



晶采光電科技股份有限公司  
AMPIRE CO., LTD.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR LCD MODULE

<b>CUSTOMER</b>	
<b>CUSTOMER PART NO.</b>	
<b>AMPIRE PART NO.</b>	<b>AM-1024768GTMQW-00H</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	
<b>DATE</b>	

☒ **Approved For Specifications**

☐ **Approved For Specifications & Sample**

**AMPIRE CO., LTD.**

**4F., No.116, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221,  
Taiwan (R.O.C.) 22181 新北市 汐止區新台五路一段 116 號 4F**

**TEL:886-2-26967269 , FAX:886-2-26967196 or 26967270**

<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>ORGANIZED BY</b>

## RECORD OF REVISION

Revision Date	Page	Contents	Editor
2010/8/19	-	New Release	Kevin
2012/01/09	-	Refine the SPEC	Kevin

## 1. FEATURES

AM-1024768G model is a 12.1" TFT-LCD module with a white LED Backlight Unit and a 20-pin 1ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1024 x 768 XGA mode and displays 262k\16.2M colors. The converter for the Backlight Unit is built in.

- XGA (1024 x 768 pixels) resolution
- DE (Data Enable) mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface

## APPLICATIONS

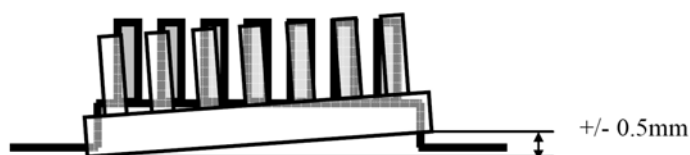
- TFT LCD Monitor
- Industrial Application

## 2. PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specifications	Unit	Note
Active area	245.76 (H) ×184.32 (V)	mm	(1)
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1024 x R.G.B x 768	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.240(H) x 0.240(V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Display Colors	262K/16.2M	color	-
Transmissive Mode	Normally white	-	-
Surface Treatment	Hard coating (3H), Glare	-	-
Module Power Consumption	11.8(Black Pattern)	W	Typ.

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

(2) Connector mounting position



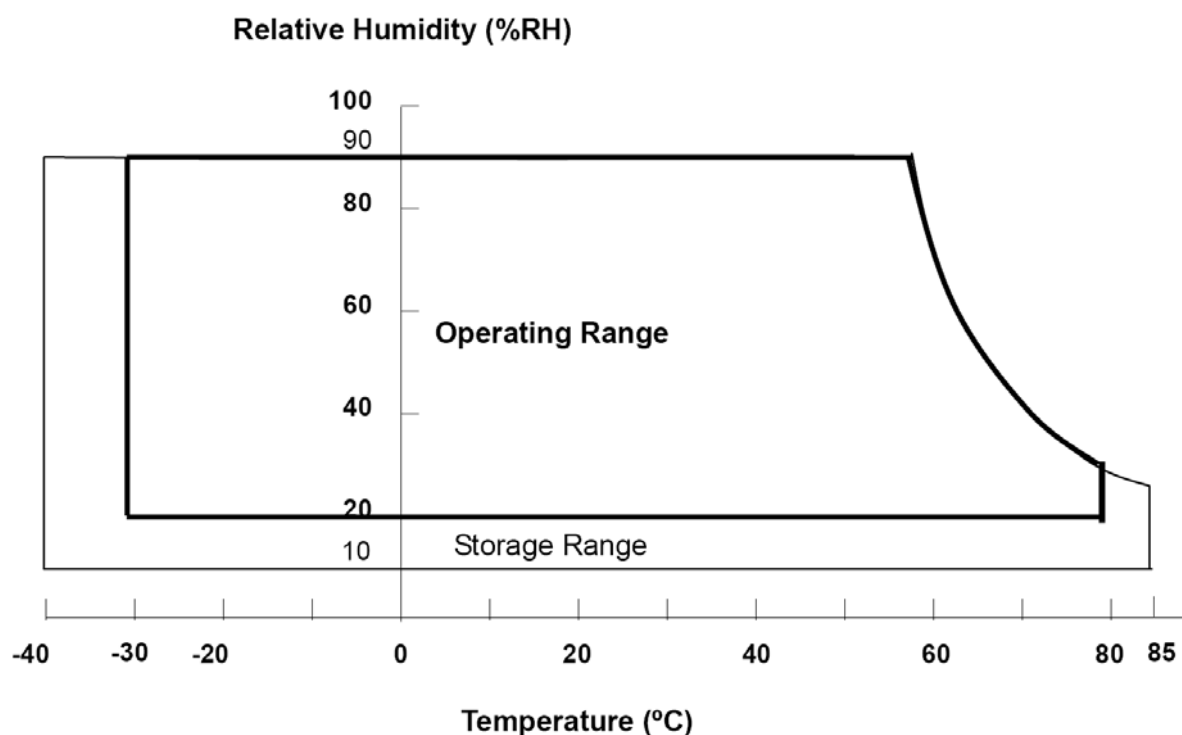
### 3. ABSOLUTE MAX. RATINGS

The followings are maximum values which, if exceed, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Item	Symbol	Values		UNIT	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	-20	+70	°C	-
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-30	+80	°C	-
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3	7	V	(1)
Converter Voltage	V <sub>i</sub>	-0.3	18	V	(1)・(2)
Enable Voltage	V <sub>EN</sub>	-	5.5	V	-
Backlight Adjust	V <sub>ADJ</sub>	-	5.5	V	-

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Note (2) Specified values are for lamp (Refer to 3.2 for further information).



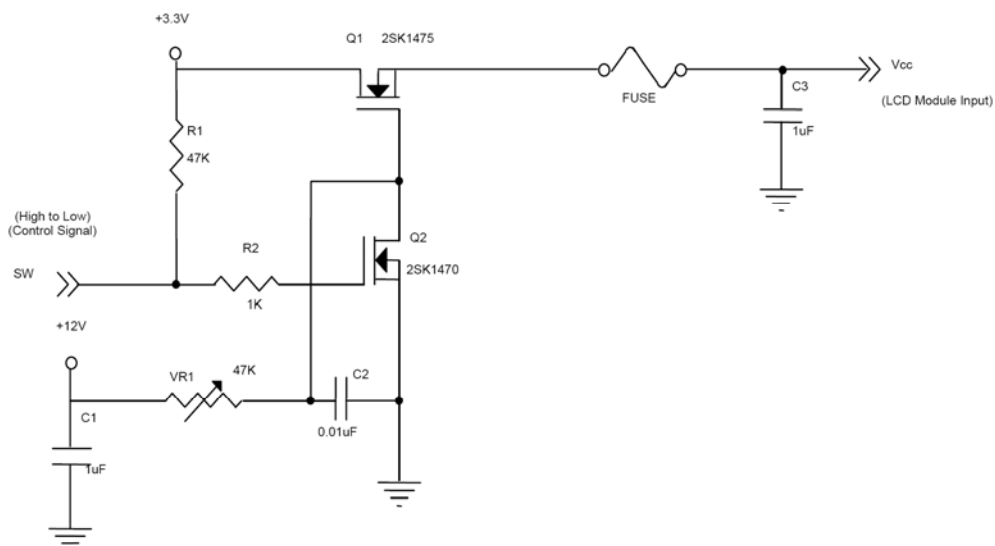
## 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 TFT LCD Module

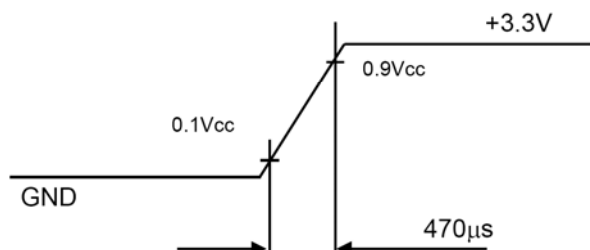
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	(1) at $V_{CC}=3.3V$
		4.75	5.0	5.25	V	(1) at $V_{CC}=5.0V$
Rush Current	$I_{RUSH}$	-	-	4	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	-	410	-	mA	(3)a, at $V_{CC}=3.3V$
		-	320	-	mA	(3)a, at $V_{CC}=5.0V$
	Black	-	540	-	mA	(3)b, at $V_{CC}=3.3V$
		-	400	-	mA	(3)b, at $V_{CC}=5.0V$
Power Consumption	$P_L$	-	2.0	-	W	
LVDS differential input voltage	$ VID $	100	-	600	mV	-
LVDS common input voltage	$V_{ICM}$	0.7	-	1.6	V	-

Note (1) The assembly should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:



**Vcc rising time is 470μs**



Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$  or  $5V$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $f_v = 60 \text{ Hz}$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



Active Area

b. Black Pattern



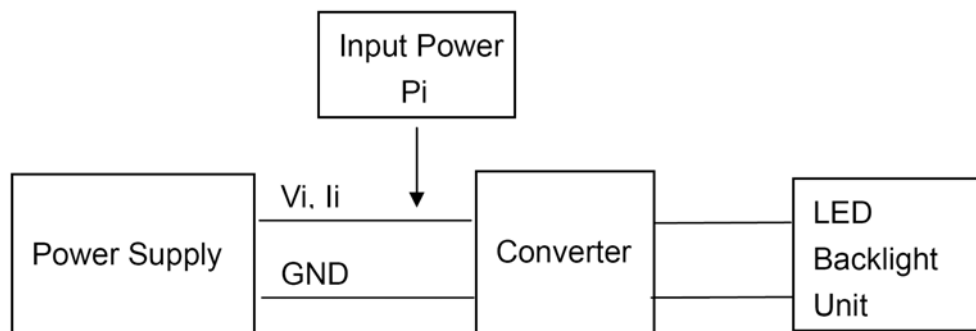
Active Area

## 4.2 Backlight Unit

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Converter Power Supply Voltage		$V_i$	7	12.0	17	V	
Converter Power Supply Current		$I_i$	0.7	0.83	0.9	A	@ $V_i = 12V$ (Duty 100%)
LED Power Consumption		$P_{LED}$	-	10	-	W	@ $V_i = 12V$ (Duty 100%)
EN Control Level	Backlight on	-	2.0	3.3	5.0	V	
	Backlight off		0	---	0.8	V	
PWM Control Level	PWM High Level	-	2.0	3.3	5.0	V	
	PWM Low Level		0	-	0.15	V	
PWM Control Duty Ratio		-	10	-	100	%	
PWM Control Frequency		$f_{PWM}$	190	200	210	Hz	
LED Life Time		$L_L$	50,000	-	-	Hrs	(2)

Note (1) LED current is measured by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below:

Note (2) The lifetime of LED is defined as the time when it continues to operate under the conditions at  $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and Duty 100% until the brightness becomes  $\leq 50\%$  of its original value. Operating LED at high temperature condition will reduce life time and lead to color shift.



## 5. OPTICAL SPECIFICATION

### 5.1 Test Conditions

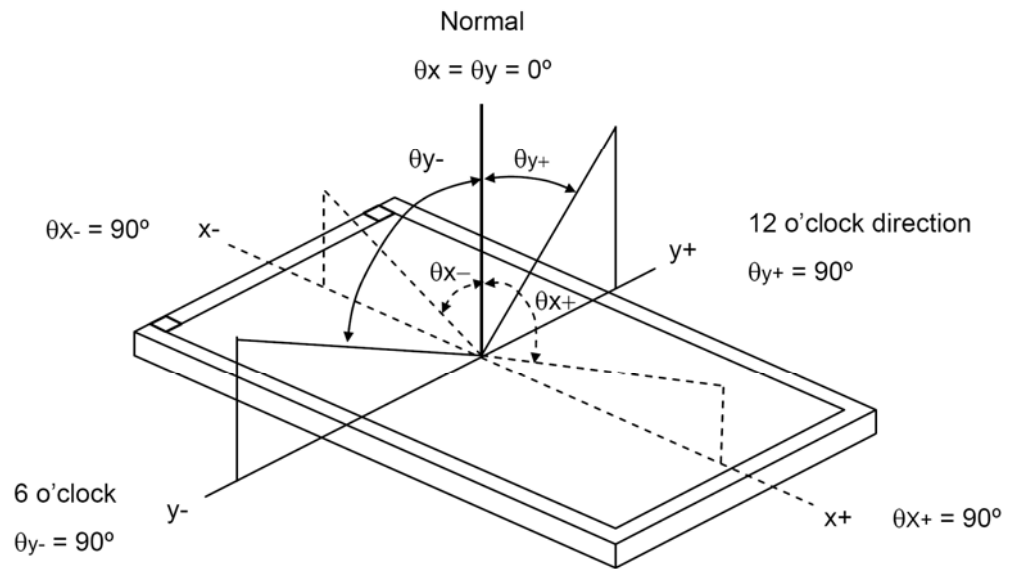
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.3	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Converter Voltage	V <sub>in</sub>	12	V
Converter Duty		100%	

### 5.2 Optical Specifications

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (5).

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Color Chromaticity	Red	R <sub>x</sub>	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ CS-1000	Typ - 0.05	0.625	Typ + 0.05	-	(1), (5)
		R <sub>y</sub>			0.358		-	
	Green	G <sub>x</sub>			0.324		-	
		G <sub>y</sub>			0.604		-	
	Blue	B <sub>x</sub>			0.144		-	
		B <sub>y</sub>			0.088		-	
	White	W <sub>x</sub>			0.313		-	
		W <sub>y</sub>			0.329		-	
	Center Luminance of White				L <sub>C</sub>		500	
Contrast Ratio		CR	500	700	-	-	(2), (5)	
Contrast Ratio in daylight			Sun lamp	100	120	-	-	(7)
Response Time		T <sub>R</sub>	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$	-	5	10	ms	(3)
		T <sub>F</sub>		-	11	16	ms	
White Variation		δW	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$	-	1.25	1.4	-	(5), (6)
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ <sub>x</sub> +	CR≥10	70	80	-	Deg.	(1), (5)
		θ <sub>x</sub> -		70	80	-		
	Vertical	θ <sub>Y</sub> +		60	70	-		
		θ <sub>Y</sub> -		60	70	-		

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ):



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{63} / L_0$$

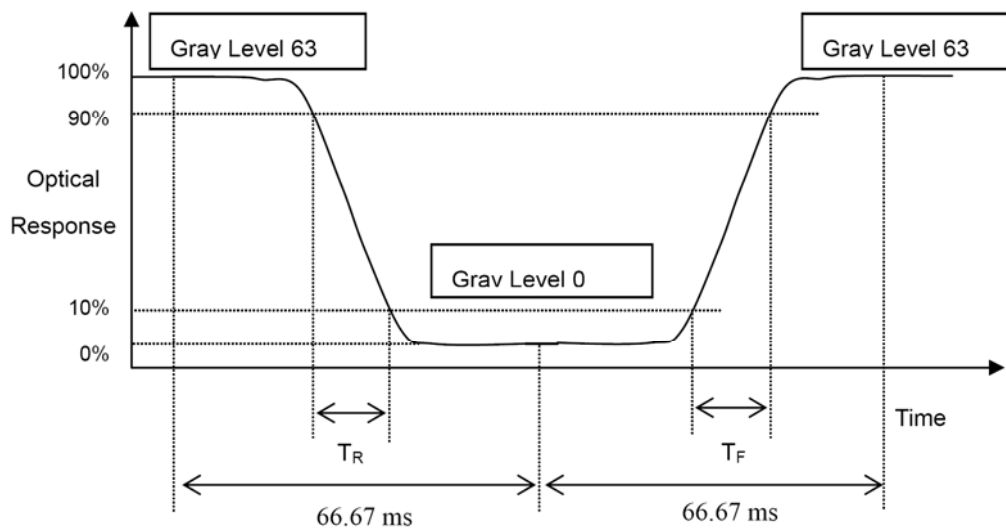
L63: Luminance of gray level 63

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

$$\text{CR} = \text{CR} (5)$$

CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

Note (3) Definition of Response Time ( $T_R$ ,  $T_F$ ) and measurement method:





Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White ( $L_C$ ):

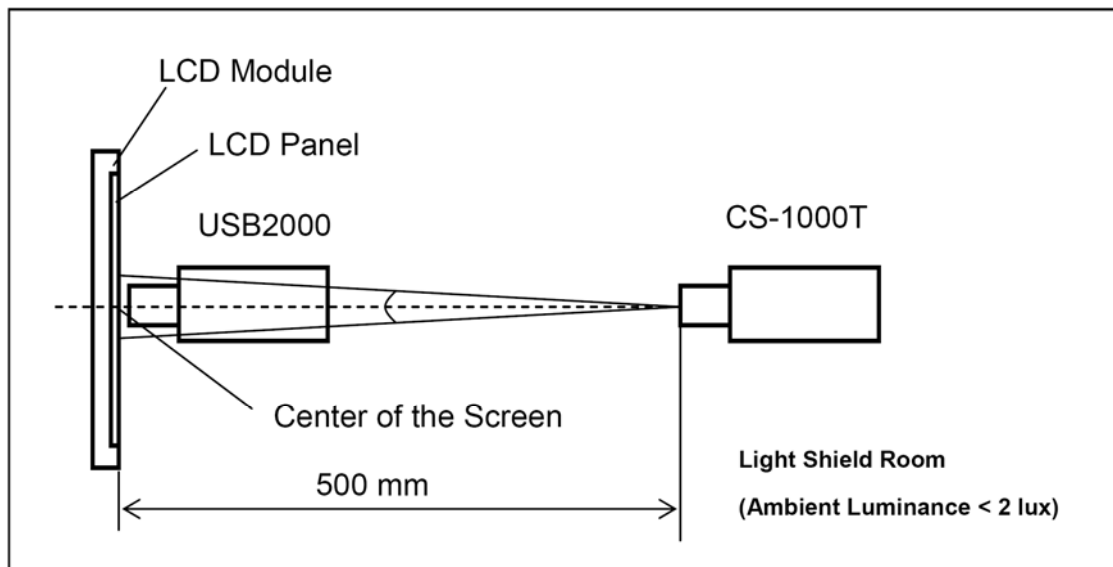
Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at center point

$$L_C = L(5)$$

$L(x)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

Note (5) Measurement Setup:

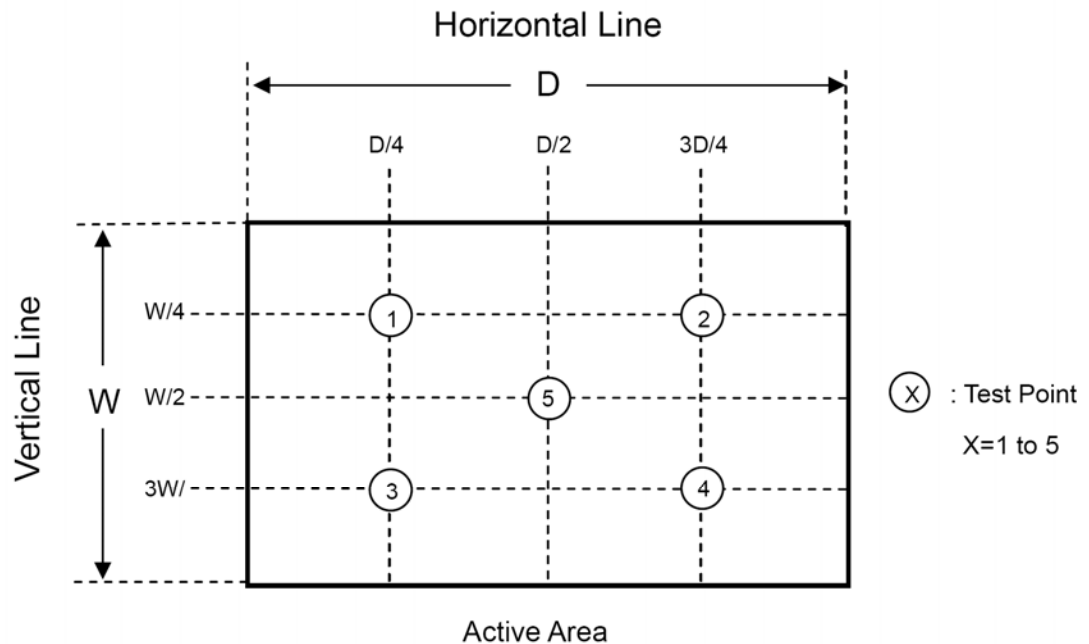
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 20 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 20 minutes in a windless room.



Note (6) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$\delta W = \frac{\text{Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]}}{\text{Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]}}$$

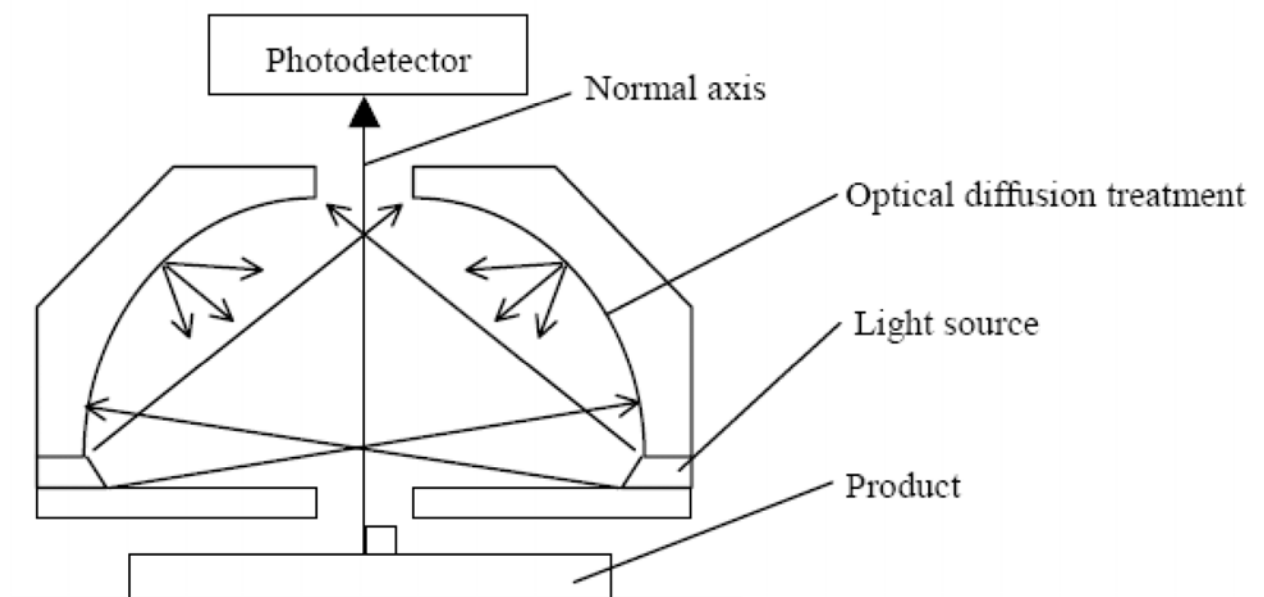


Note (7) Contrast Ratio in daylight:

Measuring carried out at backlight unit on

Sun lamp: 10000 Lux

Contrast Ratio in daylight = Luminance of white screen / Luminance of black screen



## 6. INTERFACE

### 6.1 TFT LCD Module

Pin	Name	Description	Remark
1	RX3+	Differential Data Input, CH3 ( Positive )	
2	RX3-	Differential Data Input, CH3 ( Negative )	
3	NC	NC	
4	SEL68	LVDS 6/8 bit select function control, Low or NC → 6 bit Input Mode High → 8bit Input Mode	Note (3)
5	GND	Ground	
6	RXC+	Differential Clock Input ( Positive )	
7	RXC-	Differential Clock Input ( Negative )	
8	GND	Ground	
9	RX2+	Differential Data Input , CH2 ( Positive )	
10	RX2-	Differential Data Input , CH2 ( Negative )	
11	GND	Ground	
12	RX1+	Differential Data Input , CH1 ( Positive )	
13	RX1-	Differential Data Input, CH1 ( Negative )	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RX0+	Differential Data Input, CH0 ( Positive )	
16	RX0-	Differential Data Input, CH0 ( Negative )	
17	reLR	Horizontal Reverse Scan Control, Low or NC → Normal Mode. High → Horizontal Reverse Scan	Note (3)
18	reUD	Vertical Reverse Scan Control, Low or NC → Normal Mode, High → Vertical Reverse Scan	Note (3)
19	VCC	Power supply	
20	VCC	Power supply	

Note (1) Connector Part No.: STARCONN 076B20-0048RA-G4 or JAE FI-SEB20P-HFE or equivalent.

Note (2) User's connector Part No.: JAE FI-SE20ME or equivalent.

Note (3) "Low" stands for 0V. "High" stands for 3.3V. "NC" stands for "No Connected".

### 6.2 Backlight Unit (Converter connector pin)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Remark
1	$V_i$	Converter input voltage	12V
2	$V_i$	Converter input voltage	12V
3	$V_i$	Converter input voltage	12V
4	$V_i$	Converter input voltage	12V
5	$V_{GND}$	Converter ground	Ground
6	$V_{GND}$	Converter ground	Ground
7	$V_{GND}$	Converter ground	Ground
8	$V_{GND}$	Converter ground	Ground
9	EN	Enable pin	3.3V
10	ADJ	Backlight Adjust	PWM Dimming (190-210Hz, Hi: 3.3V <sub>DC</sub> , Lo: 0V <sub>DC</sub> )

Note (1) Connector Part No.: 91208-01001-H01 (ACES) or equivalent.

Note (2) User's connector Part No.: 91209-01011 (ACES) or equivalent

### 6.3 Color Data Input Assignment

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																	
		Red						Green						Blue					
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	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	1	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

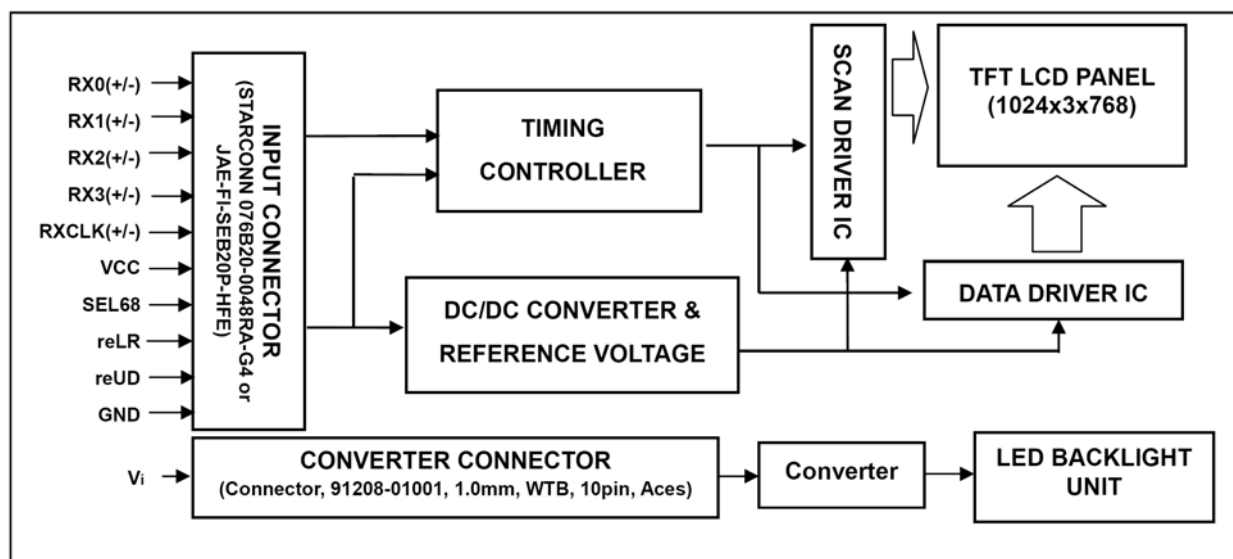
The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

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

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

## 7. BLOCK DIAGRAM

### 7.1 TFTLCD Module



## 8.INTERFACE TIMING

### 8.1 Input signal timing specifications

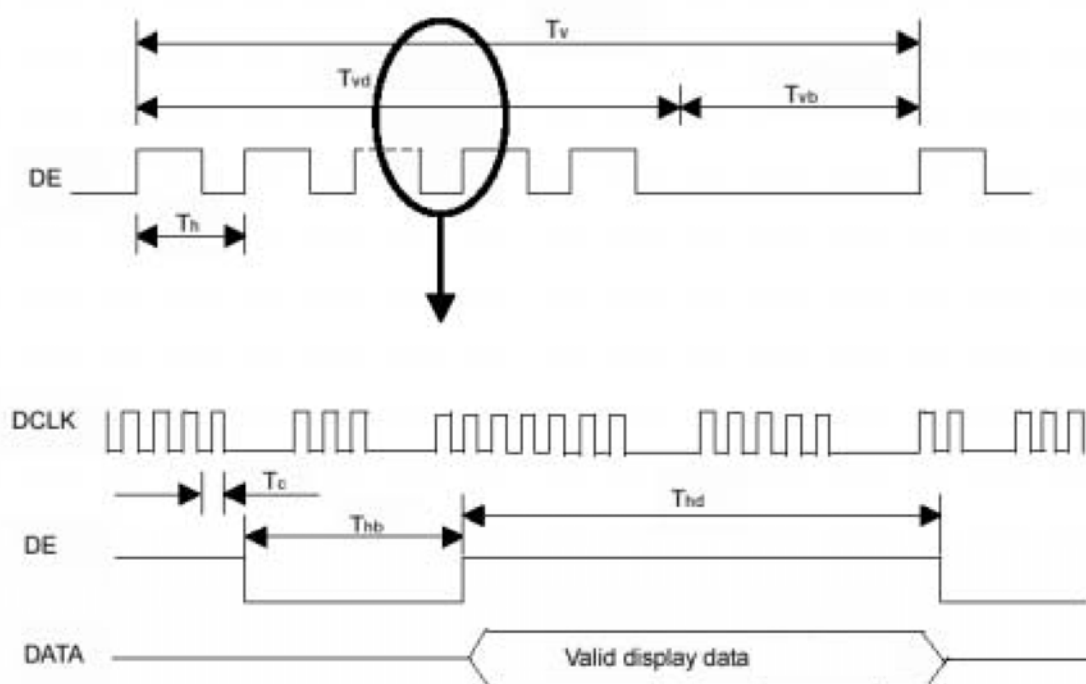
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	Fc	57.5	64.9	74.4	MHz	
Vertical Active Display Term	Total	Tv	774	806	848	Th	$T_v = T_{vd} + T_{vb}$
	Display	Tvd	-	768	-	Th	-
	Blank	Tvb	6	38	80	Th	-
Horizontal Active Display Term	Total	Th	1240	1344	1464	Tc	$T_h = T_{hd} + T_{hb}$
	Display	Thd	-	1024	-	Tc	-
	Blank	Thb	216	320	440	Tc	-

Note (1) Since this assembly is operated in DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level. Otherwise, this assembly would operate abnormally.

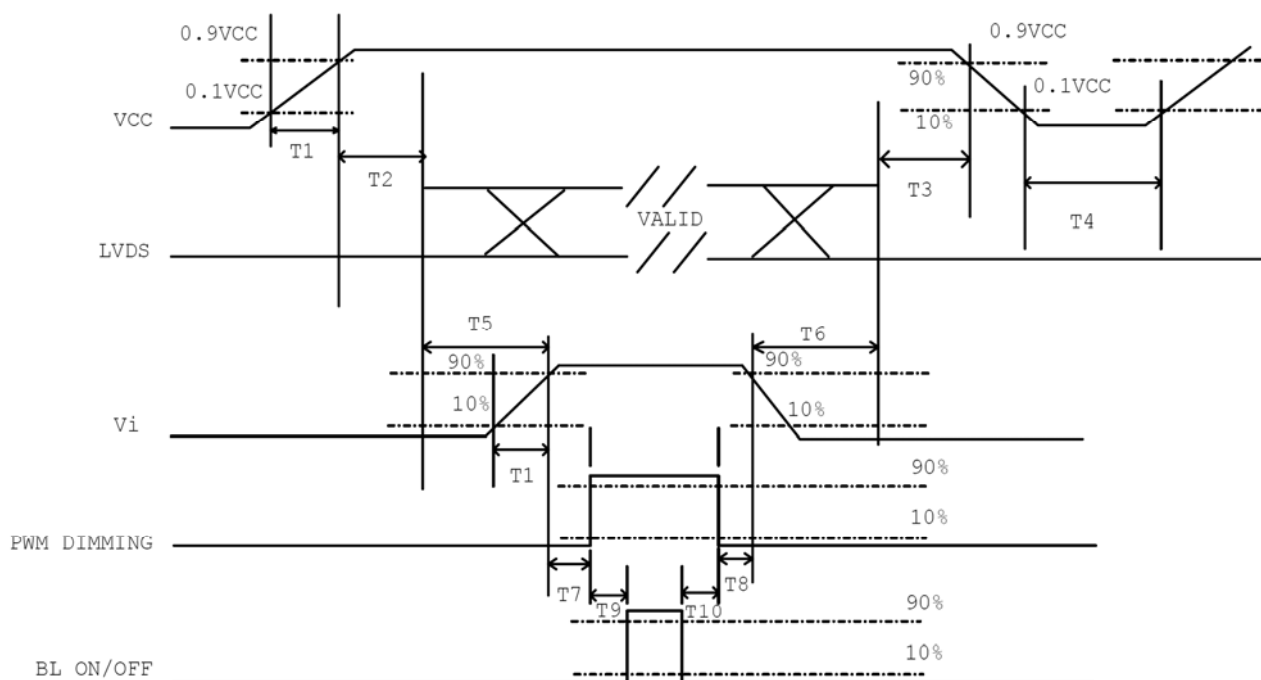
(2) Frame rate is 60Hz

#### INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



## 8.2 Power ON/OFF Sequence

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD assembly, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



**Power ON/OFF sequence**

Note (1) Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

Note (2) When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply of LCD VCC to 0 V.

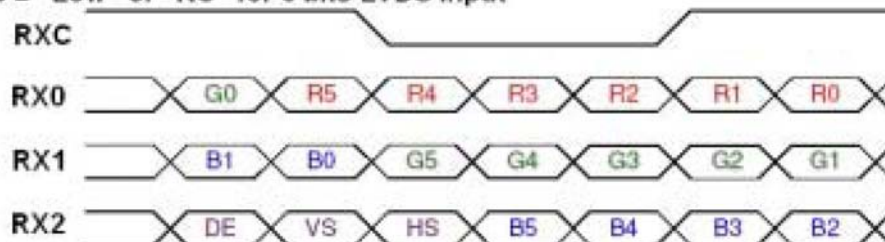
Note (3) The Backlight converter power must be turned on after the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is valid. The Backlight converter power must be turned off before the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is invalid.

Parameter	Value			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0	-	50	ms
T3	0	-	50	ms
T4	500	-	-	ms
T5	200	-	-	ms
T6	200	-	-	ms
T7	10	-	-	ms
T8	10	-	-	ms
T9	10	-	-	ms
T10	0	-	-	ms

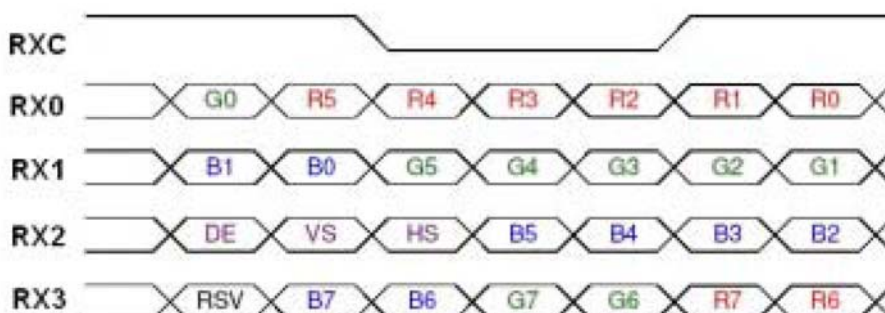


### 8.3 The Input Data Format

SEL68 = "Low" or "NC" for 6 bits LVDS Input



SEL68 = "High" for 8 bits LVDS Input



Note (1) R/G/B data 7: MSB, R/G/B data 0: LSB

Note (2) Please follow PSWG

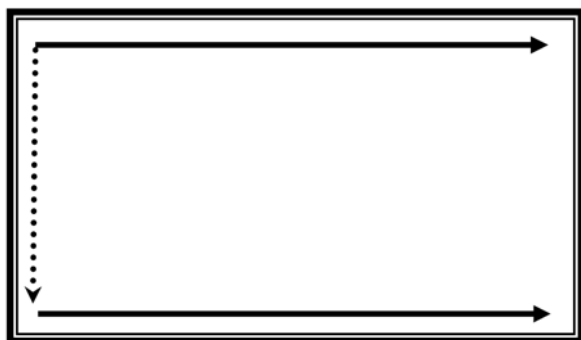
Signal Name	Description	Remark
R7 R6 R5 R4 R3 R2 R1 R0	Red Data 7 (MSB) Red Data 6 Red Data 5 Red Data 4 Red Data 3 Red Data 2 Red Data 1 Red Data 0 (LSB)	Red-pixel Data Each red pixel's brightness data consists of these 8 bits pixel data.
G7 G6 G5 G4 G3 G2 G1 G0	Green Data 7 (MSB) GreenData 6 GreenData 5 GreenData 4 GreenData 3 GreenData 2 GreenData 1 GreenData 0 (LSB)	Green-pixel Data Each green pixel's brightness data consists of these 8 bits pixel data.
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0	Blue Data 7 (MSB) Blue Data 6 Blue Data 5 Blue Data 4 Blue Data 3 Blue Data 2 Blue Data 1 Blue Data 0 (LSB)	Blue-pixel Data Each blue pixel's brightness data consists of these 8 bits pixel data.
RXCLKIN+ RXCLKIN-	LVDS Clock Input	
DE	Display Enable	
VS	Vertical Sync	
HS	Horizontal Sync	

Note (3) Output signals from any system shall be low or Hi-Z state when VCC is off.

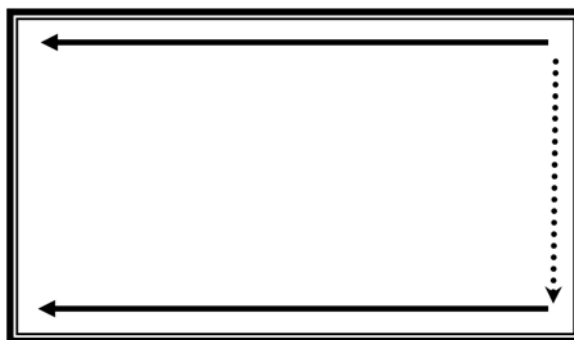
## 8.4 Scanning Direction

The following figures show the image see from the front view. The arrow indicates the direction of scan.

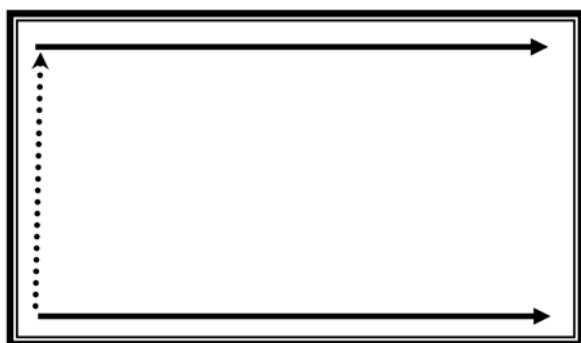
**Fig.1 Normal Scan**



**Fig.2 Reverse Scan**



**Fig.3 Reverse Scan**



**Fig.4 Reverse Scan**

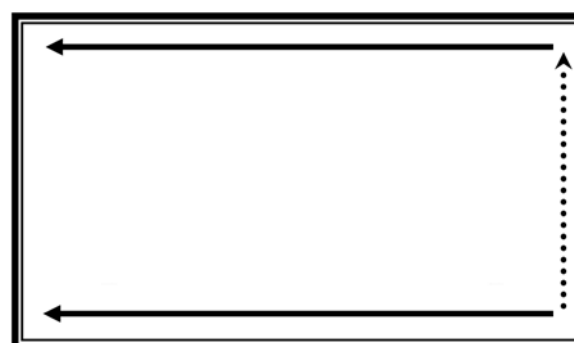


Fig. 1 Normal scan ( pin 17, reLR = Low or NC, pin 18, reUD = Low or NC )

Fig. 2 Reverse scan ( pin 17, reLR = High, pin 18, reUD = Low or NC )

Fig. 3 Reverse scan ( pin 17, reLR = Low or NC, pin 18, reUD = High )

Fig. 4 Reverse scan ( pin 17, reLR = High, pin 18, reUD = High )

## **9.RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS**

### **1. Scope**

Specifications contain

1.1 Display Quality Evaluation

1.2 Mechanics Specification

### **2. Sampling Plan**

Unless there is other agreement, the sampling plan for incoming inspection shall follow MIL-STD-105E LEVEL II.

2.1 Lot size: Quantity per shipment as one lot (different model as different lot ).

2.2 Sampling type: Normal inspection, single sampling.

2.3 Sampling level: Level II.

2.4 AQL: Acceptable Quality Level

Major defect: AQL=0.65

Minor defect: AQL=1.0

### **3. Panel Inspection Condition**

3.1 Environment:

Room Temperature:  $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Humidity:  $65\pm 5\%$  RH.

Illumination: 300 ~ 700 Lux.

3.2 Inspection Distance:

35-40 cm

3.3 Inspection Angle:

The vision of inspector should be perpendicular to the surface of the Module.

3.4 Inspection time :

Perceptibility Test Time: 20 seconds max.

### **4. Display Quality**

4.1 Function Related:

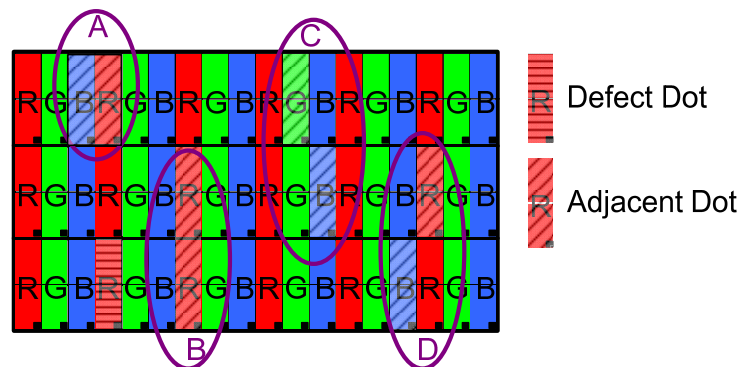
The function defects of line defect, abnormal display, and no display are considered Major defects.

#### 4.2 Bright/Dark Dots:

Defect Type / Specification	G0 Grade	A Grade
Bright Dots	0	$N \leq 3$
Dark Dots	0	$N \leq 4$
Total Bright and Dark Dots	0	$N \leq 6$

#### [Note 1]

Judge defect dot and adjacent dot as following.

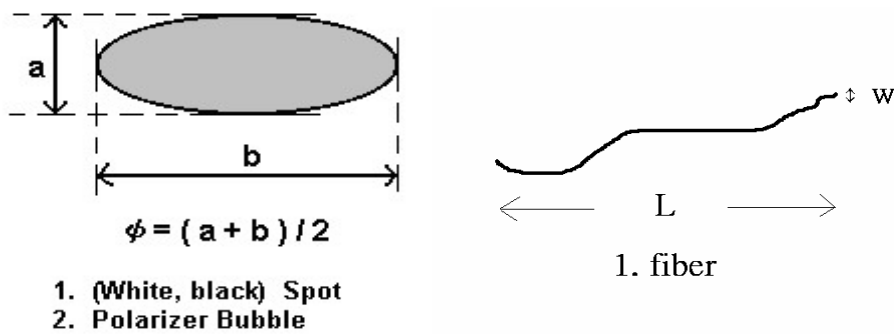


- (1) One pixel consists of 3 sub-pixels, including R, G, and B dot. (Sub-pixel = Dot)
- (2) The definition of dot: The size of a defective dot over 1/2 of whole dot is regarded as one defective dot.
- (3) Allow above (as A, B, C and D status) adjacent defect dots, including bright and dark adjacent dot. And they will be counted 2 defect dots in total quantity.
- (4) Defects on the Black Matrix, out of Display area, are not considered as a defect or counted.
- (5) There should be no distinct non-uniformity visible through 3% ND Filter within 2 sec inspection times.

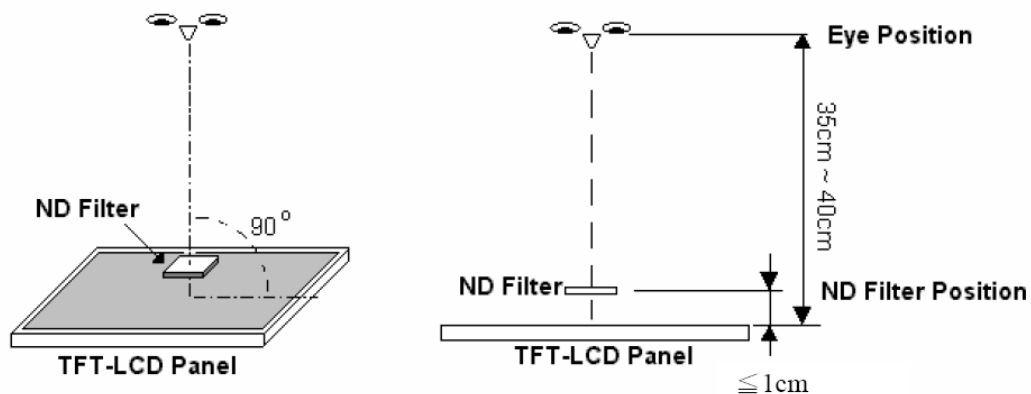
#### 4.3 Visual Inspection specifications:

Defect Type	Specification	Count(N)
Dot Shape (Particle, Scratch and Bubbles in display area)	$D \leq 0.25\text{mm}$	Ignored
	$0.25\text{mm} < D \leq 0.5\text{mm}$	$N \leq 3$
	$D > 0.5\text{mm}$	$N=0$
Line Shape (Particles, Scratch, Lint and Bubbles in display area)	$W \leq 0.07\text{mm}$	Ignored
	$0.07\text{mm} < W \leq 0.1\text{mm}$ , $L \leq 5\text{mm}$	$N \leq 3$
	$W > 0.1\text{mm}$ , $L > 5\text{mm}$	$N=0$

[Note 2] W : Width[mm], L : Length[mm], N : Number,  $\phi$  : Average Diameter



[Note 3] Bright dot is defined through 3% transmission ND Filter as following.



## 10.QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

Test Item	Test Conditions	Note
High Temperature Operation	70±3°C , t=240 hrs	
Low Temperature Operation	-20±3°C , t=240 hrs	
High Temperature Storage	80±3°C , t=240 hrs	1,2
Low Temperature Storage	-30±3°C , t=240 hrs	1,2
Thermal Shock Test	-20°C ~ 25°C ~ 70°C 30 m in. 5 min. 30 min. ( 1 cycle ) Total 5 cycle	1,2
Humidity Test	60 °C, Humidity 90%, 240 hrs	1,2
Vibration Test (Packing)	Sweep frequency : 10 ~ 55 ~ 10 Hz/1min Amplitude : 0.75mm Test direction : X.Y.Z/3 axis Duration : 30min/each axis	2

Note 1 : Condensation of water is not permitted on the module.

Note 2 : The module should be inspected after 1 hour storage in normal conditions  
(15-35°C , 45-65%RH).

Definitions of life end point :

- Current drain should be smaller than the specific value.
- Function of the module should be maintained.
- Appearance and display quality should not have degraded noticeably.
- Contrast ratio should be greater than 50% of the initial value.

## **11. USE PRECAUTIONS**

### **11.1 Handling precautions**

- 1) The polarizing plate may break easily so be careful when handling it. Do not touch, press or rub it with a hard-material tool like tweezers.
- 2) Do not touch the polarizing plate surface with bare hands so as not to make it dirty. If the surface or other related part of the polarizing plate is dirty, soak a soft cotton cloth or chamois leather in benzine and wipe off with it. Do not use chemical liquids such as acetone, toluene and isopropyl alcohol. Failure to do so may bring chemical reaction phenomena and deteriorations.
- 3) Remove any spit or water immediately. If it is left for hours, the suffered part may deform or decolorize.
- 4) If the LCD element breaks and any LC stuff leaks, do not suck or lick it. Also if LC stuff is stuck on your skin or clothing, wash thoroughly with soap and water immediately.

### **11.2 Installing precautions**

- 1) The PCB has many ICs that may be damaged easily by static electricity. To prevent breaking by static electricity from the human body and clothing, earth the human body properly using the high resistance and discharge static electricity during the operation. In this case, however, the resistance value should be approx. 1MΩ and the resistance should be placed near the human body rather than the ground surface. When the indoor space is dry, static electricity may occur easily so be careful. We recommend the indoor space should be kept with humidity of 60% or more. When a soldering iron or other similar tool is used for assembly, be sure to earth it.
- 2) When installing the module and ICs, do not bend or twist them. Failure to do so may crack LC element and cause circuit failure.
- 3) To protect LC element, especially polarizing plate, use a transparent protective plate (e.g., acrylic plate, glass etc) for the product case.
- 4) Do not use an adhesive like a both-side adhesive tape to make LCD surface (polarizing plate) and product case stick together. Failure to do so may cause the polarizing plate to peel off.

### **11.3 Storage precautions**

- 1) Avoid a high temperature and humidity area. Keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C and also the humidity under 60%.
- 2) Choose the dark spaces where the product is not exposed to direct sunlight or fluorescent light.
- 3) Store the products as they are put in the boxes provided from us or in the same conditions as we recommend.

### **11.4 Operating precautions**

- 1) Do not boost the applied drive voltage abnormally. Failure to do so may break ICs. When applying power voltage, check the electrical features beforehand and be careful. Always turn off the power to the LC module controller before removing or inserting the LC module input connector. If the input connector is removed or inserted while the power is turned on, the LC module internal circuit may break.
- 2) The display response may be late if the operating temperature is under the normal standard, and the display may be out of order if it is above the normal standard. But this is not a failure; this will be restored if it is within the normal standard.
- 3) The LCD contrast varies depending on the visual angle, ambient temperature, power voltage etc. Obtain the optimum contrast by adjusting the LC drive voltage.
- 4) When carrying out the test, do not take the module out of the low-temperature space suddenly. Failure to do so will cause the module condensing, leading to malfunctions.
- 5) Make certain that each signal noise level is within the standard (L level: 0.2V<sub>dd</sub> or less and H level: 0.8V<sub>dd</sub> or more) even if the module has functioned properly. If it is beyond the standard, the module may often malfunction. In addition, always connect the module when making noise level measurements.
- 6) The CMOS ICs are incorporated in the module and the pull-up and pull-down function is not adopted for the input so avoid putting the input signal open while the power is ON.
- 7) The characteristic of the semiconductor element changes when it is exposed to light emissions, therefore ICs on the LCD may malfunction if they receive light emissions. To prevent these malfunctions, design and assemble ICs so that they are shielded from light emissions.
- 8) Crosstalk occurs because of characteristics of the LCD. In general, crosstalk occurs when the regularized display is maintained. Also, crosstalk is affected by the LC drive voltage. Design the contents of the display, considering crosstalk.



### **11.5 Other**

- 1) Do not disassemble or take the LC module into pieces. The LC modules once disassembled or taken into pieces are not the guarantee articles.
- 2) The residual image may exist if the same display pattern is shown for hours. This residual image, however, disappears when another display pattern is shown or the drive is interrupted and left for a while. But this is not a problem on reliability.
- 3) AMIPRE will provide one year warranty for all products and three months warrantee for all repairing products.

## 12. OUTLINE DIMENSION

