MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI1500HT

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	3.0
Engineering	
Date	2010-07-07
Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
1.0	2009-12-22	First Release	
2.0	2010-06-01	Add operation life time	
3.0	2010-07-07	LVDS interface(6 bit+HIFRC) revise	

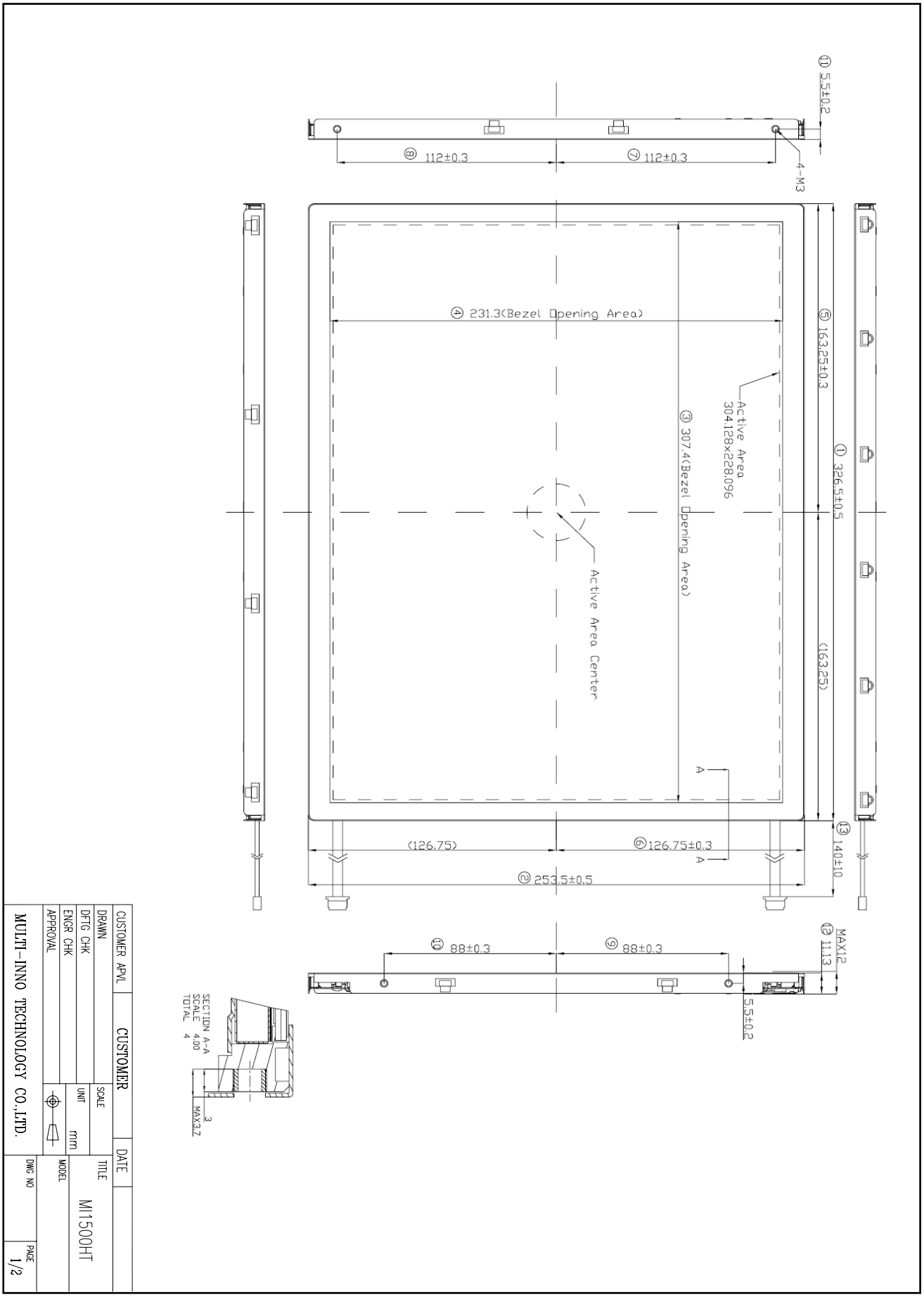
CONTENTS

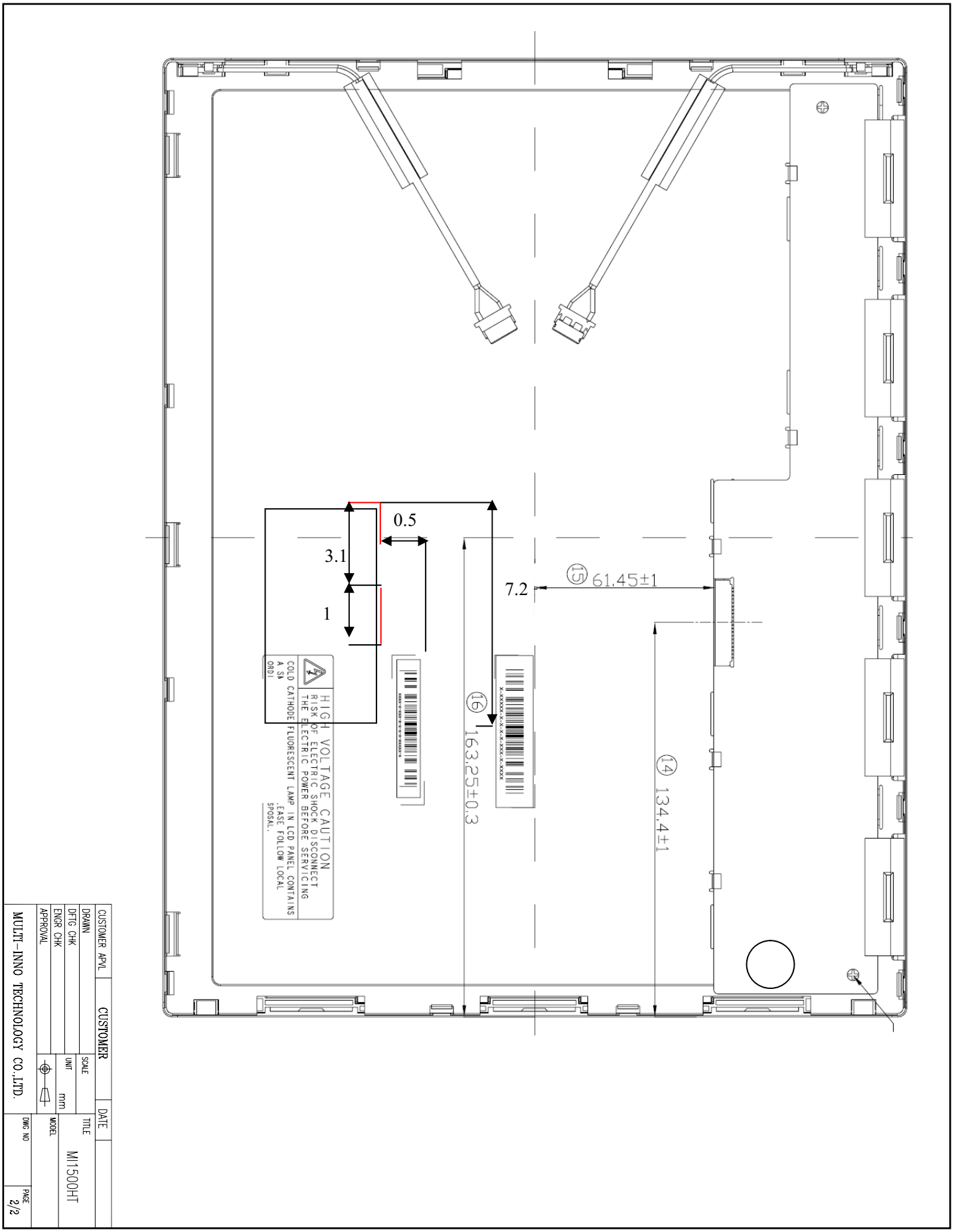
■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Normally white	/
Size	15.0	Inch
Viewing direction	Full viewing angle	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	326.50×253.50×11.13	mm^3
Active area (W×H)	304.128×228.096	mm^2
Pixel pitch (W×H)	0.297×0.297	mm^2
Dot pitch (W×H)	0.099×0.297	mm^2
Number of dots	1024 (RGB) × 768	/
Backlight type	2 cold cathode fluorescent lamps	/
Interface type	LVDS 1port	/
Color depth	16.777,216 colors(6bit+HIFRC)	/
Pixel configuration	R.G.B vertical stripe	/
Surface treatment	AG type	/
Color gamut	60%	/
Power consumption	10.1	W
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without TSP	/
Weight	1000	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




0.5
3.1
1
7.2
⑮ 61.45±1
⑯ 163.25±0.3
⑭ 134.4±1
HIGH VOLTAGE CAUTION
RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK DISCONNECT
THE ELECTRIC POWER BEFORE SERVICING
COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP IN LCD PANEL CONTAINS
A SN
ORDI
EASE FOLLOW LOCAL
SPOSAL.
CUSTOMER APVL
DRAWN
DFTG CHK
ENGR CHK
APPROVAL
CUSTOMER
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MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal board	VDD	-0.3 ~ +3.6	V	Ta = 25℃
Input voltage for signals	Display signals Note1	Vi	-0.3 ~ +3.6 and Vi<VCC +0.3	V	Ta = 25℃
	Function signals Note2				
Storage temperature		Tst	-20 ~ +60	℃	Note3
Operating temperature		Top	0 ~ +55	℃	Note3，4
Absolute humidity		AH	≤ 70	g/m^3	Ta > 55℃
Operating altitude		-	≤4, 850	m	0° C≤Ta≤55° C
Storage altitude		-	≤13, 600	m	-20° C≤Ta≤60° C

Note1: Display signals are D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-.

Note2: Function signal is MSL.

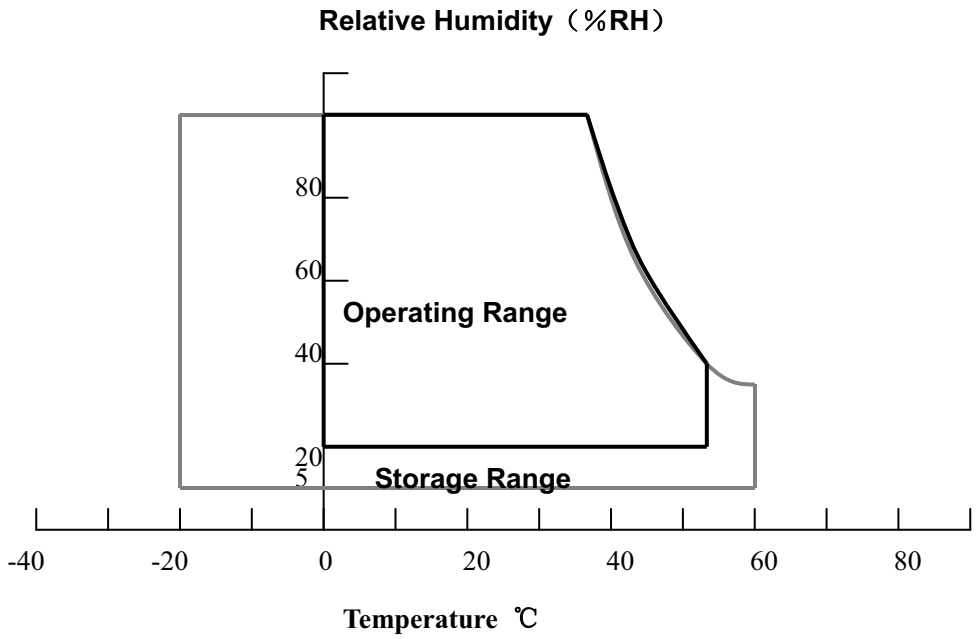
Note3: Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90%RH Max. (Ta ≤40℃)

(b)Web-bulb temperature should be39℃Max.(Ta＞40℃)

(c) No condensation.

Note4: The temperature of panel display surface area should be 0℃Min and 60℃Max.



■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Driving for LCD panel signal processing board

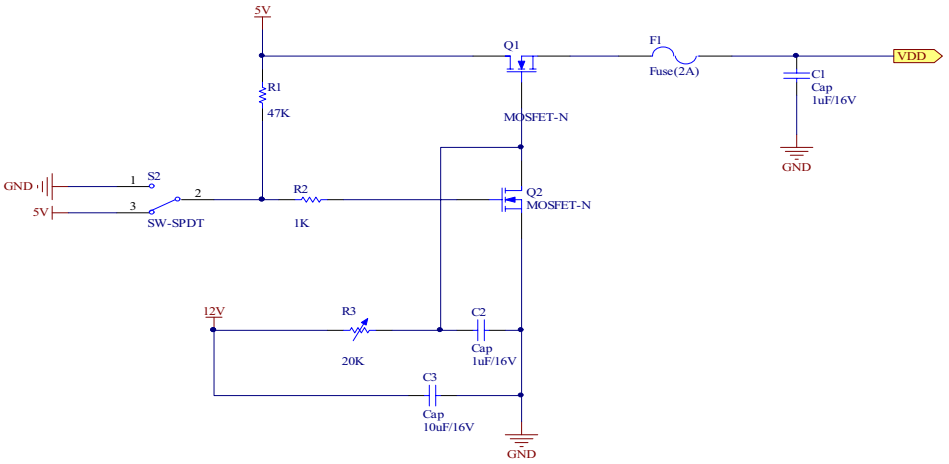
Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage		VDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Power supply current		IDD	-	500Note1	700Note 2	mA	at VDD = 3.3V
Permissible ripple voltage		VRP	-	-	100	mV	VDD
Differential input voltage		| Vid |	200	-	600	mV	-
Differential input threshold voltage for LVDS receiver	Low	VTL	-100	-		mV	at VCM = 1.2V
	High	VTH	-	-	100	mV	Note3
Input voltage width for LVDS receiver		Vi	0	-	2.4	V	-
Terminating resistor		RT	-	100	-	Ω	-
Rush current		I_{rush}	-	-	2.0	A	Note4

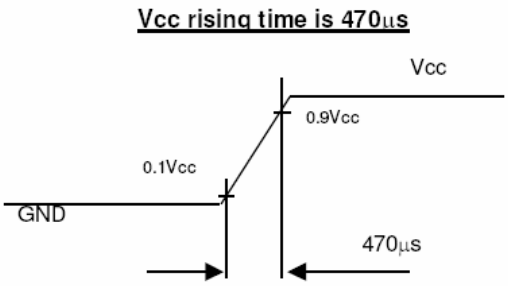
Note 1: Checkered flag pattern (EIAJ ED-2522)；

Note 2: 2H1V dot inverse pattern

Note 3: Common mode voltage for LVDS receiver

Note4: Measurement Conditions:





■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

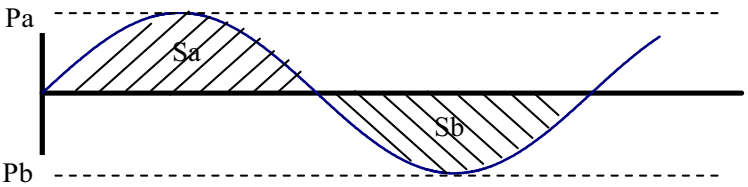
1. Driving for backlight lamp

(Ta=25°C) Note1

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Lamp voltage	VBLH	549	610	671	Vrms	For each lamp
Lamp current	IBL	3.5	7.0	7.5	mArms	at L = 250cd/ m^2 (typ.)
Lamp starting voltage Note1	VS	-	-	1600	Vrms	Ta = 0℃ Note2
		-	-	1100	Vrms	Ta = 25℃ Note2
Oscillation frequency	FO	40	50	60	kHz	Note3
Operation life time	Hr	40,000	-	-	Hour	Ta = 25℃ IBL = 7.0 mArms Note4

Note1: The value is the characteristic of lamp. The starting voltage of inverter should be lower than the value. But the possibility of not lighting exists by the lower voltage, so the suitable voltage should considered by the test.

Note2: The asymmetric ratio of working waveform for lamps (Lamp voltage peak ratio, Lamp current peak ratio and waveform space ratio) should be less than 5% (See the following figure). If the waveform is asymmetric, DC (Direct current) element applies into the lamp. In this case, a lamp lifetime may be shortened, because a distribution of a lamp enclosure substance inclines toward one side between low voltage terminal (Cold terminal) and high voltage terminal (Hot terminal).



$|Pa - Pb| / Pb \times 100 \leqslant 5\%$
$|Sa - Sb| / Sb \times 100 \leqslant 5\%$

Pa: Supply voltage/current peak for positive, Pb: Supply voltage/current peak for negative
Sa: Waveform space for positive part, Sb: Waveform space for negative part

Note3: Recommended value of "FO" is as following.

FO = 1/4 x 1/th x (2n-1) n: Natural number (1, 2, 3 ……)

Note4: Lamp operating lifetime is mean time to half-luminance. In case the product works under low temperature environment, the lifetime becomes short.

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time		Tr+Tf	θ=0°, ∅=0°	-	8	12	ms	FIG 1.	4
Contrast ratio		Cr	Ta=25℃	400	600	-	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity		Lu		-	1.2	1.3	---	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance		Lv		200	250	-	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range		θ	∅ = 90°	70	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
			∅ = 270°	70	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	
			∅ = 0°	70	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	
			∅ = 180°	70	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red	x	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	0.600	0.630	0.660		FIG 2.	5
		y		0.310	0.340	0.370			
	Green	x		0.270	0.300	0.330			
		y		0.540	0.570	0.600			
	Blue	x		0.110	0.140	0.170			
		y		0.070	0.100	0.130			
	White	x		0.283	0.313	0.343			
		y		0.299	0.329	0.359			
Color gamut	-	C	-	50	60	-	%	-	-

Note 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as For more information see FIG 2.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5)}}$$

Note 2. 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)

Note 3. 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.

$$\delta \text{ WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3, P4, P5)}}$$

Note 4. 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. The test equipment is Autronic-Melchers's ConoScope. Series.

Note 5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity，The x, y value is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5,and then make average value.

Note 6. 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.

Note 7. 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, CIE The test data is base on TOPCON's BM-5 photo detector.

FIG. 1 The definition of Response Time

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white".

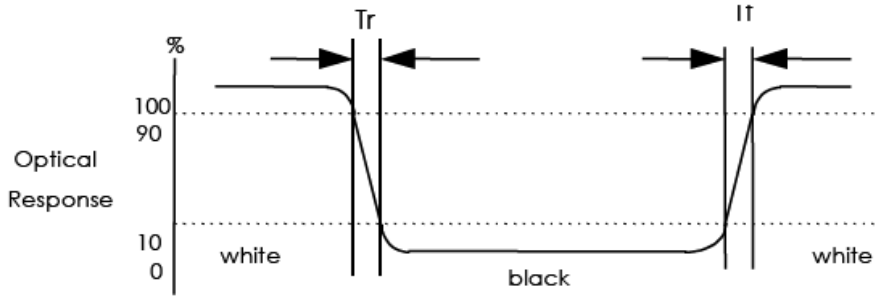
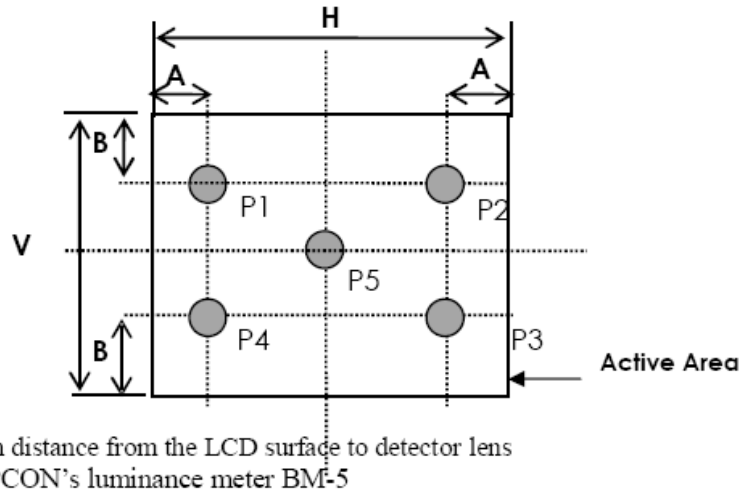
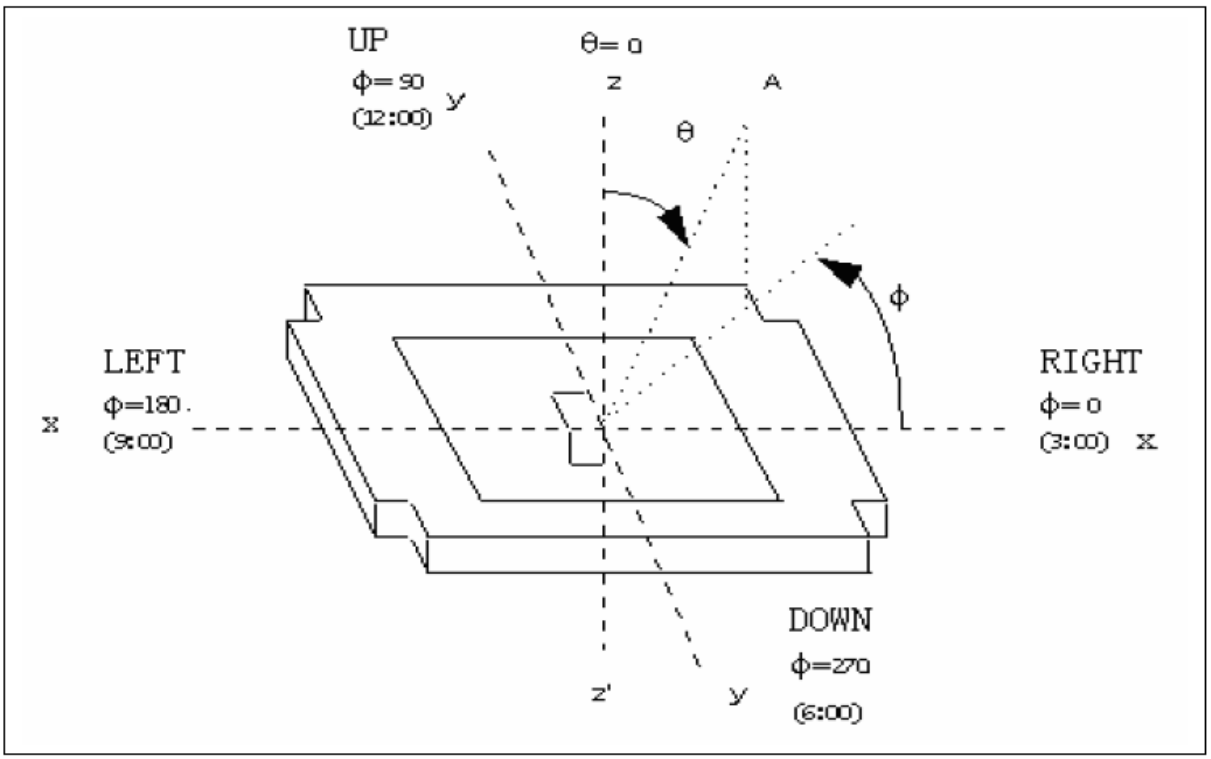


FIG. 2 Measuring method for Contrast ratio, surface luminance, Luminance uniformity , CIE (x, y) chromaticity



A : 5 mm
B : 5 mm
H,V : Active Area
Light spot size ∅=7mm, 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. LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket(Module side): DF-14H-20P-1.25H

Adaptable plug： DF14-20S-1.25C

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	VCC	Power supply	-
2	VCC		
3	GND	Ground	-
4	GND		
5	D0-	Pixel data	Note2
6	D0+		
7	GND	Ground	-
8	D1-	Pixel data	Note2
9	D1+		
10	GND	Ground	-
11	D2-	Pixel data	Note2
12	D2+		
13	GND	Ground	-
14	CLK-	Pixel clock	Note2
15	CLK+		
16	GND	Ground	-
17	D3-	Pixel data	Note2
18	D3+		
19	GND	Ground	-
20	MSL	Selection of LVDS input Map	Low or Open: NOTE1

Note1： See“7.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter For LVDS”.

Note2： Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be connected between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

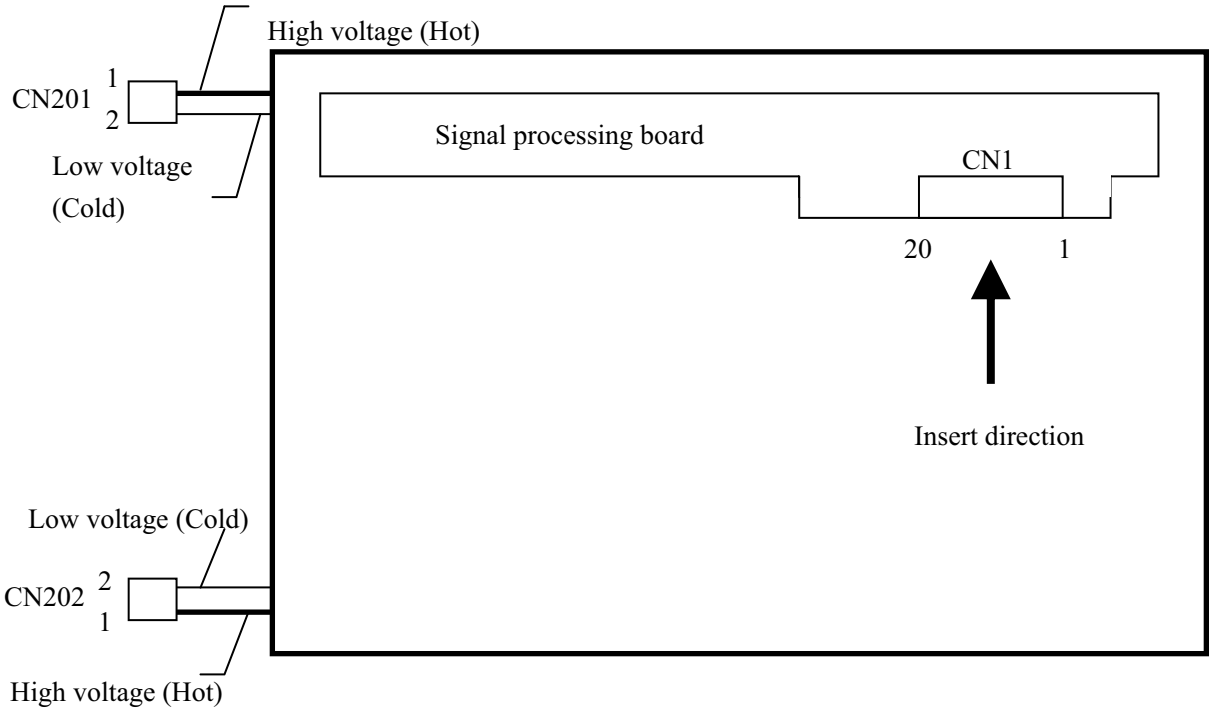
2. Backlight lamp

CN201 CN202 plug（LCD module side）：BHR-03VS-1

Adaptable socket：SM02（8.0）B-BHS-1-TB

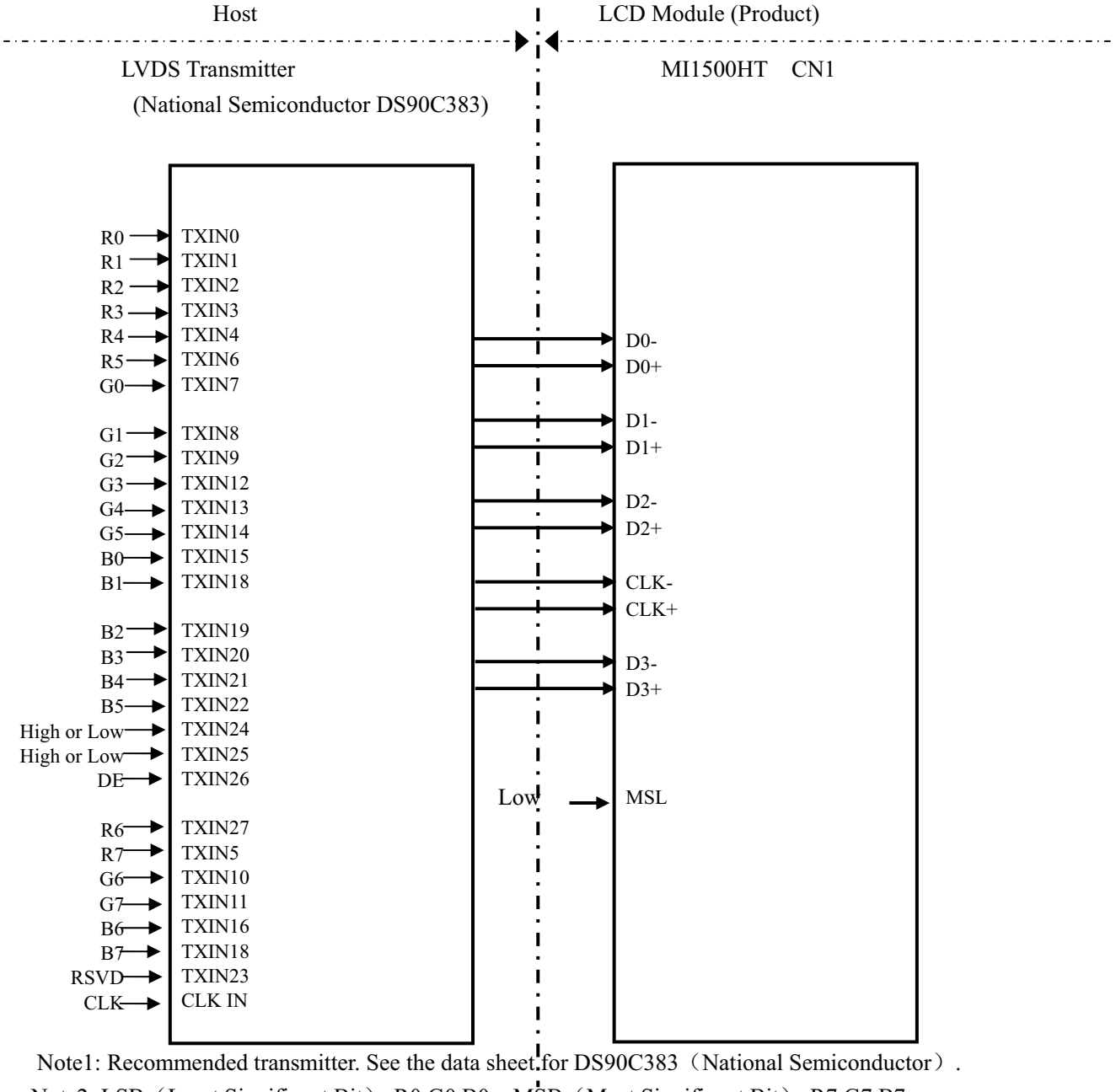
Pin No.	Symbol	signal	remarks
1	VBLH	High voltage terminal(Hot)	Cable color: (Sky)Blue
2	VBLC	Low voltage terminal(Cold)	Cable color: White

3. Position of plugs and a socket



4. Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS

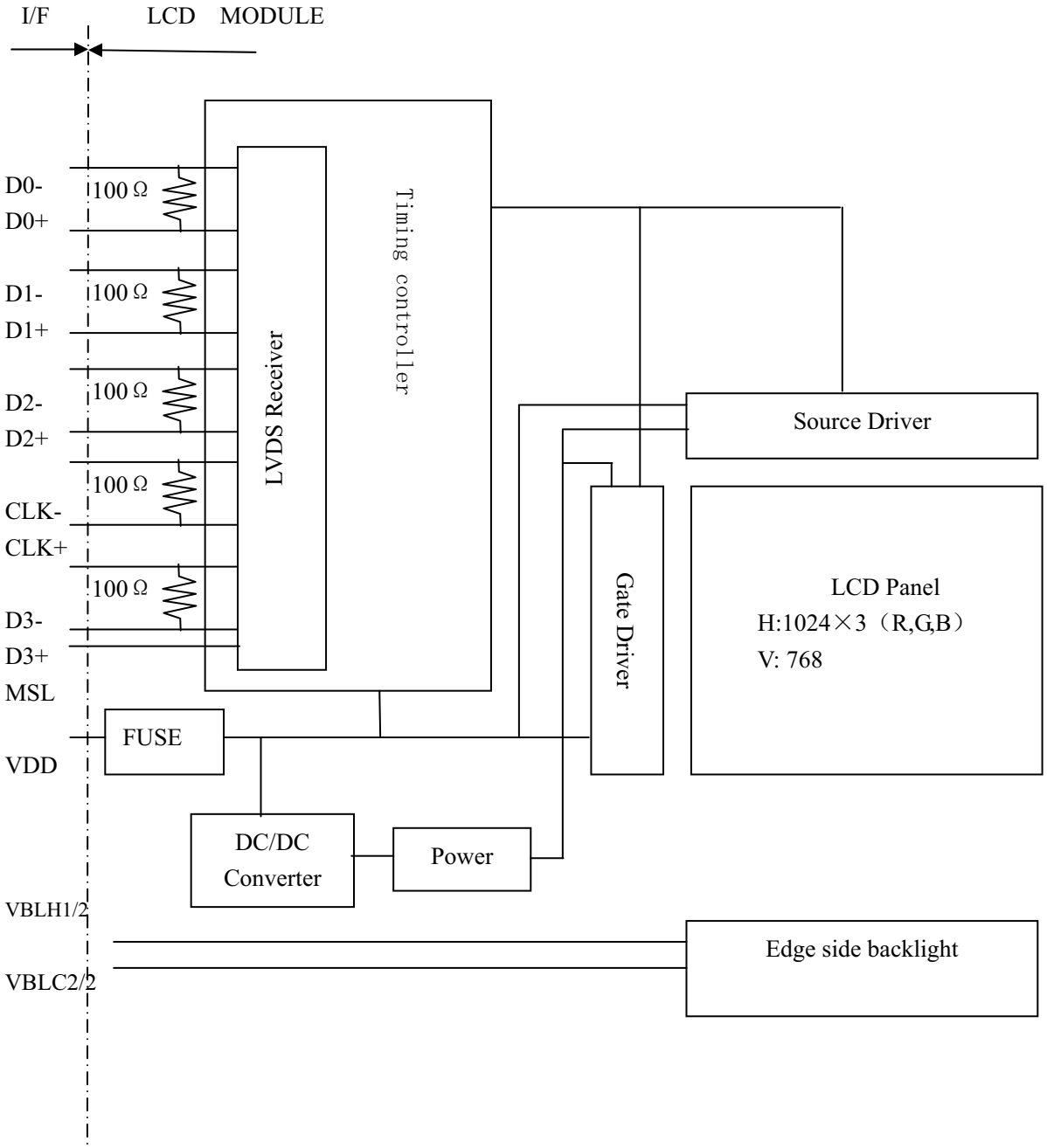
Input LVDS map (MSL：”Low”or”Open”)



Note1: Recommended transmitter. See the data sheet for DS90C383（National Semiconductor）.

Note2: LSB（Least Significant Bit）-R0,G0,B0 MSB（Most Significant Bit）-R7,G7,B7

■BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note1: Connections between GND, FG (Frame ground) and VBLC (Lamp low voltage terminal) in the product

GND - FG	Connected
GND - VBLC	Not connected
FG - VBLC	Not connected

Note2: These grounds should be connected together in customer equipment.

■ APPLICATION NOTES

1. INTERFACE TIMING

1.1 Timing characteristics

(Note1)

Parameter			Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
CLK	Frequency		1/tc	54	65.0	81	MHz	15.384ns（typ.）
	Duty		—	—			—	Note2
	Rise time, Fall time		—				ns	
DATA	CLK-DATA	Setup time	—	—			ns	Note2
		Hold time	—				ns	
	Rise time, Fall time		—				ns	
DE	Horizontal	Cycle	th	12.3	20.676	30.00	μs	48.363KHz(typ.)
				1050	1344	1800	CLK	Note3 Note4
		Display period	thd	1024				—
	Vertical (One frame)	Cycle	tv	13.1	16.666	20.0	ms	60.0Hz（typ.）
				770	806	1334	H	
		Display period	tvd	768			H	
	CLK-DE	Setup time	—	—			ns	Note2
		Hold time	—				ns	
	Rise time, Fall time		—				ns	

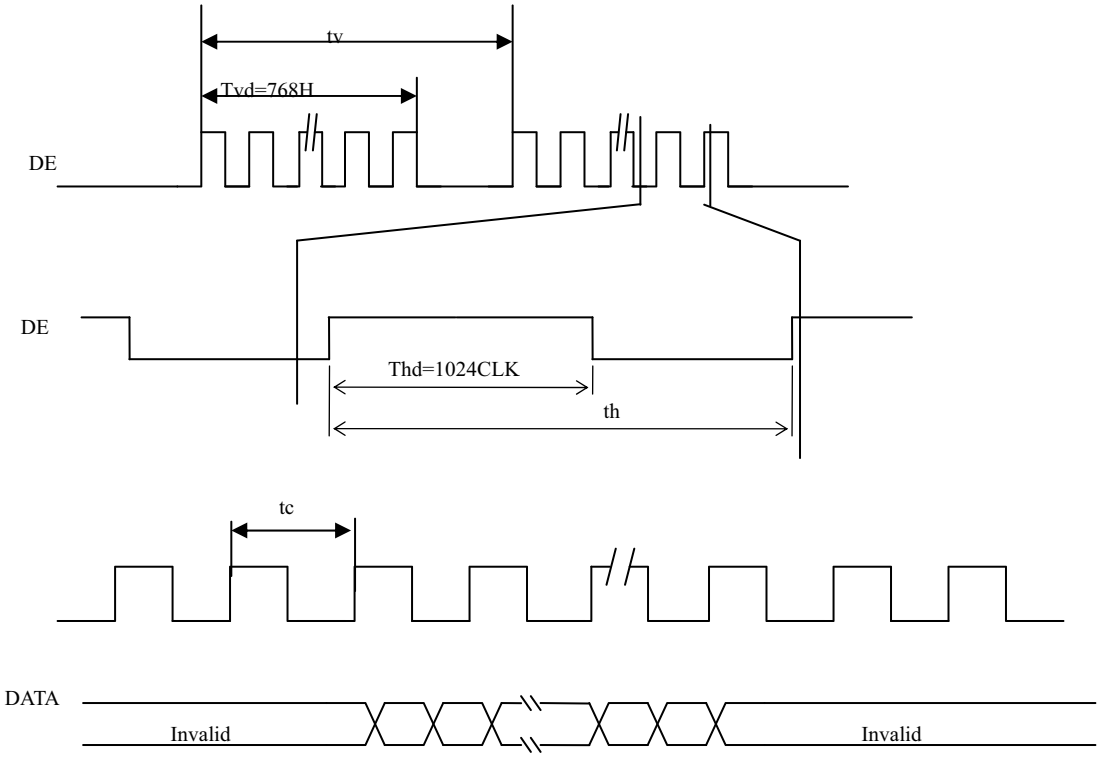
Note1： Definition of parameters is follows. tc=1CLK,Th=1H

Note 2：See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.

Note 3：Both of “time” and “CLK number” of the “th” must keep the Minimum value of specifications.

Note 4：“th” must keep the fluctuation within ±1 CLK, because of avoidance of image sticking.

1.2 Input signal timing chart



1.3 Pixel DATAalignment of display image

The following table is the coordinates per pixel

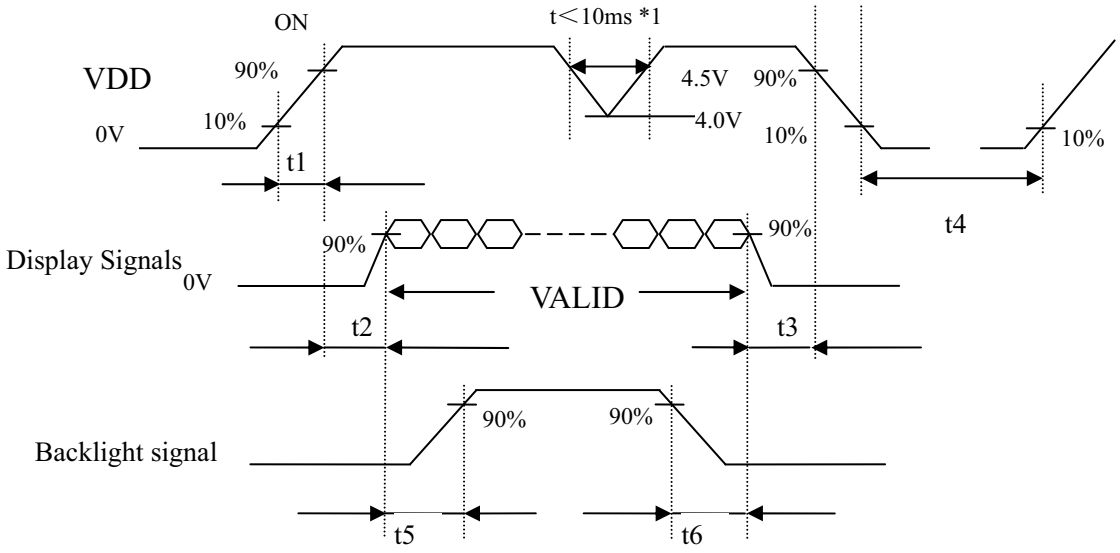
C（1，1）

R	G	B

C（1，1）	C（2，1）	•••	C（X，1）	•••	C（1023，1）	C（1024，1）
C（1，2）	C（2，2）	•••	C（X，Y）	•••	C（1023，2）	C（1024，2）
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•••	•	•••	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
C（1，Y）	C（2，Y）	•••	C（X，Y）	•••	C（1023，Y）	C（1024，Y）
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•••	•	•••	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
C（1，767）	C（2，767）	•••	C（X，767）	•••	C（1023，767）	C（1024，767）
C（1，768）	C（2，768）	•••	C（X，768）	•••	C（1023，767）	C（1024，768）

1.4. POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE

1.4.1 The sequence of backlight and power



Timing Specifications:

0.47ms<t1 <10ms; 0.5 ms<t2 <50ms; 0ms<t3 <50ms;

t4 >1000ms; t5 >200ms; t6 >200ms;

*1: These signals should be measured at the terminal of 100Ω resistor.

[NOTE ITEM]

Note1: In terms of voltage variation (voltage drop) while VCC rising edge is below 3.0 V, a protection circuit may work, and then this product may not work.

Note2: Display signals (D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-) and function signal (MSL) must be “0” voltage, exclude the VALID period (See above sequence diagram). If these signals are higher than 0.3 V, the internal circuit is damaged.

If some of display and function signals of this product are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If customer stops the display and function signals, they should be cut VCC.

Note3: The backlight power supply voltage should be inputted within the valid period of display and function signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

Note4: In order to prevent unstable data displaying, suggest that, during display and function signal’s valid period, backlight power voltage should be input under the custom ’ condition as possible.

1.4.2 Power supply voltage ripple

This product works, even if the ripple voltage levels are beyond the permissible values as the following table, but there might be noise on the display image.

Parameter	Power supply voltage	Ripple voltage Note1(Measured at input terminal of power supply)	Unit
VCC	3.3 V	≤ 100	mVp-p

Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

1.4.3 Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
	Type	Supplier			
VCC	TF16SN2.50	KOA Corporation	1.5 A 32 V	5.0 A	Note1

Note1: The power supply capacity should be more than the fusing current. If the power supply capacity is less than the fusing current, the fuse may not blow for a short time, and then nasty smell, smoking and so on may occur.

2. DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

This product can display in equivalent to 16,777,216 colors in 256 scales. Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as the following table.

Display colors		Data signal （0:Low level，1:High Level）																							
		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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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 grayscale	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
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑				:								:								:				
	↓				:								:								:				
	Bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		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	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 grayscale	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
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑				:								:								:				
	↓				:								:								:				
	Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		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	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 grayscale	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
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	↑				:								:								:				
	↓				:								:								:				
	Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
		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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

■ RELIABILITY TEST

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	60±2℃/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℃/240 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	55±2℃/240 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	0 ±2℃/240 hours	
5	Temperature Cycle storage	-30±2℃~25~80±2℃×10cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp proof Test operating	60℃±5℃×90%RH/240 hours	
7	Vibration Test	Frequency：10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Amplitude：1.5mm, X，Y，Z direction for total 3hours (Packing condition)	
8	Dropping test	Drop to the ground from 1m height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	
9	ESD test	Voltage:±8KV R: 330Ω C: 150pF Air discharge, 10time	

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.

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Normal LCM 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

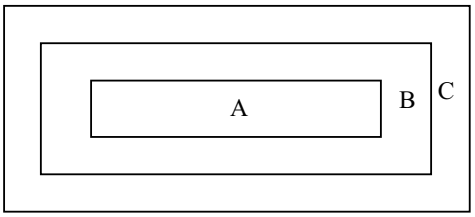
2. Inspection condition

●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. (Normal temperature 20~25°C and normal humidity 60±15%RH).

● Driving voltage

The Vop value from which the most optimal contrast can be obtained near the specified Vop in the specification (Within ±0.5V of the typical value at 25°C.).

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.

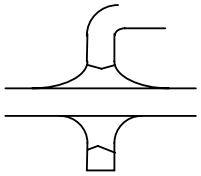
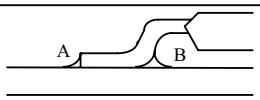
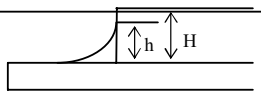
4.Inspection Standard

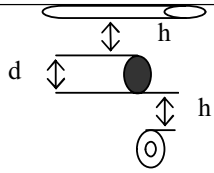
4.1 Major Defect

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.	

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

4.2.1 Module Cosmetic Criteria

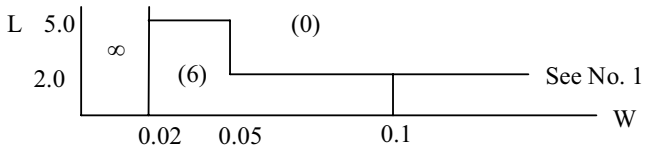
No.	Item	Judgement Criterion	Partition
1	Difference in Spec.	None allowed	Major
2	Pattern peeling	No substrate pattern peeling and floating	Major
3	Soldering defects	No soldering missing No soldering bridge No cold soldering	Major Major Minor
4	Resist flaw on Printed Circuit Boards	visible copper foil (∅0.5mm or more) on substrate pattern	Minor
5	Accretion of metallic Foreign matter	No accretion of metallic foreign matters (Not exceed ∅0.2mm)	Minor Minor
6	Stain	No stain to spoil cosmetic badly	Minor
7	Plate discoloring	No plate fading, rusting and discoloring	Minor
8	Solder amount 1. Lead parts	a. Soldering side of PCB Solder to form a 'Filet' all around the lead. Solder should not hide the lead form perfectly. (too much) b. Components side (In case of 'Through Hole PCB') Solder to reach the Components side of PCB. 	Minor
	2. Flat packages	Either 'Toe' (A) or 'Seal' (B) of the lead to be covered by 'Filet'. Lead form to be assume over solder. 	Minor
	3. Chips	(3/2) H ≥ h ≥ (1/2) H 	Minor

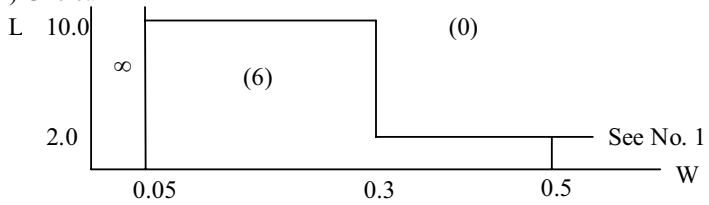
9	Solder ball/Solder splash	a. The spacing between solder ball and the conductor or solder pad h ≥0.13mm The diameter of solder ball d ≤0.15mm.  b. The quantity of solder balls or solder Splashes isn't beyond 5 in 600 mm^2 . c. Solder balls/Solder splashes do not violate minimum electrical clearance. 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

4.2.2 Cosmetic Criteria (Non-Operating)

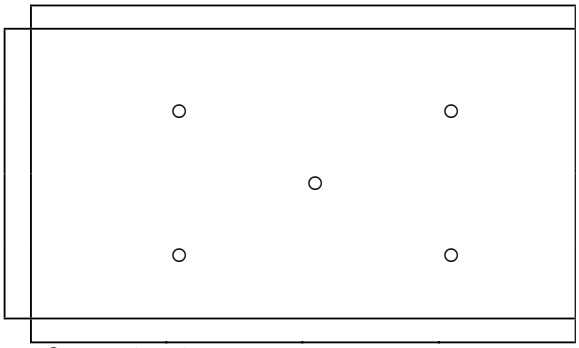
No.	Defect	Judgment Criterion	Partition
1	Spots	In accordance with *Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1.*	Minor
2	Lines	In accordance with *Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.2.*	Minor
3	Bubbles in polarizer	<table><tr><th>Size : d mm</th><th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th></tr><tr><td>d ≤ 0.3</td><td>Disregard</td></tr><tr><td>0.3 < d ≤ 1.0</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1.0 < d ≤ 1.5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1.5 < d</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Minor
4	Scratch	In accordance with spots and lines operating cosmetic criteria. When the light reflects on the panel surface, the scratches are not to be remarkable.	Minor
5	Allowable density	Above defects should be separated more than 30mm each other.	Minor
6	Coloration	Not to be noticeable coloration in the viewing area of the LCD panels. Back-lit type should be judged with back-lit on state only.	Minor
7	Contamination	Not to be noticeable.	Minor

4.2.3 Cosmetic Criteria (Operating)

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Defect</th><th>Judgment Criterion</th><th>Partition</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Spots</td><td>A) Clear
<table>
<tr><th>Lcd size</th><th>Size : d mm</th><th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Lcd size≤8.0'</td><td>d≤0.1</td><td>Disregard</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.1＜d≤0.2</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2＜d≤0.3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.3 ＜d</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Lcd size＞8.0'</td><td>d ≤0.1</td><td>Disregard</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.1＜d≤0.3</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.3＜d≤0.5</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5 ＜d</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
Note : Including pin holes and defective dots which must be within one pixel size; Total defective point shall not exceed 6 pcs no more than 8 inch LCD and 10PCS for more than 8 inch LCD.
B) Unclear
<table>
<tr><th>Lcd size</th><th>Size : d mm</th><th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Lcd size≤ 8.0'</td><td>d≤0.2</td><td>Disregard</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2＜d≤0.5</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5＜d≤0.7</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.7＜d</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Lcd size ＞8.0'</td><td>d≤0.2</td><td>Disregard</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2＜d≤0.5</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5＜d≤0.7</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.7＜d≤1.0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.0＜ d</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
Note : Total defective point shall not exceed 6 pcs for no more than 8 inch LCD and 10PCS for more than 8 inch LCD.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Lines</td><td>A) Clear


Note : ( ) - Acceptable Qty in active area
L - Length (mm)
W - Width (mm)
∞ - Disregard
B) Unclear


‘Clear’ = the shade and size of the line or dot are not changed with the LCD operation voltage changing .the defect looks very apparent.
‘Unclear’ = the shade and size of the line or dot are changed with the LCD operation voltage changing ,the defect looks not so apparent</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

3	Rubbing line	Not to be noticeable.	Minor
4	Allowable density	Above defects should be separated more than 10mm each other.	Minor
5	Rainbow	Not to be noticeable.	Minor
6	Dot size	To be 95% ~ 105% of the dot size (Typ.) in drawing. Partial defects of each dot (ex. pin-hole) should be treated as 'Spot'. (see *Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1*)	Minor
7	Uneven brightness (only back-lit type module)	Uneven brightness must be BMAX / BMIN ≤ 2 - BMAX : Max. value by measure in 5 points - BMIN : Min. value by measure in 5 points Divide active area into 4 vertically and horizontally. Measure 5 points shown in the following figure.  ○ : Measuring points	Minor

Note :

(1) Size : d = (long length + short length) / 2

(2) The limit samples for each item have priority.

(3) Complex defects are defined item by item, but if the numbers of defects are defined in above table, the total number should not exceed 10.

(4) In case of 'concentration', even the spots or the lines of 'disregarded' size should not allowed. Following three situations should be treated as 'concentration'.

- 7 or over defects in circle of ∅5mm.
- 10 or over defects in circle of ∅10mm.
- 20 or over defects in circle of ∅20mm.

■ 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.

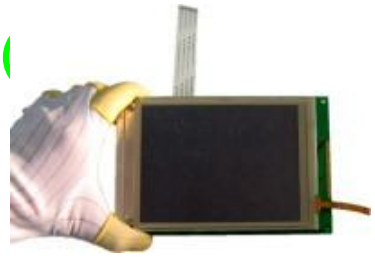
1.13 Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- 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.

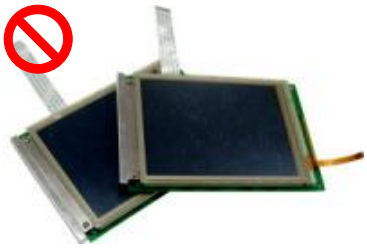
2.2 Correct handling:



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

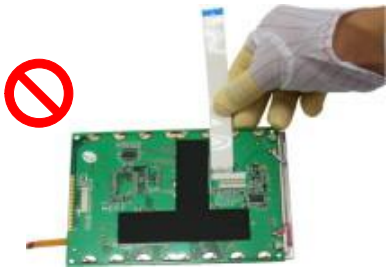
2.3 Incorrect handling:

Please don't touch IC directly.

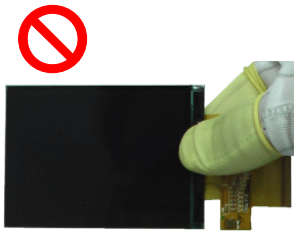


Please don't stack LCM.

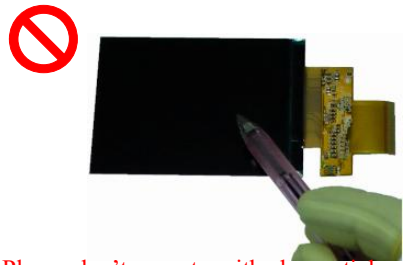
Please don't hold the surface of panel.



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.

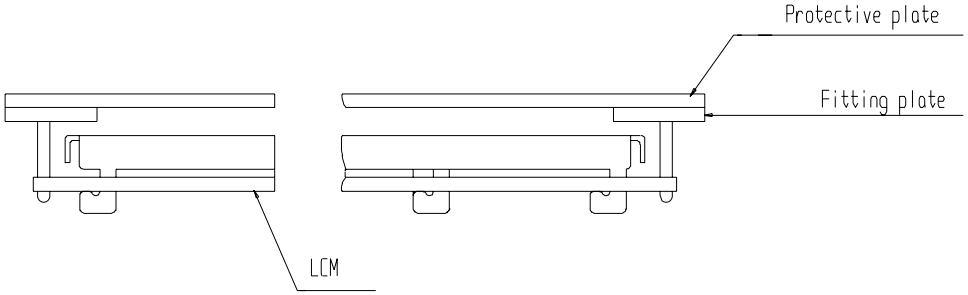
3.2.3.2 -Terminal electrode sections.

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.

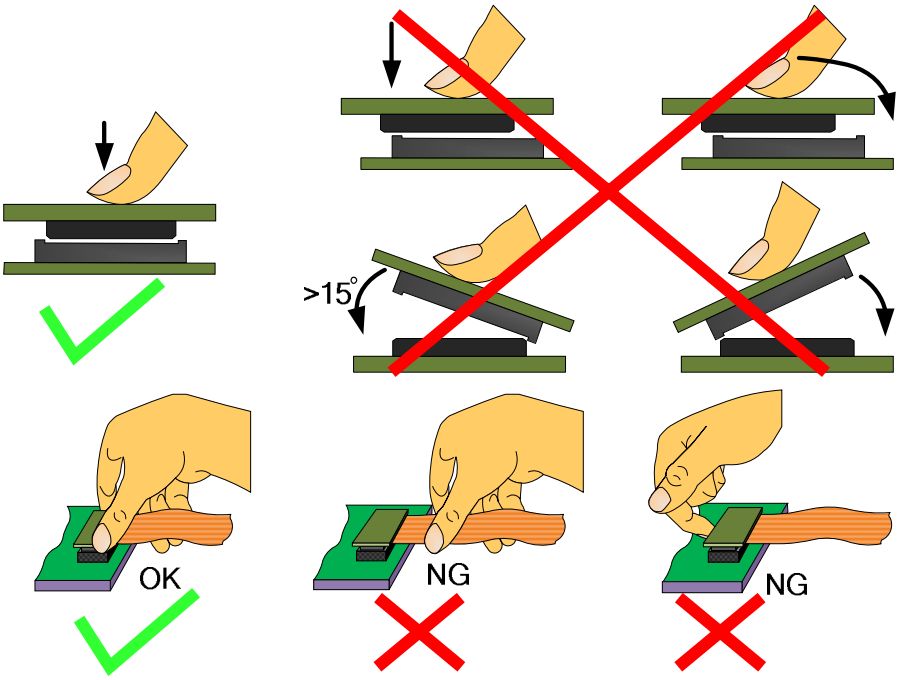
4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



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.