AZ DISPLAYS

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

CUSTOMER APPROVAL			
※ **PART NO. :** ATM0280B23B (AZ DISPLAYS) SPECV1.3			
APPROVAL		**COMPANY CHOP**	
CUSTOMER COMMENTS			

AZ DISPLAYS ENGINEERING APPROVAL		
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REVISION RECORD

REVISION	REVISION DATE	PAGE	CONTENTS
VER1.0	**2015-01-13**		**FIRST ISSUE**
VER1.1	**2015-01-15**		**MODIFY DOBULE-SIDE TAPE WIDTH**
VER1.2	**2015-01-23**		**MODIFY BEZEL SIZE**
VER1.3	**2015-04-01**		**MODIFY DOUBLE SIDE TAPE DIMENSIONS**

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1. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Remark
1. LCD size	2.8 inch(Diagonal)	
2. Driver element	a-Si TFT active matrix	
3. Resolution	240x(RGB)x320	
4. Display mode	Normally white,Transmissive	
5. Dot Pitch (W*H)	0.18mm(W) x 0.18mm(H)	
6. Active Area(W*H)	43.2mm(W) x 57.6mm(H)	
7. Module size (W*H)	50.0mm(W) x 69.2mm(H) x 2.5mm(D)	Note 1
8. Surface treatment	Anit-Glare	
9. Color arrangement	RGB-stripe	
10. Driver IC	ILI9341	
11. MPU interface	16-bit Parallel 8080 interface	
12. Backlight power consumption	0.256W(Typ.)	
13. Panel power consumption	TBD	
14. Weight	TBD	
15. RoHS	RoHS compliant	

Note 1: Please refer to mechanical drawing.

2. PIN ASSIGNMENT

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Level	Note
1~4	DB0~DB3	Data bus		I/O
5	GND	Ground		P
6 4	IOVCC	Power supply for I/O logic circuit		P
7	CS	Chip select		I
8	RS	Register select signal		I
9	WR	Writer operation signal		I
10	RD	Read operation signal		I
11	NC	No connection		--
12	X+	No connection		--
13	Y+			--
14	X-			--
15	Y-			--
16	LED_A	Power supply for backlight		P
17	LED_K1	The backlight ground		P
18	LED_K2			P
19	LED_K3			P
20	LED_K4			P
21	NC	No connection		--
22	DB4	Data bus		I/O
23~30	DB8~DB15	Data bus		I/O
31	RESET	Reset signal		I
32	VDD	Power supply for analog circuit		P
33	IOVCC	Power supply for I/O logic circui		P
34	GND	Ground		P
35~37	DB5~DB7	Data bus		I/O

I: input, O: output, P: Power
Default: 16bit mode

3. Operating Specification

3.1 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Item	Symbol	Values		Unit	Remark
		Min.	Max.		
Power Voltage	VCI/VDDIO	-0.3	4.6	V	
Operation Temperature	T_{OP}	-20	70	ºC	
Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-30	80	ºC	
LED Reverse Voltage	V_R	-	1.2	V	Each LED Note 2
LED Forward Current	I_F		25	mA	Each LED

Note 1: The absolute maximum rating values of this product are not allowed to be exceeded at any times. Should a module be used with any of the absolute maximum ratings exceeded, the characteristics of the module may not be recovered, or in an extreme case, the module may be permanently destroyed.

Note 2: V_R Conditions: Zener Diode 20mA

3.2 Typical Operation Conditions

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operating voltage	VCI	2.8	3.0	3.3	V	
IO voltage	IOVCC	1.8	3.0	3.3	V	Note 1
Input Logic High Voltage	V_{IH}	0.8IOVCC	--	IOVCC	V	
Input Logic Low Voltage	V_{IL}	Vss	--	0.2IOVCC	V	

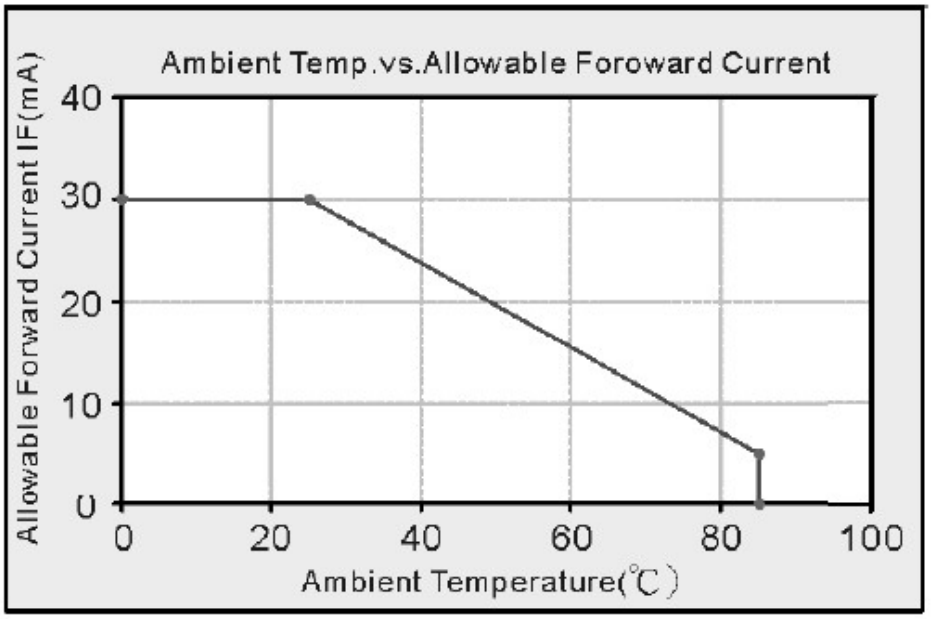
Note 1: IOVCC setting should match the signals output voltage of customer's system board.

3.3 Backlight driving conditions

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Voltage for LED Backlight	V_L	3.0	3.2	3.4	V	Note 1
Current for LED Backlight	I_L	--	60	--	mA	
LED life time	--	30000	--	--	Hr	Note 2

Note 1: The LED Supply Voltage is defined by the number of LED at Ta=25℃ and I_L =60mA.

Note 2: The "LED life time" is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25℃ and I_L =60mA.



3.4 Timing Characteristics

Please refer to IC specification for detailed information.

4.0 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Values			Unit	Remark
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Viewing Angle (CR≥10)	θ_L	Φ=180°(9 O'CLOCK)	--	65	--	degree	Note 1
	θ_R	Φ=0°(3 O'CLOCK)	--	65	--		
	θ_T	Φ=90°(12 O'CLOCK)	--	55	--		
	θ_B	Φ=270°(6 O'CLOCK)	--	50	--		
Response Time	$T_{ON}+T_{OFF}$	Normal Θ=Φ=0°	--	30	--	msec	Note 3
Contrast Ratio	CR		240	300	--	--	Note 4
Color Chromaticity	W_X		0.302	0.322	0.342	--	Note 2
	W_Y		0.323	0.343	0.362	--	Note 5 Note 6
Luminance	L		120	150	--	cd/m^2	Note 6
Luminance Uniformity	YU		75	80	--	%	Note 7

Test Conditions:

1. VCI=3.0V, IL=60mA (Backlight current), the ambient temperature is 25℃.
2. The test systems refer to Note 2.

Note 1: Definition of viewing angle range

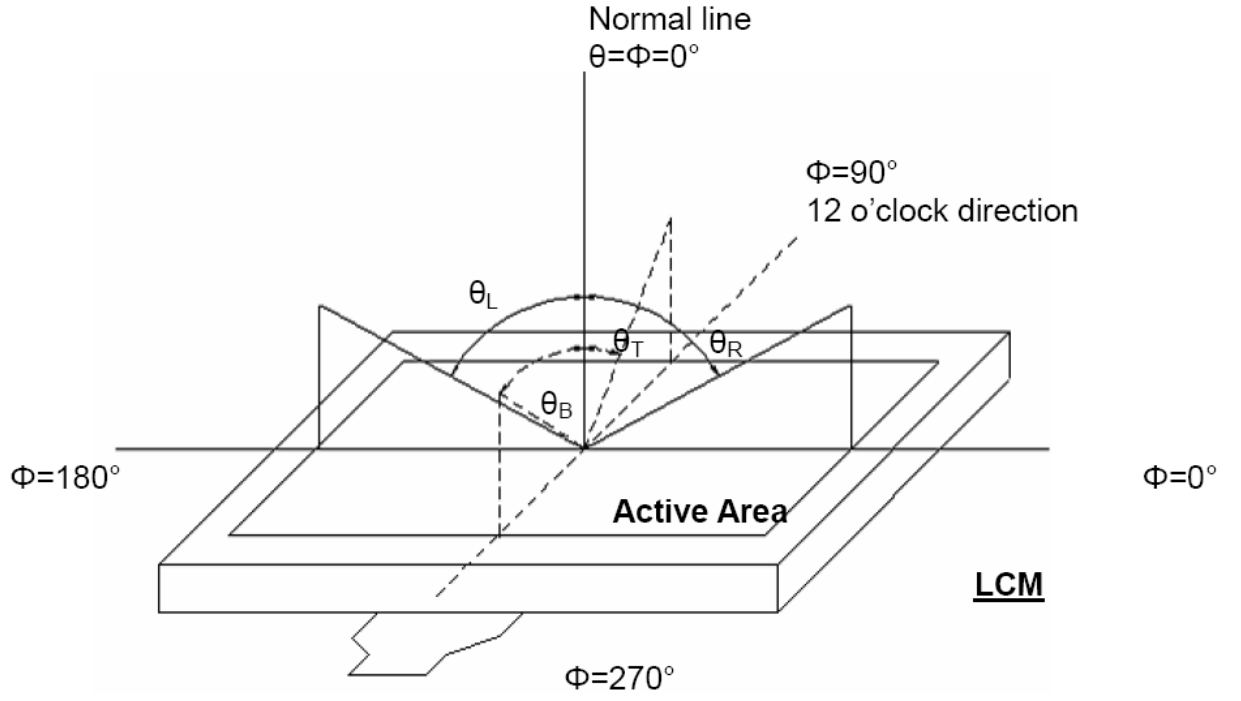


Figure 4.1 Definition of viewing angle.

Note 2: Definition of optical measurement system.
The optical characteristics should be measured in dark room. After 30 minutes operation, the optical properties are measured at the center point of the LCD screen. (Response time is measured by Photo detector TOPCON

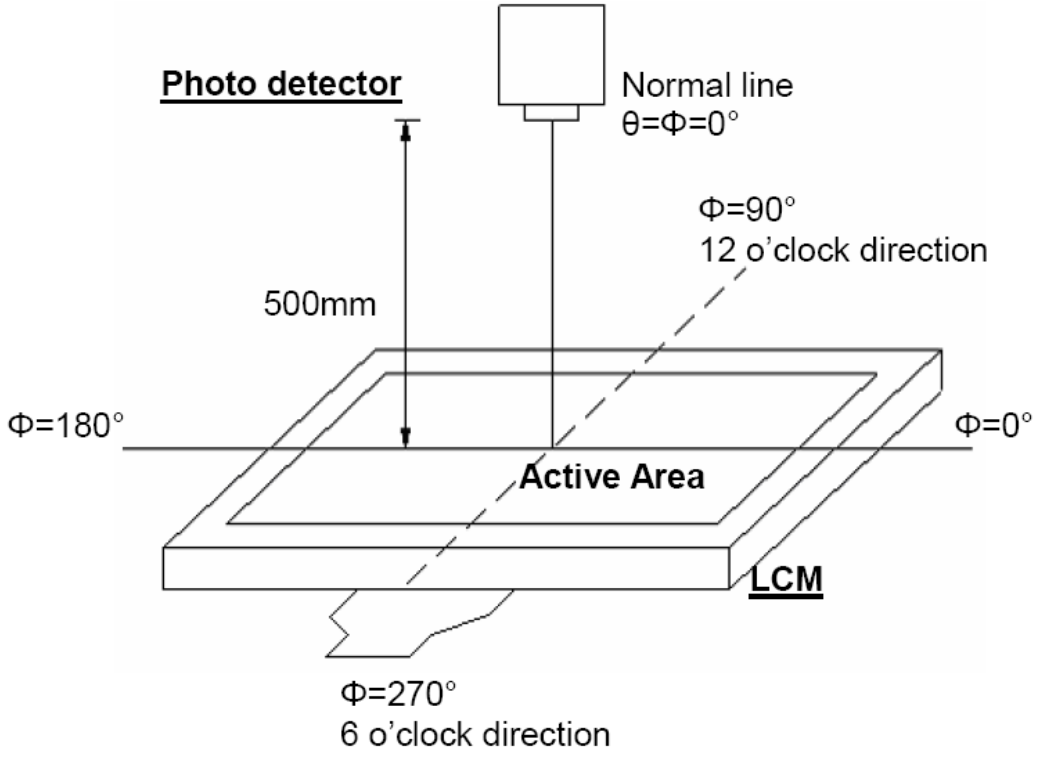


Figure 4.2 Optical measurement system setup

Note 3: Definition of Response time
The response time is defined as the LCD optical switching time interval between "White" state and "Black" state. Rise time (TON) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 90% to 10%. And fall time (TOFF) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 10% to 90%.

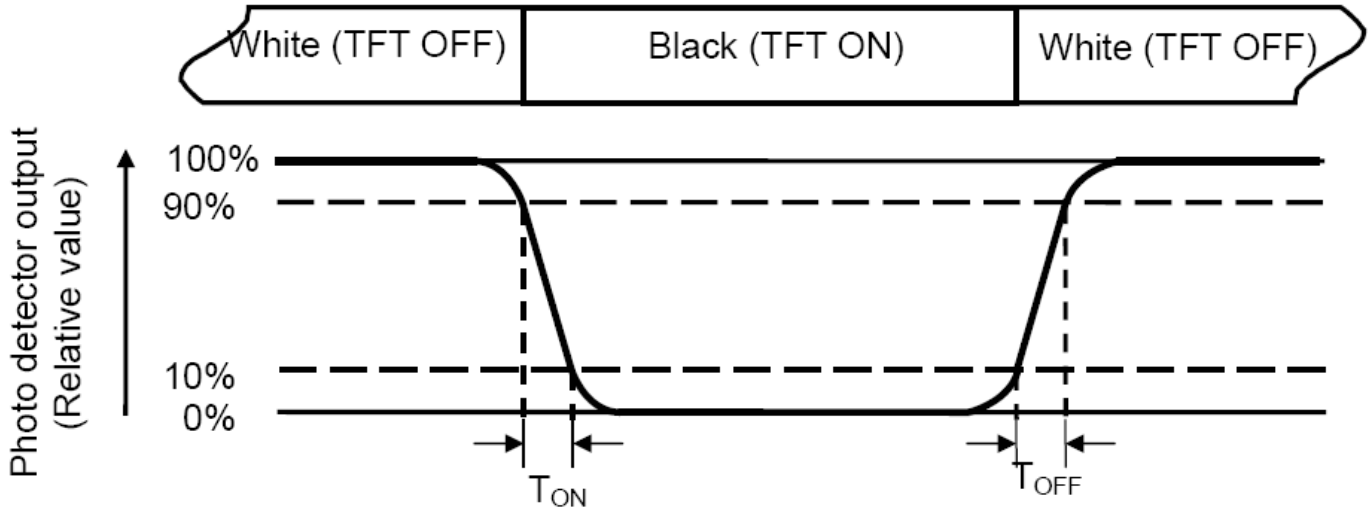


Figure 4.3 Definition of response.

Note 4: Definition of contrast ratio

$$\text{Contrast ratio(CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance measured when LCD on the "white" state}}{\text{Luminance measured when LCD on the "black" state}}$$

Note 5: Definition of color chromaticity (CIE1931)
Color coordinates measured at center point of LCD.

Note 6: All input terminals LCD panel must be ground while measuring the center area of the panel. The LED driving condition is I_L=80mA .

Note 7: Definition of Luminance Uniformity
Active area is divided into 9 measuring areas (Refer to Fig. 4-4).Every measuring point is placed at the center of each measuring area.

$$Luminance\ \ Uniformity\ (Yu) = \frac{B_{min}}{B_{max}}$$

L-------Active area length W----- Active area width

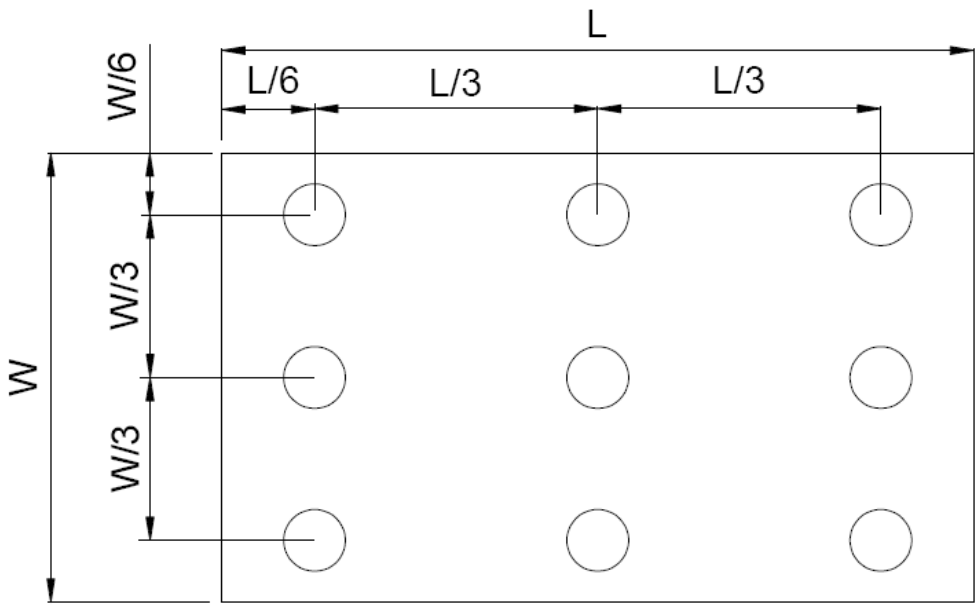


Figure 4.3 Definition of measuring points.

Bmax: The measured maximum luminance of all measurement position.
Bmin: The measured minimum luminance of all measurement position.

5. RELIABILITY TEST

NO..	Test Item	Description	Test Condition	**Remark**
1	High temperature storage	Endurance test applying the high storage temperature for a long time	80℃,240 H	Note 1 Note 4
2	Low temperature storage	Endurance test applying the low storage temperature for a long time	-30℃,240H	Note 1 Note 4
3	High temperature operation	Endurance test applying the electric stress under high temperature for a long time	60℃,96H	Note 2 Note 4
4	Low temperature operation	Endurance test applying the electric stress under low temperature for a long time	-10℃,96H	Note 1 Note 4
5	High temperature /humidity storage	Endurance test applying the high temperature and high humidity storage for a long time	50℃， 90% R.H 240H	Note 4
6	High temperature /humidity operation	Endurance test applying electric stress under high temperature and high humidity for a long time	40℃ 90% R.H 96H	Note 4
7	Temperature Cycle	Endurance test applying the low and high temperature cycle -20℃ → 25℃ → 70℃ →25℃ 30min 5min 30min 5min one cycle	-20℃/70℃ 10 cycles	
8	Vibration test	Endurance test applying the vibration during transportation and using	10Hz~50Hz Swing:0.75mm time:30min	
9	Fall test	Endurance test dropping the LCM from a high place	600mm height	
10	Static electricity test	Endurance test applying static electric stress to terminal	Contact discharge: ±2KV~4KV Air discharge: ±2KV~10KV	

Note 1: Ta is the ambient temperature of samples.
Note 2: Ts is the temperature of panel's surface.
Note 3: In the standard condition, there shall be no practical problem that may affect the display function. After the reliability test, the product only guarantees operation, but don't guarantee all of the cosmetic specification.
Note 4: Before cosmetic and function test, the product must have enough recovery time, at least 2 hours at room temperature.

6. PRECAUTION FOR USING LCM

1. When design the product with this LCD Module, make sure the viewing angle matches to its purpose of usage.
2. As LCD panel is made of glass substrate, Dropping the LCD module or banging it against hard objects may cause cracking or fragmentation. Especially at corners and edges.
3. Although the polarizer of this LCD Module has the anti-glare coating, always be careful not to scratch its surface. Use of a plastic cover is recommended to protect the surface of polarizer.
4. If the LCD module is stored at below specified temperature, the LC material may freeze and be deteriorated. If it is stored at above specified temperature, the molecular orientation of the LC material may change to Liquid state and it may not revert to its original state. Excessive temperature and humidity could cause polarizer peel off or bubble. Therefore, the LCD module should always be stored within specified temperature range.
5. Saliva or water droplets must be wiped off immediately as those may leave stains or cause color changes if remained for a long time. Water vapor will cause corrosion of ITO electrodes.
6. If the surface of LCD panel needs to be cleaned, wipe it swiftly with cotton or other soft cloth. If it is not still clean enough, blow a breath on the surface and wipe again.
7. The module should be driven according to the specified ratings to avoid malfunction and permanent damage. Applying DC voltage cause a rapid deterioration of LC material. Make sure to apply alternating waveform by continuous application of the M signal. Especially the power ON/OFF sequence should be kept to avoid latch-up of driver LSIs and DC charge up to LCD panel.
8. Mechanical Considerations
   a) LCM are assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision. Avoid excessive shocks and do not make any alterations or modifications. The following should be noted.
   b) Do not tamper in any way with the tabs on the metal frame.
   c) Do not modify the PCB by drilling extra holes, changing its outline, moving its components or modifying its pattern.
   d) Do not touch the elastomer connector; especially insert a backlight panel (for example, EL).
   e) When mounting a LCM makes sure that the PCB is not under any stress such as bending or twisting. Elastomer contacts are very delicate and missing pixels could result from slight dislocation of any of the elements.
   f) Avoid pressing on the metal bezel, otherwise the elastomer connector could be deformed and lose contact, resulting in missing pixels.
9. Static Electricity
   a) Operator

Wear the electrostatics shielded clothes because human body may be statically charged if not ware shielded clothes. Never touch any of the conductive parts such as the LSI pads; the copper leads on the PCB and the interface terminals with any parts of the human body.

   b) Equipment

There is a possibility that the static electricity is charged to the equipment, which has a function of peeling or friction action (ex: conveyer, soldering iron, working table). Earth the equipment through proper resistance (electrostatic earth: $1x10^8$ ohm).
Only properly grounded soldering irons should be used.
If an electric screwdriver is used, it should be well grounded and shielded from commutator sparks.
The normal static prevention measures should be observed for work clothes and working benches; for the latter conductive (rubber) mat is recommended.

   c) Floor

Floor is the important part to drain static electricity, which is generated by operators or equipment.
There is a possibility that charged static electricity is not properly drained in case of insulating floor. Set the electrostatic earth (electrostatic earth: $1x10^8$ ohm).

   d) Humidity

Proper humidity helps in reducing the chance of generating electrostatic charges. Humidity should be kept over 50%RH.

   e) Transportation/storage

The storage materials also need to be anti-static treated because there is a possibility that the human body or storage materials such as containers may be statically charged by friction or peeling.
The modules should be kept in antistatic bags or other containers resistant to static for storage.

   f) Soldering

Solder only to the I/O terminals. Use only soldering irons with proper grounding and no leakage.
Soldering temperature : 280° C ± 10° C
Soldering time: 3 to 4 sec.
Use eutectic solder with resin flux fill.
If flux is used, the LCD surface should be covered to avoid flux spatters. Flux residue should be removed afterwards.

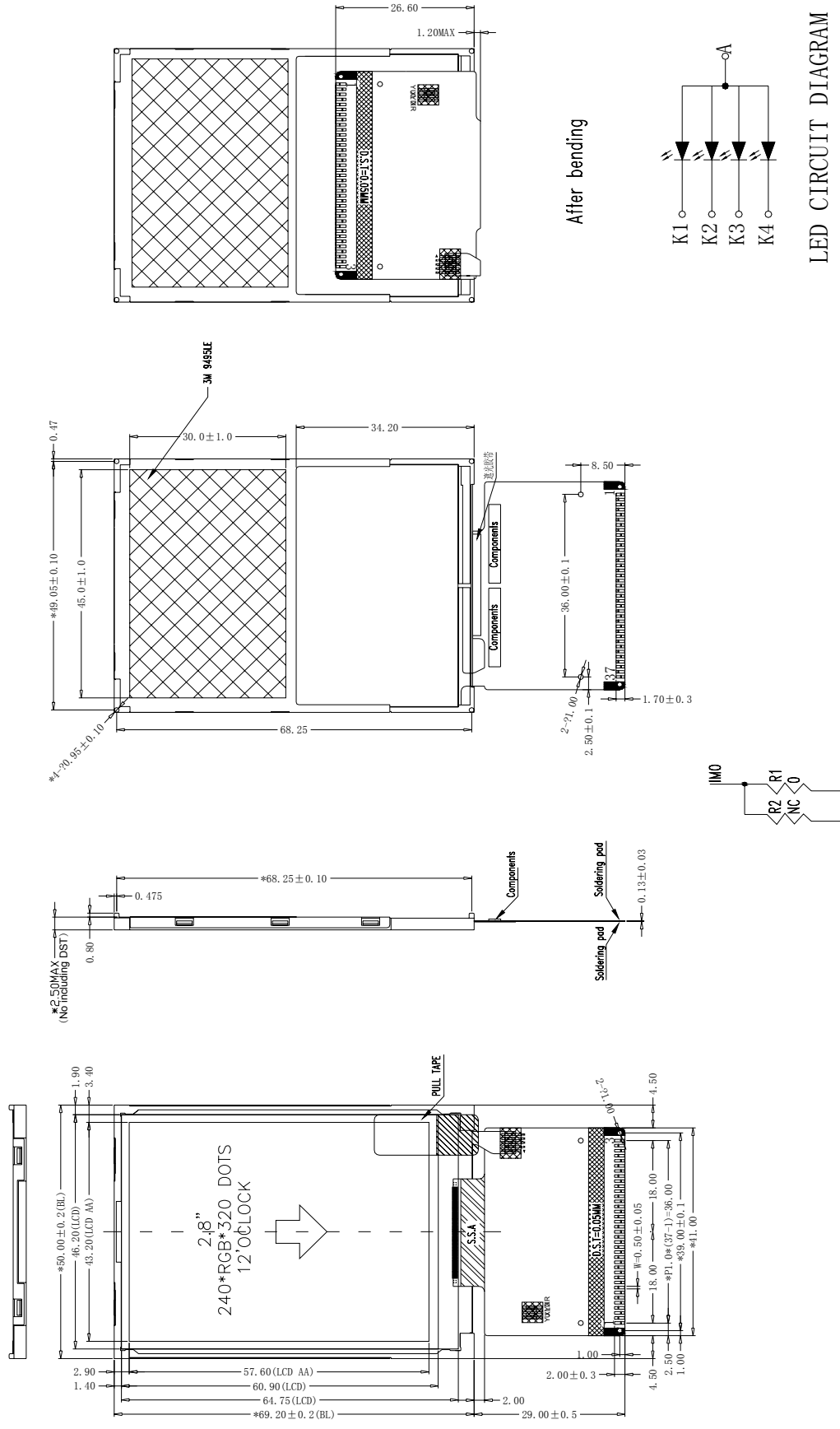
   g) Others

The laminator (protective film) is attached on the surface of LCD panel to prevent it from scratches or stains. It should be peeled off slowly using static eliminator.
Static eliminator should also be installed to the workbench to prevent LCD module from static charge.

10. Operation
    a) Driving voltage should be kept within specified range; excess voltage shortens display life.
    b) Response time increases with decrease in temperature.
    c) Display may turn black or dark blue at temperatures above its operational range; this is (however not pressing on the viewing area) may cause the segments to appear “fractured”.
    d) Mechanical disturbance during operation (such as pressing on the viewing area) may cause the segments to appear “fractured”.
11. If any fluid leaks out of a damaged glass cell, wash off any human part that comes into contact with soap and water. The toxicity is extremely low but caution should be exercised at all the time.
12. Disassembling the LCD module can cause permanent damage and it should be strictly avoided.
13. LCD retains the display pattern when it is applied for long time (Image retention). To prevent image retention, do not apply the fixed pattern for a long time. Image retention is not a deterioration of LCD. It will be removed after display pattern is changed.
14. Do not use any materials, which emit gas from epoxy resin (hardener for amine) and silicone adhesive agent (dealcohol or deoxym) to prevent discoloration of polarizer due to gas.
15. Avoid the exposure of the module to the direct sunlight or strong ultraviolet light for a long time.

The brightness of LCD module may be affected by the routing of CCFL cables due to leakage to the chassis through coupling effect. The inverter circuit needs to be designed taking the level of leakage current into consideration. Thorough evaluation is needed for LCD module and inverter built into its host equipment to ensure specified brightness.

7. MECHANICAL DRAWING



8. PACKAGE DRAWING

T.B.D.

9. INSPECTION SPECIFICATION

T.B.D.