

Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc.

FOR MESSRS:	DATE : Jun. 8 <sup>th</sup> ,2012
FUR MESSRS.	DATE . Juli. 6 ,2012

## **CUSTOMER'S ACCEPTANCE SPECIFICATIONS**

# TX17D01VM2EAB

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ACCEPTED BY:	PROPOSED BY: Lenther

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## 2. RECORD OF REVISION

DATE	SHEET No.			SUMMARY	
May 01,'12	All pages	Company name changed:  KAOHSIUNG HITACHI ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD.			
		KAOHSII	JNG OPTO-FI	, LECTRONICS	INC
	7B64PS-2704- TX17D01VM2EAB-2		JTE MAXIMUN		
Jun. 08,'12	Page 4-1/1 7B64PS-2703- TX17D01VM2EAB-3 Page 3-1/1	Revised:	Y FEATURES  Consumption:	0.36 W for LCD	→ 0.48 W for LCD
	7B64PS-2705- TX17D01VM2EAB-3 Page 5-1/1  7B64PS-2713- TX17D01VM2EAB-3 Page 13-1/1		ARACTERISTIC		
		It	em pply Current	Тур. 110	Max. 135
		·	em	Тур.	Max.
			pply Current ATION of LOT I	144 MARK	172
		REV.No	ITE	EM -	REMARKS
		A Revised :	DC/DC conve	erter changed	PCN 0850
			TX17D0 <sup>2</sup> 9044T KOE	IVM2EAB (5D) MADE I	REV: 005373 N TAIWAN
			TX17D0 <sup>4</sup> 9044T KOE	IVM2EAB (5E) MADE I	REV: A 005373 N TAIWAN

## 3. GENERAL DATA

### 3.1 DISPLAY FEATURES

This module is a 6.5" VGA of 4:3 format amorphous silicon TFT. The pixel format is vertical stripe and sub pixels are arranged as R (red), G (green), B (blue) sequentially. This display is RoHS compliant, COG (chip on glass) technology and LED backlight are applied on this display.

Part Name	TX17D01VM2EAB
Module Dimensions	153.0(W) mm x 118.0(H) mm x 9.1 (D) mm typ.
LCD Active Area	132.48(W) mm x 99.36(H) mm
Pixel Pitch	0.207(W) mm x 0.207 (H) mm
Resolution	640 x 3(RGB)(W) x 480(H) dots
Color Pixel Arrangement	R, G, B Vertical stripe
LCD Type	Transmissive Color TFT; Normally White; Anti-Relflection with Glare Polarizer Film
Display Type	Active Matrix
Number of Colors	262k Colors
Backlight	12 LEDs (3 series x 4)
Weight	190g
Interface	C-MOS; 18-bit RGB; 31 pins
Power Supply Voltage	3.3V for LCD; 12V for Backlight
Power Consumption	0.48 W for LCD; 4.08 W for Backlight
Viewing Direction	12 O'clock (without image inversion and least brightness change) 6 O'clock (contrast peak located at)

## 4. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Supply Voltage	VDD	-0.3	5	V	-
Input Voltage of Logic	VI	-0.3	VDD+0.3	V	Note 1
Operating Temperature	Тор	-20	70	°C	Note 2
Storage Temperature	Tst	-30	80	°C	Note 2
Backlight Input Voltage	VLED	-	15	V	-

- Note 1: The rating is defined for the signal voltages of the interface such as CLK, DE, Hsync, Vsync and RGB data bus.
- Note 2: The maximum rating is defined as above based on the chamber temperature, which might be different from ambient temperature after assembling the panel into the application. Moreover, some temperature-related phenomenon as below needed to be noticed:
  - Background color, contrast and response time would be different in temperatures other than  $25\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}\,.$
  - Operating under high temperature will shorten LED lifetime.

### 5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 5.1 LCD CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_a = 25 \,^{\circ}C, \text{ VSS} = 0\text{V}$ 

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	-	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Input Voltage of Logic	\ /I	"H" level	0.7VDD	ı	VDD		Nata 4
Input Voltage of Logic	VI	"L" level	VSS	-	0.3VDD	V	Note 1
Power Supply Current	IDD	VDD=3.3V	-	144	172	mA	Note 2,3
Vsync Frequency	$f_{v}$	-	-	60	66	Hz	-
Hsync Frequency	$f_{\scriptscriptstyle H}$	-	27.86	31.5	37.62	KHz	-
CLK Frequency	$f_{\scriptscriptstyle CLK}$	-	22.29	25.2	37.62	MHz	-

- Note 1: The rating is defined for the signal voltages of the interface such as DE, CLK and RGB data bus.
- Note 2: An all black check pattern is used when measuring IDD.  $f_v$  is set to 60 Hz.
- Note 3: 1.0A fuse is applied in the module for IDD. For display activation and protection purpose, power supply is recommended larger than 2.5A to start the display and break fuse once any short circuit occurred.

#### 5.2 BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_a = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
LED Input Voltage	VLED	-	11.5	12	12.5	V	Note1
LED Forward Current		0V; 0% duty	320	340	360		Note 2
(Dim Control)	ILED	3.3VDC; 100% duty	24	30	36	mA	Note 2
LED lifetime	-	340 mA	-	70K	-	hrs	Note 3

- Note 1: As Fig. 5.1 shown, LED current is constant, 340 mA, controlled by the LED driver when applying 12V VLED.
- Note 2: Dimming function can be obtained by applying DC voltage or PWM signal from the display interface CN1. The recommended PWM signal is 1K ~ 10K Hz with 3.3V amplitude.
- Note 3: The estimated lifetime is specified as the time to reduce 50% brightness by applying 340 mA at  $25^{\circ}$ C.

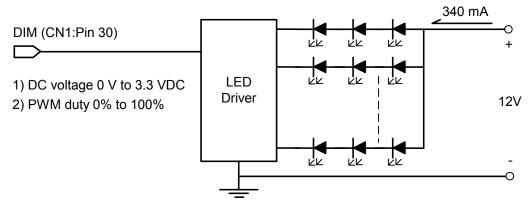


Fig. 5.1

## 6. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The optical characteristics are measured based on the conditions as below:

- Supplying the signals and voltages defined in the section of electrical characteristics.
- The backlight unit needs to be turned on for 30 minutes.
- The ambient temperature is 25 °C.
- In the dark room around 500~1000 lx, the equipment has been set for the measurements as shown in Fig 6.1.

 $T_a = 25 \, ^{\circ}C, f_v = 60 \, \text{Hz}, \text{VDD} = 3.3 \text{V}$ 

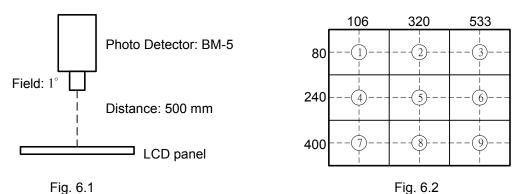
Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
		-	Condition	800	1000		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	Note 1
Brightness of White Brightness Uniformity		_	$\phi = 0^{\circ}, \theta = 0^{\circ},$	70	1000	_	%	Note 2
		<u>-</u>	ILED= 340 mA		-	-	/0	
Contrast F	Ratio	CR		300	600	-	-	Note 3
Response (Rising + Fa		$T_r + T_f$	$\phi = 0^{\circ}, \theta = 0^{\circ}$	-	30	-	ms	Note 4
NTSC R	atio	-	$\phi = 0^{\circ}, \theta = 0^{\circ}$	-	50	-	%	-
		$\theta$ x	$\phi = 0^{\circ}, CR \ge 10$	70	80	_		
\/iovvina A	nala	$\theta$ x'	$\phi = 180^{\circ}$ , CR $\geq 10$	70	80	-	Danna	Nata 5
viewing A	Viewing Angle		φ = 90°, CR ≥ 10	50	60	-	Degree	Note 5
			$\phi=270^{\circ}, \mathrm{CR} \geq 10$	70	80	-		
	Dod	X		0.52	0.57	0.62		
	Red	Y		0.30	0.35	0.40		
	Croon	X		0.29	0.34	0.39		
Color	Green	Υ		0.50	0.55	0.60	-	Note 6
Chromaticity	Dive	X	$\phi = 0^{\circ}, \theta = 0^{\circ}$	0.09	0.14	0.19		
	Blue	Y		0.06	0.11	0.16		
	\\/bito	X		0.25	0.30	0.35		
	White	Y		0.26 0.31 0.36				

Note 1: The brightness is measured from the panel center point, P5 in Fig. 6.2, for the typical value.

Note 2: The brightness uniformity is calculated by the equation as below:

$$Brightness\ uniformity = \frac{Min.\ Brightness}{Max.\ Brightness} \times 100\%$$

, which is based on the brightness values of the 9 points measured by BM-5 as shown in Fig. 6.2.

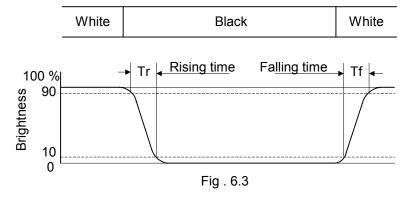


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Note 3: The Contrast Ratio is measured from the center point of the panel, P5, and defined as the following equation:

$$CR = \frac{Brightness\ of\ White}{Brightness\ of\ Black}$$

Note 4: The definition of response time is shown in Fig. 6.3. The rising time is the period from 90% brightness to 10% brightness when the data is from white to black. Oppositely, Falling time is the period from 10% brightness rising to 90% brightness.



Note 5: The definition of viewing angle is shown in Fig. 6.4. Angle  $\phi$  is used to represent viewing directions, for instance,  $\phi = 270^{\circ}$  means 6 o'clock, and  $\phi = 0^{\circ}$  means 3 o'clock. Moreover, angle  $\theta$  is used to represent viewing angles from axis Z toward plane XY.

The viewing direction of this display is 12 o'clock, which means that a photograph with gray scale would not be reversed in color and the brightness change would be less from this direction. However, the best contrast peak would be located at 6 o'clock.

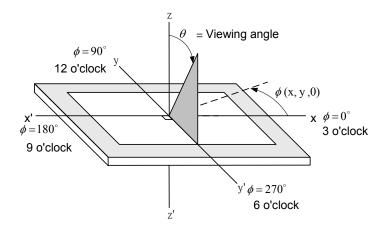
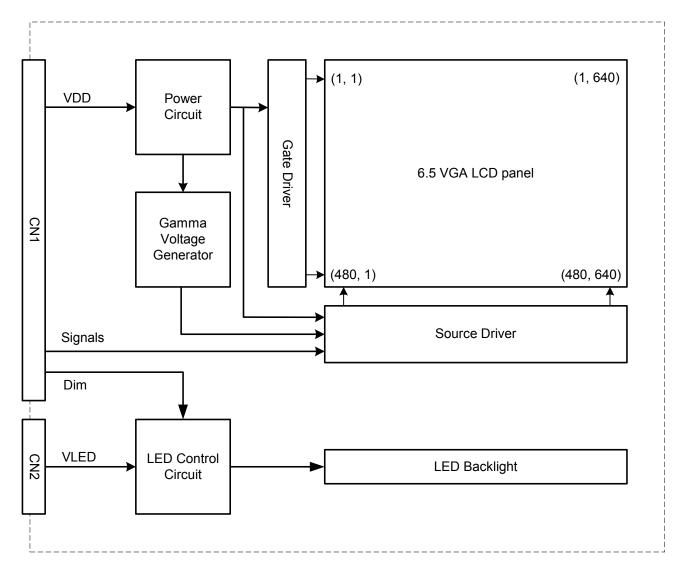


Fig 6.4

Note 6: The color chromaticity is measured from the center point of the panel, P5, as shown in Fig. 6.2.

## 7. BLOCK DIAGRAM

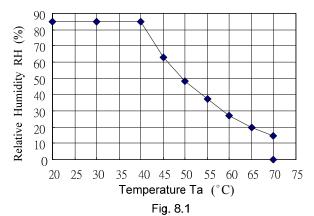


Note1: Signals are CLK, Hsync, Vsync, DE, SD, and RGB data bus.

## 8. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test Item	Condition		
High Temperature	1) Operating 2) 70 °C	240 hrs	
Low Temperature	1) Operating 2) -20 °C	240 hrs	
High Temperature	1) Storage 2) 80 °C	240 hrs	
Low Temperature	1) Storage 2) -30 °C	240 hrs	
Heat Cycle	1) Operating 2) -20°C ~70°C 3) 3hrs~1hr~3hrs	240 hrs	
Thermal Shock	1) Non-Operating Thermal Shock 2) -35 °C ↔ 85 °C 3) 0.5 hr ↔ 0.5 hr		
High Temperature & Humidity	1) Operating 2) 40 °C & 85%RH 3) Without condensation (Note3)	240 hrs	
Vibration	1) Non-Operating 2) 20~200 Hz 3) 2G 4) X, Y, and Z directions	1 hr for each direction	
Mechanical Shock	<ul> <li>1) Non-Operating</li> <li>2) 10 ms</li> <li>3) 50G</li> <li>4) ±X, ± Y and ±Z directions</li> </ul>	Once for each direction	
1) Operating 2) Tip: 200 pF, 250 Ω 3) Air discharge for glass: ± 8KV 4) Contact discharge for metal frame: ± 8KV		1) Glass: 9 points 2) Metal frame: 8 points (Note4)	

- Note 1: Display functionalities are inspected under the conditions defined in the specification after the reliability tests.
- Note 2: The display is not guaranteed for use in corrosive gas environments.
- Note 3: Under the condition of high temperature & humidity, if the temperature is higher than 40 °C, the humidity needs to be reduced as Fig. 8.1 shown.
- Note 4: All pins of LCD interface (CN1) have been tested by  $\pm 100$ V contact discharge of ESD under non-operating condition.



## 9. LCD INTERFACE

## 9.1 INTERFACE PIN CONNECTIONS

The display interface connector (CN1) is DF9-31P-1V (Hirose), and Pin assignment is as below:

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal
1	GND	Ground
2	CLK	Dot Clock
		Horizontal synchronous signal and mode selection
3	HSYNC	Synchronous Mode: Hsync signal input
		Data Enable Mode: Open or Low
4	VSYNC	Vertical synchronous signal
5	GND	Ground
6	R0	Red data (LSB)
7	R1	Red data
8	R2	Red data
9	R3	Red data
10	R4	Red data
11	R5	Red data (MSB)
12	GND	Ground
13	G0	Green data (LSB)
14	G1	Green data
15	G2	Green data
16	G3	Green data
17	G4	Green data
18	G5	Green data (MSB)
19	GND	Ground
20	В0	Blue data (LSB)
21	B1	Blue data
22	B2	Blue data
23	B3	Blue data
24	B4	Blue data
25	B5	Blue data (MSB)
26	GND	Ground
27	DE	Data Enable Signal
28	VDD	Power Supply
29	VDD	Power Supply
20	DIM	Normal Brightness: 0V or 0% PWM Duty
30	DIM	Brightness Control: 0V to 3.3 VDC or 0% to 100% PWM Duty
31	SD	Normal Scan: Low or open
31		Reverse Scan: High

The backlight connector (CN2) is SM02 (8.0)B-BHS-1-TB (LF)(SN) made by JST, and pin assignment is as below:

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal
1	VLED	12VDC
2	GND	Ground

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#### 9.2 TIMING CHART

#### A. SYNCHRONOUS MODE

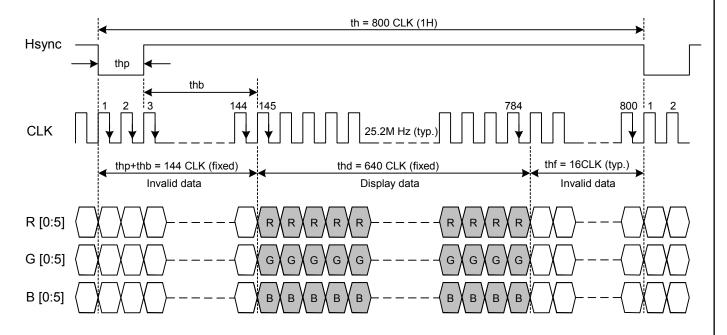


Fig. 9.1 Horizontal Timing of Synchronous Mode

Note 1: CLK's falling edge is the time to latch data and count (thp + thb), therefore, data sending and Hsync's falling edge should start when CLK's rise edge.

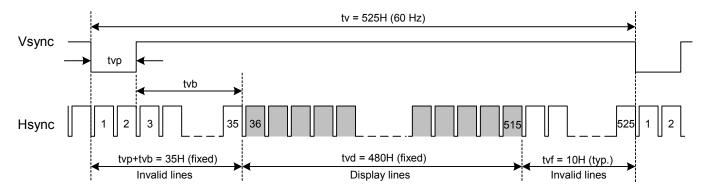


Fig. 9.2 Vertical Timing of Synchronous Mode

Note 2: Vsync's falling edge needs to start with Hsync's falling edge simultaneously to count (tvp + tvb).

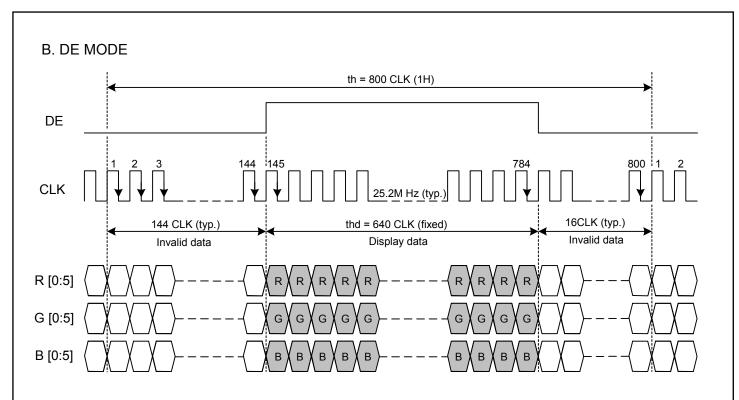


Fig. 9.3 Horizontal Timing of DE Mode

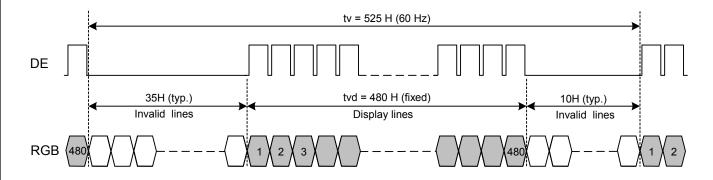


Fig. 9.4 Vertical Timing of DE Mode

## C. CLOCK AND DATA INPUT TIMING

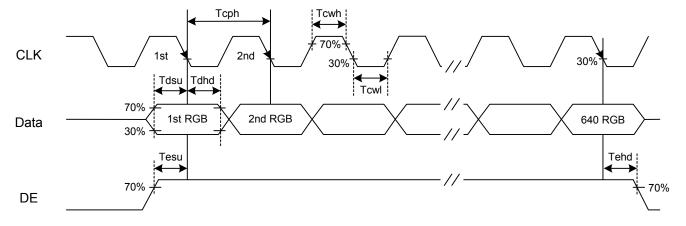


Fig. 9.5 Setup & Hold Time of Data and DE signal.

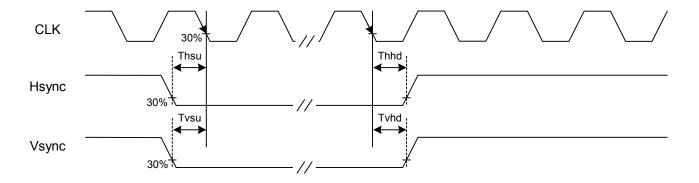


Fig. 9.6 Setup & Hold Time of Hsync and Vsync signal.

## 9.3 TIME TABLE

The column of timing sets including minimum, typical, and maximum as below are based on the best optical performance, frame frequency (Vsync) = 60 Hz to define. If 60 Hz is not the aim to set,  $54\sim66$  Hz for Vsync is recommended to apply for better performance by other parameter combination as the definitions in section 5.1.

#### A. SYNCHRONOUS MODE

Item		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	CLK Frequency	fclk	24.8	25.2	34.2	M Hz
	Display Data	thd	640	640	640	
Hoyma	Cycle Time	th	800	800	1000	
Hsync	Pulse Width	thp	1	2	10	CLK
	Pulse Width and Back Porch	thp + thb	144	144	144	
	Front Porch	thf	16	16	216	
	Display Line	tvd	480	480	480	
	Cycle Time	tv	516	525	570	
Vsync	Pulse Width	tvp	1	2	10	Н
	Pulse Width and Back Porch	tvp + tvb	35	35	35	
	Front Porch	tvf	1	10	55	

#### B. DE MODE

	Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	CLK Frequency	fclk	24.8	25.2	34.2	M Hz
Horizontal	Display Data	thd	640	640	640	011
	Cycle Time	th	800	800	1000	CLK
\/autiaal	Display Data	tvd	480	480	480	
Vertical	Cycle Time	tv	516	525	570	Н

#### C. CLOCK AND DATA INPUT TIMING

	Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
OL IZ	Duty	Tcwh	40	50	60	%
CLK	Cycle Time	Tcph	29.23	39.68	-	
\	Setup Time	Tvsu	8	-	i	
Vsync	Hold Time	Tvhd	8	-	-	
Hayma	Setup Time	Thsu	8	-	i	
Hsync	Hold Time	Thhd	8	-	-	ns
Data	Setup Time	Tdsu	8	-	-	
Data	Hold Time	Tdhd	8	-	-	
DE	Setup Time	Tesu	8	-	-	
DE	Hold Time	Tehd	8	-	-	

#### 9.4 POWER SEQUENCE

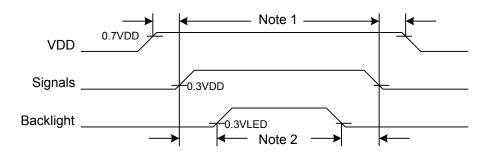


Fig. 9.7 Power Sequence Timing

- Note 1: In order to avoid any damages, VDD has to be applied before all other signals. The opposite is true for power Off where VDD has to be remained on until all other signals have been switch off. The recommended time period is 1 second. Hot plugging might cause display damage due to incorrect power sequence, please pay attention on interface connecting before power on.
- Note 2: In order to avoid showing uncompleted patterns in transient state. It is recommended that switching the backlight on is delayed for 1 second after the signals have been applied. The opposite is true for power Off where the backlight has to be switched off 1 second before the signals are removed.

#### 9.5 SCAN DIRECTION

Scan direction is available to be switched as below by setting CN1's SD pin.

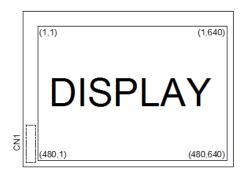


Fig. 9.8 Normal Scan (SD: Low or Open)

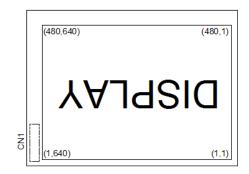


Fig. 9.9 Reverse Scan (SD: High)

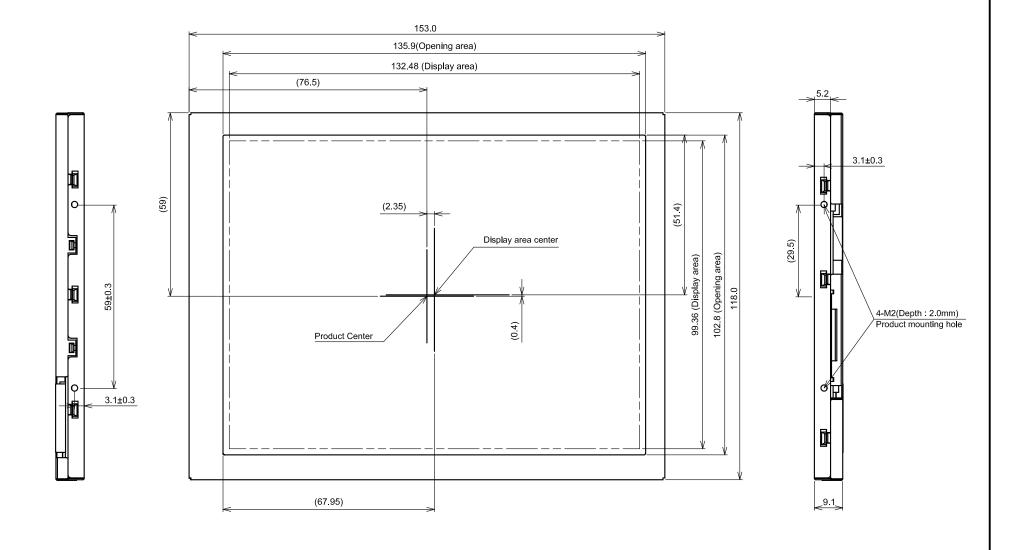
## 9.6 DATA INPUT for DISPLAY COLOR

	COLOR &								Ι	Data	Signa	al							
	Gray Scale	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	В3	B2	B1	B0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (0)	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	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue (0)	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	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 (62)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (61)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red (1)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (0)	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 (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (0)	0	0	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 (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue (61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blue	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	• •	:	• •	•	:	• •	• •	:	:	:	:	• •	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

## 10. OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Note 1: General tolerance ±0.5

### 10.1 FRONT VIEW



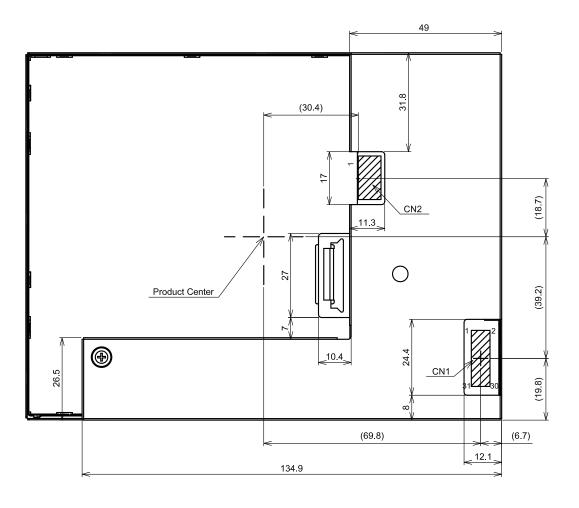
Scale: NTS Unit: mm

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## 10.2 REAR VIEW



Note 1: General tolerance ±0.5

Scale : NTS Unit : mm

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## 11. APPEARANCE STANDARD

The appearance inspection is performed in a dark room around 500~1000 lx based on the conditions as below:

- The distance between inspector's eyes and display is 30 cm.
- The viewing zone is defined with angle  $\theta$  shown in Fig. 11.1 The inspection should be performed within  $45^{\circ}$  when display is shut down. The inspection should be performed within  $5^{\circ}$  when display is power on.

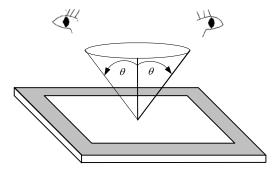


Fig. 11.1

#### 11.1 THE DEFINITION OF LCD ZONE

LCD panel is divided into 3 areas as shown in Fig.11.2 for appearance specification in next section. A zone is the LCD active area (dot area); B zone is the area, which extended 1 mm out from LCD active area; C zone is the area between B zone and metal frame.

In terms of housing design, B zone is the recommended window area customers' housing should be located in.

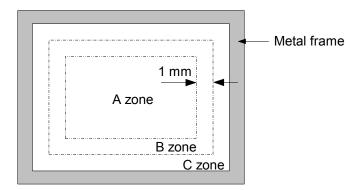
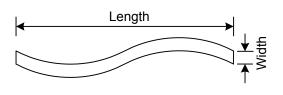


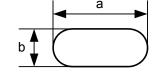
Fig. 11.2

### 11.2 LCD APPEARANCE SPECIFICATION

The specification as below is defined as the amount of unexpected phenomenon or material in different zones of LCD panel. The definitions of length, width and average diameter using in the table are shown in Fig. 11.3 and Fig. 11.4.

Item		Applied zone					
	Length (mm)	Length (mm) Width (mm) Maximum n		mber	Minimum space		
	Ignored	W≦0.02	Ignored	Ignored			
Scratches	L≦40	0.02 <w≦0.04< td=""><td>10</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>A, B</td></w≦0.04<>	10		-	A, B	
	L≦20	W≦0.04	10		-		
Dent	·	Serious one	is not allowed			Α	
Wrinkles in polarizer		Serious one	is not allowed			Α	
	Average diam	neter (mm)	Maxi	imum n	umber		
B	D≦0	.3		Ignore	d		
Bubbles on polarizer	0.3 < D \( \)	≦0.5		12		Α	
	0.5<	D		3			
		Filamentous	(Line shape)				
	Length (mm)	Widt	h (mm)	Maxi	imum number		
	L≦2.0	W	≦0.03		Ignored	A, B	
	L≦3.0	0.03<	0.03 <w≦0.05< td=""><td>10</td><td rowspan="2">·</td></w≦0.05<>		10	·	
	L≦2.5		<w≦0.1< td=""><td colspan="2">1</td></w≦0.1<>	1			
1) Stains		Round (	Dot shape)				
2) Foreign Materials	Average diameter (mm) Maximum number		m number	Min	imum Space		
3) Dark Spot	D<0.2	lgr	Ignored		-	A D	
	0.2≦D<0.3		10		10 mm		
	0.3≦D<0.4		5		30 mm	A, B	
	0.4≦D	N	None		-		
	In total		Filamentous + Round=10				
		Those wiped out	easily are accepta	ble			
		Т	уре	Maxi	mum number		
		1	dot	4			
	Dright dat dafaat	2 adja	cent dot		1		
	Bright dot-defect	3 adjacent	dot or above	N	ot allowed		
Dot-Defect		In	total	5		Α	
(Note 1)		1	dot	5		A	
	Dark dot-defect	2 adja	cent dot		2		
	Daik Got-Gelect	3 adjacent	dot or above	N	ot allowed		
		In	total	5			
		In total			10		





Average diameter =  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 

Fig. 11.3

Fig. 11.4

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#### Note 1: The definitions of dot defect are as below:

- The defect area of the dot must be bigger than half of a dot.
- For bright dot-defect, showing black pattern, the dot's brightness must be over 30% brighter than others.
- For dark dot-defect, showing white pattern, the dot's brightness must be under 70% darker than others.
- The definition of 1-dot-defect is the defect-dot, which is isolated and no adjacent defect-dot.
- The definition of adjacent dot is shown as Fig. 11.5.

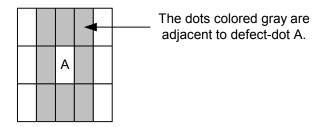


Fig. 11.5

### 12. PRECAUTIONS

#### 12.1 PRECAUTIONS of ESD

- 1) Before handling the display, please ensure your body has been connected to ground to avoid any damages by ESD. Also, do not touch display's interface directly when assembling.
- 1) Please remove the protection film very slowly before turning on the display to avoid generating ESD.

#### 12.2 PRECAUTIONS of HANDLING

- 1) In order to keep the appearance of display in good condition, please do not rub any surfaces of the displays by using sharp tools harder than 3H, especially touch panel, metal frame and polarizer.
- 2) Please do not stack the displays as this may damage the surface. In order to avoid any injuries, please avoid touching the edge of the glass or metal frame and wore gloves during handling.
- 2) Touching the polarizer or terminal pins with bare hand should be avoided to prevent staining and poor electrical contact.
- 3) Do not use any harmful chemicals such as acetone, toluene, and isopropyl alcohol to clean display's surfaces.
- 4) Please use soft cloth or absorbent cotton with ethanol to clean the display by gently wiping. Moreover, when wiping the display, please wipe it by horizontal or vertical direction instead of circling to prevent leaving scars on the display's surface, especially polarizer.
- 5) Please wipe any unknown liquids immediately such as saliva, water or dew on the display to avoid color fading or any permanent damages.
- 6) Maximum pressure to the surface of the display must be less than  $1.96 \times 10^4$  Pa. If the area of applied pressure is less than  $1 \text{ cm}^2$ , the maximum pressure must be less than 1.96N.

#### 12.3 PRECAUTIONS OF OPERATING

- 1) Please input signals and voltages to the displays according to the values defined in the section of electrical characteristics to obtain the best performance. Any voltages over than absolute maximum rating will cause permanent damages to this display. Also, any timing of the signals out of this specification would cause unexpected performance.
- 2) When the display is operating at significant low temperature, the response time will be slower than it at 25 °C . In high temperature, the color will be slightly dark and blue compared to original pattern. However, these are temperature-related phenomenon of LCD and it will not cause permanent damages to the display when used within the operating temperature.
- 3) The use of screen saver or sleep mode is recommended when static images are likely for long periods of time. This is to avoid the possibility of image sticking.
- 4) Spike noise can cause malfunction of the circuit. The recommended limitation of spike noise is no bigger than  $\pm 100$  mV.

#### 12.4 PRECAUTIONS of STORAGE

If the displays are going to be stored for years, please be aware the following notices.

- 1) Please store the displays in a dark room to avoid any damages from sunlight and other sources of UV light.
- 2) The recommended long term storage temperature is between  $10\,\mathrm{C}^\circ$  ~35  $\mathrm{C}^\circ$  and 55%~75% humidity to avoid causing bubbles between polarizer and LCD glasses, and polarizer peeling from LCD glasses.
- 3) It would be better to keep the displays in the container, which is shipped from KOE, and do not unpack it.
- 4) Please do not stick any labels on the display surface for a long time, especially on the polarizer.

## 13. DESIGNATION of LOT MARK

1) The lot mark is showing in Fig.13.1. First 4 digits are used to represent production lot, T represented made in Taiwan, and the last 6 digits are the serial number.

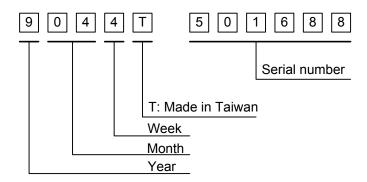


Fig. 13.1

2) The tables as below are showing what the first 4 digits of lot mark are shorted for.

Year	Lot Mark
2012	2
2013	3
2014	4
2015	5
2016	6

Month	Lot Mark	Month	Lot Mark
Jan.	01	Jul.	07
Feb.	02	Aug.	08
Mar.	03	Sep.	09
Apr.	04	Oct.	10
May	05	Nov.	11
Jun.	06	Dec.	12

Week	Lot Mark
1∼7 days	1
8~14 days	2
15~21 days	3
22~28 days	4
29~31 days	5

3) Except letters I and O, revision number will be shown on lot mark and following letters A to Z.

REV.No	ITEM	REMARKS
-	-	-
Α	DC/DC Converter changed	PCN 0850

4) The location of the lot mark is on the back of the display shown in Fig. 13.2.



Fig. 13.2