SPECIFICATION
FOR
LCM+CTP Module

MODULE No:	KD070HDFLD070-C085A
CUSTOMER:	

STARTEK	INITIAL	DATE
PREPARED BY		
CHECKED BY		
APPROVED BY		

CUSTOMER	INITIAL	DATE
APPROVED BY		

Revision History

Date	Rev. No.	Page	Summary
2022.05.26	V1.0	ALL	FIRST ISSUE
2024.10.22	V1.1	6	Update structure diagram

Contents

1.Basic Specifications

* Description

This is a color active matrix TFT (Thin Film Transistor) LCD (liquid crystal display) that uses amorpho us silicon TFT as a switching device. This module is composed of a Transmissive type TFT-LCD Pan el, driver circuit, capacitance touch panel,back-light unit. The resolution of a 7.0" TFT-LCD contains 12 80x768 pixels, and can display up to 16.7M colors.

1.1 TFT Features

General Information Items	Specification	Unit	Note
	Main Panel		
Display area(AA)	152.45(H)*91.47(V) (7.0inch)	mm	-
Driver element	TFT active matrix	-	-
Display colors	16.7M	colors	-
Number of pixels	1280(RGB)*768	dots	-
TFT Pixel arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Pixel pitch	0.1191 (W)*0.1191(H)	mm	-
Viewing angle	ALL	o'clock	-
TFT Controller IC	HX8298-Ax3 + HX8695Ex1	-	-
LCM Interface	1-port LVDS	-	
Display mode	Transmissive/Normally Black	-	-
Operating temperature	-30～+85	℃	-
Storage temperature	-40～+90	℃	-

1.2 CTP Features

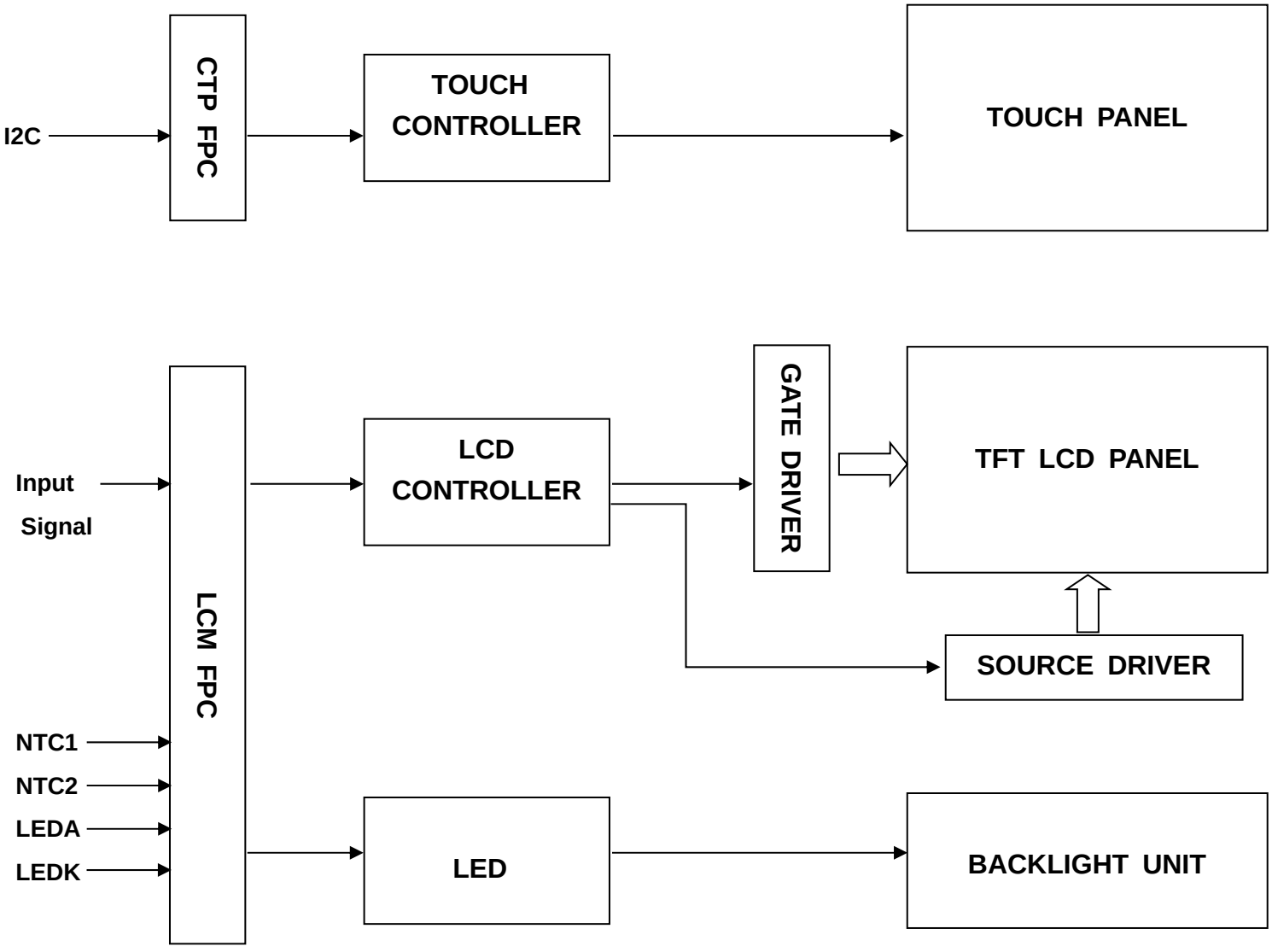
General Information Items	Specification	Unit	Note
	Main Panel		
Resolution	1280(H)*768(V)	-	
Structure	G+G	-	
Controller IC	GT9271	-	
Interface	I2C	-	
Slave Adress	0x5D(7bit) or 0x14(7bit)	-	Note1
Touch mode	Ten points and Gestures	-	-
Logic level	3.3	V	

Note1: For specific configuration method, please refer to section 8.2

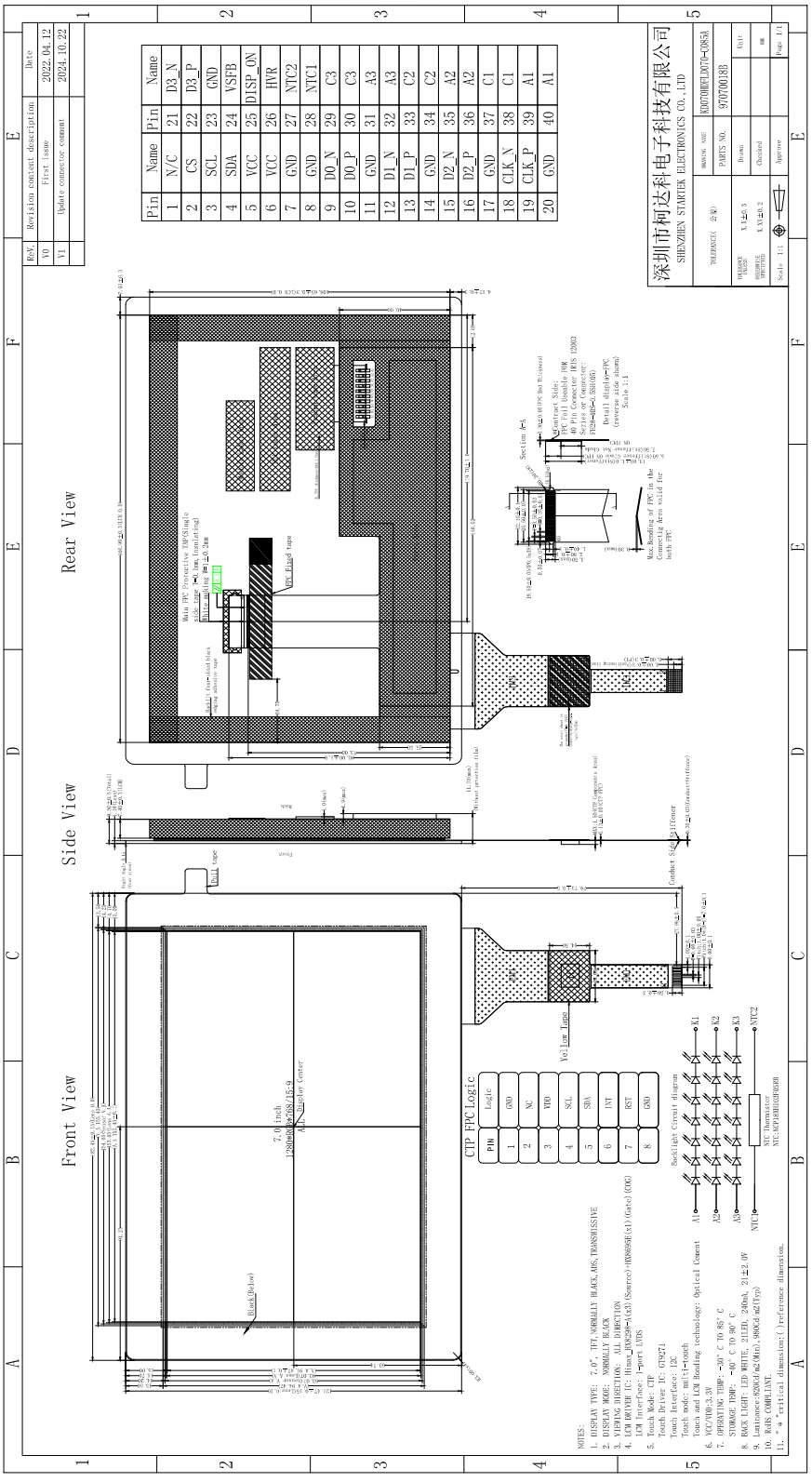
1.3 Mechanical Information

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module size	Horizontal(H)		182.45		mm	-
	Vertical(V)		121.47		mm	-
	Depth(D)		9.38		mm	-
Weight			270		g	-

2. Block Diagram



3.Outline dimension



4. Input terminal Pin Assignment

4.1 TFT PIN Define

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	NC	Reserved for supplier test, NC for customer	
2	CS	SPI interface for supplier online test and programming use (Pull high for customer)	I
3	SCL	SPI interface for supplier online test and programming use (NC for customer)	I
4	SDA	SPI interface for supplier online test and programming use (NC for customer)	I
5	VCC	Power supply (3.3V)	P
6	VCC	Power supply (3.3V)	P
7	GND	Ground	P
8	GND	Ground	P
9	D0_N	LVDS data 0-	I
10	D0_P	LVDS data 0+	I
11	GND	Ground	P
12	D1_N	LVDS data 1-	I
13	D1_P	LVDS data 1+	I
14	GND	Ground	P
15	D2_N	LVDS data 2-	I
16	D2_P	LVDS data 2+	I
17	GND	Ground	P
18	CLK_N	LVDS clock-	I
19	CLK_P	LVDS clock +	I
20	GND	Ground	P
21	D3_N	LVDS data 3-	I
22	D3_P	LVDS data 3+	I

23	GND	Ground	P
24	VSFB	VSYNC waveform feedback	I
25	DISP_ON	Display on/off (black display),	I
26	HVR	Horizontally and Vertically Inverted	I
27	NTC2	Temperature Sensor Pin2	P
28	NTC1	Temperature Sensor Pin1	P
29	C3	Backlight Cathode 3	P
30	C3	Backlight Cathode 3	P
31	A3	Backlight Anode 3	P
32	A3	Backlight Anode 3	P
33	C2	Backlight Cathode 2	P
34	C2	Backlight Cathode 2	P
35	A2	Backlight Anode 2	P
36	A2	Backlight Anode 2	P
37	C1	Backlight Cathode 1	P
38	C1	Backlight Cathode 1	P
39	A1	Backlight Anode 1	P
40	A1	Backlight Anode 1	P

4.2 CTP PIN Define

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	GND	Ground	P
2	NC	No Connection	
3	VDD	Supply voltage	P
4	SCL	I2C clock input	I
5	SDA	I2C data input and output	I
6	INT	External interrupt to the host	I
7	RST	External Reset, Low is active	I
8	GND	Ground	P

5. LCD Optical Characteristics

5.1 Optical specification

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	Θ=0 Normal viewing angle	700	900	--		(1)(2)
Response time	Rising	$T_{R+}T_F$		--	--	40	msec	
	Falling							(1)(3)
Color Gamut		S(%)		65	70	--	%	
Color Filter Chromacicity	White	W_X		0.270	0.300	0.330		(1)(4) CF glass
		W_Y		0.290	0.320	0.350		
	Red	R_X		0.610	0.640	0.670		
		R_Y		0.312	0.342	0.372		
	Green	G_X		0.293	0.323	0.353		
		G_Y		0.596	0.626	0.656		
	Blue	B_X		0.116	0.146	0.176		
		B_Y		0.046	0.076	0.106		
Viewing angle	Hor.	ΘL	CR>10	--	80	--		(1)(4)
		ΘR		--	80	--		
	Ver.	ΘU		--	80	--		
		ΘD		--	80	--		
Option View Direction		Free						

*The data comes from the LCD specification.

Measuring Condition

Measuring surrounding : dark room

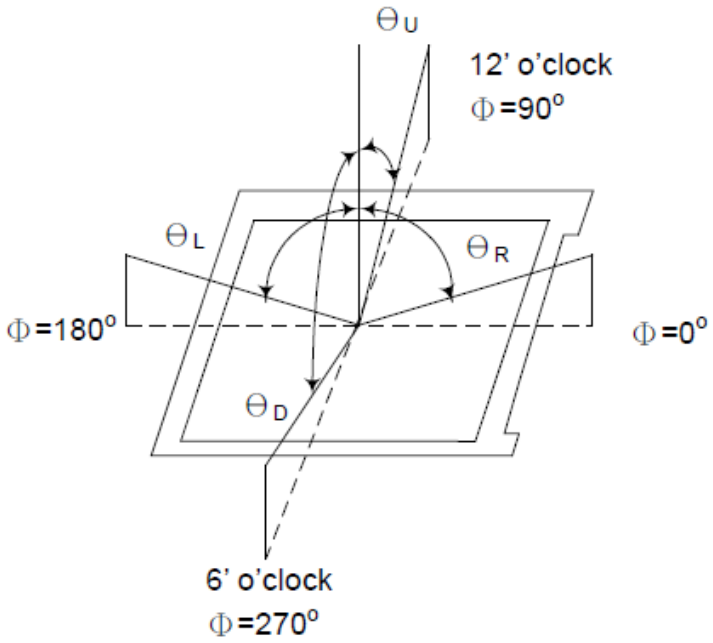
Ambient temperature : 25±2oC

15min. warm-up time.

Measuring Equipment

FPM520 of Westar Display technologies, INC., which utilized SR-3 for Chromaticity and BM-5A for other optical characteristics.

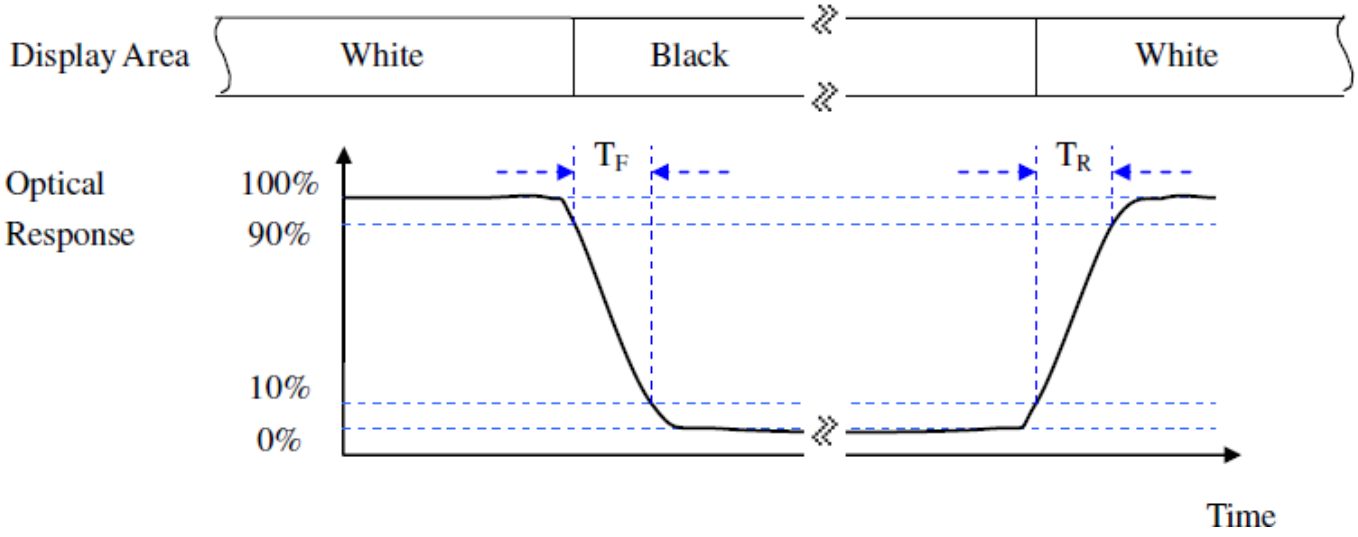
Note (1): Definition of Viewing Angle :



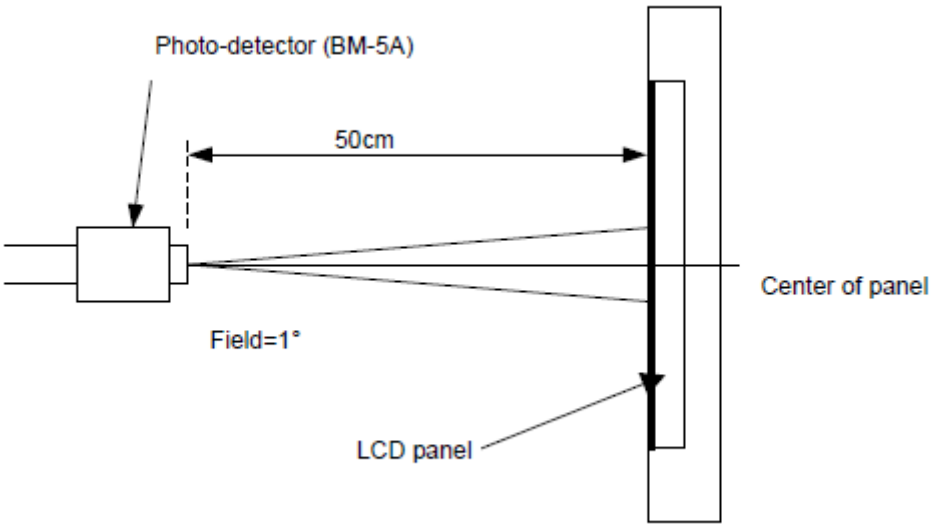
Note (2): Definition of Contrast Ratio(CR) :measured at the center point of panel

$$CR = \frac{\text{Luminance with all pixels white}}{\text{Luminance with all pixels black}}$$

Note (3): Response Time



Note (4): Definition of optical measurement setup



6. TFT Electrical Characteristics

6.1 Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta=25 VSS=0V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	+3.96	V	Note1
Digital interface supply Voltage	IOVCC	-0.3	VDD+0.3	V	Note1
Operating temperature	T_{OP}	-30	+85	℃	
Storage temperature	T_{ST}	-40	+90	℃	

NOTE1: If the absolute maximum rating of even is one of the above parameters is exceeded even momentarily, the quality of the product may be degraded. Absolute maximum ratings, therefore, specify the values exceeding which the product may be physically damaged. Be sure to use the product within the range of the absolute maximum ratings.

6.2 DC Electrical Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital Supply Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	--
Digital interface supple Voltage	IOVCC	1.65	1.8	3.3	V	--
Normal mode Current consumption	IDD	--	--	480	mA	--
Driver input high signal voltage	VIH	0.7*VCC	-	VCC	V	
Driver input low signal voltage	VIL	GND	-	0.3*VCC	V	

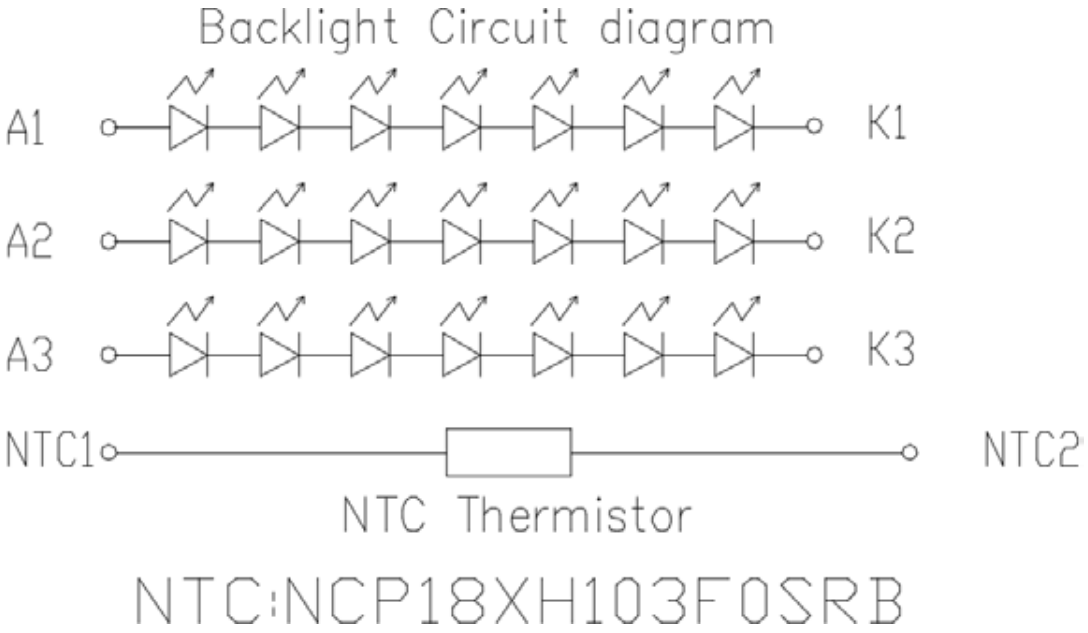
6.3 LED Backlight Characteristics

The back-light system is edge-lighting type with 21 chips White LED

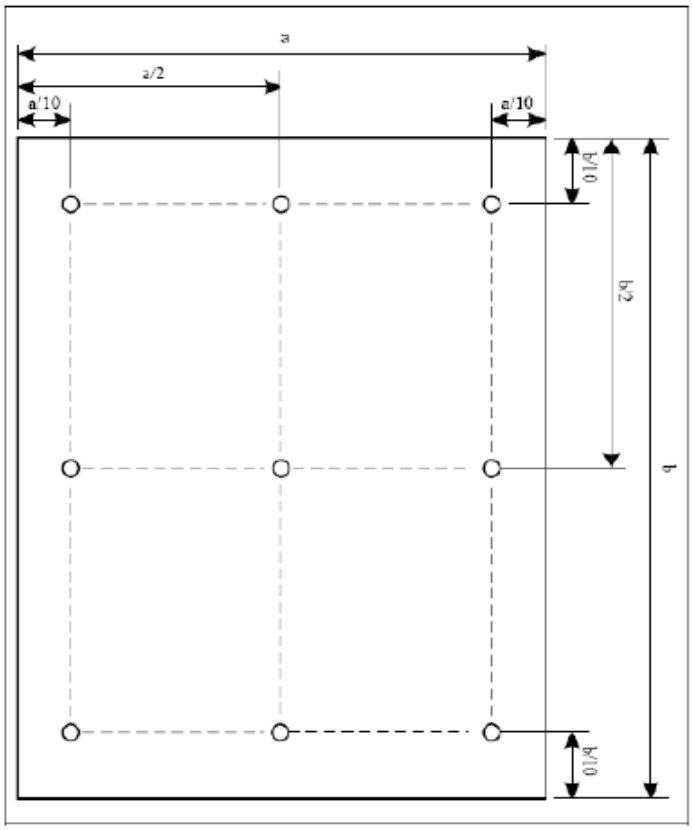
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Forward Current	I_F	--	240	--	mA	
Forward Voltage	V_F	18.9	21	23.8	V	--
LCM Luminance	L_V	--	980	--	cd/m2	Note3
LED life time	Hr	30000	--	--	Hour	Note1,2
Uniformity	AVg	80	--	--	%	Note3

Note1: LED life time (Hr) can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition: Ta=25±3 ℃, typical IL value indicated in the above table until the brightness becomes less than 50%.

Note 2: The “LED life time” is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25℃ and IL=240mA. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating IL is larger than 60mA. The constant current driving method is suggested.



NOTE 3：Luminance Uniformity of these 9 points is defined as below:



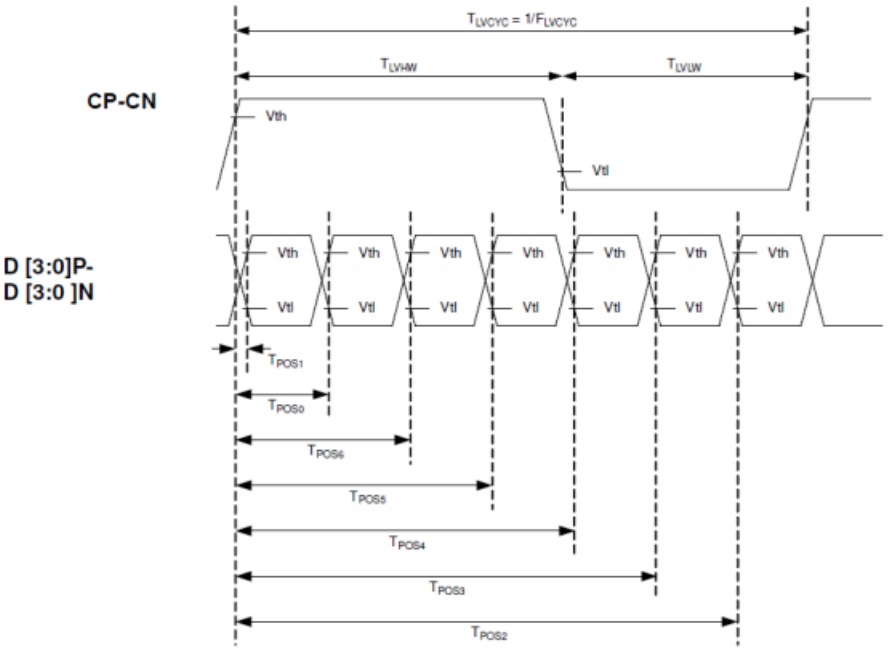
$$\text{Uniformity} = \frac{\text{minimum luminance in 9 points (1-9)}}{\text{maximum luminance in 9 points (1-9)}}$$

$$\text{Luminance} = \frac{\text{Total Luminance of 9 points}}{9}$$

7. AC Characteristic

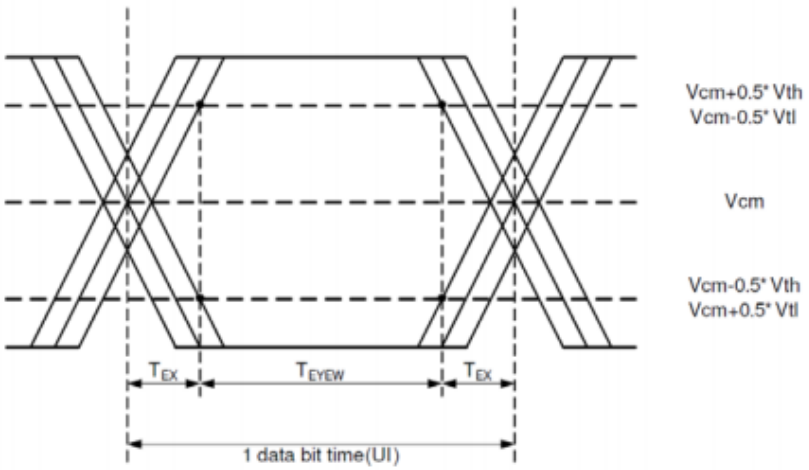
7.1. LVDS mode AC Electrical Characteristic

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Clock frequency	F_{LVCYC}	61.6	66.4	74.6	MHz
Clock period	T_{LVCYC}	13.4	-	16.2	ns
1 data bit time	UI	-	1/7	-	T_{LVCYC}
Clock high time	T_{LVCH}	2.45	4	4.55	UI
Clock low time	T_{LVCL}	2.45	3	4.55	UI
Position 1	T_{POS1}	-0.2	0	0.2	UI
Position 0	T_{POS0}	0.8	1	1.2	UI
Position 6	T_{POS6}	1.8	2	2.2	UI
Position 5	T_{POS5}	2.8	3	3.2	UI
Position 4	T_{POS4}	3.8	4	4.2	UI
Position 3	T_{POS3}	4.8	5	5.2	UI
Position 2	T_{POS2}	5.8	6	6.2	UI
Input eye width	T_{EYEW}	0.6	-	-	UI
Input eye border	T_{EX}	-	-	0.2	UI
LVDS wake up time	T_{ENLVDS}	-	-	150	us
Differential input common Mode voltage	VCM	1	1.2	1.7-|Vid|/2	V
Differential input high Threshold voltage	Vth	-	-	+0.1	V
Differential input low threshold voltage	Vtl	-0.1	-	-	V
Differential input voltage	|Vid|	0.2		0.6	V

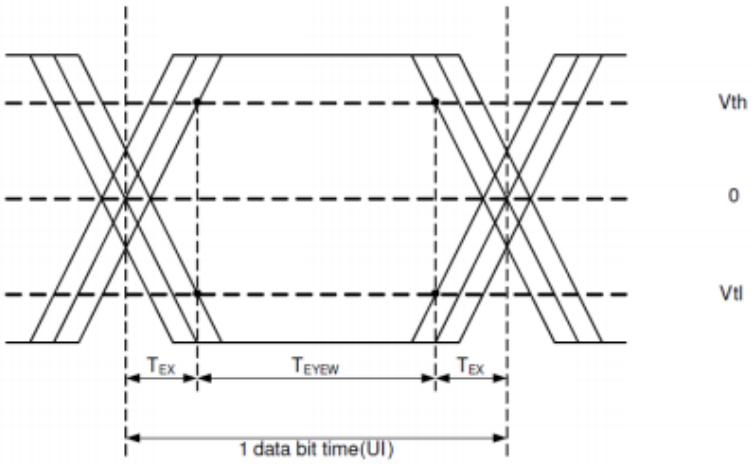


LVDS input timing

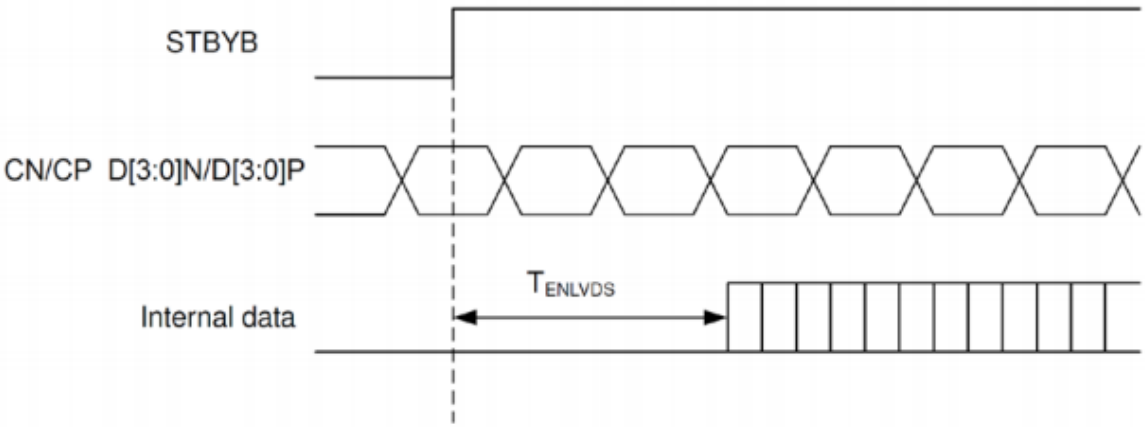
Single-ended:
D[3 :0]P,
D[3 :0]N



Differential:
D[3 :0]P-D[3:0]N



LVDS input eye diagram



LVDS wake up time

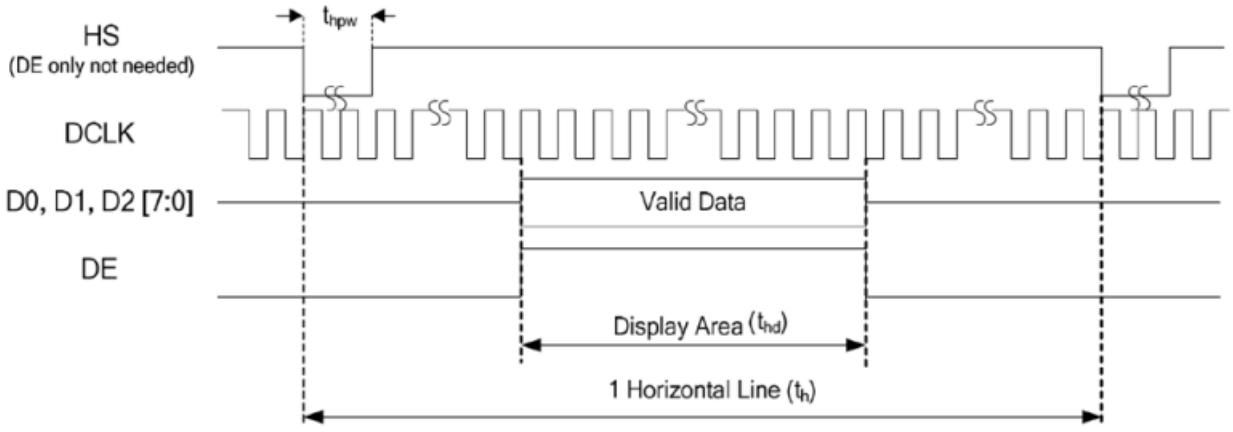
7.2. LVDS signal timing

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
DCLK frequency	Fdclk	61.6	66.4	74.6	MHz
Horizontal valid area	thd		1280		DCLK
1 horizontal line	th	1320	1364	1458	DCLK
Vertical valid area	tvd		768		H
1 vertical field	tv	778	811	853	H
Frame rate	FR		60		Hz

DE Mode

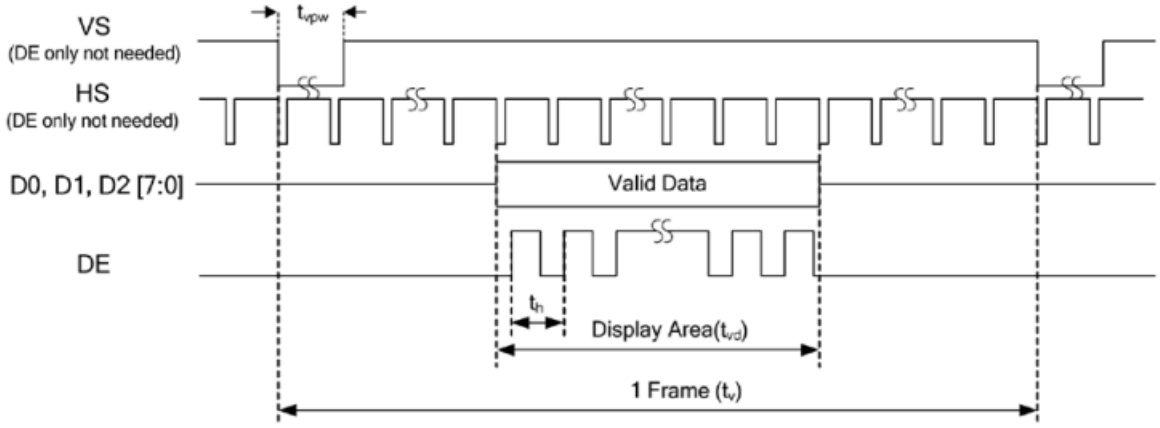
It just needs DE signal only, when DE only mode enable

- **Horizontal**

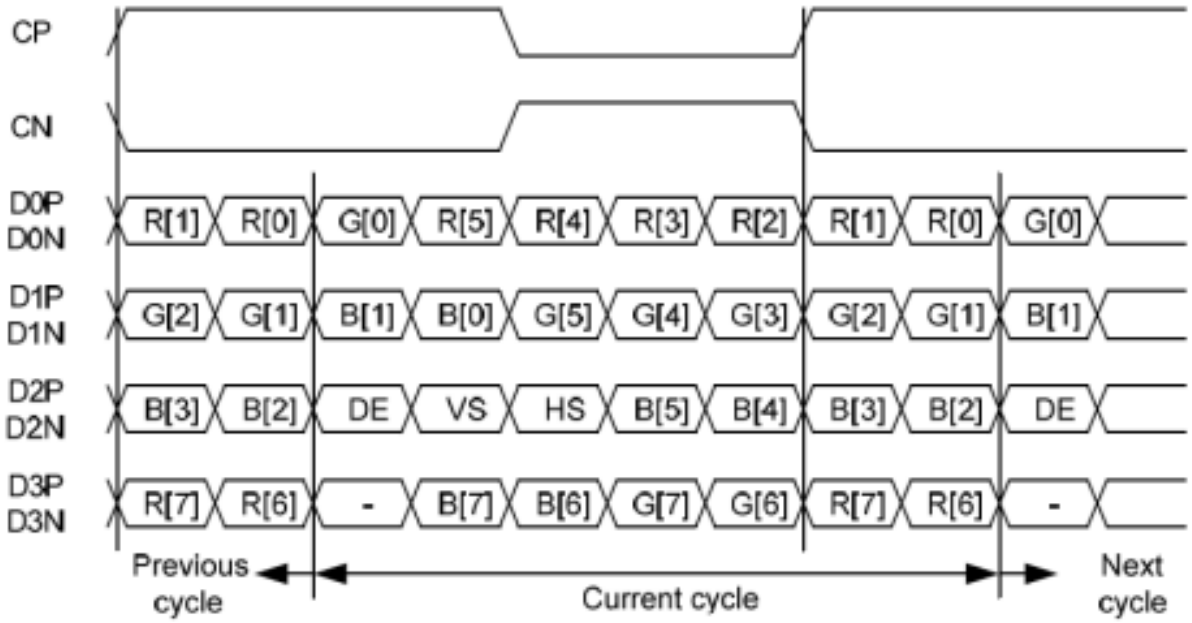


Horizontal input timing at DE only mode

- **Vertical**

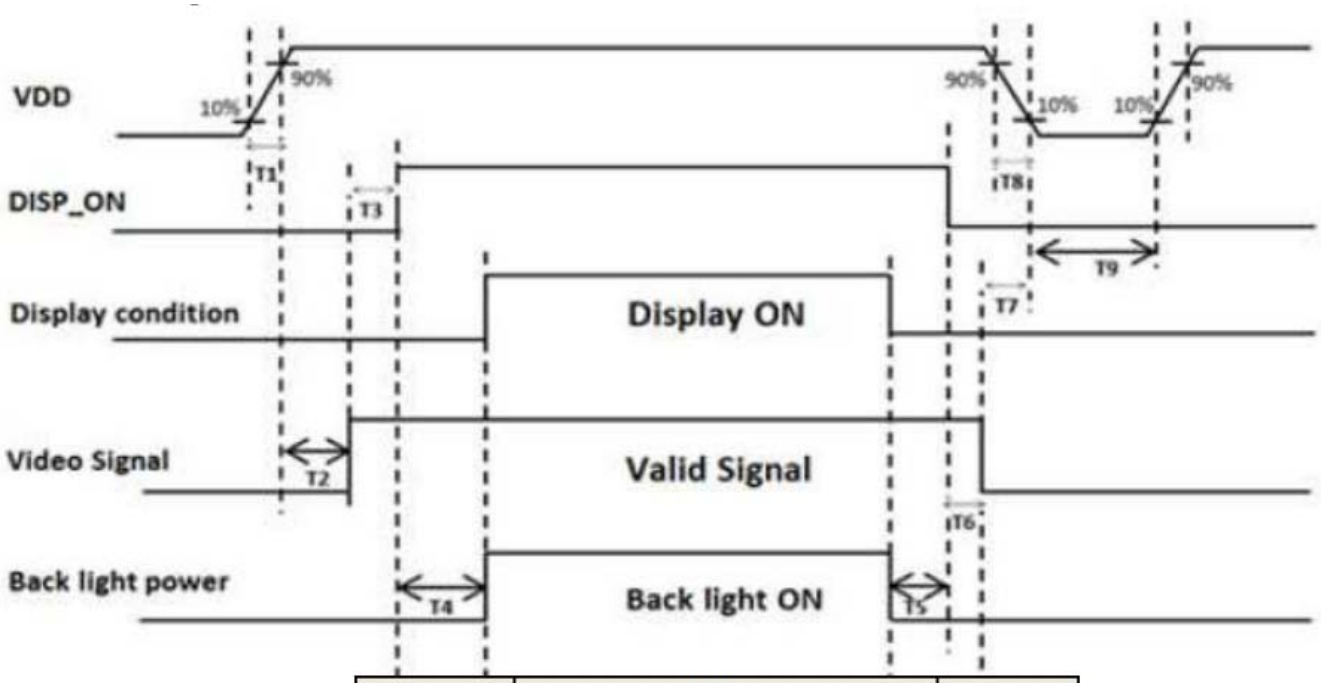


Vertical input timing at DE only mode



LVDS Input signal VESA format:

7.3.Power on sequence



Parameter	Value			Unit
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0	-	-	ms
T3	100	-	-	ms
T4	150	-	-	ms
T5	200	-	-	ms
T6	200	-	-	ms
T7	0	-	-	ms
T8	0	-	10	ms
T9	400	-	-	ms

DISP_ON is an active high signal.When this signal is low,the display will be in standby mode and nothing displayed on the screen.

8. CTP Specification

8.1 Electrical Characteristics

8.1.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	2.66	3.47	V	
Operating temperature	T_{OP}	-30	+85	℃	
Storage temperature	T_{ST}	-40	+90	℃	

8.1.2 DC Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25℃)

(Ambient temperature:25℃, VDD=2.8V, VDDIO=1.8V or VDDIO=VDD)

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage/VDD	2.66	3.3	3.47	V	
Normal mode operating current	--	13	--	mA	
Green mode operating current	--	4.5	--	mA	
Sleep mode operating current	70	--	120	uA	
Digital Input low voltage/VIL	-0.3	--	0.25*VDD	V	
Digital Input high voltage/VIH	0.75*VDD	--	VDD+0.3	V	
Digital Output low voltage/VOL	--	--	0.15*VDD	V	
Digital Output high voltage/VOH	0.85*VDD	--	--	V	

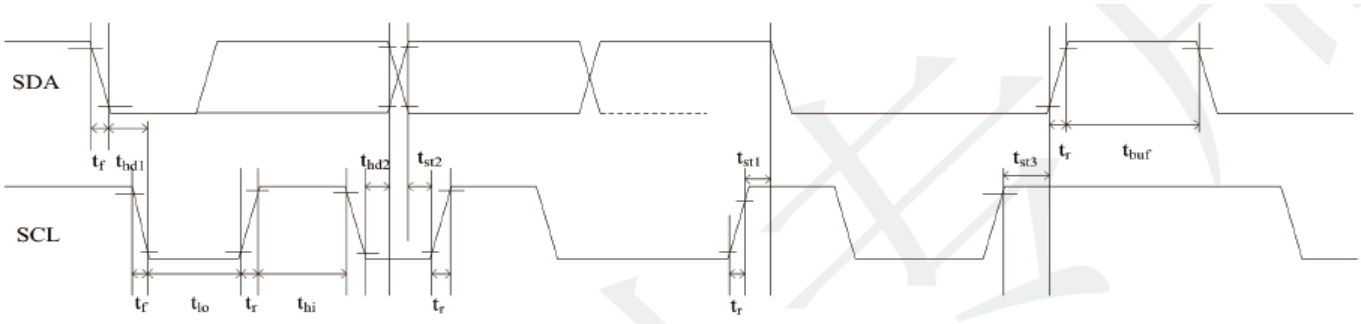
8.1.3 AC Characteristics

(Ambient temperature:25℃, VDD=2.8V, VDDIO=1.8V)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
OSC oscillation frequency	59	60	61	MHZ	
I/O output rise time,low to high	-	14	-	ns	
I/O output rfall time,high to low	-	14	-	ns	

8.2 I2C Timing

GT9271 provides a standard I2C interface for SCL and SDA to communicate with the host. GT9271 always serves as slave device in the system with all communication being initialized by the host. It is strongly recommended that transmission rate be kept at or below 400Kbps. The I2C timing is shown below:



Test condition 1: 1.8V host interface voltage, 400Kbps transmission rate, 2K pull-up resistor

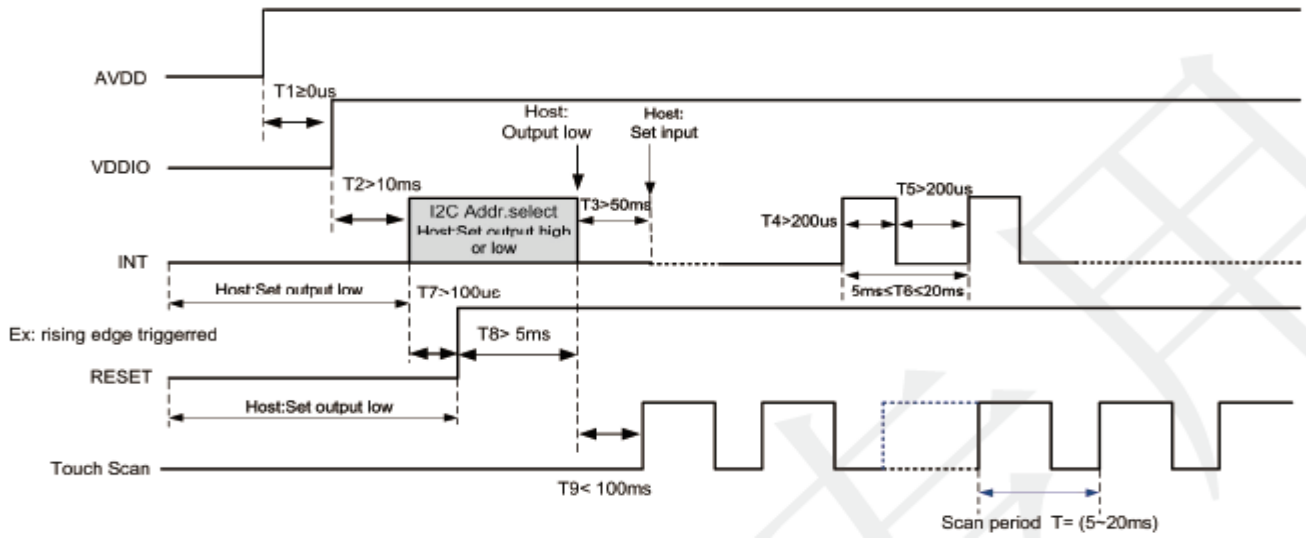
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
SCL low period	t_{lo}	1.3	-	us
SCL high period	t_{hi}	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Start condition	t_{st1}	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Stop condition	t_{st3}	0.6	-	us
SCL hold time for Start condition	t_{hd1}	0.6	-	us
SDA setup time	t_{st2}	0.1	-	us
SDA hold time	t_{hd2}	0	-	us

Test condition 2: 3.3V host interface voltage, 400Kbps transmission rate, 2K pull-up resistor

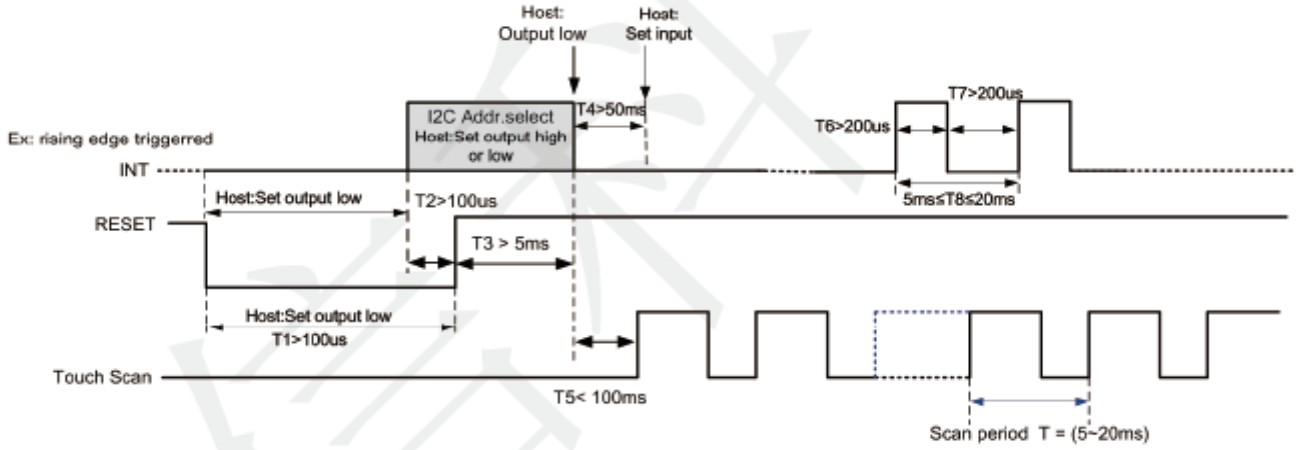
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
SCL low period	t_{lo}	1.3	-	us
SCL high period	t_{hi}	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Start condition	t_{st1}	0.6	-	us
SCL setup time for Stop condition	t_{st3}	0.6	-	us
SCL hold time for Start condition	t_{hd1}	0.6	-	us
SDA setup time	t_{st2}	0.1	-	us
SDA hold time	t_{hd2}	0	-	us

GT9271 supports two I2C slave addresses: 0xBA/0xBB and 0x28/0x29. The host can select the address by changing the status of Reset and INT pins during the power-on initialization phase. See the diagram below for configuration methods and timings:

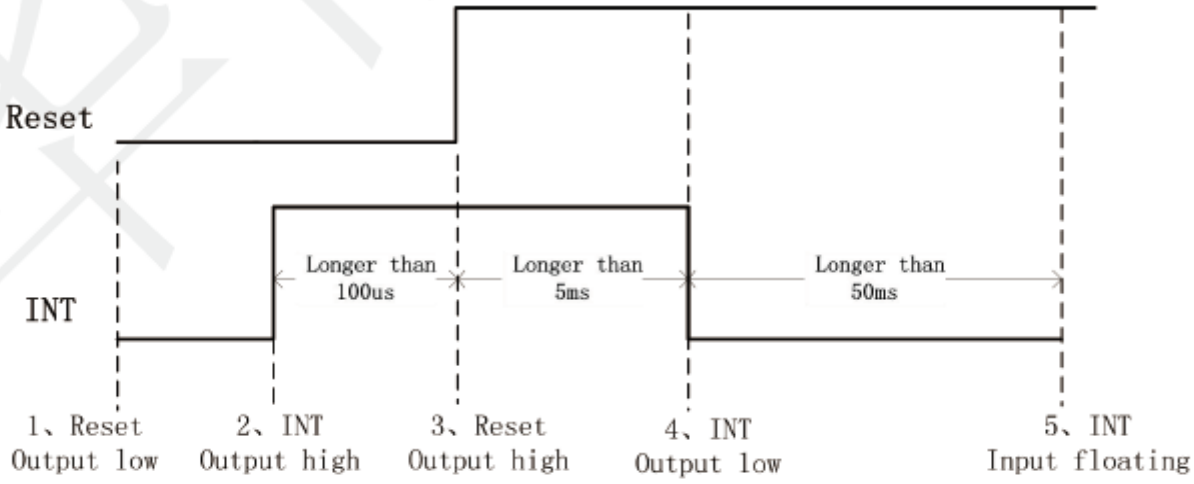
Power-on Timing:



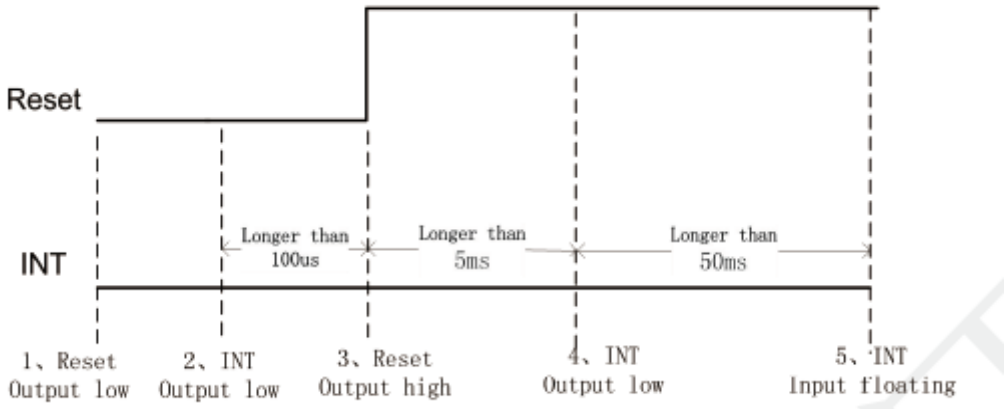
Timing for host resetting GT9271:



Timing for setting slave address to 0x28/0x29:



Timing for setting slave address to 0xBA/0xBB:



a) Data Transmission

(For example：slave address is 0xBA/0xBB)

Communication is always initiated by the host. Valid Start condition is signaled by pulling SDA line from high to low when SCL line is high. Data flow or address is transmitted after the Start condition.

All slave devices connected to I²C bus should detect the 8-bit address issued after Start condition and send the correct ACK. After receiving matching address, GT9271 acknowledges by configuring SDA line as output port and pulling SDA line low during the ninth SCL cycle. When receiving unmatched address, namely, not 0XBA or 0XBB, GT9271 will stay in an idle state.

For data bytes on SDA, each of 9 serial bits will be sent on nine SCL cycles. Each data byte consists of 8 valid data bits and one ACK or NACK bit sent by the recipient. The data transmission is valid when SCL line is high.

When communication is completed, the host will issue the Stop condition which implies the transition of SDA line from low to high when SCL line is high.

b) Writing Data to GT9271

(For example：slave address is 0xBA/0xBB)

Timing for Write Operation

The diagram above displays the timing sequence of the host writing data onto GT9271. First, the host issues a Start condition. Then, the host sends 0XBA (address bits and R/W bit; R/W bit as 0 indicates Write operation) to the slave device.

After receiving ACK, the host sends the 16-bit register address (where writing starts) and the 8-bit data bytes (to be written onto the register).

The location of the register address pointer will automatically add 1 after every Write Operation. Therefore, when the host needs to perform Write Operations on a group of registers of continuous addresses, it is able to write continuously. The Write Operation is terminated when the host issues the Stop condition.

c) Reading Data from GT9271

(For example：slave address is 0xBA/0xBB)

Timing for Read Operation

The diagram above is the timing sequence of the host reading data from GT9271. First, the host issues a Start condition and sends 0XBA (address bits and R/W bit; R/W bit as 0 indicates Write operation) to the slave device.

After receiving ACK, the host sends the 16-bit register address (where reading starts) to the slave device. Then the host sets register addresses which need to be read.

Also after receiving ACK, the host issues the Start condition once again and sends 0XBB (Read Operation). After receiving ACK, the host starts to read data.

GT9271 also supports continuous Read Operation and, by default, reads data continuously. Whenever receiving a byte of data, the host sends an ACK signal indicating successful reception. After receiving the last byte of data, the host sends a NACK signal followed by a STOP condition which terminates communication.

9. LCD Module Out-Going Quality Level

9.1 VISUAL & FUNCTION INSPECTION STANDARD

9.1.1 Inspection conditions

Inspection performed under the following conditions is recommended.

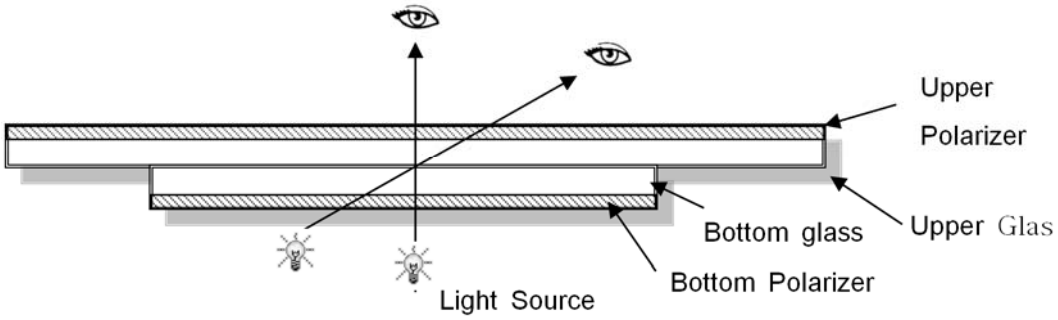
Temperature : 25±5℃

Humidity : 65%±10%RH

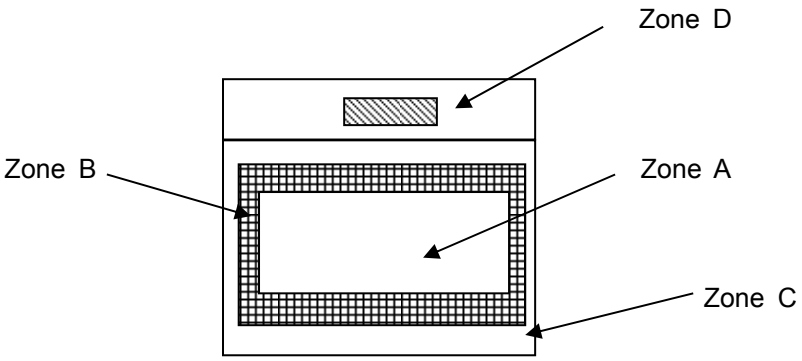
Viewing Angle : Normal viewing Angle.

Illumination: Single fluorescent lamp (300 to 700Lux)

Viewing distance:30-50cm



9.1.2 Definition



Zone A : Effective Viewing Area(Character or Digit can be seen)

Zone B : Viewing Area except Zone A

Zone C : Outside (Zone A+Zone B) which can not be seen after assembly by customer .)

Zone D : IC Bonding Area

Note:As a general rule ,visual defects in Zone C can be ignored when it doesn't effect product function or appearance after assembly by customer

9.1.3 Sampling Plan

According to GB/T 2828-2003 ; , normal inspection, Class Ⅱ

AQL:

Major defect	Minor defect
0.65	1.5

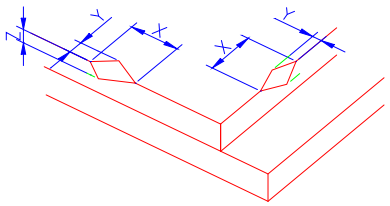
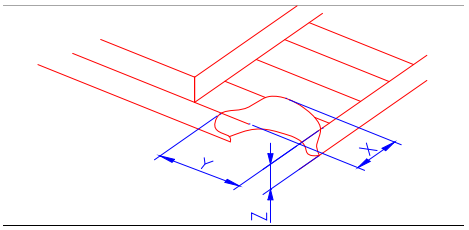
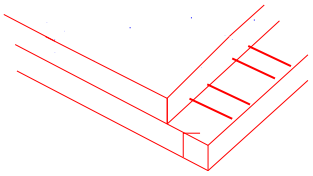
LCD: Liquid Crystal Display , LCM: Liquid Crystal Module

No	Items to be inspected	Criteria	Classification of defects
1	Functional defects	1) No display, Open or miss line 2) Display abnormally, Short 3) Backlight no lighting, abnormal lighting. etc…	Major
2	Missing	Missing components and etc…	
3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed,deformation and etc…	
4	Color tone	Color unevenness, refer to limited sample	Minor
5	Spot/Line defect	Light dot,Dim spot,(Note1) Polarizer Air Bubble, Polarizer accidented spot and etc…	
6	Soldering appearance	Good soldering , Peeling off is not allowed and etc…	
7	LCD/Polarizer	Black/White spot/line, scratch, crack, etc.	

Note1: a) Light dot：Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.

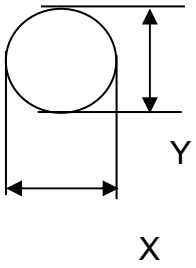
b) Dim dot: Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture.

9.1.4 Criteria (Visual)

<table>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Items</th><th>Criteria(mm)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">1.0 LCD Crack/Broken
NOTE:
X: Length
Y: Width
Z: Height
L: Length of ITO,
T: Height of LCD</td><td>(1) The edge of LCD broken</td><td> 
<table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤3.0mm</td><td><Inner border line of the seal</td><td>≤T</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)LCD corner broken</td><td> 
<table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤3.0mm</td><td>≤L</td><td>≤T</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>(3) LCD crack</td><td> 
Crack
Not allowed</td></tr>
</table>

2.0

Spot defect



Φ=(X+Y)/2

① light dot（ black/white spot , pinhole, stain，etc.）

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.15	Ignore	Ignore	
0.15<Φ≤0.25	3(distance≧10mm)		
0.25<Φ≤0.4	2(distance≧10mm)		
Φ>0.4	0		

② Dim spot（light leakage、dent、dark spot，etc）

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.15	Ignore	Ignore	
0.15<Φ≤0.25	3(distance≧10mm)		
0.25<Φ≤0.4	2(distance≧10mm)		
Φ>0.4	0		

③ Polarizer accidented spot

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.2	Ignore		Ignore
0.2<Φ≤0.5	2(distance≧10mm)		
Φ>0.5	0		

④Polarizer Bubble

Zone / Size (mm)	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ≤0.2	Ignore		Ignore
0.2<Φ≤0.4	2(distance≧10mm)		
0.4<Φ≤0.5	1		
Φ>0.5	0		

3.0 LCD Pixel defect

Pixel bad points

Item	Zone A	Acceptable Qt
Bright dot	Random	N≤2
	2 dots adjacent	N≤0
	3 dots adjacent	N≤0
Dark dot	Random	N≤3
	2 dots adjacent	N≤0
	3 dots adjacent	N≤0
Distance	1. Minimum Distance Between Bright dots. 2. Minimum Distance Between dark dots 3. Minimum Distance Between dark and bright dot.	5mm
Total bright and dark dot		N≤4

Note:

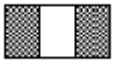
A) Bright dot：Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.

B) Dark dot: Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture.

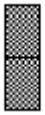
C) 2 dot adjacent = 1 pair = 2 dots

Picture:

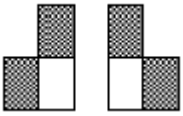
2 dot adjacent



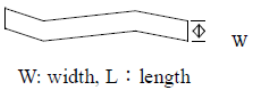
2 dot adjacent



2 dot adjacent (vertical)



2 dot adjacent (slant)

<table>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Line defect (LCD /Polarizer backlight black/white line, scratch, stain)
 

N：Count</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Width(mm)</td><td rowspan="2">Length(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.05</td><td>Ignore</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="3">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.05<W≤0.06</td><td>L≤5.0</td><td colspan="2">N≤3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.06<W≤0.08</td><td>L≤4.0</td><td colspan="2">N≤2</td></tr>
<tr><td>W>0.08</td><td colspan="4">Define as spot defect</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Electronic Components SMT.</td>
<td>Not allow missing parts，solderless connection，cold solder joint，mismatch，The positive and negative polarity opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Display color& Brightness.</td>
<td>1. Color：Measuring the color coordinates, The measurement standard according to the datasheet or samples.
2. Brightness：Measuring the brightness of White screen, The measurement standard according to the datasheet or Samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>LCD Mura/Waving/ Hot spot</td>
<td>Not visible through 5% ND filter in 50% gray or judge by limit sample if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria (functional items)

Number	Items	Criteria (mm)
1	No display	Not allowed
2	Missing segment	Not allowed
3	Short	Not allowed
4	Backlight no lighting	Not allowed

10. Reliability Test Result

Item	Condition	Inspection after test
High Temperature Operating	85℃,96H	Inspection after 2~4hours storage at room temperature, the sample shall be free from defects: 1.Air bubble in the LCD; 2.Non-display; 3.Missing segments/line; 4.Glass crack; 5.Current IDD is twice higher than initial value.
Low Temperature Operating	-30℃, 96HR	
High Temperature Storage	90℃, 96HR	
Low Temperature Storage	-40℃, 96HR	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operating	+60℃, 90% RH ,96 hours.	
Thermal Shock (Non-operation)	-30℃,30 min ↔ +85℃,30 min, Change time:5min 20CYC.	
ESD test	C=150pF, R=330,5points/panel Air:±15KV, 5times; Contact:±8KV, 5 times; (Environment: 15℃~35℃, 30%~60%).	
Vibration (Non-operation)	Frequency range:10~55Hz, Stroke:1.5mm Sweep:10Hz~55Hz~10Hz 2 hours for each direction of X.Y.Z. (6 hours for total) (Package condition).	
Box Drop Test	1 Corner 3 Edges 6 faces,80㎝(MEDIUM BOX)	

Remark:

1.The test samples should be applied to only one test item.

2.Sample size for each test item is 5~10pcs.

3.For Damp Proof Test, Pure water(Resistance＞10MΩ) should be used.

4.In case of malfunction defect caused by ESD damage, if it would be recovered to normal state after resetting, it would be judged as a good part.

5.Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.

6. The color fading mura of polarizing filter should not care.

11. Cautions and Handling Precautions

11.1 Handling and Operating the Module

(1) When the module is assembled, it should be attached to the system firmly.
Do not warp or twist the module during assembly work.
(2) Protect the module from physical shock or any force. In addition to damage, this may cause improper operation or damage to the module and back-light unit.
(3) Note that polarizer is very fragile and could be easily damaged. Do not press or scratch the surface.
(4) Do not allow drops of water or chemicals to remain on the display surface.
If you have the droplets for a long time, staining and discoloration may occur.
(5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using some absorbent cotton or soft cloth.
(6) The desirable cleaners are water, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) or Hexane.
Do not use ketene type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
(7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, legs, or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
(8) Protect the module from static; it may cause damage to the CMOS ICs.
(9) Use finger-stalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
(10) Do not disassemble the module.
(11) Protection film for polarizer on the module shall be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.
(12) Pins of I/F connector shall not be touched directly with bare hands.
(13) Do not connect, disconnect the module in the “Power ON” condition.
(14) Power supply should always be turned on/off by the item 6.1 Power On Sequence &6.2 Power Off Sequence

11.2 Storage and Transportation.

(1) Do not leave the panel in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time.
It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35 ℃ and relative humidity of less than 70%
(2) Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight.
(3) The module shall be stored in a dark place. When storing the modules for a long time, be sure to adopt effective measures for protecting the modules from strong ultraviolet radiation, sunlight, or fluorescent light.
(4) It is recommended that the modules should be stored under a condition where no condensation is allowed. Formation of dewdrops may cause an abnormal operation or a failure of the module.
In particular, the greatest possible care should be taken to prevent any module from being operated where condensation has occurred inside.
(5) This panel has its circuitry FPC on the bottom side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.

12. Packing

----TBD----------