Display Elektronik GmbH

DATA SHEET

TFT MODULE

DEM 1280235A VM-PW-N

13,5“ TFT

Product Specification **Version: 1**

08.02.2025

Revision History

Date	Rev. No.	Page	Summary
27.12.2024	0	ALL	FIRST ISSUE
08.02.2025	1	4,8,9,13	Updated Weight, Backlight Pin, Optical Backlight Characteristics

Contents

* Description

This is a color active matrix TFT (Thin Film Transistor) LCD (liquid crystal display) that uses amo rphous silicon TFT as a switching device. This module is composed of a transmissive type TFT-LCD Panel, driver circuit, backlight unit. The resolution of a 13,5" TFT-LCD contains 1280 x RGB x 235 Pixels and can display up to 16.7 Million colors.

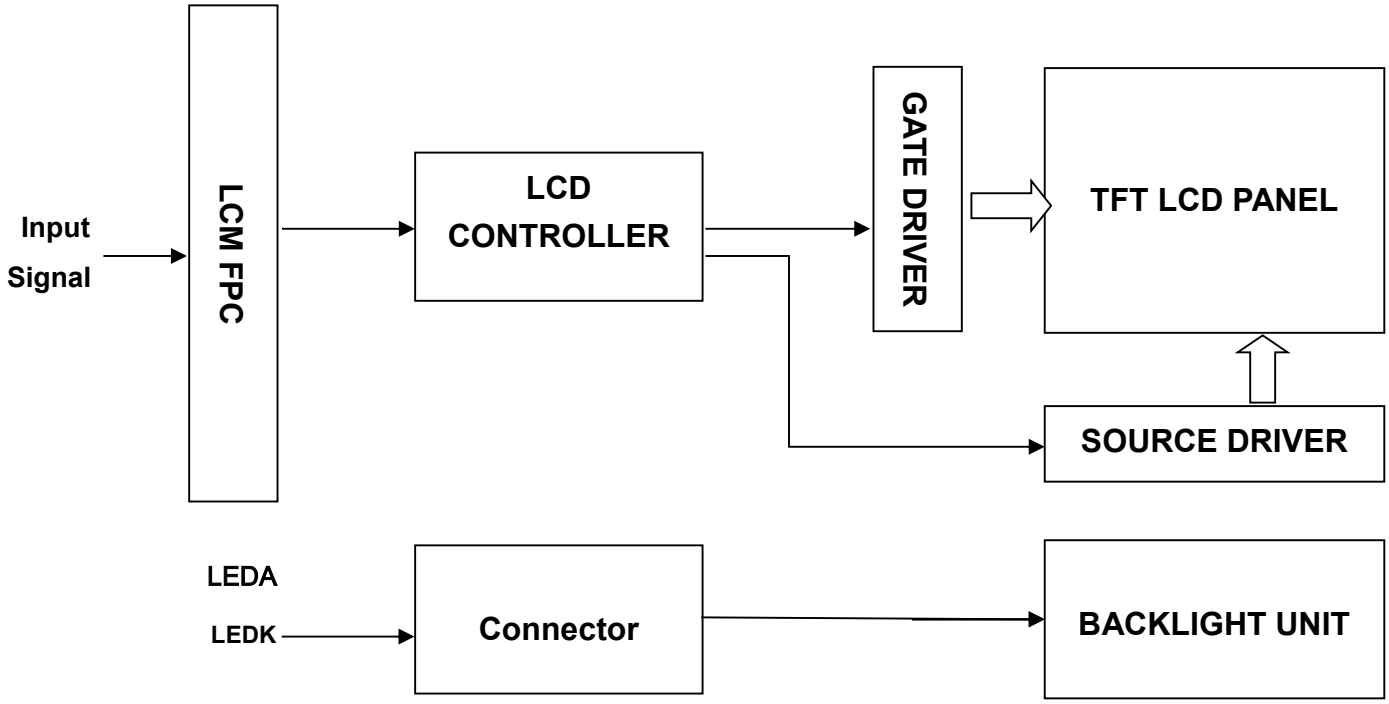
* Features

General Information Items	Specification	Unit	Note
	Main Panel		
Display Area (AA)	337.92 x 62.04 (13.5 Inch)	mm	-
Driver Element	TFT Active Matrix	-	-
Display Colors	16.7 Million	colors	-
Number of Pixels	1280 x RGB x 235	dots	-
TFT Pixel Arrangement	RGB Vertical Stripe	-	-
Pixel Pitch	0.264 x 0.264	mm	-
Viewing Angle	ALL	o'clock	-
LCM Interface	2-Port LVDS	-	-
Display Mode	IPS, Transmissive, Normally Black	-	-
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ +50°C	°C	-
Storage Temperature	-20°C ~ +60°C	°C	-

* Mechanical Information

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	-	360	-	mm	-
	Vertical(V)	-	86	-	mm	-
	Depth(D)	-	15.9	-	mm	-
Weight		-	649	-	g	-

1. Block Diagram



2. Outline Dimension

Pin	Name
1	RxOIN0−
2	RxOIN0+
3	RxOIN1−
4	RxOIN1+
5	RxOIN2−
6	RxOIN2+
7	GND
8	RxOCLK−
9	RxOCLK+
10	RxO3−
11	RxO3+
12	RxE0−
13	RxE0+
14	GND
15	RxE1−
16	RxE1+
17	GND
18	RxE2−
19	RxE2+
20	RxECLK−
21	RxECLK+
22	RxE3−
23	RxE3+
24	GND
25	NC
26	NC
27	NC
28	VDD
29	VDD
30	VDD

3. Input Terminal Pin Assignment

3.1 TFT PIN Definition

(Connector: FI-X30H(JAE) or FI-X30HL(JAE)

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	RxOIN0-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	I
2	RxOIN0+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	I
3	RxOIN1-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	I
4	RxOIN1+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	I
5	RxOIN2-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data,DSPTMG)	I
6	RxOIN2+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data,DSPTMG)	I
7	GND	Power Ground	P
8	RxOCLK-	Negative LVDS differential clock input (Odd clock)	I
9	RxOCLK+	Positive LVDS differential clock input (Odd clock)	I
10	RxOIN3-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	I
11	RxOIN3+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	I
12	RxEIN0-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
13	RxEIN0+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
14	GND	Power Ground	P
15	RxEIN1-	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
16	RxEIN1+	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
17	GND	Power Ground	P
18	RxEIN2-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
19	RxEIN2+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
20	RxECLK-	Negative LVDS differential clock input (Even clock)	I
21	RxECLK+	Positive LVDS differential clock input (Even clock)	I
22	RxEIN3-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
23	RxEIN3+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	I
24	GND	Power Ground	P
25	NC	No contact	-
26	NC	No contact	-
27	NC	No contact	-
28	VDD	+5V power supply	P
29	VDD	+5V power supply	P
30	VDD	+5V power supply	P

3.2 Backlight PIN Definition

(Connector: PH2.0-2Y)

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	LED A+	Anode Pin of Backlight	P
2	LED K-	Cathode Pin of Backlight	P

4. LCD Optical Characteristics

4.1 Optical Specification

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	Θ=0 Normal Viewing Angle	700	1000	--		(1)(2)
Response Time	Rising	$T_{R+}T_F$		--	--	--	msec	(1)(3)
	Falling							
Brightness		Lv	--	800	1000		nit	
Color gamut		S(%)	--	--	72%	--	%	
Color Filter Chromacicity	White	W_X	--	--	0.2894	--	--	(1) (4) CA-310
		W_Y	--	--	0.3232	--		
	Red	R_X	--	--	0.6334	--		
		R_Y	--	--	0.3519	--		
	Green	G_X	--	--	0.3104	--		
		G_Y	--	--	0.5900	--		
	Blue	B_X	--	--	0.1497	--		
		B_Y	--	--	0.0644	--		
Viewing Angle	Hor.	$Θ_L$	CR>10	--	85	--	--	(1)(4)
		$Θ_R$		--	85	--		
	Ver.	$Θ_U$		--	80	--		
		$Θ_D$		--	80	--		
Option View Direction		ALL						

*The data comes from the LCD specification.

Measuring Condition

Measuring surrounding: dark room

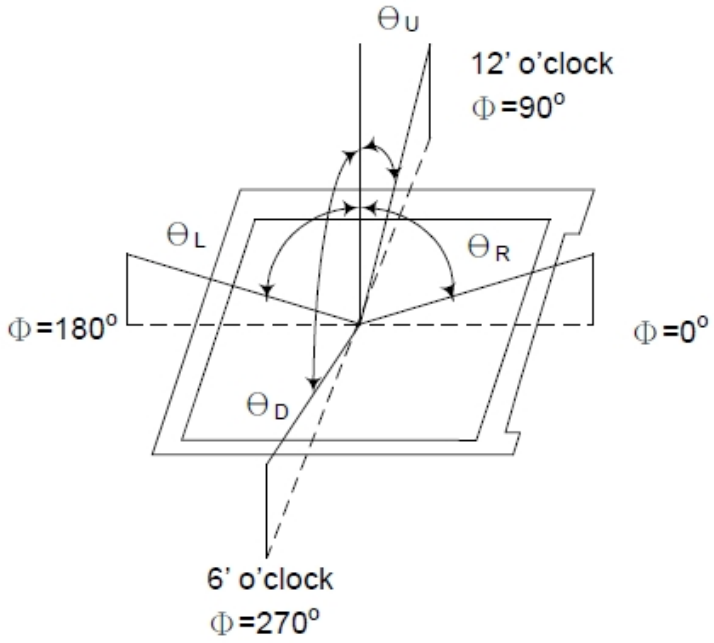
Ambient temperature: 25°C±2°C

15min. warm-up time.

Measuring Equipment

FPM520 of Westar Display technologies, INC., which utilized SR-3 for Chromaticity and BM-5A for other optical characteristics.

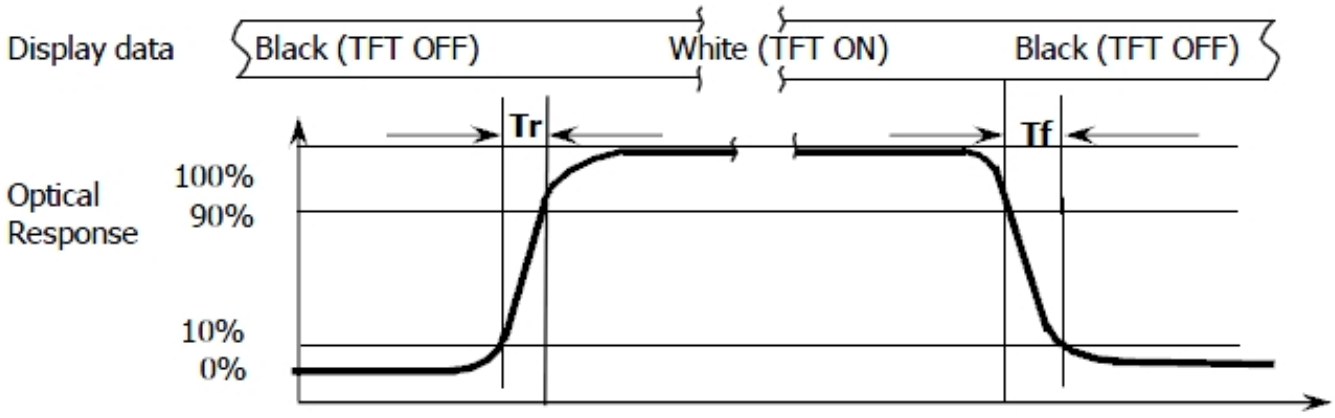
Note (1): Definition of Viewing Angle:



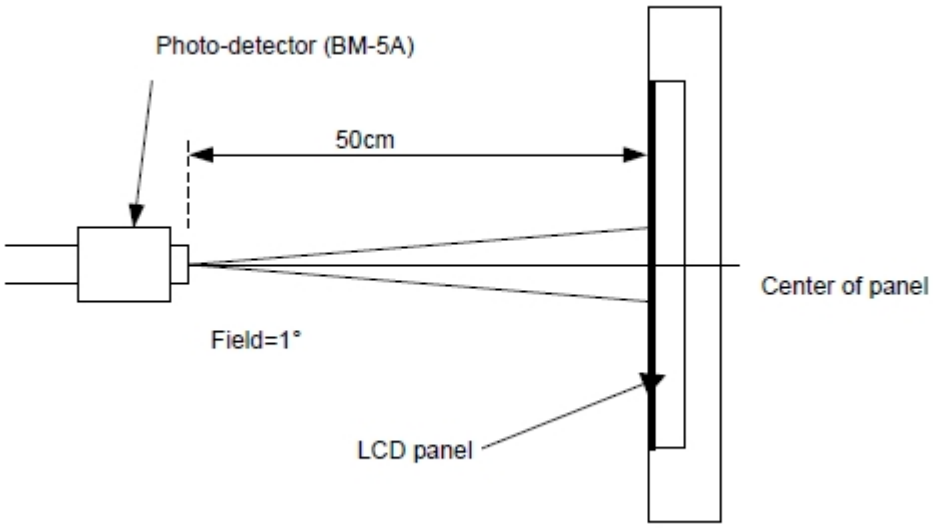
Note (2): Definition of Contrast Ratio(CR) :measured at the center point of panel

$$CR = \frac{\text{Luminance with all pixels white}}{\text{Luminance with all pixels black}}$$

Note (3): Response Time



Note (4): Definition of optical measurement setup



5. Electrical Characteristics

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Digital Supply Voltage	DVDD	-0.3	5.5	**V**
Operating Temperature	T_{OP}	0	+50	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-20	+60	°C

NOTE: If the absolute maximum rating of even is one of the above parameters is exceeded even momentarily, the quality of the product may be degraded. Absolute maximum ratings, therefore, specify the values exceeding which the product may be physically damaged. Be sure to use the product within the range of the absolute maximum ratings.

5.2 DC Electrical Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital Supply Voltage	VDD	4.5	5	5.5	V	-
Power Supply Current	IDD	-	600	1000	mA	-
Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}	0.7D_{VDD}	-	D_{VDD}	V	-
	V_{IL}	GND	-	0.3D_{VDD}	V	-
Level Output Voltage	V_{OH}	D_{VDD}	-	--	V	-
	V_{OL}	GND	-	GND	V	-

5.3 LED Backlight Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Forward Current	I_F	--	800	--	mA	--
Forward Voltage	V_F	--	61	--	V	--
LCM Luminance	LV	800	1000	--	cd/m2	--
LED Lifetime	Hr	--	50000	--	Hour	Note1,2
Uniformity	Avg	75	80	--	%	--

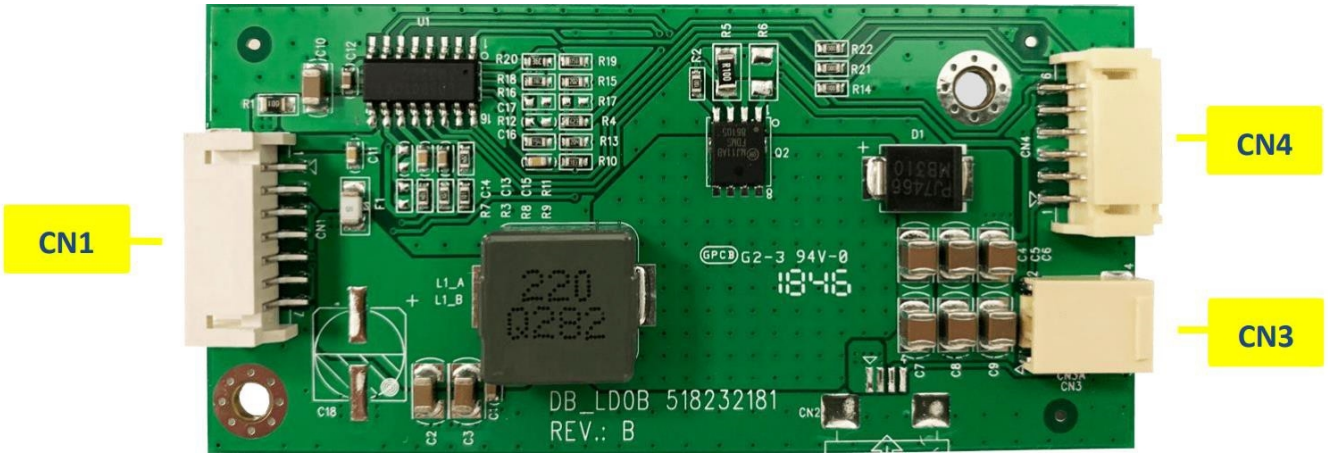
Note1: LED life time (Hr) can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition: Ta=25°C±3°C, typical IL value indicated in the above table until the brightness becomes less than 50%.

Note 2: The “LED life time” is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25°C and IL=800mA. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating IL is larger than 800mA.

The constant current driving method is suggested.

5.4 LED DRIVER

This is a high efficiency LED backlight driver board which is capable to driving up to 4 channels merged into one (or two) LED string. This board provides the user with OVP and OCP features.
This Product Specification is made to be the standard of TWScreen manufactured LED Driving Board such a standard will be followed in TWScreen production, shipment, and quality



5.4.1 Electrical Characteristics

Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input Voltage	Vin	10.8	12.0	26	V
Input Current	Lin	-	3	-	A
Output Voltage	Vout	-	hold	61	V
Efficiency	Eff	-	80	-	%
Sub Current	Lout	-	-	200	mA
Total Current	Lout	-	hold	800	mA
LED ON/OFF	Von	2.5	-	5.0	V
	Voff	-	-	0.5	V
Dimming	PWM High Level	2.5	-	5.0	V
	PWM Low Level	-	-	0.5	V
	PWM Duty Cycle	5	-	100	%
	PWM Frequency	0.1	-	20	kHz

5.4.2 Input Connector

Location – CN1 : 7pin wafer，pitch 2.0mm R/A，STM MS24267R or equiv Pin Assign and Definition

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin No.	Symbol	Pin No.	Symbol
1	+12V	4	GND	7	ADJ
2	+12V	5	ON/OFF		
3	GND	6	NC		

Location – CN4 : 6pin wafer，pitch 2.0mm R/A，STM MS24266R or equiv Pin Assign and Definition

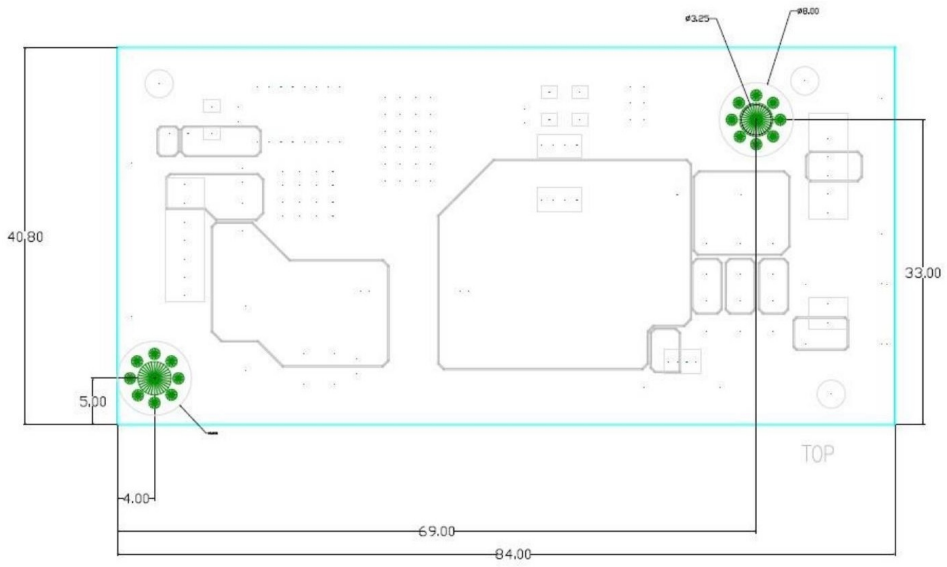
Pin No.	Symbol	Pin No.	Symbol
1	IRLED	4	VLED+
2	IRLED	5	IRLED
3	VLED+	6	IRLED

Location – CN3 : 2pin wafer，PH=2.0mm R/A，CP0502P1ML0 or equiv Pin Assign and Definition

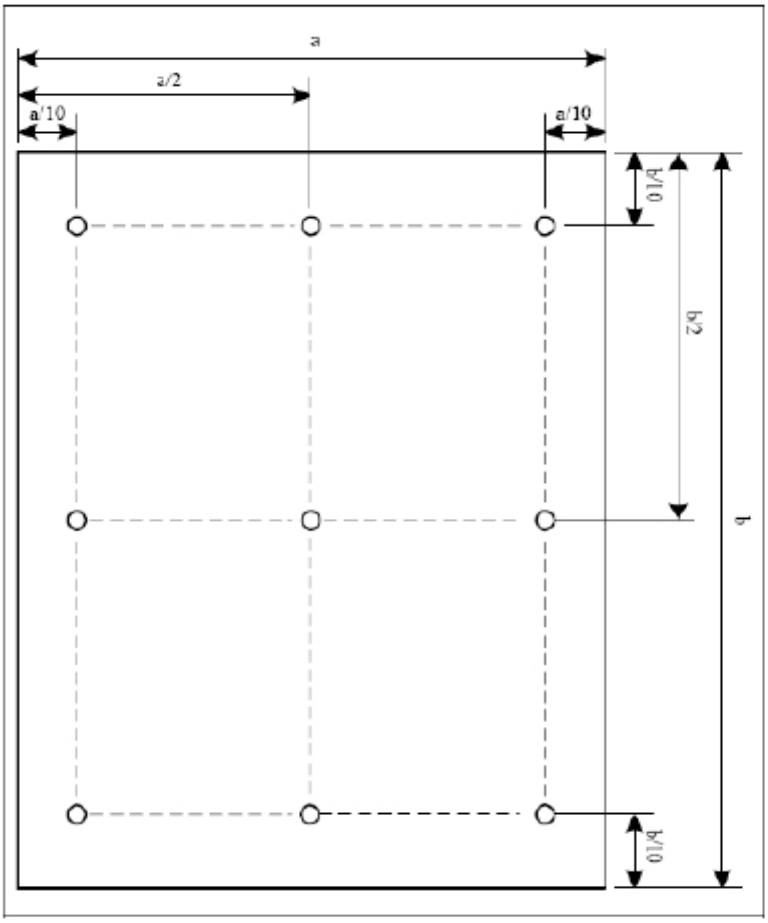
Pin No.	Symbol
1	VLED+
2	IRLED

5.4.3 Mechanical Characteristics

Dimension: 84(L) *40.8(W) *8.5(H) mm Weight: MAX. 20g



NOTE 3：Luminance Uniformity of these 9 points is defined as below:



$$\text{Uniformity} = \frac{\text{minimum luminance in 9 points (1-9)}}{\text{maximum luminance in 9 points (1-9)}}$$

$$\text{Luminance} = \frac{\text{Total Luminance of 9 points}}{9}$$

6. LVDS Input Signal Specifications

6.1 LVDS Data Mapping Table

LVDS Channel O0	LVDS output	D7	D6	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	Data order	OG0	OR5	OR4	OR3	OR2	OR1	OR0
LVDS Channel O1	LVDS output	D18	D15	D14	D13	D12	D9	D8
	Data order	OB1	OB0	OG5	OG4	OG3	OG2	OG1
LVDS Channel O2	LVDS output	D26	D25	D24	D22	D21	D20	D19
	Data order	DE	NA	NA	OB5	OB4	OB3	OB2
LVDS Channel O3	LVDS output	D23	D17	D16	D11	D10	D5	D27
	Data order	NA	OB7	OB6	OG7	OG6	OR7	OR6
LVDS Channel E0	LVDS output	D7	D6	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	Data order	EG0	ER5	ER4	ER3	ER2	ER1	ER0
LVDS Channel E1	LVDS output	D18	D15	D14	D13	D12	D9	D8
	Data order	EB1	EB0	EG5	EG4	EG3	EG2	EG1
LVDS Channel E2	LVDS output	D26	D25	D24	D22	D21	D20	D19
	Data order	DE	NA	NA	EB5	EB4	EB3	EB2
LVDS Channel E3	LVDS output	D23	D17	D16	D11	D10	D5	D27
	Data order	NA	EB7	EB6	EG7	EG6	ER7	ER6

6.2 Color Data Input Assignment

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:	:			:		:		:		:	:	:			:		:	:	:	:	
	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	:0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:0
	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
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	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

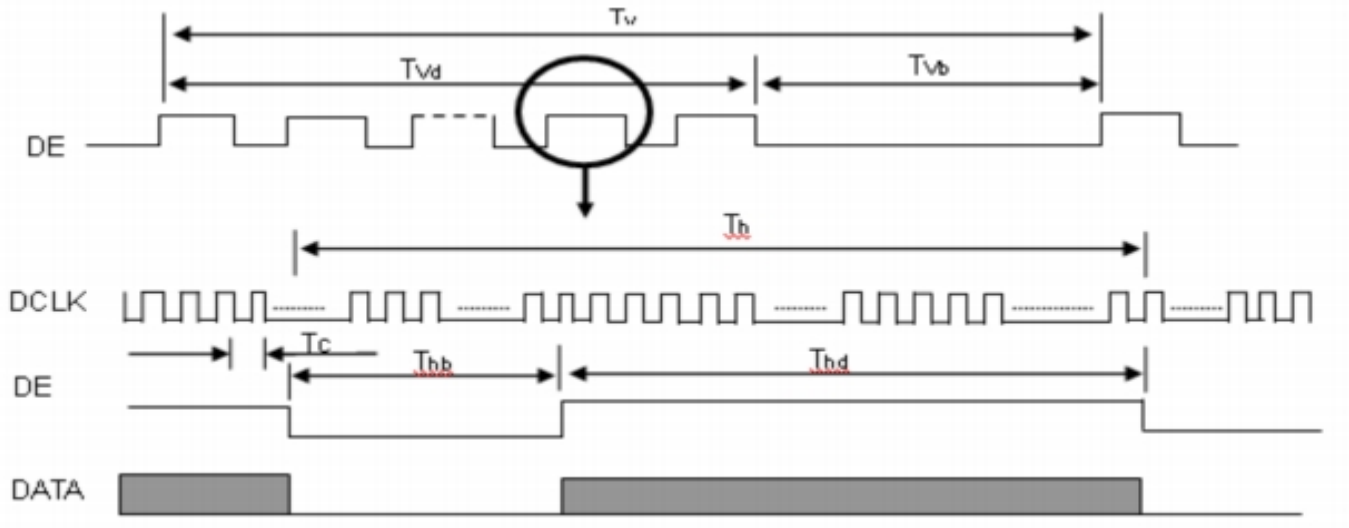
6.3 Display Timing Specificatons

The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram

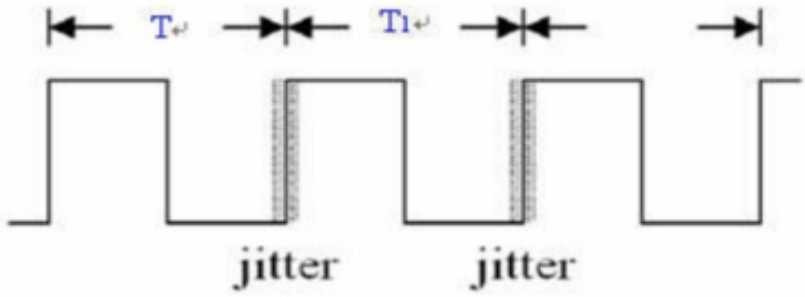
Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Clock	Frequency	Fc	45	54	69.3	MHz	-
	Period	Tc	14.43	18.52	22.22	ns	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	T_{rcl}	-0.02*TC	---	0.02*TC	ns	(4)
	Input Clock to data skew	TLVCCS	-0.02*TC	---	0.02*TC	ns	(5)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	Fclkin_mod	0.97*FC	---	1.03*FC	MHz	(6)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	F_{SSM}			100	KHz	
Vertical Display Term	Frame Rate	Fr	50	60	75	Hz	
	Total	Tv	1044	1066	1450	Th	Tv=Tvd+Tvb-
	Active Display	Tvd		1024		Th	-
	Blank	Tvb	20	42		Th	-
Horizontal Display Term	Total	Th	790	844	880	Tc	Th=Thd+Thb
	Active Display	Thd		640		Tc	-
	Blank	Thb	150	204		Tc	-

Note: (1) Because this module is operated by DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals are ignored.
(2) Please make sure the range of pixel clock has follow below equation:
Fc(max)≧FrxTvxTh
FrxTvxTh≧Fc(min)
(3) The Tv(Tvd+Tvb) must be integer, otherwise, this module would operate abnormally

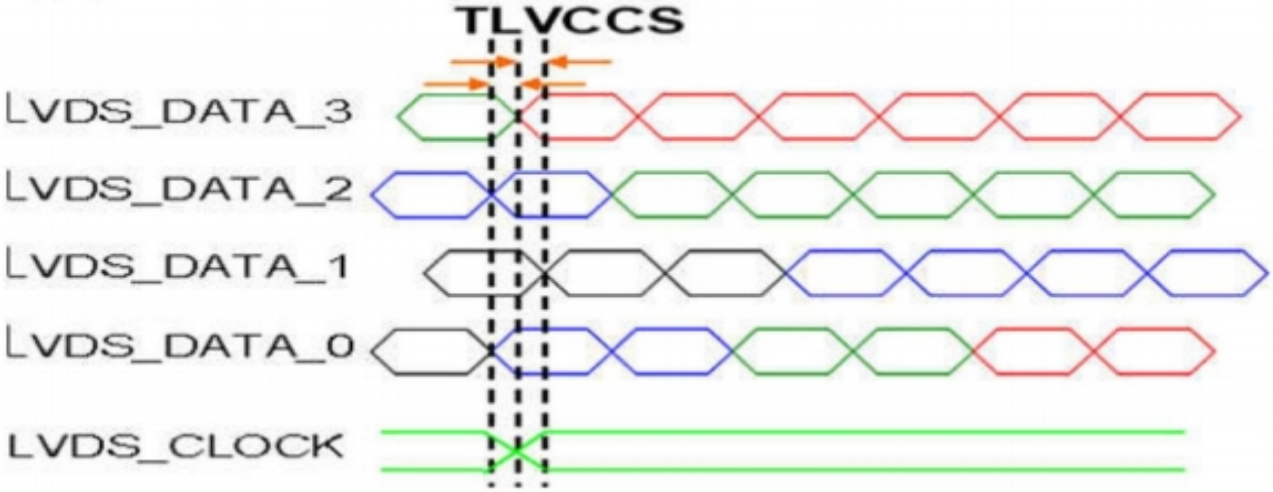
INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



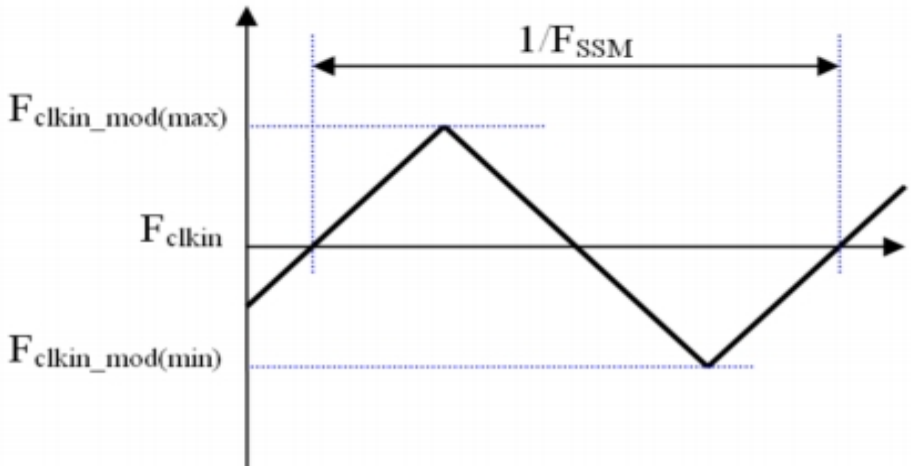
Note (4) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures. Trcl = I T_1 – TI



Note (5) Input Clock to data skew is defined as below figures.

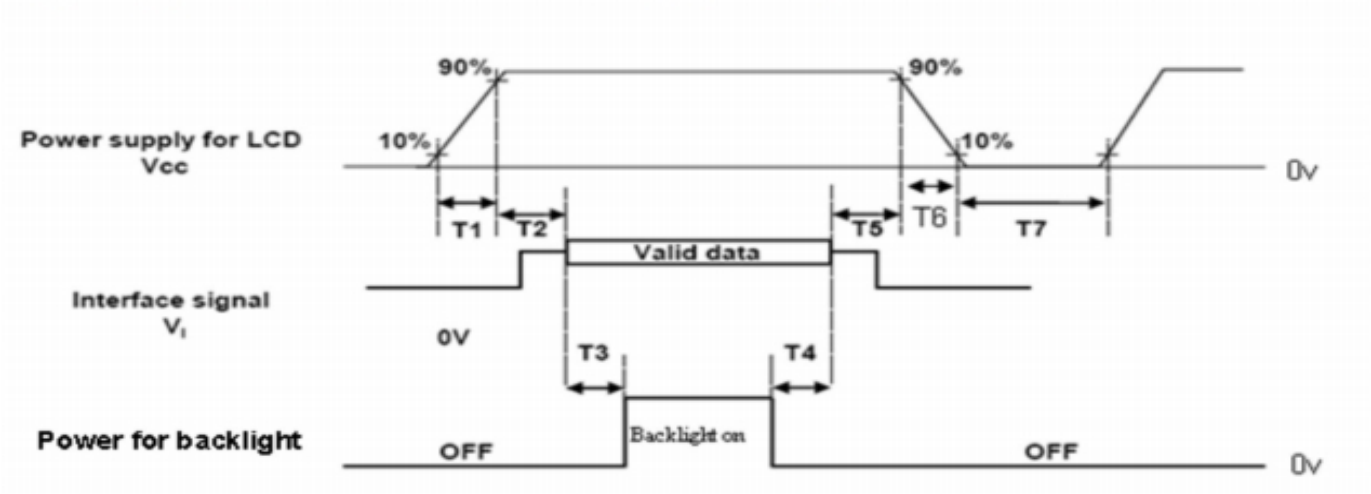


Note (6) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



6.4 Power ON/OFF Sequence

The power sequence specifications are shown as the following table and diagram.



Timing Specifications:

Parameters	Values			Units
	Min	Typ.	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0	30	50	ms
T3	200	250	-	ms
T4	100	250	-	ms
T5	-	20	50	ms
T6	0.1	-	100	ms
T7	1000	-	-	ms

Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of Vcc.
Note (2) When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation of the LCD turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.
Note (3) In case of VCC = off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or keep a high impedance.
Note (4) T7 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.
Note (6) CMI won't take any responsibility for the products which are damaged by the customers not following the Power Sequence.
Note (7) There might be slight electronic noise when LCD is turned off (even backlight unit is also off). To avoid this symptom, we suggest "Vcc falling timing" to follow "t6 spec".

7. LCD Module Out-Going Quality Level

7.1 VISUAL & FUNCTION INSPECTION STANDARD

7.1.1 Inspection Conditions

Inspection performed under the following conditions is recommended.

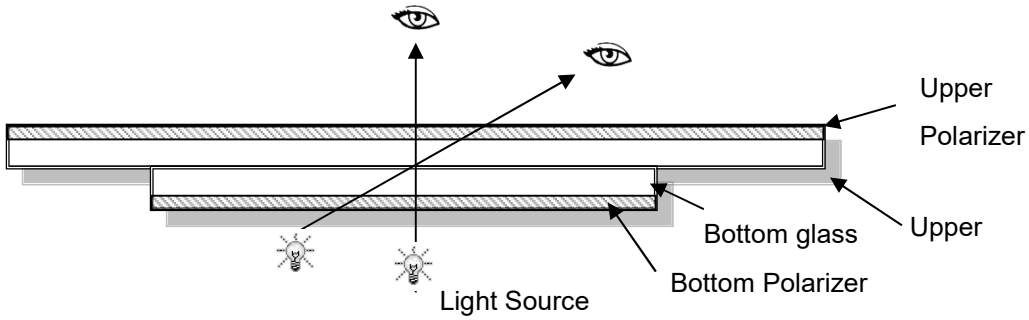
Temperature: 25°C±5°C

Humidity: 65%±10%RH

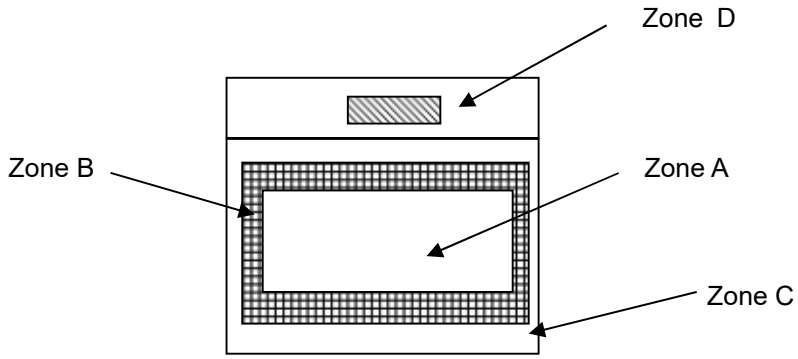
Viewing Angle: Normal viewing Angle.

Illumination: Single fluorescent lamp (300 to 700Lux)

Viewing distance: 30-50cm



7.1.2 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 .)

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

7.1.3 Sampling Plan

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

AQL:

Major Defect	Minor Defect
0.65	1.5

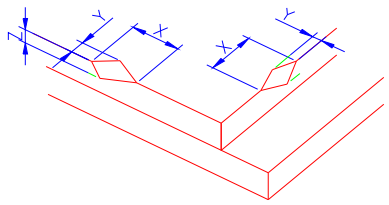
LCD: Liquid Crystal Display , LCM: Liquid Crystal Module

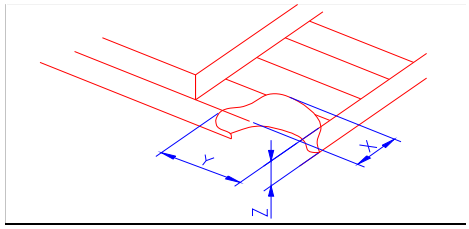
No	Items to be inspected	Criteria	Classification of defects
1	Functional defects	1) No display, Open or miss line 2) Display abnormally, Short 3) Backlight no lighting, abnormal lighting. etc…	Major
2	Missing	Missing components and etc…	
3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed,deformation and etc…	
4	Color tone	Color unevenness, refer to limited sample	Minor
5	Spot/Line defect	Light dot,Dim spot,(Note1) Polarizer Air Bubble, Polarizer accidented spot and etc…	
6	Soldering appearance	Good soldering , Peeling off is not allowed and etc…	
7	LCD/Polarizer	Black/White spot/line, scratch, crack, etc.	

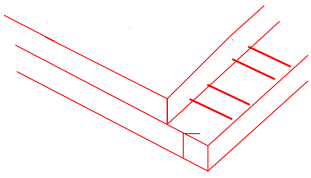
Note1: a) Light dot: Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.

b) Dim dot: Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture.

7.1.4 Criteria (Visual)

<table>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Items</th><th>Criteria(mm)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">1.0 LCD Crack/Broken
NOTE:
X: Length
Y: Width
Z: Height
L: Length of ITO,
T: Height of LCD</td><td>(1) The edge of LCD broken</td><td> 

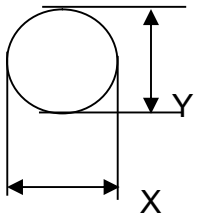
<table>
<tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>≤3.0mm</td><td><Inner border line of the seal</td><td>≤T</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)LCD corner broken</td><td> 

<table>
<tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>≤3.0mm</td><td>≤L</td><td>≤T</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>(3) LCD crack</td><td> 

Crack
Not allowed</td></tr>
</table>

2.0

Spot defect



Φ=(X+Y)/2

① light dot（ black/white spot , pinhole, stain，etc.）

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.15	Ignore	Ignore	
0.15<Φ≤0.25	3(distance≧10mm)		
0.25<Φ≤0.4	2(distance≧10mm)		
Φ>0.4	0		

② Dim spot（light leakage、dent、dark spot，etc）

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.15	Ignore	Ignore	
0.15<Φ≤0.25	3(distance≧10mm)		
0.25<Φ≤0.4	2(distance≧10mm)		
Φ>0.4	0		

③ Polarizer accidented spot

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.2	Ignore		Ignore
0.2<Φ≤0.5	2(distance≧10mm)		
Φ>0.5	0		

④Polarizer Bubble

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.2	Ignore		Ignore
0.2<Φ≤0.4	2(distance≧10mm)		
0.4<Φ≤0.5	1		
Φ>0.5	0		

3.0 LCD Pixel defect

Pixel bad points

Item	Zone A	Acceptable Qty
Bright dot	Random	N≤2
	2 dots adjacent	N≤0
	3 dots adjacent	N≤0
Dark dot	Random	N≤3
	2 dots adjacent	N≤0
	3 dots adjacent	N≤0
Distance	1. Minimum Distance Between Bright dots. 2. Minimum Distance Between dark dots 3. Minimum Distance Between dark and bright dot.	5mm
Total bright and dark dot		N≤4

Note:

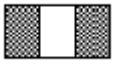
A) Bright dot：Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.

B) Dark dot: Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture.

C) 2 dot adjacent = 1 pair = 2 dots

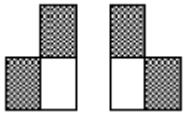
Picture:

2 dot adjacent

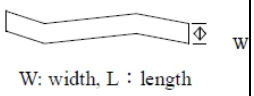


2 dot adjacent

2 dot adjacent (vertical)



2 dot adjacent (slant)

<table>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Line defect (LCD /Polarizer backlight black/white line, scratch, stain)
 

N：Count</td>
<td>
<table>
<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>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.05</td><td>Ignore</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="3">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.05<W≤0.06</td><td>L≤5.0</td><td colspan="2">N≤3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.06<W≤0.08</td><td>L≤4.0</td><td colspan="2">N≤2</td></tr>
<tr><td>W>0.08</td><td colspan="4">Define as spot defect</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Electronic Components SMT.</td>
<td>Not allow missing parts，solderless connection，cold solder joint，mis match，The positive and negative polarity opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Display color& Brightness.</td>
<td>1. Color：Measuring the color coordinates, The measurement standard according to the datasheet or samples.
2. Brightness：Measuring the brightness of White screen, The measurement standard according to the datasheet or Samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>LCD Mura/Wavin g/ Hot spot</td>
<td>Not visible through 5% ND filter in 50% gray or judge by limit sample if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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

8. Reliability Test Result

Item	Condition	Inspection after test
High Temperature Operating	50°C,96h	Inspection after 2~4hours storage at room temperature, the sample shall be free from defects: 1.Air bubble in the LCD; 2.Non-display; 3.Missing segments/line; 4.Glass crack; 5.Current IDD is twice higher than initial value.
Low Temperature Operating	0°C, 96h	
High Temperature Storage	60°C, 96h	
Low Temperature Storage	-20°C, 96h	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operating	+50°C, 90% RH, 96h	
Thermal Shock (Non-operation)	0°C, 30 min ↔ 50°C, 30 min, Change time: 5min 20CYC.	
ESD Test	C=150pF, R=330,5points/panel Air:±8kV, 5times; Contact:±6kV, 5 times; (Environment: 15°C~35°C, 30%~60%).	
Vibration (Non-operation)	Frequency range: 10~55Hz, Stroke: 1.5mm Sweep:10Hz~55Hz~10Hz 2 hours for each	
Box Drop Test	1 Corner 3 Edges 6 faces,80㎝(MEDIUM	

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. Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.
6. The color fading mura of polarizing filter should not care.

9. Cautions and Handling Precautions

9.1 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

9.2 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°C 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.