



MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI1020BT-2

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	1.0
Engineering	
Date	2012-04-19
Our Reference	



REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
1.0	2012-04-19	First Release	



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■ GENERAL INFORMATION

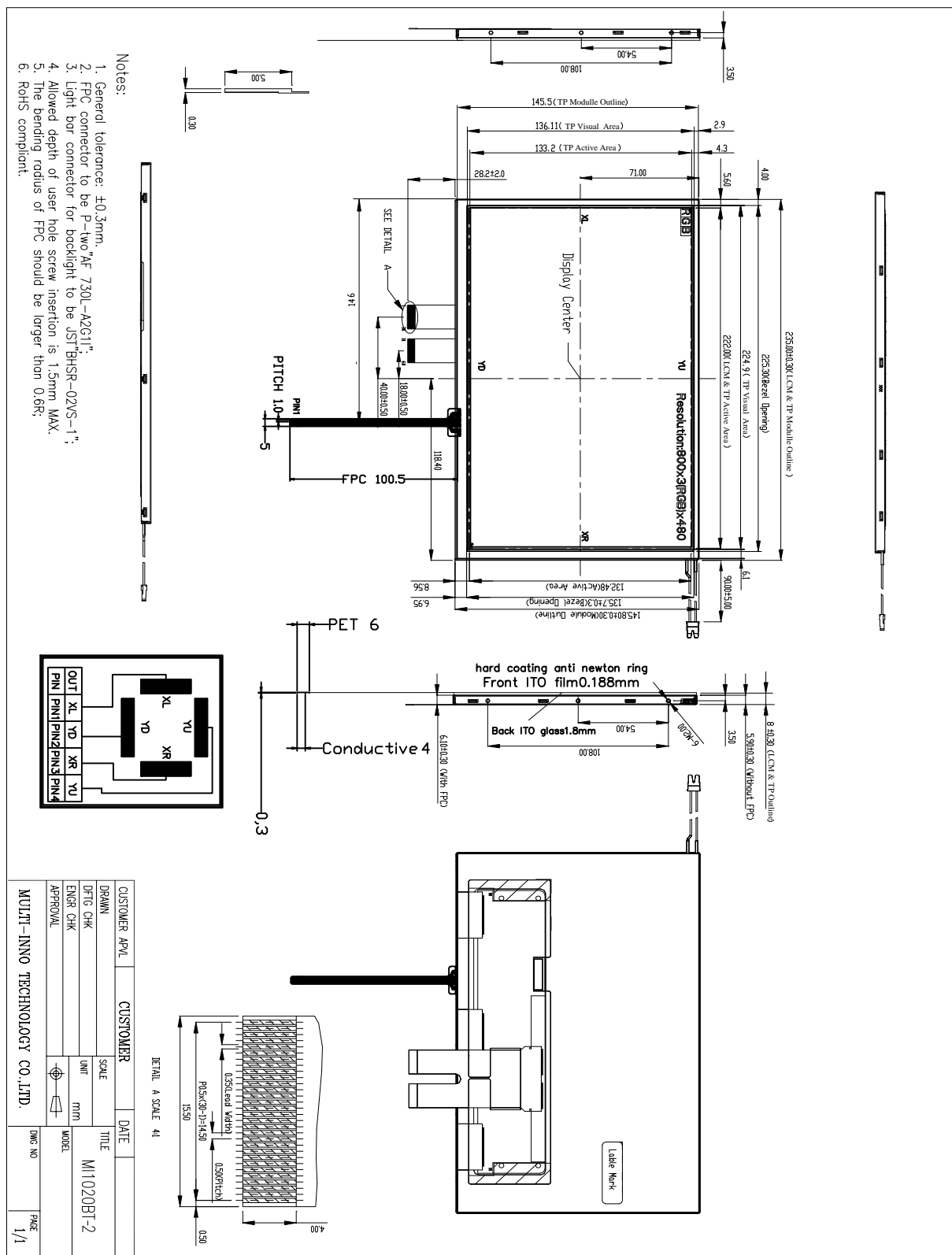
Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	10.2	Inch
Viewing direction	12:00	O' Clock
Gray scale inversion direction	6:00	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	235.00×145.80×8.00	mm ³
Active area (W×H)	222.00×132.48	mm ²
Dot pitch (W×H)	0.0925×0.276	mm ²
Number of dots	800 (RGB) × 480	/
Backlight type	30 LEDs	/
Interface type	RGB 18 bits	/
Color depth	262K	/
Color arrangement	RGB-stripe	/
Surface treatment	Anti-glare	/
Backlight power consumption	1.86	W
Panel power consumption	0.25	W
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without 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	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Power voltage	VCC	-0.3	5.0	V
	AVDD	-0.5	12.0	V
	VGH	13.0	19.0	V
	VGL	-12.0	-2.0	V
	VGH-VGL	-	31.0	V
Input signal voltage	V1~V7	0.4AVDD	AVDD-0.1	V
	V8~V14	-0.3	0.6AVDD	V
LED reverse voltage(each LED)	V _R	-	1.2	V
LED forward current(each LED)	I _F	-	25	mA
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	-10	60	°C
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-20	70	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60°C)	RH

Note 1: $AV_{DD} - 0.1 \geq V1 \geq V2 \geq V3 \geq V4 \geq V5 \geq V6 \geq V7 \geq V8 \geq V9 \geq V10 > V11 \geq V12 \geq V13 \geq V14 \geq AVSS + 0.1$

Note 2: The absolute maximum rating values of the module should not be exceeded. Once exceeded absolute maximum rating values, the characteristics of the module may not be recovered. Even in an extreme condition, may result in module permanently destroyed.

Note 3: Vr conditions: Zener Diode 20mA.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
	AVDD	9.0	9.2	9.4	V
	VGH	15.3	16.0	16.7	V
	VGL	-7.7	-7.0	-6.3	V
Input signal voltage	V _{com}	3.65	3.85	4.05	V
	V1~V7	0.4AVDD	-	AVDD-0.1	V
	V8~V14	0.1	-	0.6AVDD	V
Input voltage 'H' level	V _{IH}	0.7VCC	-	VCC	V
Input voltage 'L' level	V _{IL}	0	-	0.3VCC	V

Note 1: Be sure to apply GND, V_{CC}, and V_{GL}, to the LCD first, and then apply V_{GH}.

CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Current for driver	IGH	-	0.3	0.5	mA	VGH=16V
	IGL	-	0.2	1.0	mA	VGL=-7V
	ICC	-	4.0	10	mA	VCC=3.3V
	IAVDD	-	25	50	mA	AVDD=9.2V

■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Item of backlight characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
LED lightbar current	I_L	180	200	220	mA	Note 1
Voltage for LED backlight	VL	8.4	9.3	10.5	V	
LED life time	-	20000	-	-	Hr	Note 2

Note 1: The LED Supply Voltage is defined by the number of LED at $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $I_L=200\text{mA}$.

Note 2: The "LED life time" is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $I_L=200\text{mA}$. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating I_L is larger than 200 mA.

■ TOUCH SCREEN PANEL SPECIFICATIONS

1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value			Unit	Remark
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Linearity	-1.5	-	1.5	%	Analog X and Y directions
Terminal Resistance	450	-	1100	Ω	X(Film side)
	160	-	380	Ω	Y(Glass side)
Insulation resistance	20	-	-	MΩ	DC 25V
Voltage	-	-	10	V	DC
Chattering	-	-	10	ms	100kΩ pull-up
Transparency	78	-	-	%	

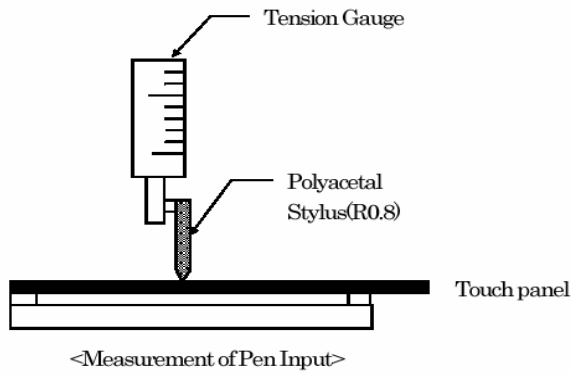
Note: Avoid operating with hard or sharp material such as a ball point pen or a mechanical pencil except a polyacetal pen (tip R0.8mm or less) or a finger.

2. MECHANICAL & RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value			Unit	Remark
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Active force	80	-	-	gf	Note 1
Durability-surface scratching	Write 100,000	-	-	characters	Note 2
Durability-surface pitting	1,000,000	-	-	touches	Note 3
Surface hardness	3	-	-	H	

Note 1: Active force test condition

- (1) Input DC 5V on X direction, Drop off Polyacetal Stylus (R0.8), until output voltage stabilize ,then get the activation force ◦
- (2) R8.0mm Silicon rubber for finger Activation force test
- (3) Test point: 9 points



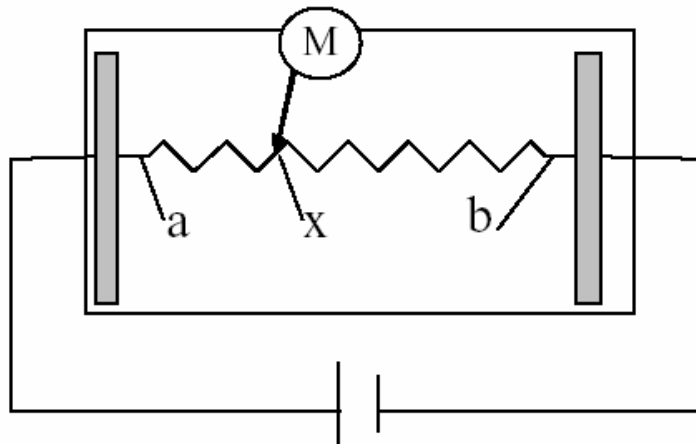
Note 2: Measurement for surface area.

- Scratch 100,000 times straight line on the film with a stylus change every 20,000 times.
- Force: 250gf.
- Speed: 60mm/sec.
- Stylus: R0.8 polyacetal tip.

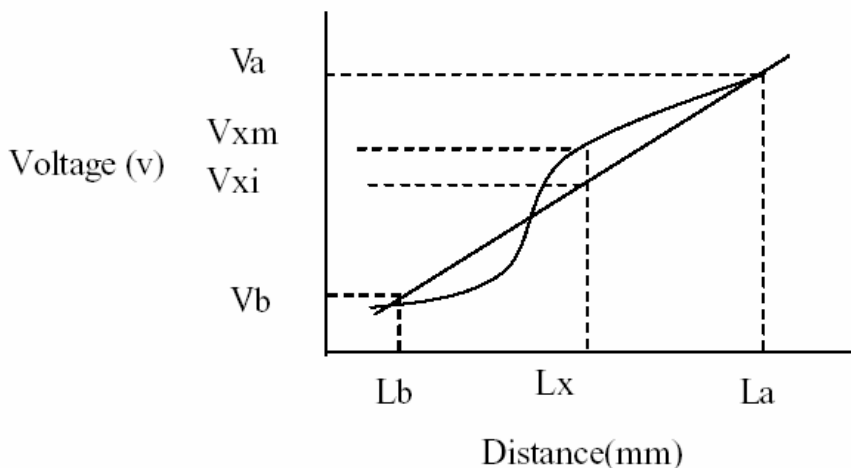
Note 3: Pit 1,000,000 times on the film with a R0.8 silicon rubber.

- Force: 250gf.
- Speed: 2times/sec.

3. LINEARITY DEFINITION

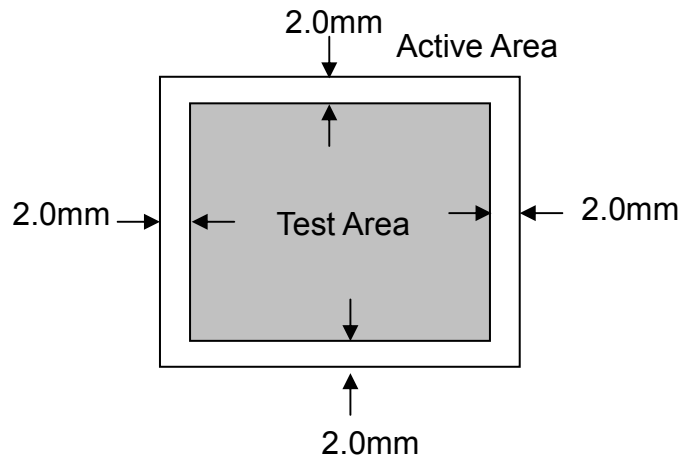


- Va: maximum voltage in the active area of touch panel
- Vb: minimum voltage in the active area of touch panel
- X: random measuring point
- Vxm: actual voltage of Lx point
- Vxi: theoretical voltage of Lx point



$$\text{Linearity} = \frac{|V_{xi} - V_{xm}|}{(V_a - V_b)} * 100\%$$

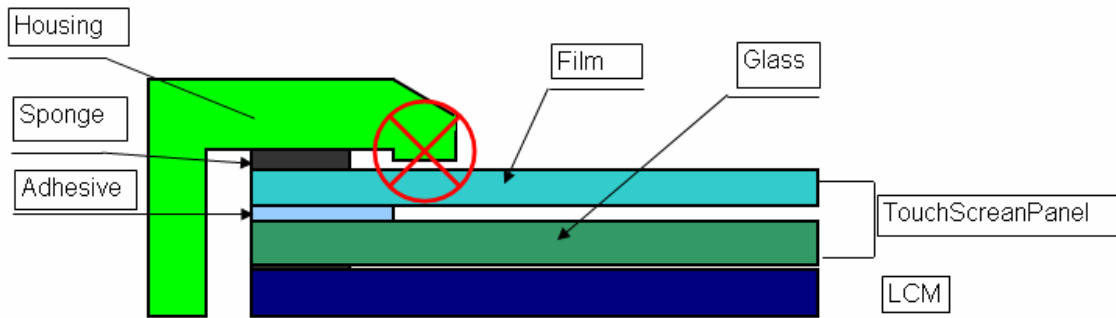
Note: Test area is as follows and operation force is 150gf.



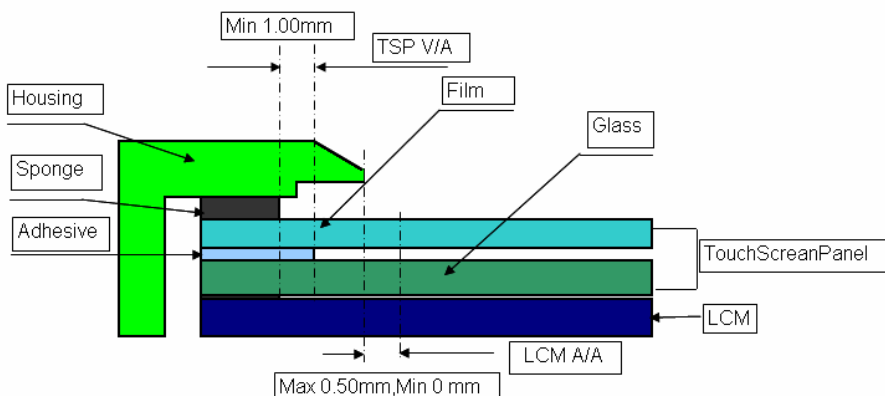
3. HOUSING DESIGN GUIDE

Housing design follow as below.

- 1) Avoid the design that housing overlap and press on the active area of the LCM.
- 2) Give enough gap(over 0.5mm at compressed) between the housing and TSP to protect wrong operating.



- 3) Use a buffer material(Gasket) between the TSP and housing to protect damage and wrong operating.
overlap and press on the inside of TSP view area.



■ ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item of electro-optical characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+ Tf	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	32	70	ms	FIG 1.	4
Contrast ratio	Cr		250	300	-	--	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		70	75	-	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		218	273	-	cd/m ²	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	$\varnothing = 90^\circ$	35	45	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
		$\varnothing = 270^\circ$	55	65	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		$\varnothing = 0^\circ$	55	65	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		$\varnothing = 180^\circ$	55	65	-	deg	FIG 3.	
NTSC ratio	---	---	-	-	-	%	-	-
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	FIG 2.	5
	Red y		-	-	-	-		
	Green x		-	-	-	-		
	Green y		-	-	-	-		
	Blue x		-	-	-	-		
	Blue y		-	-	-	-		
	White x		0.260	0.310	0.360	-		
	White y		0.280	0.330	0.380	-		

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.

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

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.

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

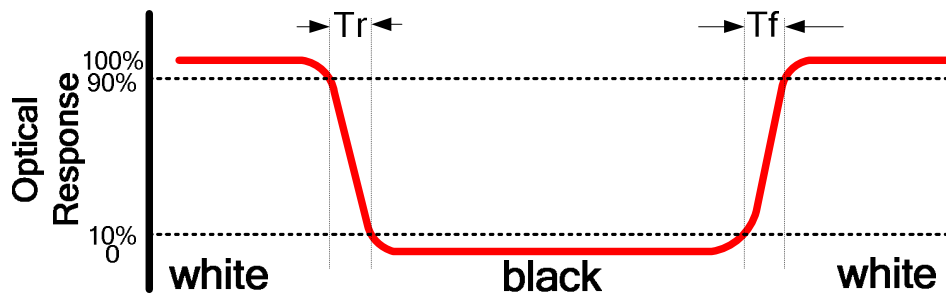
Note4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from White to black(Rise Time, Tr) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tf). For additional information see FIG 1..

Note5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity, The x,y value is determined by screen active area position 5. For more information see FIG 2.

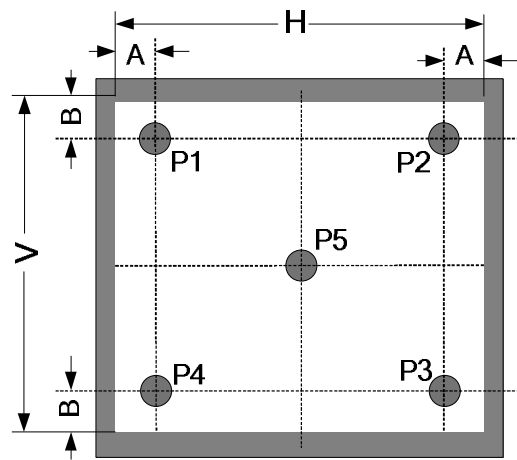
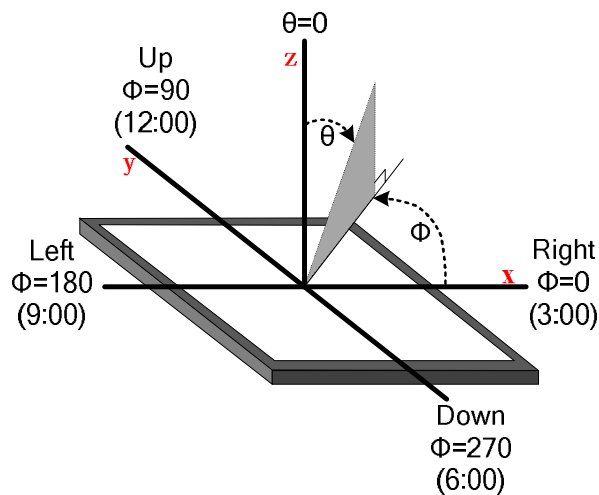
Note6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 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 $\varnothing=5\text{mm}$, 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

FPC connector is used for the module electronics interface. The recommended model is "AF 730L-A2G1T" manufactured by P-TWO.

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	POL	I	Polarity selection	
2	STVD	I/O	Vertical start pulse input when U/D= H	Note 1
3	OEV	I	Output enable	
4	CKV	I	Vertical clock	
5	STVU	I/O	Vertical start pulse input when U/D= L	Note 1
6	GND	P	Power ground	
7	EDGSL	I	Select rising edge or rising/falling edge	
8	V _{CC}	P	Power supply for digital circuit	
9	V ₉	I	Gamma voltage level 9	
10	V _{GL}	P	Gate OFF voltage	
11	V ₂	I	Gamma voltage level 2	
12	V _{GH}	P	Gate ON voltage	
13	V ₆	I	Gamma voltage level 6	
14	U/D	I	Up/down selection	Note 1,2
15	V _{COM}	I	Common voltage	
16	GND	P	Power ground	
17	AV _{DD}	P	Power supply for analog circuit	
18	V ₁₄	I	Gamma voltage level 14	
19	V ₁₁	I	Gamma voltage level 11	
20	V ₈	I	Gamma voltage level 8	
21	V ₅	I	Gamma voltage level 5	
22	V ₃	I	Gamma voltage level 3	
23	GND	P	Power ground	
24	R ₅	I	Red data(MSB)	
25	R ₄	I	Red data	
26	R ₃	I	Red data	
27	R ₂	I	Red data	
28	R ₁	I	Red data	

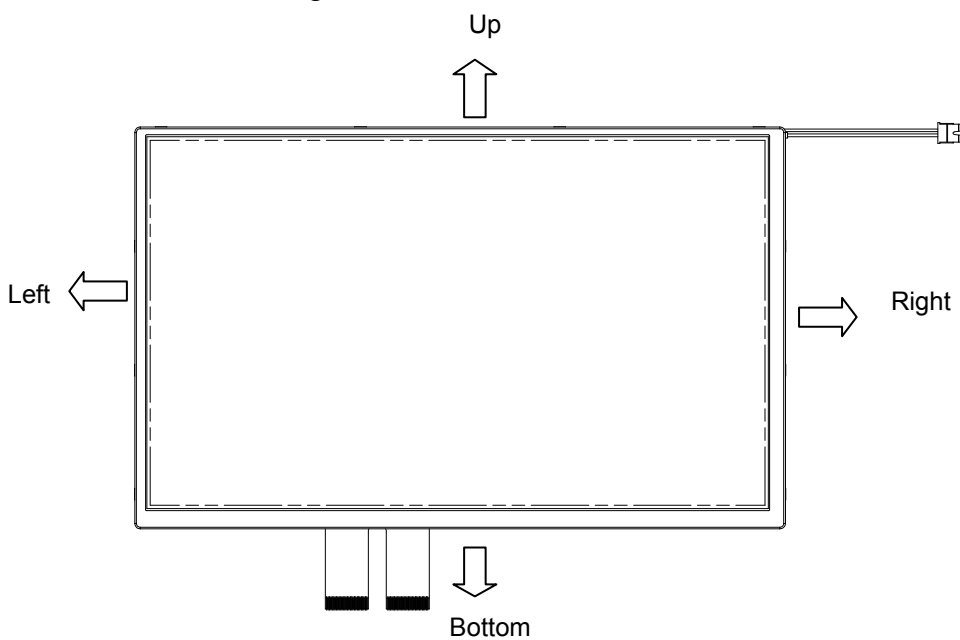
29	R0	I	Red data(LSB)	
30	GND	P	Power ground	
31	GND	P	Power ground	
32	G5	I	Green data(MSB)	
33	G4	I	Green data	
34	G3	I	Green data	
35	G2	I	Green data	
36	G1	I	Green data	
37	G0	I	Green data(LSB)	
38	STHL	I/O	Horizontal start pulse input when R/L = L	Note 1
39	REV	P	Control signal are inverted or not	Note 3
40	GND	I	Power ground	
41	DCLK	I	Sample clock	
42	V _{CC}	P	Power supply for digital circuit	
43	STHR	I/O	Horizontal start pulse input when R/L = H	Note 1
44	LD	I	Latches the polarity of outputs and switches the new data to outputs	
45	B5	I	Blue data (MSB)	
46	B4	I	Blue data	
47	B3	I	Blue data	
48	B2	I	Blue data	
49	B1	I	Blue data	
50	B0	I	Blue data (LSB)	
51	R/L	I	Right/ left selection	Note 1,2
52	V1	I	Gamma voltage level 1	
53	V4	I	Gamma voltage level 4	
54	V7	I	Gamma voltage level 7	
55	V10	I	Gamma voltage level 10	
56	V12	I	Gamma voltage level 12	
57	V13	I	Gamma voltage level 13	
58	AV _{DD}	P	Voltage for analog circuit	
59	GND	P	Power ground	
60	V _{COM}	I	Common voltage	

I: input, O: output, P: Power

Note 1: Selection of scanning mode

Setting of scan control input		IN/OUT state for start pulse				Scanning direction
U/D	R/L	STVD	STVU	STHR	STHL	
GND	V _{CC}	O	I	I	O	Up to down, left to right
V _{CC}	GND	I	O	O	I	Down to up, right to left
GND	GND	O	I	O	I	Up to down, right to left
V _{CC}	V _{CC}	I	O	I	O	Down to up, left to right

Note 2: Definition of scanning direction.
Refer to the figure as below:



Note 3: When REV="L", normally REV="H", these data will be inverted.

2.1 backlight Unit Section

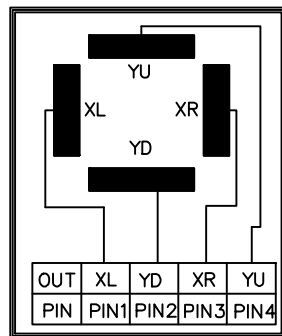
LED Light Bar connector is used for the the integral backlight system. The recommended model is "BHSR-02VS-1" manufactured by JST.

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	V _{LED+}	P	Power for LED backlight anode	Pink
2	V _{LED-}	P	Power for LED backlight cathode	Black

2.2 Touch Screen Panel Section

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	X2	Left	Left electrode – differential analog	
2	Y1	Bottom	Bottom electrode – differential analog	
3	X1	Right	Right electrode – differential analog	
4	Y2	Top	Top electrode – differential analog	

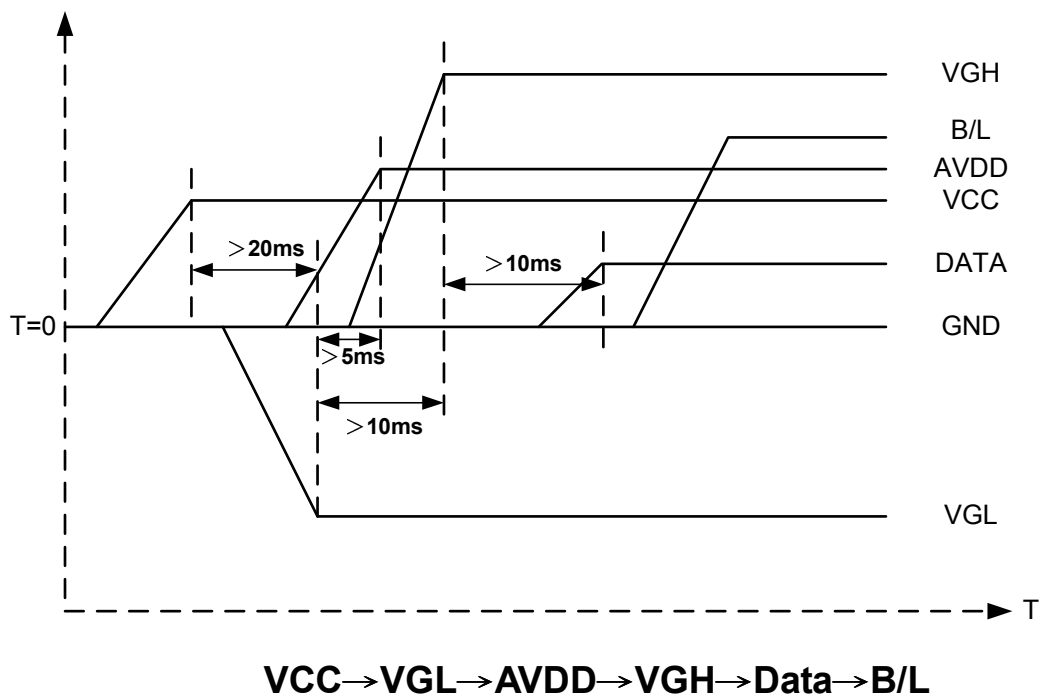
Note: Touch screen panel block



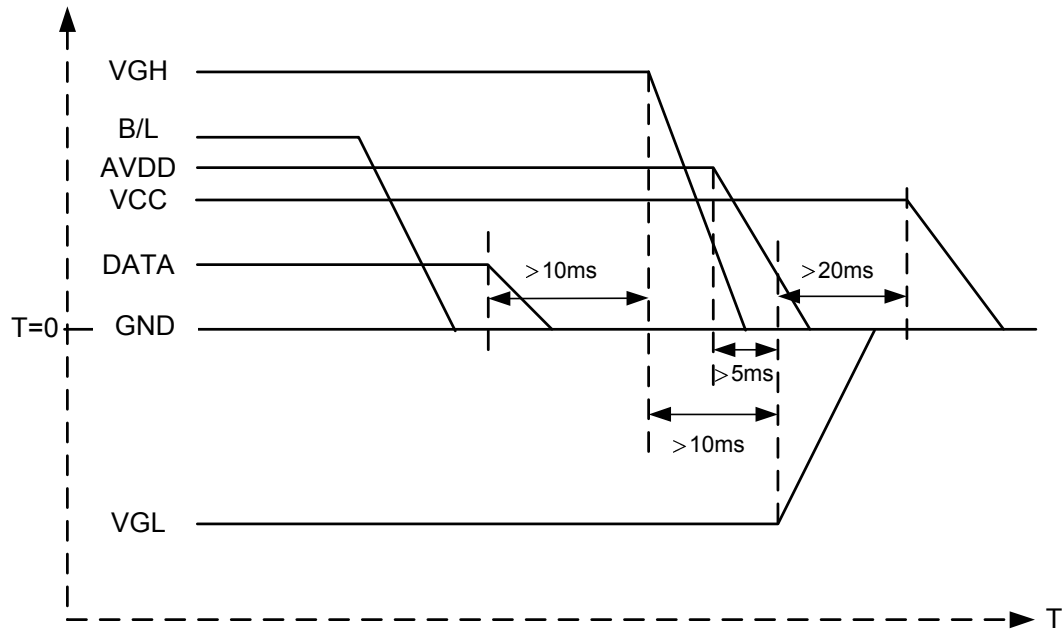
■ REFERENCE APPLICATION NOTES

1. Power Sequence

1.1 Power on:



1.2 Power off:



B/L → Data → VGH → AVDD → VGL → VCC

Note: Data includes POL, STVD, OEV, CKV, STVU, EDGSL, STHL, REV, DCLK, , STHR, LD.

2. Timing Characteristics

2.1 Timing Conditions

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
DCLK frequency	F_{dclk}	-	40	45	MHz	
DCLK cycle	T_{cph}	22	25	-	ns	
DCLK pulse width	T_{cw}	8	-	-	ns	
Data set-up time	T_{su}	4	-	-	ns	
Data hold time	T_{hd}	2	-	-	ns	
Time that the last data to LD	T_{ld}	1	-	-	Tcph	
Pulse width of LD	T_{wld}	2	-	-	Tcph	
Time that LD to STHL/R	T_{lds}	5	-	-	Tcph	
POL set-up time	T_{psu}	6	-	-	ns	
POL hold time	T_{phd}	6	-	-	ns	
CKV frequency	F_{vclk}	-	-	200	KHz	
CKV rise time	T_{rck}	-	-	100	ns	
CKV falling time	T_{fck}	-	-	100	ns	
CKV pulse width	P_{WCLK}	500	-	-	ns	
Horizontal display timing range	T_{dh}	-	800	-	Tcph	
Horizontal timing range	T_h	-	1056	-	Tcph	
STVU/D setup time	T_{suv}	200	-	-	ns	
STVU/D hold time	T_{hdv}	300	-	-	ns	
STVU/D delay time	T_{dt}	-	-	500	ns	
Driver output delay time	T_{do}	-	-	900	ns	
Output rise time	T_{th}	-	500	1000	ns	
Output falling time	T_{thl}	-	400	800	ns	
OEV pulse width	T_{wcl}	1	-	-	us	
OEV to Driver output delay time	T_{oe}	-	-	900	ns	
Horizontal lines per field	T_v	512	525	610	Line	
Vertical display timing range	T_{vd}	-	480	-	Line	

2.2 Timing Diagram

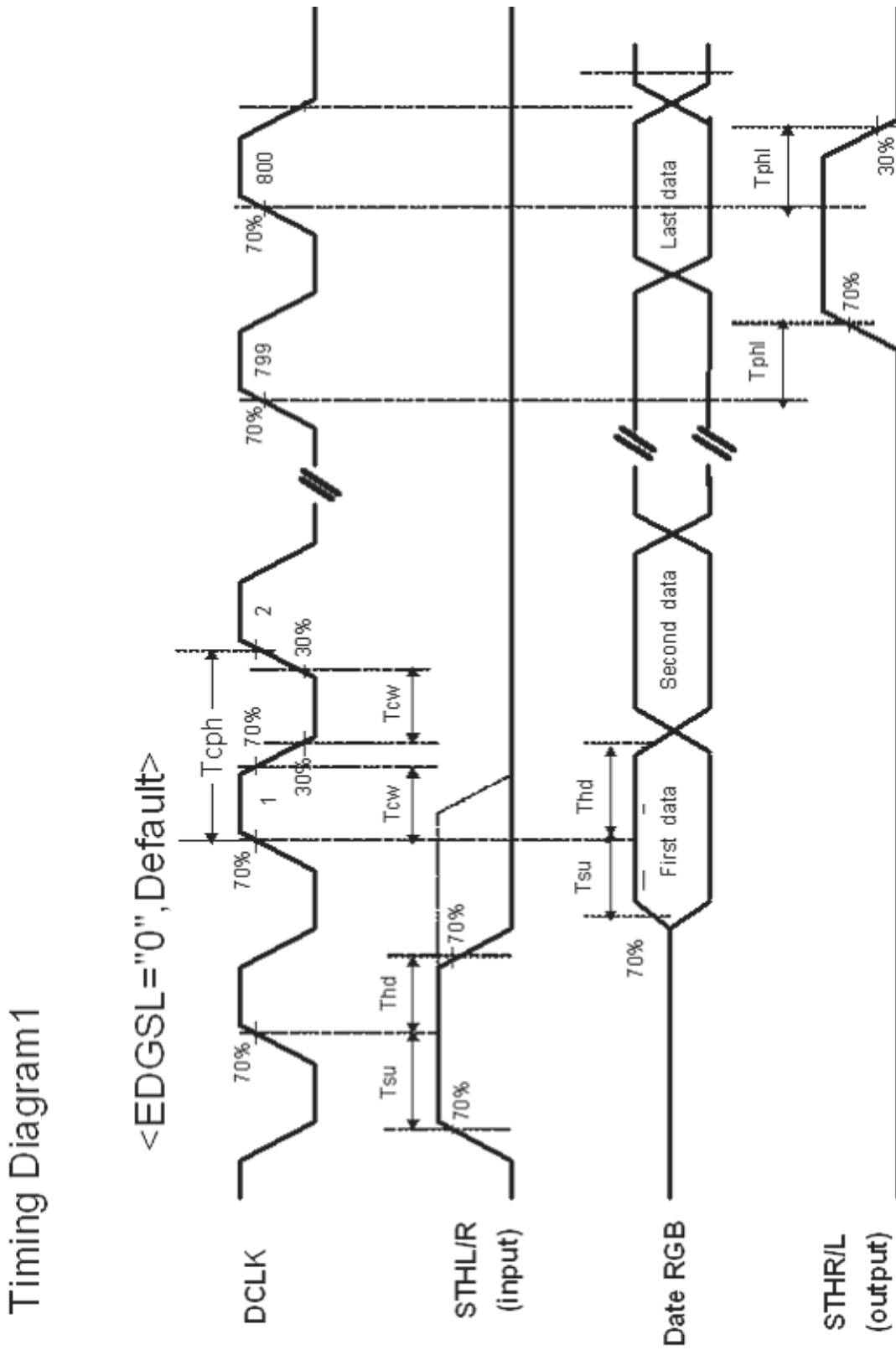


Fig.3-1 operation model 1

< EDGSL = "1" >

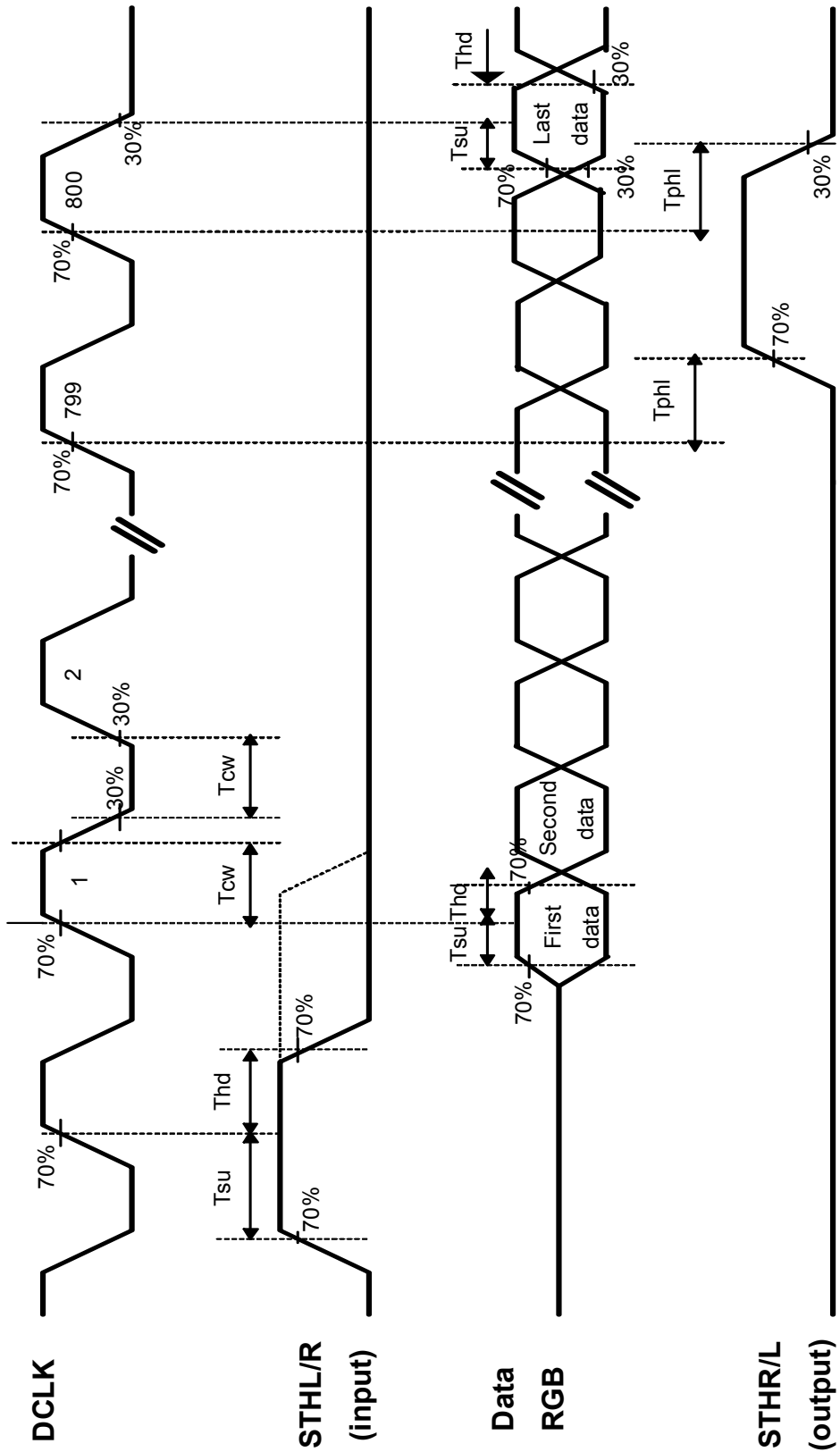


Fig.3-2 operation model 2

Timing Diagram 2

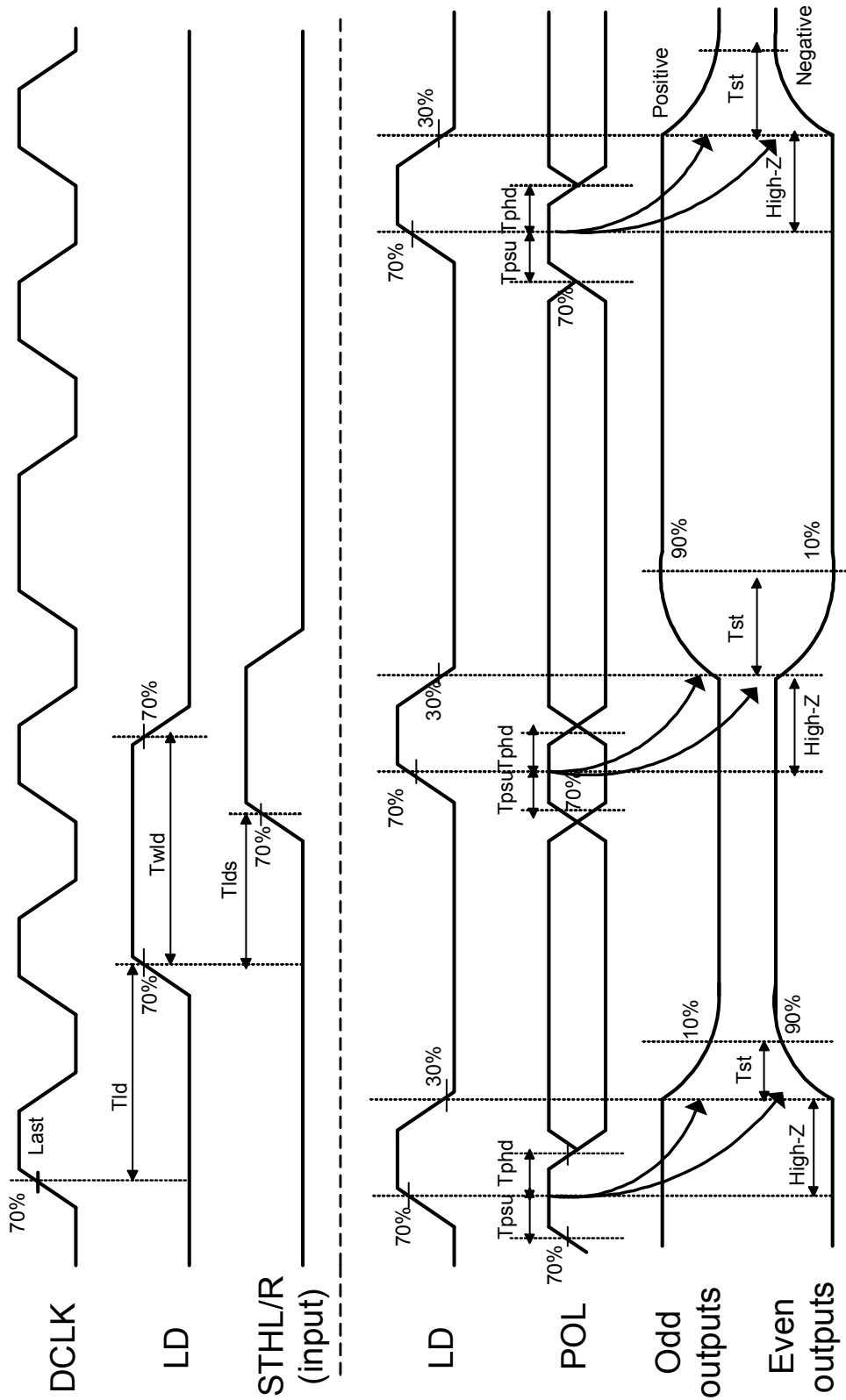


Fig.3-3 Horizontal timing 1

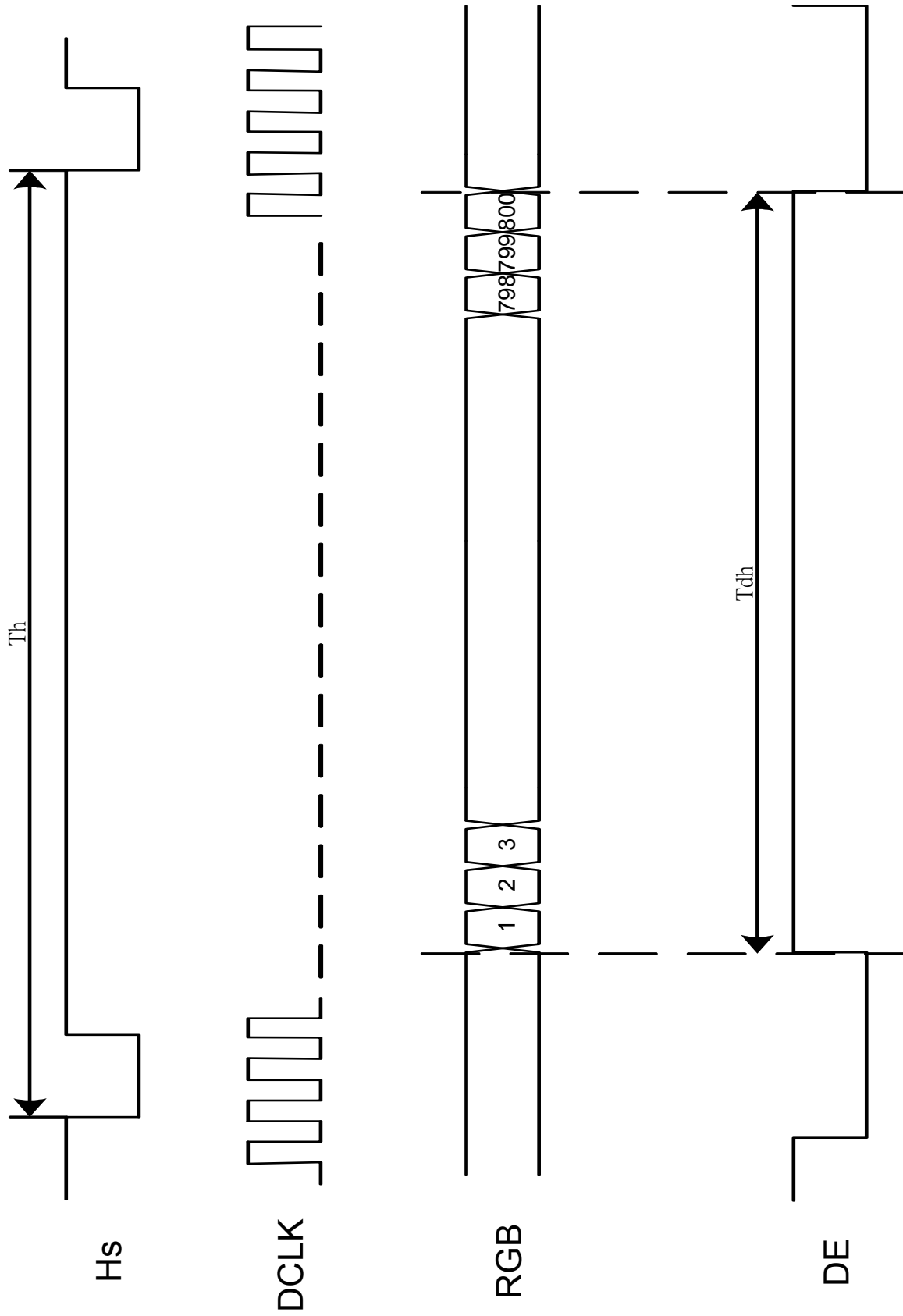


Fig.3-4 Horizontal timing 2

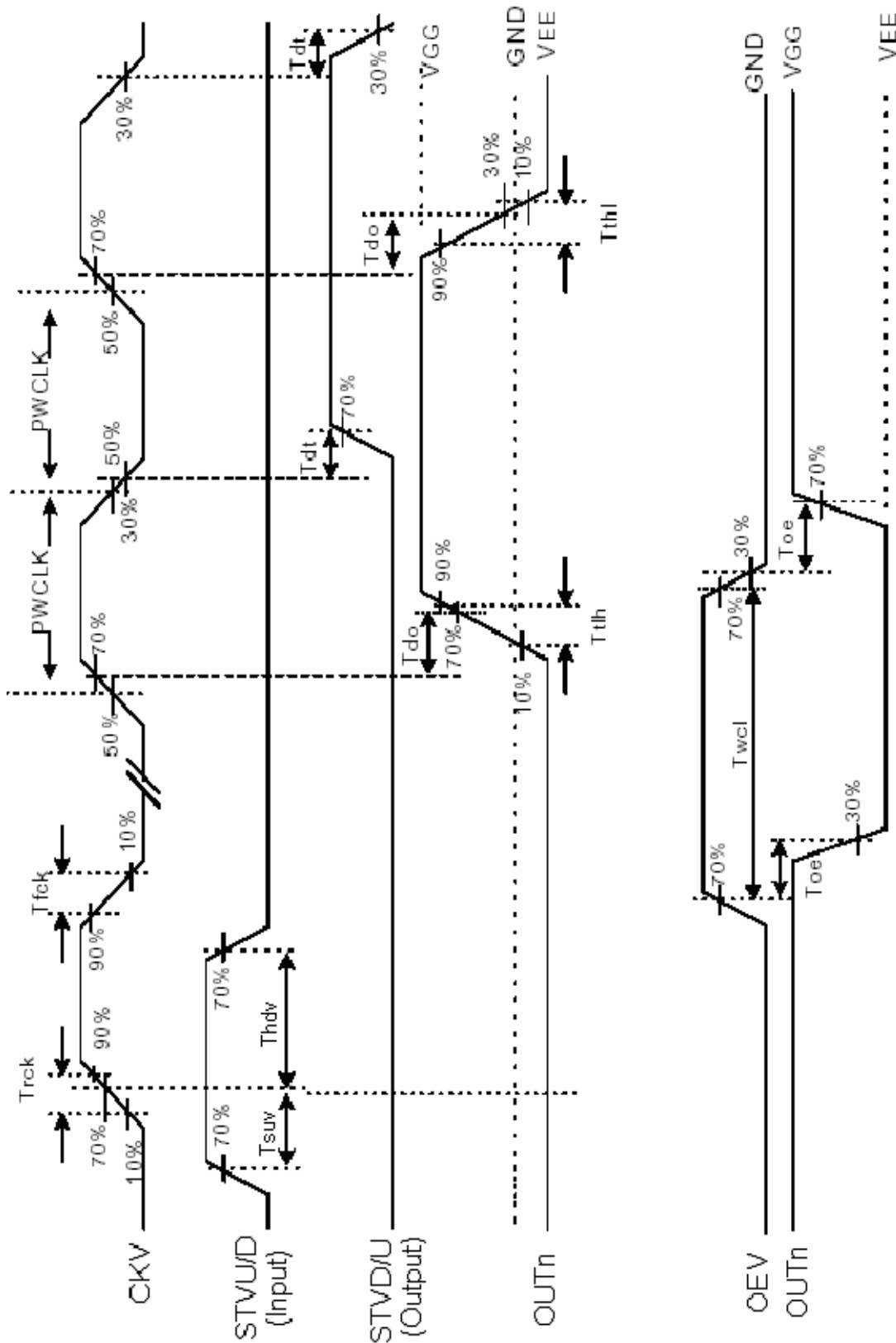


Fig.3-5 Vertical shift clock timing

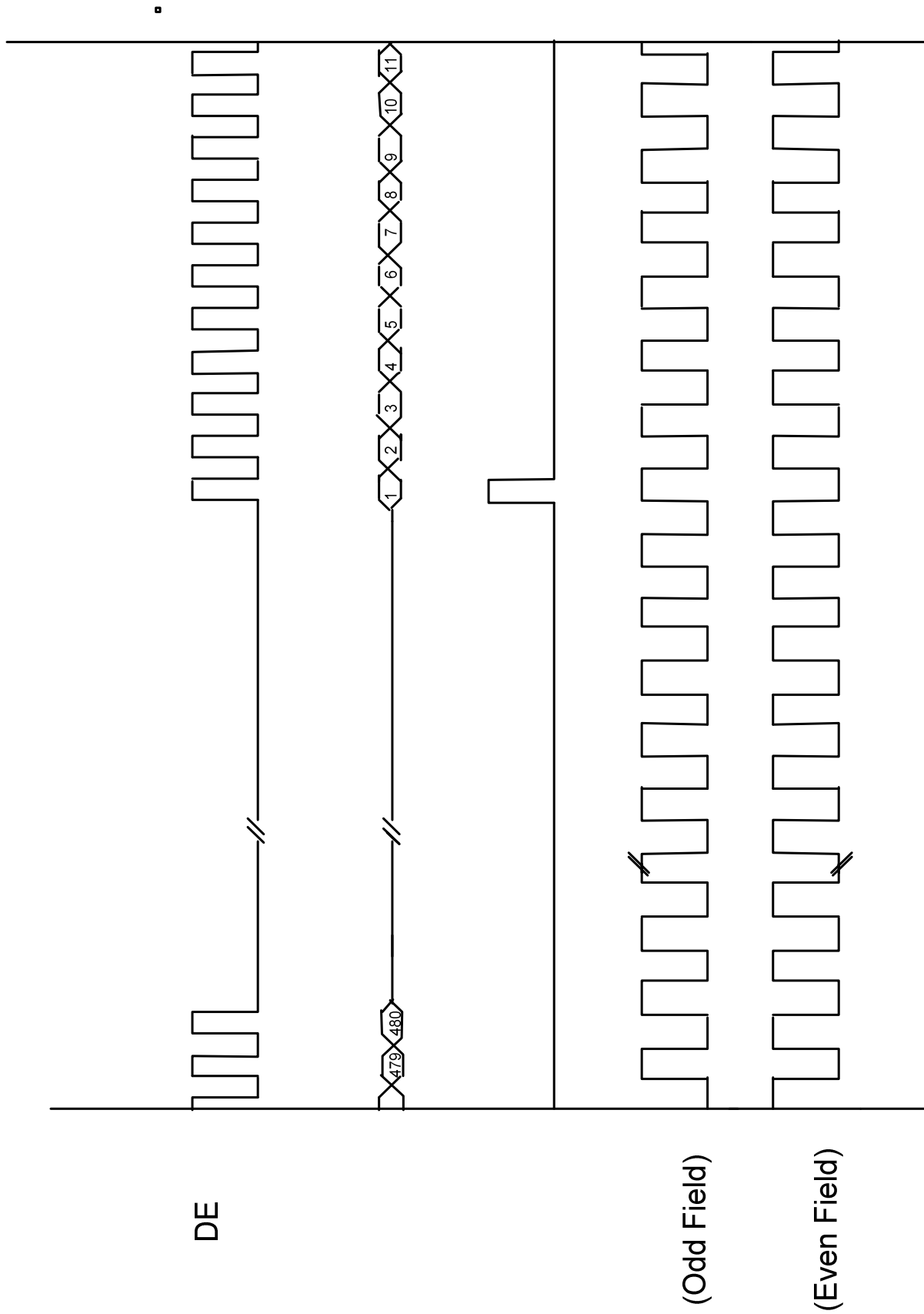


Fig.3-6 Vertical timing (from up to down)

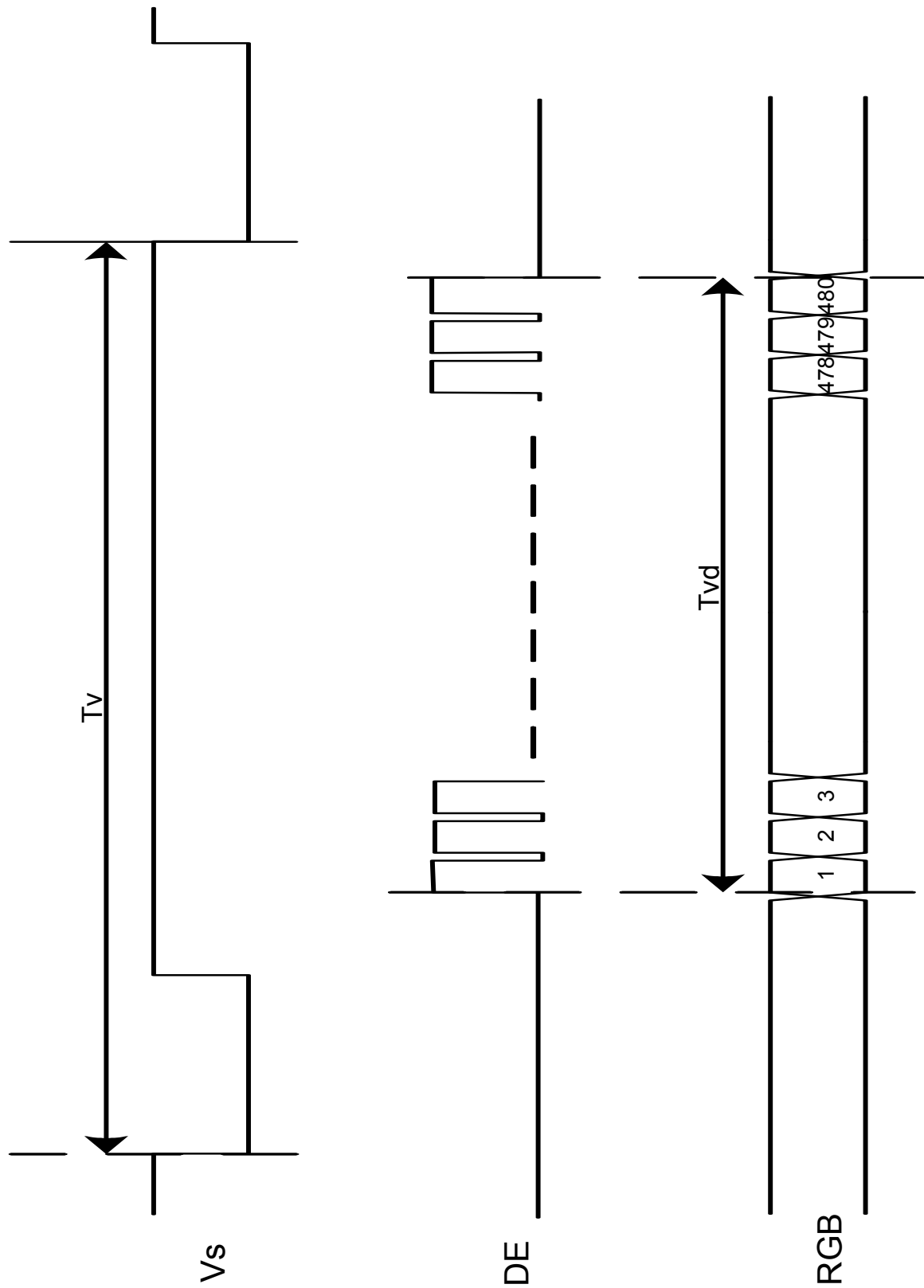


Fig.3 7 Vertical timina

■ RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	$70 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 1,Note 4
2	Low Temperature Storage	$-20 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 1,Note 4
3	High Temperature Operating	$60 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 2,Note 4
4	Low Temperature Operating	$-10 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 1,Note 4
5	Temperature Cycle	$-10 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25 \sim 60 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C} \times 100$ cycles	Note 4
6	Damp Proof Test	$60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \times 90\% \text{RH}/240$ hours	Note 4
7	Vibration Test	Frequency range: 10Hz~55Hz Stroke: 1.5mm, Sweep: 10Hz~55Hz~10Hz 2hours for each direction of X,Y,Z. (6 hours for total)	
8	Mechanical Shock	100G 6ms, $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$ 3times for each direction	
9	Package Drop Test	Height: 60 cm 1 corner, 3 edges, 6 surfaces	
10	Package Vibration Test	Random Vibration: 0.015G*G/Hz from 5-200Hz, -6dB/Octave from 200-500Hz 2 hours for each direction of X.Y.Z. (6 hours for total)	
11	ESD test	$\pm 2\text{KV}$, Human Body Mode, 100pF, /1500 Ω	

Note 1: T_a is the ambient temperature of samples.

Note 2: T_s is the temperature of panel's surface.

Note 3: In the standard condition, there shall be no practical problem that may affect the display function. After the reliability test, the product only guarantees operation, but doesn't guarantee all the cosmetic specification.

Note 4: Before cosmetic and function tests, the product must have enough recovery time, at least 2 hours at room temperature.

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

	OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 1 OF 7
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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:

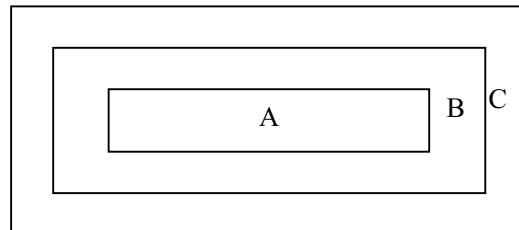
Major defect: AQL 0.65

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)

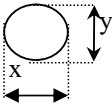
Fig.1 Inspection zones in an LCD.

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.

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. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Zone Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.1$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.20$</td> <td colspan="3">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\Phi > 0.20$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size(mm)		Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore			$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$	2			$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.20$	1			$\Phi > 0.20$	0			
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	Clear Spots TP Dirt	2. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Zone Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.1$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$</td> <td colspan="3">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.25 < \Phi$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore			$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$	3			$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	2			$0.25 < \Phi$	0			Minor
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$0.25 < \Phi$	0																									

Dim Spots Circle shaped and dim edged defects	3.			Minor	
	Size(mm) \ 2. Zone	Acceptable Qty			
		A	B		C
	$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore			Ignore
	$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.40$	2			
$0.40 < \Phi \leq 0.60$	1				
$0.60 < \Phi$	0				

4.2. Cosmetic Defect

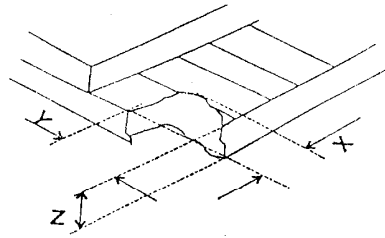
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects																																	
	Line defect Black line, White line, Foreign material on polarizer	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">L(Length)</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">W(Width)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ignore</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$W \leq 0.02$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$L \leq 3.0$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$0.02 < W \leq 0.03$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$L \leq 2.0$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">$0.05 < W$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Define as spot defect</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size(mm)		Acceptable Qty			L(Length)	W(Width)	Zone			A	B	C	Ignore	$W \leq 0.02$	Ignore			$L \leq 3.0$	$0.02 < W \leq 0.03$	2			$L \leq 2.0$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	1				$0.05 < W$	Define as spot defect			Minor
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4.2.2	Foreign material on TP film	<p>The line can be seen after mobile phone in the operating condition:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">L(Length)</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">W(Width)</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ignore</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$W \leq 0.03$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$L \leq 5.0$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">$0.05 < W$</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Define as spot defect</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	size(mm)		Acceptable Qty			L(Length)	W(Width)	zone			A	B	C	Ignore	$W \leq 0.03$	Ignore			$L \leq 5.0$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	3				$0.05 < W$	Define as spot defect								
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4.2.3	Dim line defect Polarizer scratch TP film scratch	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.	Minor																														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">L(Length)</th> <th rowspan="2">W(Width)</th> <th colspan="3">Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ignore</td> <td>$W \leq 0.03$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$5.0 < L \leq 10.0$</td> <td>$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$L \leq 5.0$</td> <td>$0.05 < W \leq 0.08$</td> <td colspan="3">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>$0.08 < W$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Size(mm)		Acceptable Qty			L(Length)	W(Width)	Zone			A	B	C	Ignore	$W \leq 0.03$	Ignore			$5.0 < L \leq 10.0$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	2			$L \leq 5.0$	$0.05 < W \leq 0.08$	1				$0.08 < W$
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4.2.4	Polarize Air bubble	Air bubbles between glass & polarizer	Minor																														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">2. Zone Size(mm)</th> <th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.2$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.30$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.30 < \Phi \leq 0.50$</td> <td colspan="3">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.50 < \Phi$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2. Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore			$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.30$	2			$0.30 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	1			$0.50 < \Phi$	0									
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4.3. Cosmetic Defect																																	
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects																														

4.3.5

Glass defect

(i) Chips on corner
A:LCD Glass defect

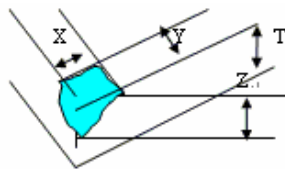


X	Y	Z
≤2.0	≤S	Disregard

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.

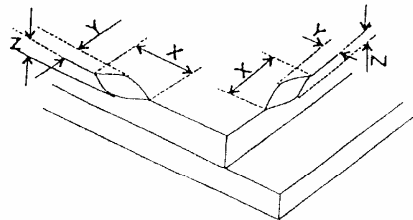
B:TP Glass defect



X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)
≤3.0	≤3.0	Disregard

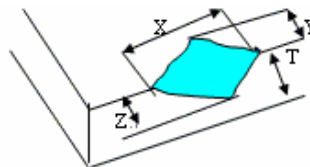
Minor

(ii) Usual surface cracks
A:LCD Glass defect



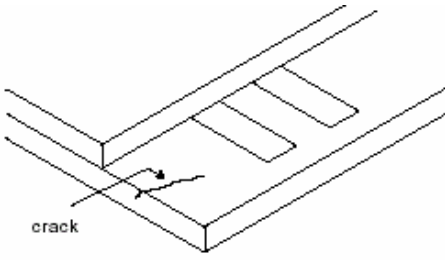
X	Y	Z
≤3.0	<Inner border line of the seal	Disregard

B:TP Glass defect


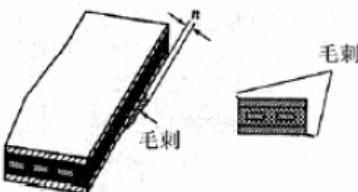





X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)
≤6.0	<2.0	Disregard

Minor

		<p>(iii) Crack Cracks tend to break are not allowed.</p> 	Major
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4.4 Parts Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
	4.4.1 Parts contraposition	<p>1、 Not allow IC and FPC/heat-seal lead width is more than 50% beyond lead pattern.</p> <p>2、 Not allow chip or solder component is off center more than 50% of the pad outline.</p>	
	4.4.2 SMT	<p>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.</p>	
	4.4.3 TP Defect	<p>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.</p>  <p>图案字体 Pattern font</p> <p>2、 The wing forward in the side of Visual Area: The length of wing forward inside of the Visual Area: $n \leq 0.2\text{mm}$; Not excess 3 point, and the distance $D \geq 20\text{mm}$.</p>  <p>3、 Film impression: With operation, must be invisibility.</p> <p>4、 Touch panel knob: if writing function normally, it could be allowed.</p>  <p>TP鼓 TP knob</p>	

		<p>5、 Newton ring Without operation, the color circle of Regularity or Non-regularity from the normal or slope angle of view.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>规律形</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>非规律形</p> </div> </div>	
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■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

1 Handling Precautions

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

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

- The LCD module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Exercise care when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated.

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

- Do not alter, modify or change the shape of the tab on the metal frame.

- Do not make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the positions of components to be attached.

- Do not damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.

- Absolutely do not modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector.

- Except for soldering the interface, do not make any alterations or modifications with a soldering iron.

- Do not drop, bend or twist the LCM.

2 Handling precaution for LCM

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

2.2 Correct handling:

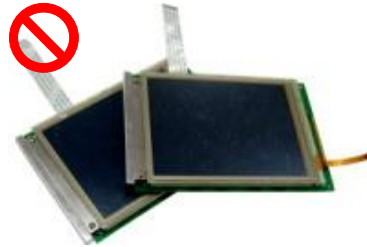


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

2.3 Incorrect handling:



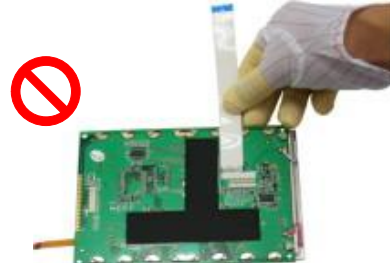
Please don't touch IC directly.



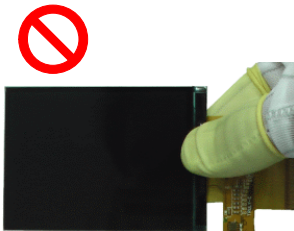
Please don't stack LCM.



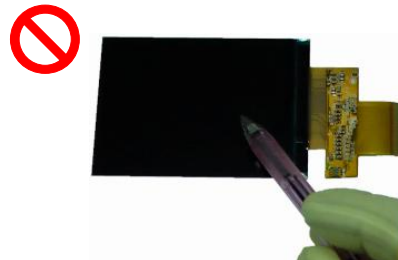
Please don't hold the surface of panel.



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



Please don't hold the surface of IC.



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

3 Storage Precautions

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

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

3.2 Others

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

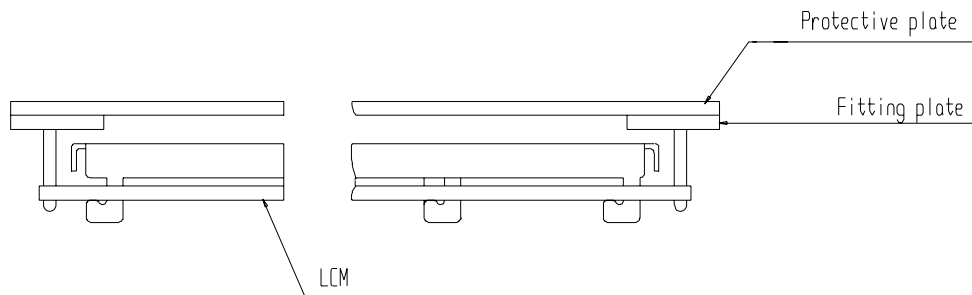
4 USING LCD MODULES

4.1 Installing LCD Modules

The hole in the printed circuit board is used to fix LCM as shown in the picture below.

Attend to the following items when installing the LCM.

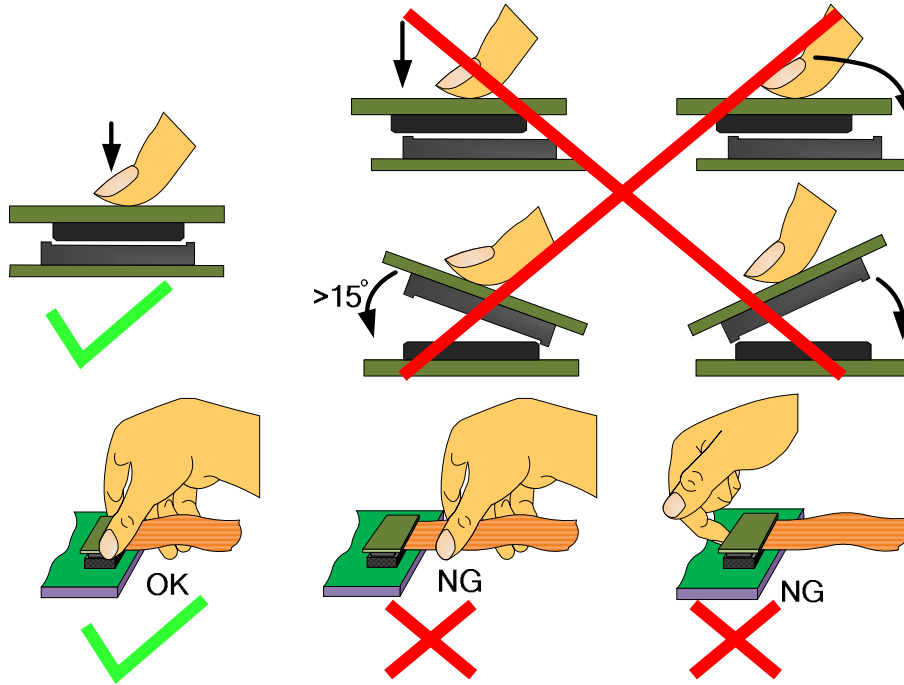
4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



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

4.2 Precaution for assemble the module with BTB connector:

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



4.3 Precaution for soldering the LCM

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

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

4.4 Precautions for Operation

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

4.5 Safety

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

4.6 Limited Warranty

Unless agreed between 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 the product property without prior notice to our customer.
- 2 For OEM products, if any changes are needed which may affect the product property, we will consult with our customer in advance.
- 3 If you have special requirement about reliability condition, please let us know before you start the test on our samples.