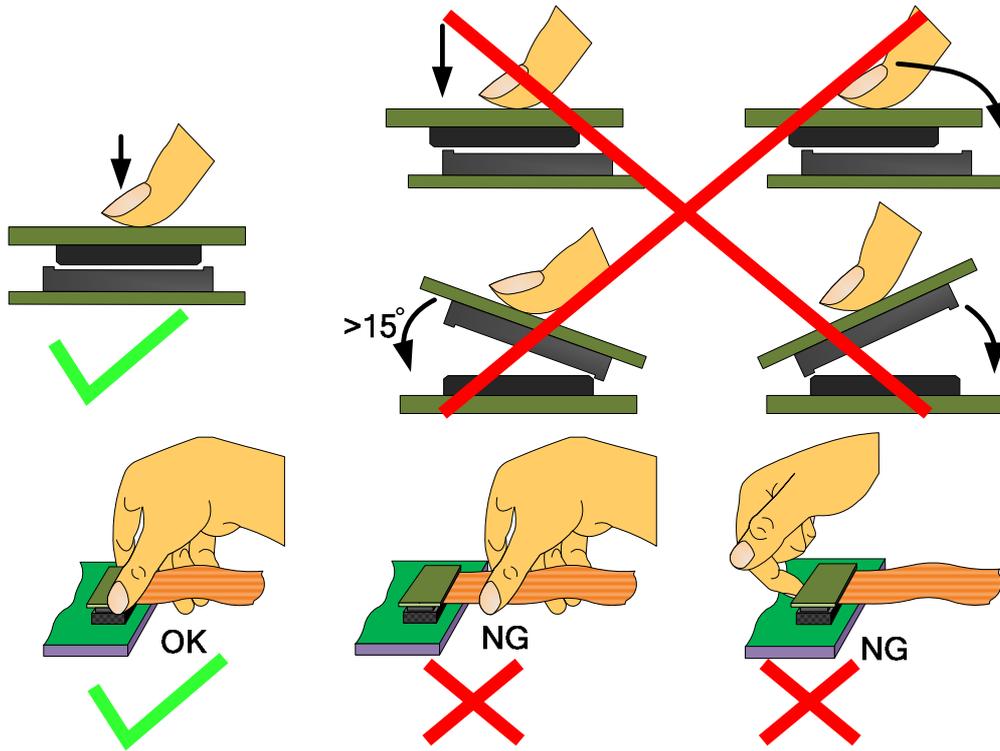
- 4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



- 4.1.2 When assembling the LCM into other equipment, the spacer to the bit between the LCM and the fitting plate should have enough height to avoid causing stress to the module surface, refer to the individual specifications for measurements. The measurement tolerance should be  $\pm 0.1$ mm.

4.2 Precaution for assemble the module with BTB connector:

Please note the position of the male and female connector position, don't assemble or assemble like the method which the following picture shows



### 4.3 Precaution for soldering the LCM

	Manual soldering	Machine drag soldering	Machine press soldering
No RoHS Product	290°C ~350°C. Time : 3-5S.	330°C ~350°C. Speed : 15-17 mm/s.	300°C ~330°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa
RoHS Product	340°C ~370°C. Time : 3-5S.	350°C ~370°C. Speed : 15-17 mm/s.	330°C ~360°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa

- 4.3.1 If soldering flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing to soldering operation (This does not apply in the case of a non-halogen type of flux). It is recommended that you protect the LCD surface with a cover during soldering to prevent any damage due to flux spatters.
- 4.3.2 When soldering the electroluminescent panel and PC board, the panel and board should not be detached more than three times. This maximum number is determined by the temperature and time conditions mentioned above, though there may be some variance depending on the temperature of the soldering iron.
- 4.3.3 When remove the electroluminescent panel from the PC board, be sure the solder has completely melted, the soldered pad on the PC board could be damaged.

### 4.4 Precautions for Operation

- 4.4.1 Viewing angle varies with the change of liquid crystal driving voltage (VLCD). Adjust VLCD to show the best contrast.
- 4.4.2 It is an indispensable condition to drive LCD's within the specified voltage limit since the higher voltage then the limit cause the shorter LCD life. An electrochemical reaction due to direct current causes LCD's undesirable deterioration, so that the use of direct current drive should be avoided.
- 4.4.3 Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD's show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order with LCD's, which will come back in the specified operating temperature.
- 4.4.4 If the display area is pushed hard during operation, the display will become abnormal. However, it will return to normal if it is turned off and then back on.
- 4.4.5 A slight dew depositing on terminals is a cause for electro-chemical reaction resulting in terminal open circuit. Usage under the maximum operating temperature, 50%RH or less is required.
- 4.4.6 Input logic voltage before apply analog high voltage such as LCD driving voltage when power on. Remove analog high voltage before logic voltage when power off the module. Input each signal after the positive/negative voltage becomes stable.
- 4.4.7 Please keep the temperature within the specified range for use and storage. Polarization degradation, bubble generation or polarizer peel-off may occur with high temperature and high humidity.

### 4.5 Safety

- 4.5.1 It is recommended to crush damaged or unnecessary LCDs into pieces and wash them off with solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should later be burned.
- 4.5.2 If any liquid leaks out of a damaged glass cell and comes in contact with the hands, wash off thoroughly with soap and water.

#### 4.6 Limited Warranty

Unless agreed between TRULY and the customer, TRULY will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with TRULY LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of production. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to TRULY within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on data code on product. The warranty liability of TRULY limited to repair and/or replace on the terms set forth above. TRULY will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential events.

#### 4.7 Return LCM under warranty

4.7.1 No warranty can be granted if the precautions stated above have been disregarded. The typical examples of violations are :

4.7.1.1 - Broken LCD glass.

4.7.1.2 - PCB eyelet is damaged or modified.

4.7.1.3 -PCB conductors damaged.

4.7.1.4 - Circuit modified in any way, including addition of components.

4.7.1.5 - PCB tampered with by grinding, engraving or painting varnish.

4.7.1.6 - Soldering to or modifying the bezel in any manner.

4.7.2 Module repairs will be invoiced to the customer upon mutual agreement. Modules must be returned with sufficient description of the failures or defects. Any connectors or cable installed by the customer must be removed completely without damaging the PCB eyelet, conductors and terminals.

### ■ PACKING SPECIFICATION

Please consult our technical department for detail information.

### ■ PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

- 1 For Truly standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving the product property without prior notice to our customer.
- 2 For OEM products, if any changes are needed which may affect the product property, we will consult with our customer in advance.
- 3 If you have special requirement about reliability condition, please let us know before you start the test on our samples.

### ■ FACTORY CONTACT INFORMATION

**FACTORY NAME:** TRULY SEMICONDUCTORS LTD.

**FACTORY ADDRESS:** Truly Industrial Area, ShanWei City,GuangDong,China

**P.C:** 516600 **URL:** <http://www.truly.com.hk> <http://www.trulysemi.com>