MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0350AET

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	1.0
Engineering	
Date	2012-04-20
Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
1.0	2012-04-20	First Release	

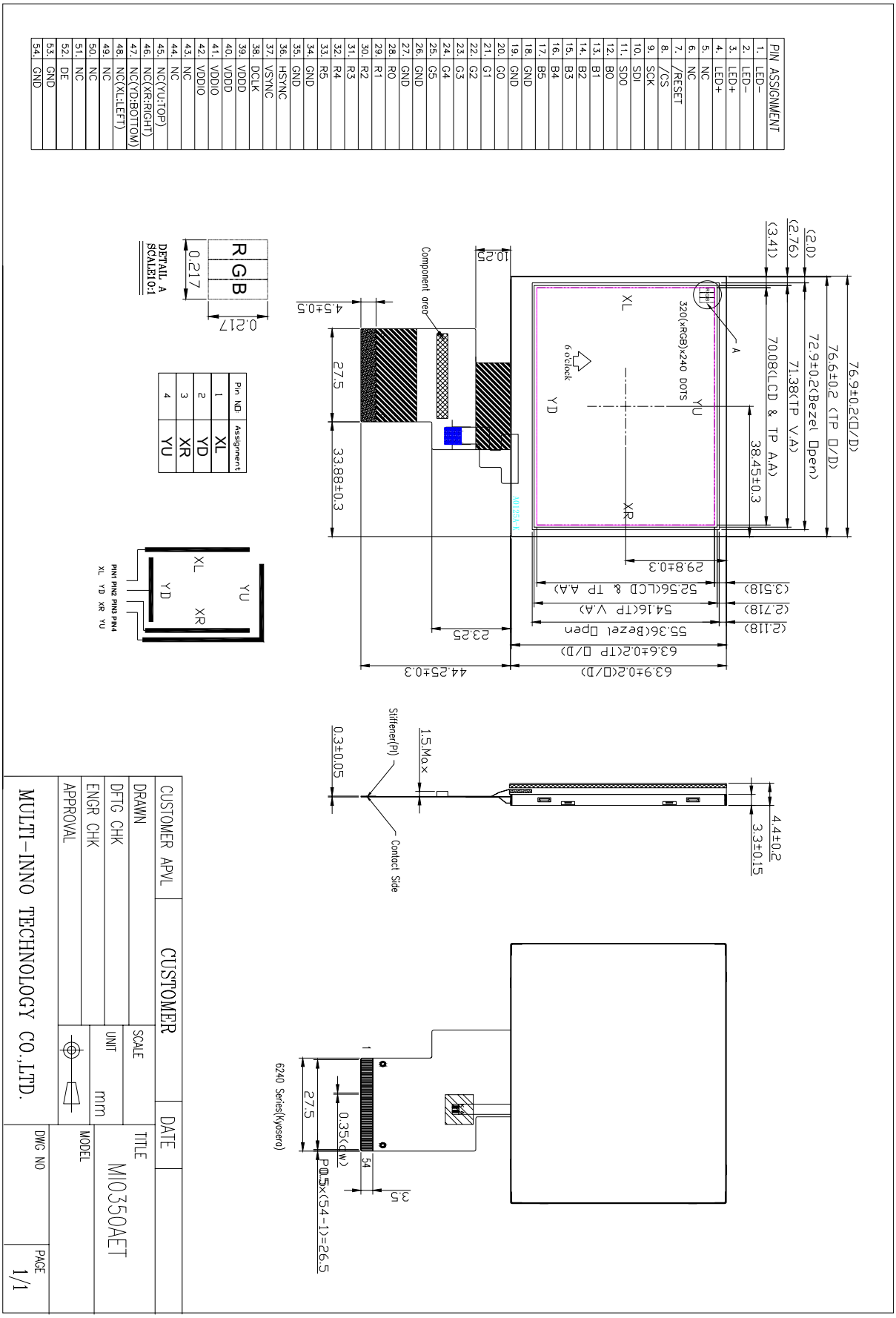
CONTENTS

■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	3.5	Inch
Viewing direction	12:00	O' Clock
Gray scale inversion direction	6:00	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	76.90×63.90×4.40	mm^3
Active area (W×H)	70.08×52.56	mm^2
Dot pitch (W×H)	0.219×0.219	mm^2
Number of dots	320 (RGB) × 240	/
Backlight type	6 LEDs	/
Interface type	24bit RGB+SPI	/
Color depth	262K	/
Pixel arrangement	RGB-stripe	/
Surface treatment	Anti-glare(AG)	/
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	With TSP	/
Weight	TBD	g

Note 1:Viewing direction for best image quality is different from TFT definition, there is a 180 degree shift.
Note 2 : RoHS compliant;
Note 3: LCM weight tolerance: ± 5% .

■ EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter of absolute maximum ratings	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	VDD	-0.3	2.7	V
	VDDIO	-0.3	4.0	V
Input voltage	VCI	VSS-0.3	5.0	V
Current drain per pin excluding VDD and VSS	I	-	25	mA
Input resistance	Ron	TBD	TBD	W
Operating temperature	Top	-10	60	°C
Storage temperature	TST	-20	70	°C

Note (1) 95 % RH Max. (40 °C ≥ Ta)

Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39 °C or less. (Ta > 40 °C) No condensation.

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

1.2 Back-Light Unit

(Ta=25±2°C)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Current	I_f	--	30	mA	(1)

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded or reverse voltage is loaded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under normal operating conditions.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

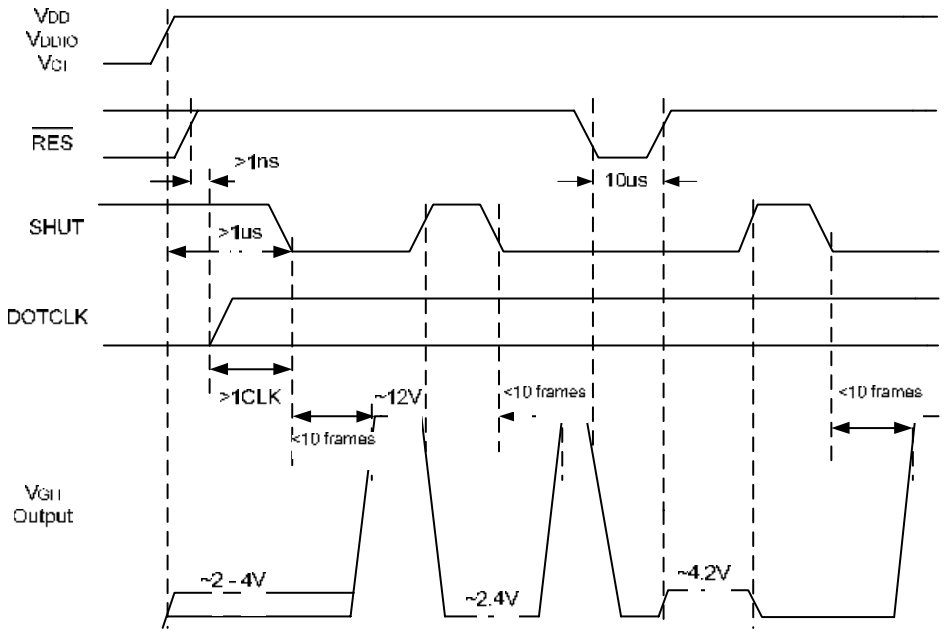
(Unless otherwise specified, Voltage Referenced to VSS,VDDIO=2.8V, TA=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
System power supply pins of the logic block	V_{DD}	Recommend Operating Voltage, Possible Operating Voltage	1.8	-	2.50	V
Power supply pin of IO pins	V_{DDIO}	Recommend Operating Voltage, Possible Operating Voltage	1.8	-	3.6	V
Booster Reference Supply Voltage Range	V_{CI}	Recommend Operating Voltage, Possible Operating Voltage	2.5 or V_{DDIO}	-	3.6	V
Sleep mode current	I_{sleep}	--	--	50	--	μA
Operating mode current	I_{dp}	VCI=3.3V	--	10	12	mA
Negative VCI Output Voltage	V_{CIM}	No panel loading	$-V_{CI}$	-	$-V_{CI}$+ 0.7	V
VCIX2 primary booster efficiency (1)	V_{CIX2}	No panel loading, ITO for VCIX2,VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	83	90	--	%
Gate driver High Output Voltage Booster efficiency (2)	V_{GH}	No panel loading; 4x booster; ITO for CYP, CYN, VCIX2, VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	84	89.5	--	%
		No panel loading; 5x booster; ITO for CYP, CYN, VCIX2, VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	80	88.5	--	%
		No panel loading; 6x booster; ITO for CYP, CYN, VCIX2, VCI and VCHS = 10 Ohm	72	80	--	%
Gate driver Low Output Voltage	V_{GL}	--	$-V_{GH}$	--	-5.1	V
VCOM High Output Voltage	V_{COMH}	--	-	-	5.54	V
VCOM Low Output Voltage	V_{COML}	--	V_{CIM}+ 0.5	-	-	V
VCOM Amplitude	V_{COMA}	--	-	-	6	V
VLCD63 Output Voltage	V_{LCD63}	--	-	-	5.57	V
Max. Source Voltage Variation	ΔV_{LCD63}		-2	-	2	%
Logic High Output Voltage	V_{OH1}	I out = -100μA	0.9* V_{DDIO}	-	V_{DD}	V
Source Output Voltage Deviation	V_{VD}	--	-	±20	-	mV
Source Output Voltage Offset	V_{OS}	--	-	-	±30	mV

Logic Low Output Voltage	V_{OL1}	I out = 100μA	0	-	0.1* V_{DDIO}	V
Logic High Input voltage	V_{IH1}	--	0.8* V_{DDIO}	-	V_{DDIO}	V
Logic Low Input voltage	V_{IL1}	--	0	-	0.2* V_{DDIO}	V
Logic High Output Current Source	I_{OH}	V out = VDD – 0.4V	50	-	-	μA
Logic Low Output Current Drain	I_{OL}	V out = 0.4V	-	-	-50	μA
Logic Output Tri-state Current Drain Source	I_{OZ}	--	-1	-	1	μA
Logic Input Current	I_{IL}/I_{IH}	--	-1	-	1	μA
Logic Pins Input Capacitance	C_{IN}	--	-	5	7.5	pF
Source drivers output resistance	R_{SON}	--	-	1	-	kΩ
Gate drivers output resistance	R_{GON}	--	-	500	-	Ω
VCOM output resistance	R_{CON}	--	-	200	-	Ω

Note : (1) VCIX2 efficiency = VCIX2 / (2 x VCI) x 100%
(2) VGH efficiency = VGH / (VCI x n) x 100% (where n = booster factor)

1.2 VGH Output Against SHUT & RES



VGH Output Against SHUT & RES

Note: (1) The minimum cycle time of SHUT is 10 + 2 frames.
(2) DOTCLK must be provided for boosting of VGH. The above timing diagram assumed voltages and DOTCLK are continuous supplied after power on.
(3) VGH and VGL will be forced to VSS at the low stage of RESB.
(4) The minimum pulse width of RESB is 10us.

■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

The back-light system is an edge-lighting type with **six** white LEDs (Light Emitting Diode).

(Ta=25±2°C)

Item		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Consumption		P_{LED}	-	384	-	mW	(2)
LED Current		If	-	20	-	mA	(1)
LED Life Time	25° C	-	(20000)			hr	(3)

Note (1) Six LEDs serial type.

(2) Where If = 20mA, $V_B = P_{LED} / If$

(3) The environmental conducted under ambient air flow ,at Ta=25±2°C,60%RH±5%

■ ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item of electro-optical characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+ Tf	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	-	45	70	ms	Fig.1	4
Contrastratio	Cr		240	300	-	---	FIG2.	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		70	80	-	%	FIG2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		650	650	-	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	∅ = 90°	40	50	-	deg	FIG3.	6
		∅ = 270°	50	60	-	deg	FIG3.	
		∅ = 0°	50	60	-	deg	FIG3.	
		∅ = 180°	50	60	-	deg	FIG3.	
NTSC ratio	---	---	-	60	-	%	-	-
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	0.590	0.640	0.690		FIG 2.	5
	Red y		0.294	0.344	0.394			
	Green x		0.248	0.398	0.348			
	Green y		0.532	0.583	0.633			
	Blue x		0.090	0.140	0.190			
	Blue y		0.080	0.130	0.180			
	White x		0.262	0.312	0.362			
	White y		0.299	0.349	0.399			

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 2.

Lv = Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5)

Note3. The uniformity in surface luminance（δ WHITE）is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum luminance of 5 points luminance by minimum luminance of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta\ \text{WHITE} = \frac{\textbf{Minimum}\ \text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels } (P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)}{\textbf{Maximum}\ \text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels } (P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)}$$

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 5. For more information see FIG 2.

Note6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the conrast 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 3.

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

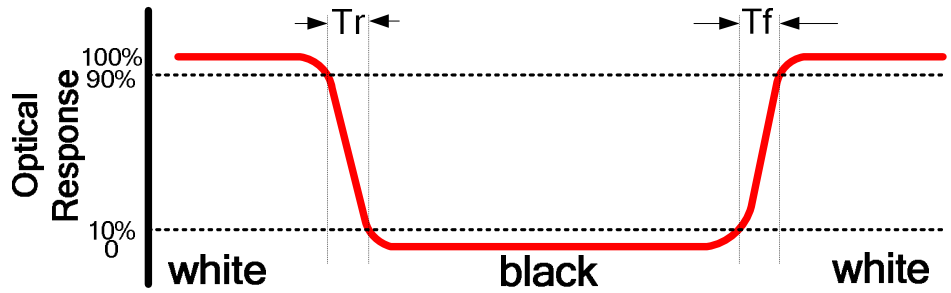


FIG.2. Measuring method for Contrast ratio,surface luminance, Luminance uniformity,CIE (x, y) chromaticity

A : 5 mm
B : 5 mm
H,V : Active Area
Light spot size ∅=5mm, 500mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens
measurement instrument is TOPCON's luminance meter BM-5

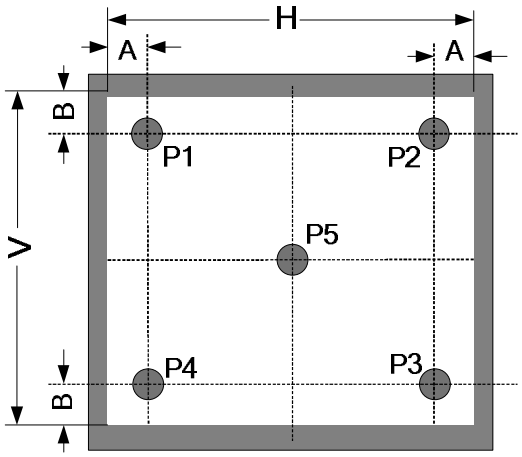
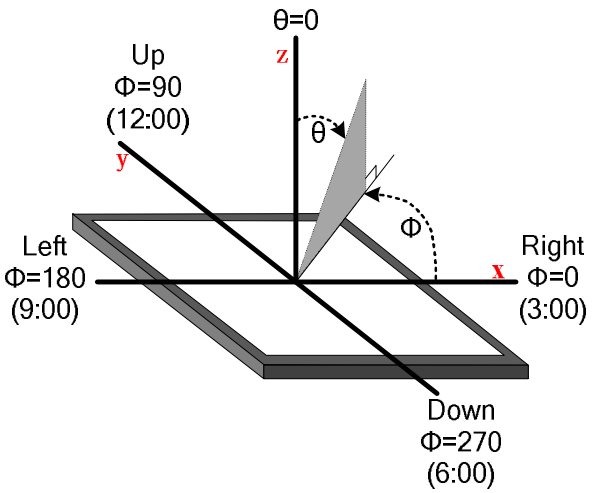


FIG.3. The definition of viewing angle



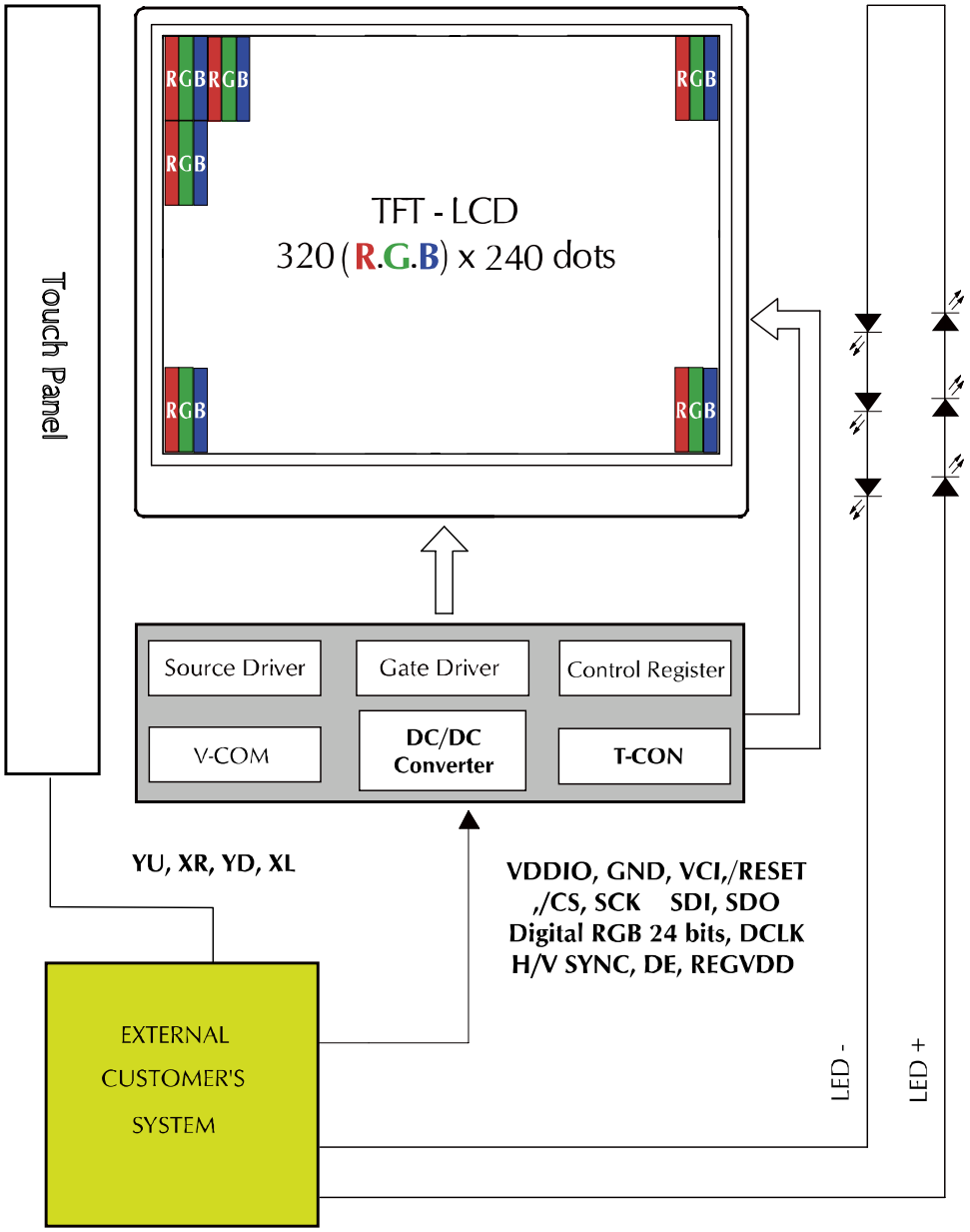
■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

1 Pin Assignment (LCD)

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	LED-	I	Backlight LED Ground	
2	LED-	I	Backlight LED Ground	
3	LED+	I	Backlight LED Power	
4	LED+	I	Backlight LED Power	
5	N/C	---	Not Connection	
6	N/C	--	Not Connection	
7	/RESET	I	Hardware Reset	
8	/CS	I	Serial Interfaces, Chip Select pin	
9	SCLK	I	SPI Interface Clock pin	
10	SDI	I	SPI Interface Data output pin	
11	SDO	O	SPI Interface Data output pin	
12	B0	I	Blue Data Bit 0	
13	B1	I	Blue Data Bit 1	
14	B2	I	Blue Data Bit 2	
15	B3	I	Blue Data Bit 3	
16	B4	I	Blue Data Bit 4	
17	B5	I	Blue Data Bit 5	
18	B6	I	Blue Data Bit 6	
19	B7	I	Blue Data Bit 7	
20	G0	I	Green Data Bit0	
21	G1	I	Green Data Bit1	
22	G2	I	Green Data Bit2	
23	G3	I	Green Data Bit3	
24	G4	I	Green Data Bit4	
25	G5	I	Green Data Bit5	
26	G6	I	Green Data Bit6	
27	G7	I	Green Data Bit7	
28	R0	I	Red Data Bit0	
29	R1	I	Red Data Bit1	
30	R2	I	Red Data Bit2	
31	R3	I	Red Data Bit3	
32	R4	I	Red Data Bit4	
33	R5	I	Red Data Bit5	

34	R6	I	Red Data Bit6	
35	R7	I	Red Data Bit7	
36	H_{SYNC}	I	Horizontal Sync Input	
37	V_{SYNC}	I	Vertical Sync Input	
38	D_{CLK}	I	Dot Data Clock	
39	V_{DDIO}	P	Voltage input pin for I/O logic. - Connect to system Vdd	
40	V_{DDIO}	P	Voltage input pin for I/O logic. - Connect to system Vdd	
41	V_{CI}	P	Booster input voltage pin. - Connect to voltage source between 2.5V to 3.6V	
42	V_{CI}	P	Positive Power Supply for Interfaces and Control lines	
43	REGVDD	I	Input pin to enable internal voltage regulation. -Connect to VDDIO if System Vdd > 2.5V -Connect to GND if 2.5V ³ System Vdd ³ 1.8V, internal regulator will be disabled	
44	N/C	--	Not Connection	
45	YU	I	Touch Panel Top Side	
46	XR	I	Touch Panel Right Side	
47	YD	I	Touch Panel Bottom Side	
48	XL	I	Touch Panel Left Side	
49	N/C	--	Not Connection	
50	N/C	--	Not Connection	
51	N/C	--	Not Connection	
52	DE	I	Data Enable Input	
53	GND	P	Ground	
54	GND	P	Ground	

2 Block diagram



■ TOUCH SCREEN PANEL SPECIFICATIONS

1.1 Touch Panel

1.1.1 Electrical Characteristics

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Linearity	-1.5	-	1.5	%	Analog X and Y directions
Terminal resistance	200	-	700	Ω	X(Glass side)
	200	-	900	Ω	Y(Film side)
Insulation resistance	20	-	-	MΩ	DC 25V
Voltage	-	5.0	7.0	V	DC
Chattering	-	-	10	ms	100kΩ pull-up
Transparency	-	82	-	%	Non-glare

Caution (1) : Do not operate it with a thing except a polyacetal pen (tip R0.8mm or less) or a finger, especially those with hard or sharp tips such as a ball point pen or a mechanical pencil.

1.1.2 Mechanical & Reliability Characteristics

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Activation force	-		80	g	(1)
Durability-surface scratching	Write 100,000	-	-	characters	(2)
Durability-surface pitting	1,000,000	-	-	touches	(3)
Surface hardness	3	-	-	H	JIS K5400,ASTM D3363

Note (1) Stylus pen Input : R0.8mm polyacetal pen or Finger

Note (2) Measurement for Surface area - Scratch 100,000 times straight line on the Film with a stylus change every 20,000times

- Force : 150gf
- Speed : 100mm/sec
- Stylus : R0.8 polyacetal tip

Note (2) Pit 1,000,000 times on the Film with a R8.0 silicon rubber.

- Force : Force : 250gf
- Speed : 3times/sec

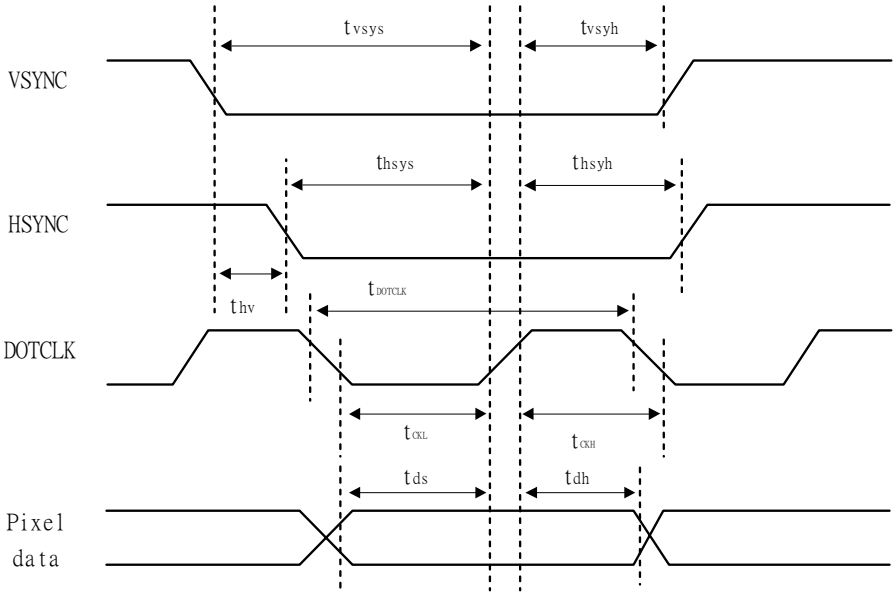
■ REFERENCE APPLICATION NOTES

1 AC Timing

1.1 AC Characteristics (Pixel Timing)

(Unless otherwise specified, Voltage Referenced to VSS, VDDIO = 2.8V, TA = 25°C)					
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DOTCLK Frequency	fDOTCLK	-	6.5	10	MHz
DOTCLK Period	tDOTCLK	100	154	-	ns
Vertical Sync Setup Time	tvsys	20	-	-	ns
Vertical Sync Hold Time	tvsyh	20	-	-	ns
Horizontal Sync Setup Time	thsys	20	-	-	ns
Horizontal Sync Hold Time	thsyh	20	-	-	ns
Phase difference of Sync Signal Falling Edge	thv	1	-	240	tDOTCLK
DOTCLK Low Period	tCKL	50	-	-	ns
DOTCLK High Period	tCKH	50	-	-	ns
Data Setup Time	tds	12	-	-	ns
Data hold Time	tdh	12	-	-	ns
Reset pulse width	tRES	10	-	-	us

Note: External clock source must be provided to DOTCLK pin of HX8238-A. The driver will not operate if absent of the clocking signal.

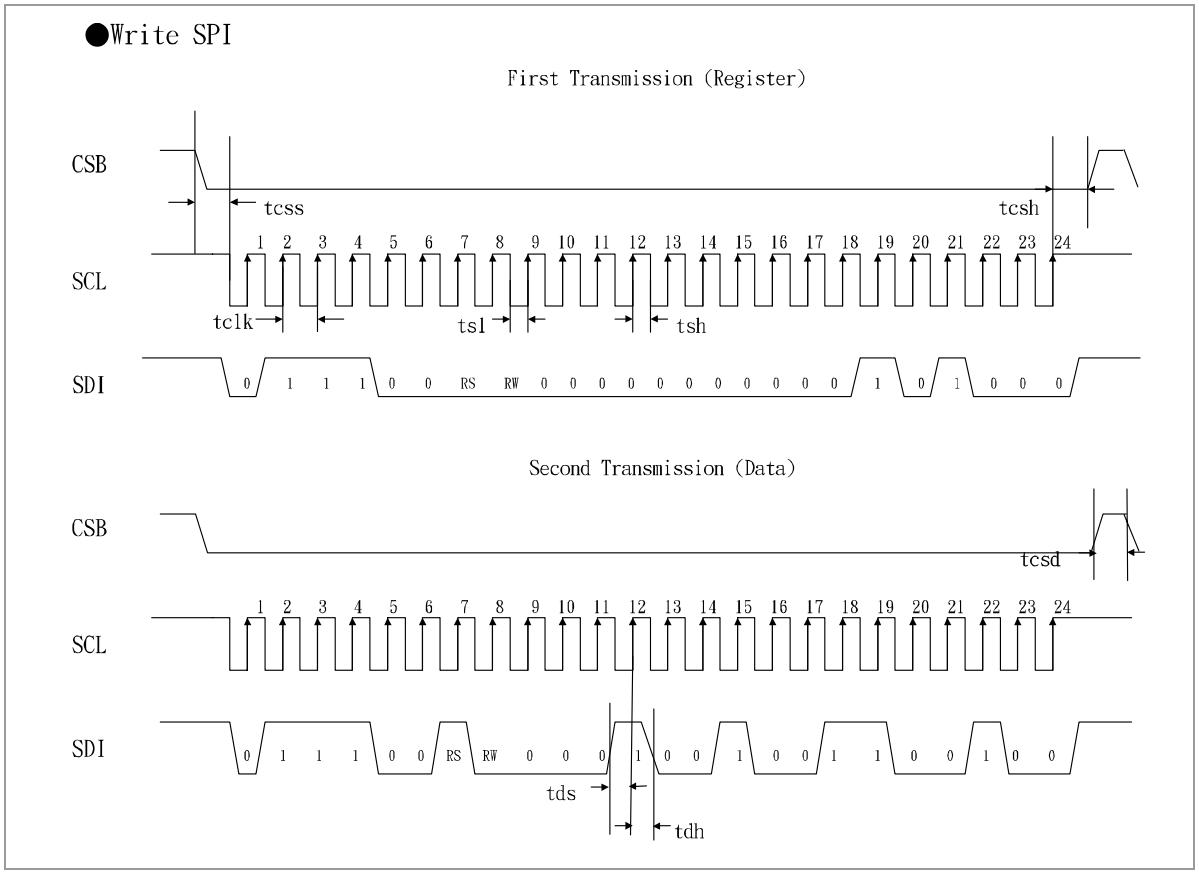


Pixel Timing

1.2 S PI Timing Characteristics

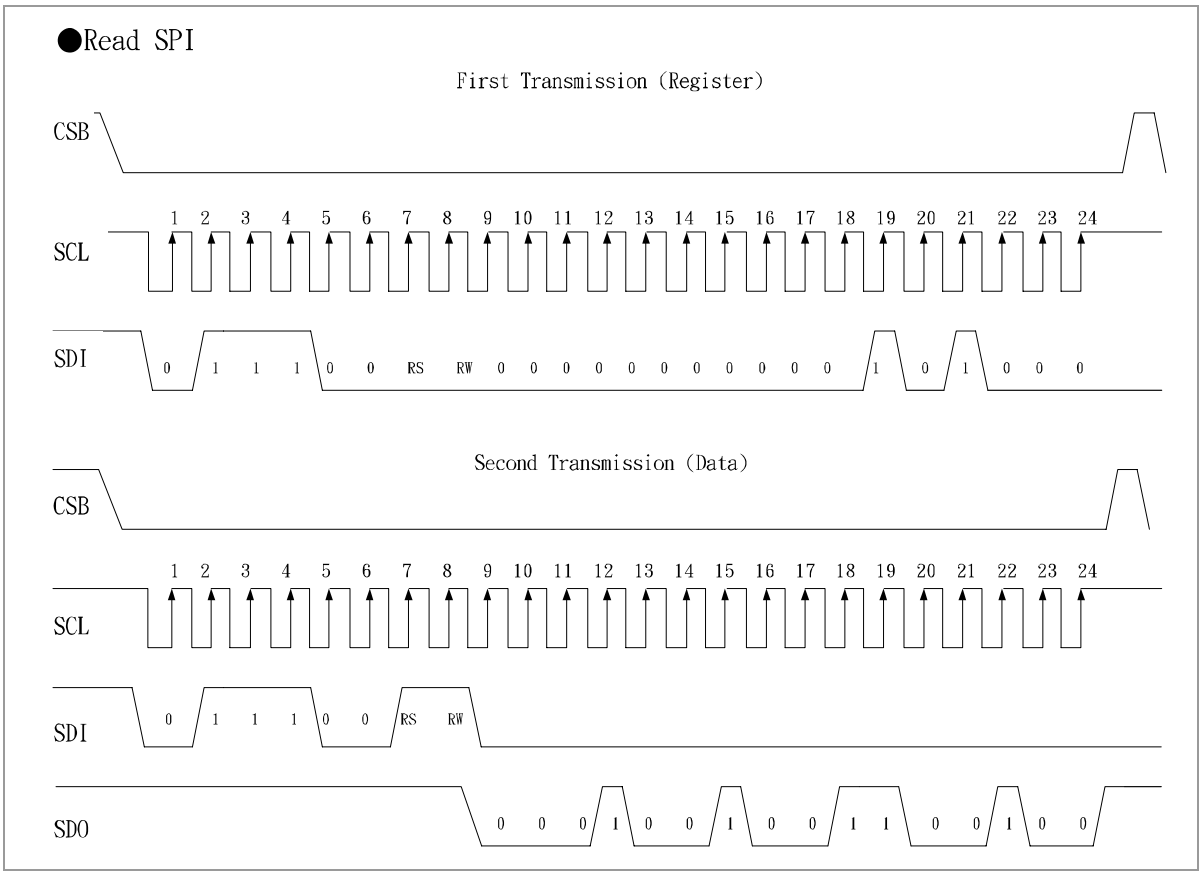
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Serial Clock Frequency	fclk	-	-	20	MHz
Serial Clock Cycle Time	tclk	50	-	-	ns
Clock Low Width	tsl	25	-	-	ns
Clock High Width	tsh	25	-	-	ns
Chip Select Setup Time	tcss	0	-	-	ns
Chip Select Hold Time	tcsh	10	-	-	ns
Chip Select High Delay Time	tcsd	20	-	-	ns
Data Setup Time	tds	5	-	-	ns
Data Hold Time	tdh	10	-	-	ns

1.3 Write SPI interface Timing Diagram



Note: The example writes "0x1264h" to register R28h.
SPID connected to VSS.

1.4 Read SPI interface Timing Diagram

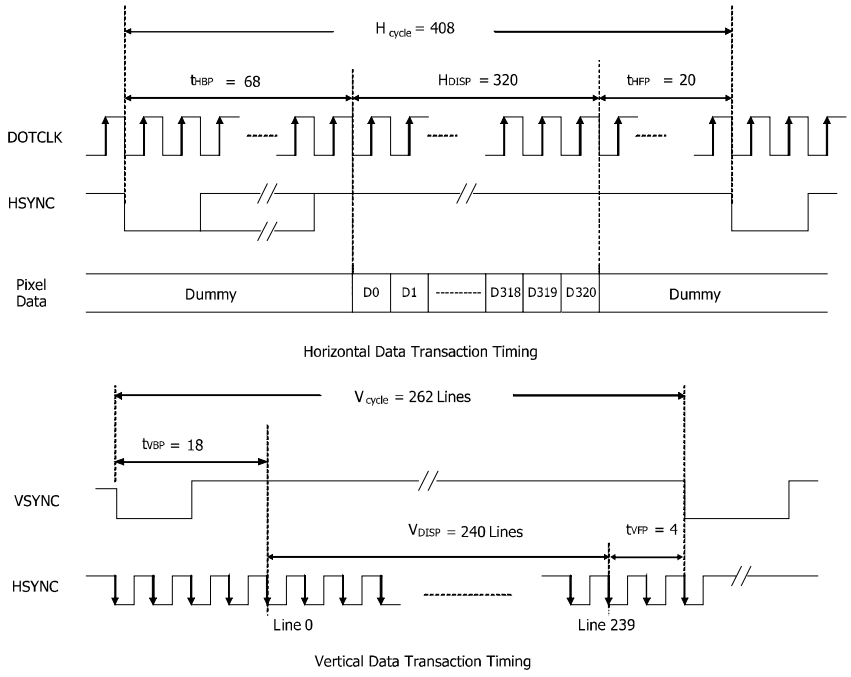


Note: The example Read "0x1264h" from register R28h.

1.5 AC Characteristics

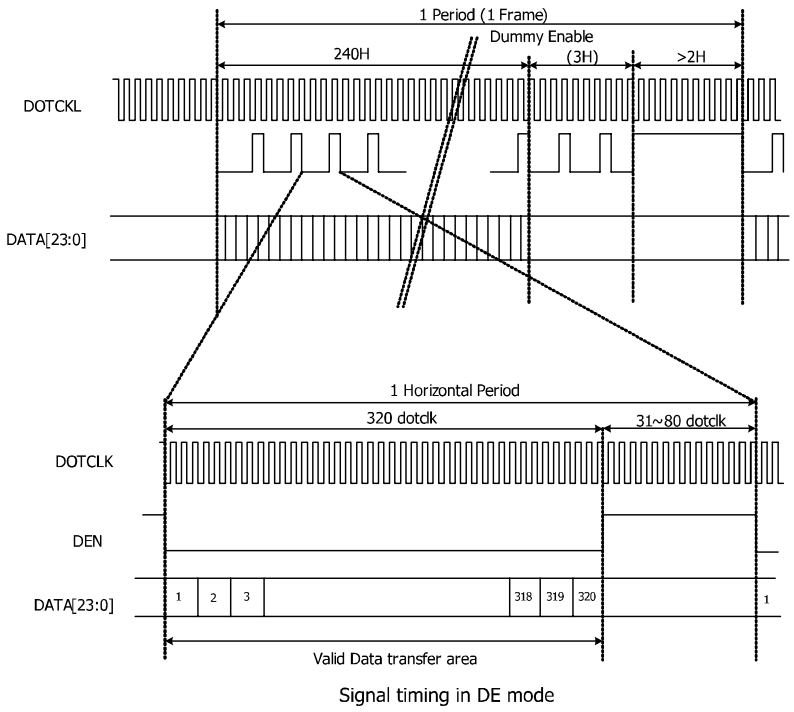
Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DOTCLK Frequency		fDOTCLK	-	6.5	10	MHz
DOTCLK Period		tDOTCLK	100	154	-	ns
Horizontal Frequency (Line)		fH	-	14.9	22.35	KHz
Vertical Frequency (Refresh)		fV	-	60	90	Hz
Horizontal Back Porch		tHBP	-	68	-	tDOTCLK
Horizontal Front Porch		tHFP	-	20	-	tDOTCLK
Horizontal Data Start Point		tHBP	-	68	-	tDOTCLK
Horizontal Blanking Period		tHBP + tHFP	-	88	-	tDOTCLK
Horizontal Display Area		HDISP	-	320	-	tDOTCLK
Horizontal Cycle		Hcycle	-	408	450	tDOTCLK
Vertical Back Porch		tVBP	-	18	-	Lines
Vertical Front Porch		tVFP	-	4	-	Lines
Vertical Data Start Point		tVBP	-	18	-	Lines
Vertical Blanking Period		tVBP + tVFP	-	22	-	Lines
Vertical Display Area	NTSC	VDISP	-	240	-	Lines
	PAL			280(PALM=0)		
				288(PALM=1)		
Vertical Cycle	NTSC	Vcycle	-	262	350	Lines
	PAL			313		

1.6 Timing in Parallel RGB (24 bit SYNC Mode)



Data transaction timing in parallel RGB (24 bit) interface (SYNC mode)

1.7 Timing in Parallel RGB (24 bit DE Mode)



Signal timing in DE mode

2. Basic Display Color and Gray Scale

	Color & Gray Scale	Data Signal																							
		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 Color	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
Red	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)	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
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(127)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
Green	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
	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
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(127)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
Blue	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
	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
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(127)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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

0 : Low level voltage, 1 :High level voltage

Each basic color can be displayed in 256 gray scales from 8 bit data signals. With the combination of total 24 bit data signals, the 262K-color display can be achieved on the screen.

■ RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	70±2℃/240 hours	
2	Low Temperature Storage	-20±2℃/240 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	60±2℃/240 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-10±2℃/240 hours	
5	Damp proof Test operating	60℃±5℃×90%RH/240 hours	
6	Vibration test	Vibration Frequency:10~55Hz. Total fixed amplitude:1.5mm. One cycle 60 seconds to 3 direction of X, Y, Z each 15 minutes.	
7	Dropping test	To be measured after dropping from 60cm high on the concrete surface in packing state.	

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 1 OF 7
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Color mobile phone LCM with touch panel.

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:

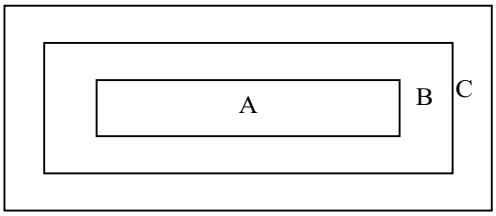
Major defect: AQL 0.65

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 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.

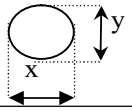
OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 2 OF 7
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

4. Inspection standards

4.1 Major Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.1.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Missing vertical，horizontal segment 4) Short circuit 5) Back-light no lighting, flickering and abnormal lighting.	Major
4.1.2	Missing	Missing component	
4.1.3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed.	
4.1.4	linearity	No more than 1.5%	

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.2.1	**Clear Spots** Black and white Spot defect Pinhole, Foreign Particle, polarizer Dirt	For dark/white spot, size Φ is defined as $\Phi = \frac{(x+y)}{2}$ 	Minor

1.

Zone / Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.1	Ignore		Ignore
0.10<Φ≤0.15	**2**		
0.15<Φ≤0.20	**1**		
0.20<Φ	0		

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
	Clear Spots TP Dirt	2.	Minor

Zone / Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.1	Ignore		Ignore
0.10<Φ≤0.15	**3**		
0.15<Φ≤0.25	**2**		
0.25<Φ	0		

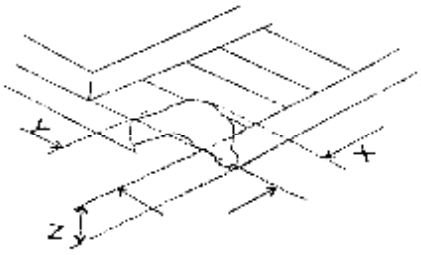
	Dim Spots Circle shaped and dim edged defects	3. 2. Zone / Size(mm) — Acceptable Qty: A / B / C Φ ≤0.2 — Ignore 0.20＜Φ≤0.40 — 2 0.40＜Φ≤0.60 — 1 0.60＜Φ — 0 B, C: Ignore	Minor

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

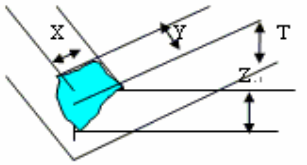
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.2.2	**Line defect** Black line, White line, Foreign material on polarizer	size(mm): L(Length) / W(Width); Acceptable Qty: zone A / B / C Ignore — W≤0.02 — Ignore L≤3.0 — 0.02＜W≤0.03 — 2 L≤2.0 — 0.03＜W≤0.05 — 1 0.05＜W — Define as spot defect B, C: Ignore	Minor
	Foreign material on TP film	The line can be seen after mobile phone in the operating condition: size(mm): L(Length) / W(Width); Acceptable Qty: zone A / B / C Ignore — W≤0.03 — Ignore L≤5.0 — 0.03＜W≤0.05 — 3 0.05＜W — Define as spot defect B, C: Ignore	
		If the scratch can be seen after mobile phone cover assembling or in the operating condition, judge by the line defect of 4.2.2. If the scratch can be seen only in non-operating condition or some special angle, judge by the following.	

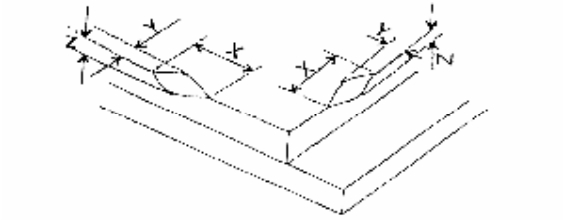
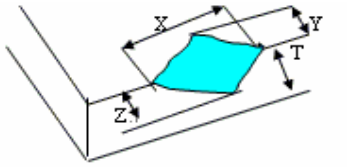
<table>
<tr><td>4.2.3</td><td>Dim line defect
Polarizer scratch
TP film scratch</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">L(Length)</td><td rowspan="2">W(Width)</td><td colspan="3">Zone</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ignore</td><td>W≤0.03</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="4">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.0＜L≤10.0</td><td>0.03＜W≤0.05</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>L≤5.0</td><td>0.05＜W≤0.08</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>0.08＜W</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.2.4</td><td>Polarize
Air bubble</td><td>Air bubbles between glass & polarizer
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2. Zone
Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.2</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="4">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.20＜Φ≤0.30</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.30＜Φ≤0.50</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.50＜Φ</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

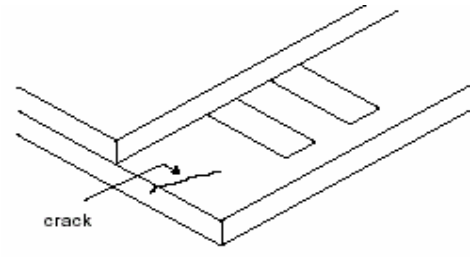
4.3. Cosmetic Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
		(i) Chips on corner A:LCD Glass defect  Notes: S=contact pad length Chips on the corner of terminal shall not be allowed to extend into the ITO pad or expose perimeter seal.	Minor

X	Y	Z
≤2.0	≤S	Disregard

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">4.3.5</td><td rowspan="3">Glass defect</td><td>B:TP Glass defect
 

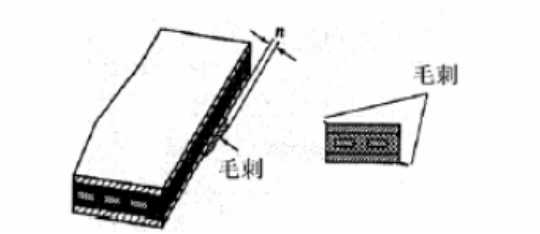
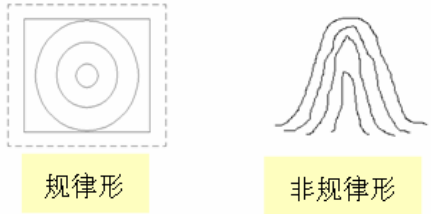
<table><tr><td>X(mm)</td><td>Y(mm)</td><td>Z(mm)</td></tr><tr><td>≤3.0</td><td>≤3.0</td><td>Disregard</td></tr></table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(ii)Usual surface cracks
A:LCD Glass defect
 
<table><tr><td>X</td><td>Y</td><td>Z</td></tr><tr><td>≤3.0</td><td><Inner border line of the seal</td><td>Disregard</td></tr></table>
B:TP Glass defect
 

<table><tr><td>X(mm)</td><td>Y(mm)</td><td>Z(mm)</td></tr><tr><td>≤6.0</td><td><2.0</td><td>Disregard</td></tr></table></td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>(iii) Crack
Cracks tend to break are not allowed.
 
</td><td>Major</td></tr>
</table>

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 6 OF 7
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

4.4 Parts Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
	4.4.1 Parts contraposition	1、Not allow IC and FPC/heat-seal lead width is more than 50% beyond lead pattern. 2、Not allow chip or solder component is off center more than 50% of the pad outline.	Major
	4.4.2 SMT	According to the <Acceptability of electronic assemblies> IPC-A-610C class 2 standard. Component missing or function defect are Major defect, the others are Minor defect.	

	4.4.3 TP Defect	1、 Pattern font： Pattern fonts are clear and symmetrical， pattern fonts filter lightly are allowed; The fort line is not allow to thinner or thicker than 1/3of normal size, and swing is not more than 0.1mm. the line is smooth and not broken.  图案字体 Pattern font 2、The wing forward in the side of Visual Area： The length of wing forward inside of the Visual Area: n≤0.2mm; Not excess 3 point， and the distanceD≥20mm。  3、Film impression:With operation, must be invisibility. 4、Touch panel knob：if writing function normally,it could be allowed.  TP鼓 TP knob 5、 Newton ring Without operation, the color circle of Regularity or Non-regularity from the normal or slope angle of view. 1、**Regularity：** The area of the newton ring is less than 1/3 area of the touch panel; and no character affected and line distorted after touch panel lightening. It's ok. 2、 **Non-regularity** ： The area of the Newton ring is less than the 1/2 area of touch panel with lightening. And no character affected and line  规律形 非规律形	Minor

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

1 Handing 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 alcohol

Do 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 solvents

Wipe 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.

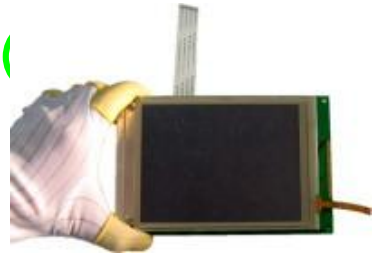
1.13 Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- 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.

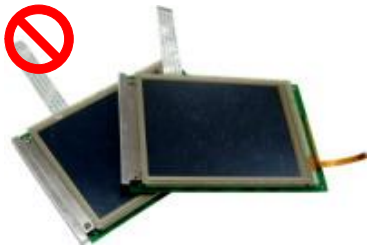
2.2 Correct handling:



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

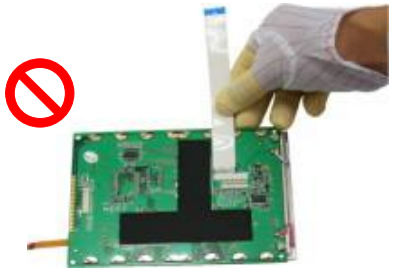
2.3 Incorrect handling:

Please don't touch IC directly.

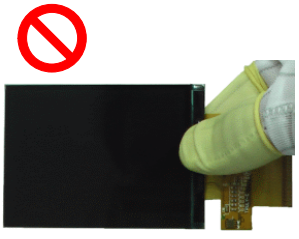


Please don't stack LCM.

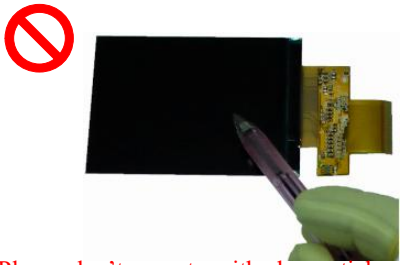
Please don't hold the surface of panel.



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.

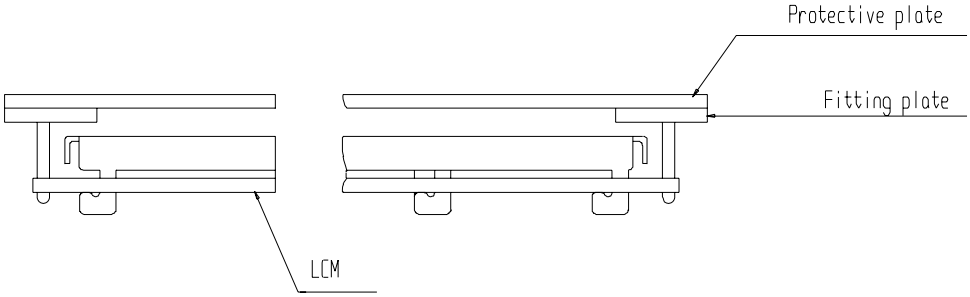
3.2.3.2 -Terminal electrode sections.

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.

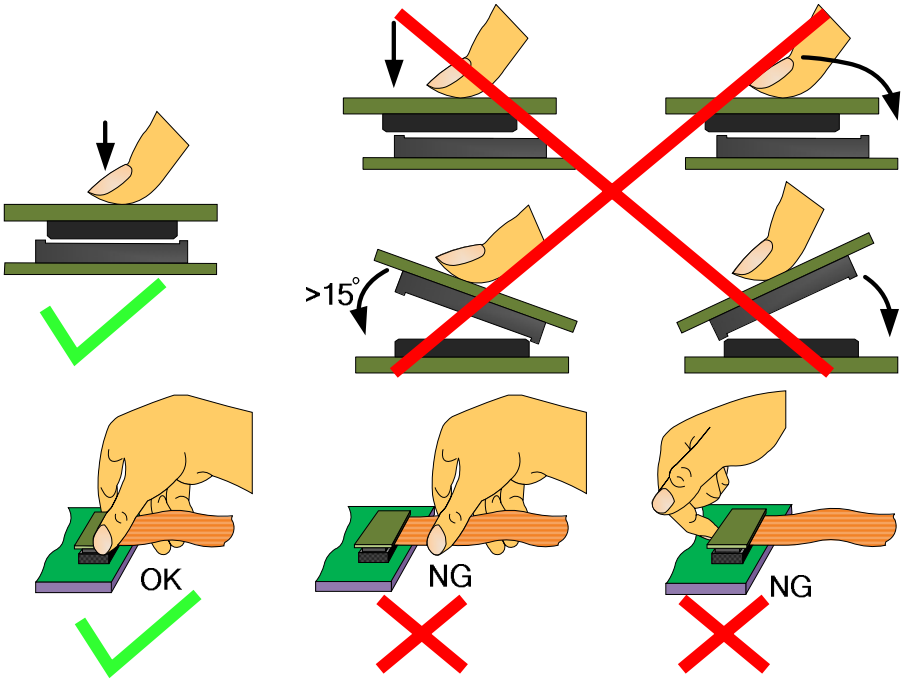
4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



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 ±0.1mm.

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 Multi-Inno and the customer, Multi-Inno will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with Multi-Inno LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of production. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to Multi-Inno within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on data code on product. The warranty liability of Multi-Inno limited to repair and/or replace on the terms set forth above. Multi-Inno 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 Multi-Inno standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving theproduct 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.