晶采光電科技股份有限公司
AMPIRE CO．，LTD．

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR

LCD MODULE

| CUSTOMER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CUSTOMER PART NO． |  |
| AMPIRE PART NO． | AM－640480G2TNQW－TW0H |
| APPROVED BY |  |
| DATE |  |

$\square$ Approved For Specifications
च Approved For Specifications \＆Sample

## AMPIRE CO．，LTD．

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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 1 Features

5.7 inch Amorphous-TFT-LCD (Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display) module. This module is composed of a $5^{\prime \prime} .7$ TFT-LCD panel, LCD controller, power driver circuit, Touch panel, LED driver circuit and backlight unit.
1.1 TFT Panel Feature :
(1) Construction: 5.7" a-Si color TFT-LCD, White LED Backlight and PCB.
(2) Resolution (pixel): 640(R.G.B) X480
(3) Number of the Colors : Real 262K colors ( R , G , B 6 bit digital each)
(4) LCD type : 12 'clock Transmissive Color TFT LCD ( normally White)
(5) Interface: 40 pin pitch 0.5 FFC
(6) Power Supply Voltage: 3.3 V . Built-in power supply circuit.
(7) Backlight supply voltage : 5.0 V
1.2 LCD Controller Feature:
(1) MCU interface: i80/M68 series MCU interface (default: $i 80$ series).
(2) Pixel data format: 8, 9, 16 and 18 bit.
(3) Display RAM size: Built-in 1215K bytes frame buffer. Support up to $864 \times 480$ at 24 bpp display.
(4) Arbitrary display memory starts position selection.
(5) 16 bit interface support 65K (R5 G6 B5) Color.

## 2 Physical specifications

| Item | Specifications | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Display resolution(dot) | $640 \times(\mathrm{RGB})(\mathrm{W}) \times 480(\mathrm{H})$ | dot |
| Active area | $115.2(\mathrm{~W}) \times 86.4(\mathrm{H})$ | mm |
| Screen size | $5.7($ Diagonal) | inch |
| Pixel size | $60.5(\mathrm{~W}) \times 181.5(\mathrm{H})$ | um |
| Color configuration | R.G.B stripe |  |
| Overall dimension | $\mathbf{1 2 7 . 0}(\mathrm{W}) \mathbf{x 9 8 . 4 3 ( H ) \times 9 . 9 ( \mathrm { D } ) \text { Max }}$ | mm |
| Weight | 105 | g |
| Backlight unit | LED |  |

## 3 Electrical specification

3.1 Absolute max. ratings
3.1.1 Electrical Absolute max. ratings

| Item | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Max. | Unit | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power voltage | VDD | VSS $=0$ | -0.3 | 4.6 | V |  |
| Input voltege | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ |  | -0.3 | $\mathrm{VDD}+0.3$ | V | Note 1 |

Note1: /CS,/WR,/RD,RS,DB0~DB17
3.1.2 Environmental Absolute max. ratings
3.1.2 Environmental Absolute max. ratings

| Item | OPERATING |  | STORAGE |  | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |  |
| Temperature | -20 | 70 | -30 | 80 | Note2,3,4,5,6,7 |
| Humidity | Note1 |  |  | Note1 |  |
| Corrosive Gas | Not Acceptable | Not Acceptable |  |  |  |  |

Note1 : $\mathrm{Ta}<=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: 85 \%$ RH max
$\mathrm{Ta}>40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : Absolute humidity must be lower than the humidity of $85 \% \mathrm{RH}$ at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Note2 : For storage condition Ta at $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<48 \mathrm{~h}$, at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<100 \mathrm{~h}$ For operating condition Ta at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<100 \mathrm{~h}$
Note3 : Background color changes slightly depending on ambient temperature. This phenomenon is reversible.
Note4 : The response time will be slower at low temperature
Note5 : Only operation is guarantied at operating temperature. Contrast , response time, another display quality are evaluated at $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Note6 :

- LED BL : When LCM is operated over $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature, the l Led of the LED back-light should be follow :


Note7 : This is panel surface temperature, not ambient temperature.
Note8 :

- LED BL: When LCM be operated over than $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the life time of the LED back-light will be reduced.


### 3.2 Electrical characteristics

3.2.1 DC Electrical characteristic of the LCD

Typical operting conditions (VSS $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Item |  | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power supply |  | VDD | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4 | V |  |
| Input Voltage for <br> logic | H Level | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | 0.7 VDD | -- | VDD | V | Note 1 |
|  | L Level | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | VSS | -- | 0.3 VDD | V |  |
| Power Supply current |  | IDD | - | 80 | - | mA | Note 2 |

Note 1: /CS,/WR,/RD,RS,DB0~DB17
Note 2: $\mathrm{fV}=60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Display pattern : All Black
*:Will be reference only
3.2.2 Electrical characteristic of LED Back-light

| Paramenter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Condiction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LED voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{AK}}$ | 9.0 | -- | 10.5 | V | LLED <br> $=120 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| LED forward current | ILED $^{\text {LED }}$ | -- | 120 | 140 | mA | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| LED DRIVER <br> current | IDLED | -- | 220 | -- | mA | VLED $=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |

ILed $=140 \mathrm{~mA}$


- The constant current source is needed for white LED back-light driving.

When LCM is operated over $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature, the $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}$ of the LED back-light should be adjusted to $15 \mathrm{~mA} \max$ (For one dice LED).
3.2.3 Touch Panel Electrical Specification

| Parameter | Condition | Standard Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Terminal Resistance | X Axis | $340 \sim 1090 \Omega$ |
|  | Y Axis | $180 \sim 470 \Omega$ |
| Insulating Resistance | DC 25 V | More than $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Linearity | -- | $\pm 1.5 \%$ |
| Pen writing Durability | Note a | 100,000 times(min) |
| Input life by finger | Note b | $1,000,000$ times (min) |

Note A.
Writing length 35 mm .
Writing speed: $300 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$.
Shape of pen end : R0.8
Load: 250 g
Note B
By Silicon rubber tapping at same point
Shape of rubber end : R8
Load: 200g
Frequency: 5 Hz

## Interface

Interface

| No. | Symbol | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | YU | Touch Panel Top Signal |
| 2 | XL | Touch Panel Left Signal |
| 3 | YD | Touch Panel Bottom Signal |
| 4 | XR | Touch Panel Right Signal |



## 4 Optical specification

### 4.1 Optical characteristic:

| Item |  | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contrast ratio |  | CR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Point }-5 \\ & \Theta=\Phi=0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 200 | 250 | -- | -- | (1)(2)(3) |
| Luminance |  | Lw |  | -- | 500 | - | $\mathrm{cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ILED }=140 \mathrm{~mA} \\ (1)(3) \end{gathered}$ |
| Luminance Uniformity |  | $\Delta \mathrm{L}$ |  | 70 | 75 | - | \% | (1)(3) |
| Response Time ( White - Black ) |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{r}}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{f}}$ |  | -- | 50 | -- | ms | $(1)(3)(5)$ |
| Viewing Angle | Vertical | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CR} \geqq 10 \\ & \text { Point }-5 \end{aligned}$ | 80 | 100 | - | Deg. | (1)(2)(4) |
|  | Horizontal | Ф |  | 120 | 140 | - |  |  |
| Color chromaticity | Red | Rx | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Point - } 5 \\ & \Theta=\Phi=0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 0.566 | 0.616 | 0.666 | -- | (1)(3) |
|  |  | Ry |  | 0.302 | 0.352 | 0.402 |  |  |
|  | Green | Gx |  | 0.308 | 0.358 | 0.408 |  |  |
|  |  | Gy |  | 0.518 | 0.568 | 0.618 |  |  |
|  | Blue | Bx |  | 0.096 | 0.146 | 0.196 |  |  |
|  |  | By |  | 0.086 | 0.136 | 0.186 |  |  |
|  | White | Wx |  | 0.296 | 0.346 | 0.396 |  |  |
|  |  | Wy |  | 0.328 | 0.378 | 0.428 |  |  |

NOTE :
(1) Measure conditions: $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 60 \pm 10 \% \mathrm{RH}$ under 10 Lux , in the dark
room by $\mathrm{BM}-7 \mathrm{TOPCON}$ ), viewing $2^{\circ}, \mathrm{VCC}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VDD}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

(2) Definition of Contrast Ratio :

Contrast Ratio (CR) = (White) Luminance of $\mathrm{ON} \div$ (Black) Luminance of OFF
(3) Definition of Luminance :

Definition of Luminance Uniformity
Measure white luminance on the point 5 as figure9-1
Measure white luminance on the point $1 \sim 9$ as figure9-1

$$
\Delta L=[L(M I N) / L(M A X)] X 100 \%
$$



Fig9-1 Measuring point
(4) Definition of Viewing Angle $(\Theta, \Phi)$, refer to Fig9-2 as below :


Fig9-2 Definition of Viewing Angle
(5) Definition of Response Time.(White - Black)


Fig9-3 Definition of Response Time(White-Black)

| Pin no | Symbol | I/O | Description | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | DGND | - | GND |  |
| 2 | DGND | - | GND |  |
| 3 | VLED | 1 | LED Power input (5V) |  |
| 4 | NC | - | No connection |  |
| 5 | /RESET | I | Reset signal for TFT LCD controller. |  |
| 6 | RS | 1 | Register and Data select for TFT LCD controller. |  |
| 7 | /CS | 1 | Chip select low active signal for TFT LCD controller. |  |
| 8 | /WR | I | 80mode: /WR low active signal for TFT LCD controller. 68mode: E signal latch on rising edge. |  |
| 9 | /RD | I | 80mode: /RD low active signal for TFT LCD controller. 68mode: R/W signal Hi: read, Lo: write. |  |
| 10 | DB0 | I |  |  |
| 11 | DB1 | I |  |  |
| 12 | DB2 | 1 |  |  |
| 13 | DB3 | 1 |  |  |
| 14 | DB4 | I |  |  |
| 15 | DB5 | 1 |  |  |
| 16 | DB6 | 1 |  |  |
| 17 | DB7 | 1 |  |  |
| 18 | DB8 | I | Data bus. |  |
| 19 | DB9 | I | Data bus. |  |
| 20 | DB10 | 1 |  |  |
| 21 | DB11 | I |  |  |
| 22 | DB12 | 1 |  |  |
| 23 | DB13 | I |  |  |
| 24 | DB14 | 1 |  |  |
| 25 | DB15 | 1 |  |  |
| 26 | DB16 | I |  |  |
| 27 | DB17 | I |  |  |
| 28 | NC | - | No connection. |  |
| 29 | DGND | - | GND |  |
| 30 | NC | - | No connection. |  |
| 31 | NC | - | No connection. |  |
| 32 | NC | - | No connection. |  |
| 33 | NC | - | No connection. |  |
| 34 | NC | - | No connection. |  |
| 35-37 | VDD | - | Power supply for the logic (3.3V). |  |
| 38-40 | DGND | - | GND. |  |



## 7 Interface Protocol

7.1 M68 Series

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ck}}$ | Reference Clock Cycle Time | 9 | - | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {Pwcst }}$ | Pulse width CS\# or E low | 1 | - | - | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CYC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PWCSH }}$ | Pulse width CS\# or E high | 1 | - | - | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{COC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {fDR }}$ | First Data Read Delay | 5 | - | - | $\mathrm{tcrac}^{\text {che }}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {As }}$ | Address Setup Time | 1 | - | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{AH}}$ | Address Hold Time | 1 | - | - | ns |
| tosw | Data Setup Time | 4 | $\cdot$ | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {phw }}$ | Data Hold Time | 1 | - | - | ns |
| $t_{\text {DSR }}$ | Data Access Time | - | - | 5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {Phr }}$ | Output Hold time | 1 | - | . | ns |



6800 Mode Timing Diagram (Use CS\# as Clock)


6800 Mode Timing Diagram (Use E as Clock)

## 7.2 i80 Series

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {cks }}$ | Reference Clock Cycle Time | 9 | - | - | ns |
| tpwcst | Pulse width CS\#low | 1 | - | - | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {cyc }}$ |
| tpwcsh | Pulse width CS\# high | 1 | - | - | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{crc}}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {fPR }}$ | First Read Data Delay | 5 | - | . | $\mathrm{tayc}^{\text {cre }}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {As }}$ | Address Setup Time | 1 | - | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {AH }}$ | Address Hold Time | 1 | - | - | ns |
| tosw | Data Setup Time | 4 | $\cdot$ | - | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dHW }}$ | Data Hold Time | 1 | - | - | ns |
| tosk | Data Access Time | - | - | 5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {DHR }}$ | Output Hold time | 1 | - | - | ns |


7.3 Data transfer order Setting


## 8 Command Table

| Hex Code | Command | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0x 00 | nop | No operation |
| 0x 01 | soft_reset | Software Reset |
| 0x 0A | get_power_mode | Get the current power mode |
| 0x 0B | get_address_mode | Get the frame memory to the display panel read order |
| 0x 0C | get_pixel_format | Get the current pixel format |
| 0x 0D | get_display_mode | The display module returns the Display Signal Mode. |
| 0x 0E | get_signal_mode | Get the current display mode from the peripheral |
| 0x 10 | enter_sleep_mode | Turn off the panel. <br> This command will pull low the GPIOO. <br> If GPIO0 is configured as normal GPIO or LCD miscellaneous signal with command set_gpio_conf, this command will be ignored. |
| 0x 11 | exit_sleep_mode | Turn on the panel. <br> This command will pull high the GPIOO. <br> If GPIO0 is configured as normal GPIO or LCD miscellaneous signal with command set_gpio_conf, this command will be ignored. |
| 0x 12 | enter_partial_mode | Part of the display area is used for image display. |
| 0x 13 | enter_normal_mode | The whole display area is used for image display. |
| 0x 20 | exit_invert_mode | Displayed image colors are not inverted. |
| 0x 21 | enter_invert_mode | Displayed image colors are inverted. |
| 0x 26 | set_gamma_curve | Selects the gamma curve used by the display device. |
| 0x 28 | set_display_off | Blanks the display device. |
| 0x 29 | set_display_on | Show the image on the display device. |
| 0x 2A | set_column_address | Set the column extent. |
| 0x 2B | set_page_address | Set the page extent. |
| 0x 2C | write_memory_start | Transfer image information from the host processor interface to the peripheral starting at the location provided by set_column_address and set_page_address. |
| 0x 2E | read_memory_start | Transfer image data from the peripheral to the host processor interface starting at the location provided by set_column_address and set_page_address. |
| 0x 30 | set_partial_area | Defines the partial display area on the display device. |
| 0x 33 | set_scroll_area | Defines the vertical scrolling and fixed area on display area. |
| 0x 34 | set_tear_off | Synchronization information is not sent from the display module to the host processor. |
| 0x 35 | set_tear_on | Synchronization information is sent from the display module to the host processor at the start of VFP. |
| 0x 36 | set_address_mode | Set the read order from frame buffer to the display panel. |
| 0x 37 | set_scroll_start | Defines the vertical scrolling starting point. |
| 0x 38 | exit_idle_mode | Full color depth is used for the display panel. |
| 0x 39 | enter_idle_mode | Reduce color depth is used on the display panel. |
| 0x 3A | set_pixel_format | Defines how many bits per pixel are used in the interface. |
| 0x 3C | write_memory_continue | Transfer image information from the host processor interface to the peripheral from the last written location. |
| 0x 3E | read_memory_continue | Read image data from the peripheral continuing after the last read_memory_continue or read_memory_start. |
| 0x 44 | set_tear_scanline | Synchronization information is sent from the display module to the host processor when the display device refresh reaches the provided scan line. |
| 0x 45 | get_scanline | Get the current scan line. |
| 0x A1 | read_ddb | Read the DDB from the provided location. |
| 0x B0 | set_lcd_mode_pad_size | Set the LCD panel mode (RGB TFT or TTL). |
| 0x B1 | get_lcd_mode_pad_size | Get the current LCD panel mode, pad strength and resolution. |
| 0x B4 | set_hori_period | Set front porch. |
| 0x B5 | get_hori_period | Get current front porch settings. |
| 0x B6 | set_vert_period | Set the vertical blanking interval between last scan line and next LFRAME pulse. |
| 0x B7 | get_vert_period | Set the vertical blanking interval between last scan line and next LFRAME pulse. |
| 0x B8 | set_gpio_conf | Set the GPIO configuration. |

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|  |  | If the GPIO is not used for LCD, set the direction. <br> Otherwise, they are toggled with LCD signals. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0x B9 | get_gpio_conf | Get the current GPIO configuration. |
| 0x BA | set_gio_value | Set GPIO value for GPIO configured as output. |
| 0x BB | get_gpio_status | Read current GPIO status. <br> If the individual GPIO was configured as input, the value is the status of the <br> corresponding pin. <br> Otherwise, it is the programmed value. |
|  |  | Set the image post processor. |

9 DISPLAYED COLOR AND INPUT DATA

|  | Color \& Gray Scale | DATA SIGNAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R5 | R4 | R3 | R2 | R1 | R0 | G5 | G4 | G3 | G2 | G1 | G0 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 |
|  | Black | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 |
|  | Green(63) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basic | Blue(63) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Color | Cyan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 |
|  | Black | 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 | $\operatorname{Red}(31)$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |  | : |  |
|  | $\operatorname{Red}(62)$ | 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 |
|  | Black | 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 | Green(31) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Black | 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 | 1 |
|  | Blue(2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Blue |  |  | : | - |  | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |  | : | : | : |  | : |  |
|  | Blue(31) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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 |

## 10 QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

### 10.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Tests should be conducted under the following conditions :
Ambient temperature
$25 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity
$60 \pm 25 \% \mathrm{RH}$.

### 10.2 SAMPLING PLAN

Sampling method shall be in accordance with MIL-STD-105E , level II, normal single sampling plan .

### 10.3 ACCEPTABLE QUALITY LEVEL

A major defect is defined as one that could cause failure to or materially reduce the usability of the unit for its intended purpose. A minor defect is one that does not materially reduce the usability of the unit for its intended purpose or is an infringement from established standards and has no significant bearing on its effective use or operation.

### 10.4 APPEARANCE

An appearance test should be conducted by human sight at approximately 30 cm distance from the LCD module under flourescent light. The inspection area of LCD panel shall be within the range of following limits.
Zone A ( Active Area) Zone B ( Viewing Area)
10.5 INSPECTION QUALITY CRITERIA

| DEFECT TYPE |  |  | LIMIT |  |  |  |  |  | Note <br> Note1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SPOT |  | $\varphi<0.15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $0.15 \mathrm{~mm} \leqq \varphi \leqq 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 4$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{mm}<\varphi$ |  |  | =0 |  |
|  | INTERNAL | FIBER | $\begin{gathered} 0.03 \mathrm{~mm}<\mathrm{W} \leqq 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{~L} \leqq \\ 5 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 3$ |  | Note1 |
|  |  |  | $1.0 \mathrm{~mm}<\mathrm{W}, 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}<\mathrm{L}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=0$ |  |  |
|  |  | POLARIZERBUBBLE | $\varphi<0.15 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  | Ignore |  | Note1 |
|  |  |  | $0.15 \mathrm{~mm} \leqq \varphi \leqq 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 2$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}<\varphi$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=0$ |  |  |
|  |  | Mura | It' OK if mura is slight visible through 6\%ND filter |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|} \text { ELECTRICAL } \\ \text { DEFECT } \end{array}$ | BRIGHT DOT |  | A Grade |  |  | B Grade |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | C Area | O Area | Total | C Area | O Area | Total | Note3 |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 0$ | $\mathrm{N} \leq 2$ | $\mathrm{N} \leq 2$ | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 2$ | $\mathrm{N} \leq 3$ | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 5$ | Note2 |
|  | DARK DOT |  | $\mathrm{N} \leq 2$ | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 3$ | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 3$ | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 3$ | $\mathrm{N} \leq 5$ | $N \leqq 8$ |  |
|  | TOTAL DOT |  | $N \leq 4$ |  |  | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 5$ | $\mathrm{N} \leq 6$ | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 8$ | Note2 |
|  | TWO ADJACENT DOT |  | $\mathrm{N} \leqq 0$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{N} \leqq 1 \\ \text { pair } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \leqq 1 \\ \text { pair } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \leqq 1 \\ \text { pair } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \leq 1 \\ \text { pair } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \leq 1 \\ \text { pair } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Note4 |
|  | THREE OR MORE ADJACENT DOT |  | NOT ALLOWED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | LINE DEFECT |  | NOT ALLOWED |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) One pixel consists of 3 sub-pixels, including R,G, and B dot.(Sub-pixel = Dot)
(2) LITTLE BRIGHT DOT ACCEPTITABLE UNDER $6 \%$ ND-Filter
[Note1] W : Width[mm], L: Length[mm], N : Number, $\varphi$ : Average Diameter


1. fiber
[Note2] Bright dot is defined through 6\% transmission ND Filter as following.

[Note3]

[Note4]
Judge defect dot and adjacent dot as following. Allow below (as A, B, C and D status) adjacent defect dots, including bright and dart adjacent dot. And they will be counted 2 defect dots in total quantity.

(1) The defects that are not defined above and considered to be problem shall be reviewed and discussed by both parties.
(2) Defects on the Black Matrix, out of Display area, are not considered as a defect or counted.

## 12 USE PRECAUTIONS

### 12.1 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.

### 12.2 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. $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ 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.

### 12.3 Storage precautions

1) Avoid a high temperature and humidity area. Keep the temperature between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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.

### 12.4 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 dive 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: 0.2 Vdd or less and H level: 0.8 Vdd 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.
9) Do not disassemble or take the LC module into pieces. The LC modules once disassembled or taken into pieces are not the guarantee articles.
10) 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.
11) AMIPRE will provide one year warrantee for all products and three months warrantee for all repairing products.

## 13 OUTLINE DIMENSION

13.1OUTLINE DIMENSION



