

# LCM Specification

( ) Preliminary Specification

( ✓ ) Final Specification

PRODUCT TYPE: TFT MODULE

PRODUCT P/N: SH430HI50-43050L-C

VERSION: V1

HXWY

Customer

DESIGNED BY	
CHECKED BY	
APPROVED BY	

INSPECTION RESULT	
TESTED BY	
APPROVED BY	

## 2. Revision Record

[illegible]

### 3. General Specifications

SH430HI50-43050L is a TFT-LCD module. It is composed of a TFT-LCD panel, driver IC, FPC, a back light unit. The 4.3'' display area contains 800x 480pixels and can display up to 16.7M colors. This product accords with RoHS

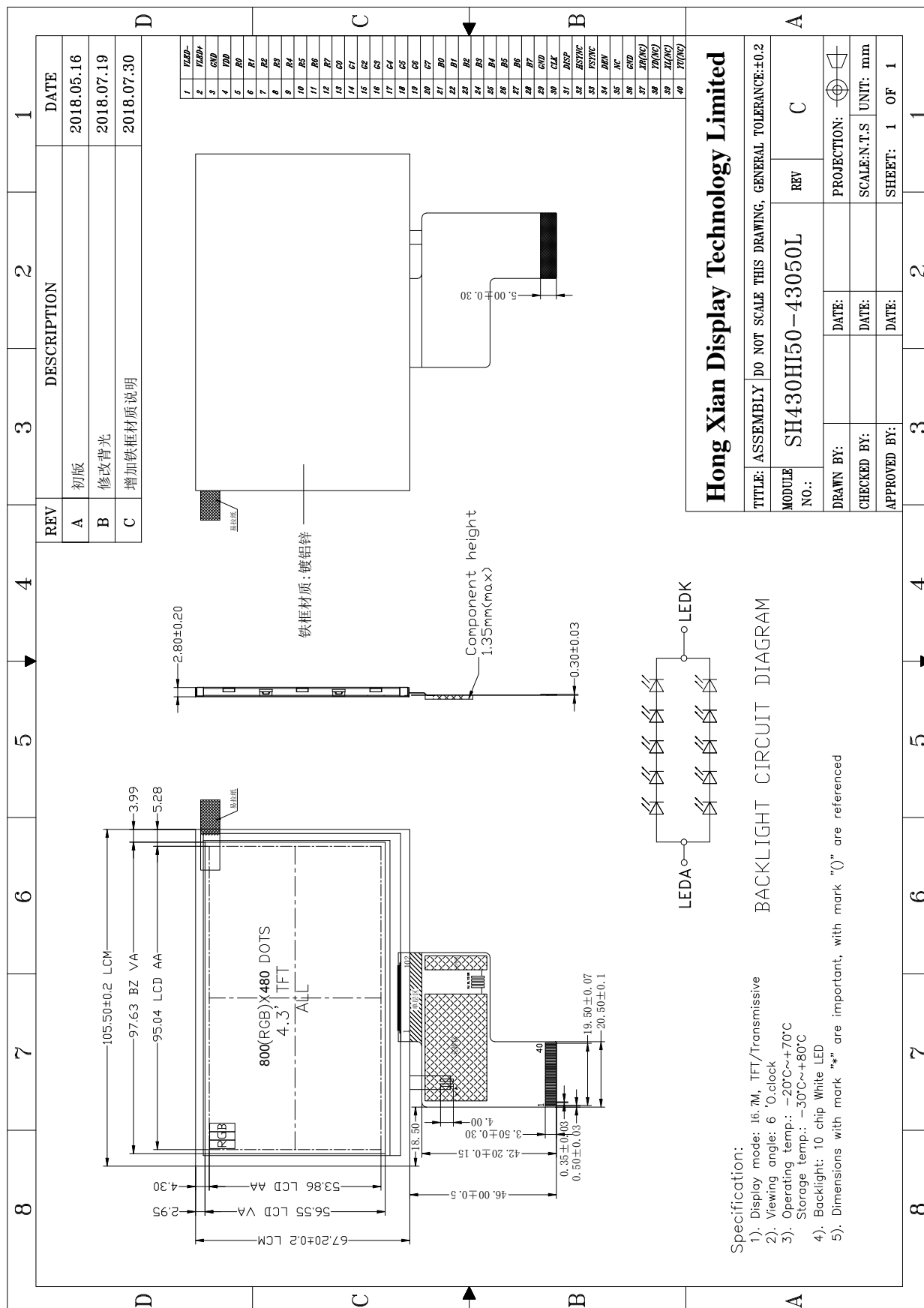
Item	Contents	Unit	Note
LCD Type	TFT	-	
Display color	16.7M	-	1
Viewing Direction	ALL	O'Clock	
Operating temperature	-20~+70	℃	
Storage temperature	-30~+80	℃	
Surface treatment	Abrasive polarize	-	
Module size	105.50(H)x67.20(V)x2.80(T)	mm	2
Active Area(H×V)	95.04x53.856	mm	
Number of Dots	800×480	pixels	
Pixel pitch	0.1188(H)x0.1122(V)	mm	
Power Supply Voltage	3.3	V	
Backlight	10-LEDs (white)	PCS	
Interface	24-bit Parallel RGB Interface	-	

environmental criterion.

Note 1: Color tune is slightly changed by temperature and driving voltage.

Note 2: Without FPC and Solder.

## 4. Outline Drawing



## 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

### 5.1 Electrical Absolute Maximum Ratings.(V<sub>SS</sub>=0V ,Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3	3.6	V	1, 2
Logic Signal Input /Output Voltage	V <sub>I/OVCC</sub>	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5	V	
Power Supply Voltage for LCD	V <sub>OP</sub>	0	3.6	V	
Current of LED	I <sub>LED</sub>	0	20	mA	

Notes:

1. If the module is above these absolute maximum ratings. It may become permanently damaged.  
Using the module within the following electrical characteristic conditions are also exceeded, the module will malfunction and cause poor reliability.
2. V<sub>CC</sub> >V<sub>SS</sub> must be maintained.
3. Please be sure users are grounded when handing LCD Module.

### 5.2 Environmental Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Item	Storage		Operating		Note
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Ambient Temperature	-30°C	80°C	-20°C	70°C	1,2
Humidity	-	-	-	-	3

1. The response time will become lower when operated at low temperature.
2. Background color changes slightly depending on ambient temperature.  
The phenomenon is reversible.
3. Ta<=40°C:85%RH MAX.

Ta>=40°C:Absolute humidity must be lower than the humidity of 85%RH at 40°C.

## 6. Electrical Specifications and Instruction Code

### 6.1 Electrical characteristics( $V_{SS}=0V$ , $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Power supply	VCC	$T_a=25^{\circ}C$	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Input voltage	'H'	$V_{IH}$	$V_{CC}=2.8V$ 0.8V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
	'L'	$V_{IL}$	$V_{CC}=2.8V$ 0	-	0.2V <sub>CC</sub>	V	

Note:

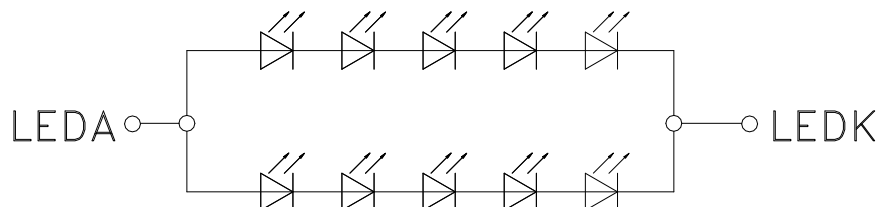
1:When an optimum contrast is obtained in transmissive mode.

2: Tested in 1×1 chessboard pattern.

### 6.2 LED backlight specification( $V_{SS}=0V$ , $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

Note:

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Supply voltage	-	-	15.0	16.0	17.0	V	1
Supply current	I <sub>f</sub>	-	-	40	-	mA	2
Life time		≤40mA	50000	-	-	Hr	
Forward current	Normal	I <sub>pn</sub>	-	40	-	mA	
	Dimming	I <sub>pd</sub>	-	-	-		



1:  $V_{LED}=V_{LED(+)}-V_{LED(-)}$ .

2:The current of LED is 20mA.

A LED drive in constant current mode is recommended.

3: LED power consumption is around 0.132W.

### 6.3 Interface signals

Pin	Symbol	Description.
1	VLED-	LED back light(Cathode)
2	VLED+	LED back light(Anode)
3	GND	GND
4	VDD	Power supply
5~12	R0~R7	Red data bus
13~20	G0~G7	Green data bus
21~28	B0~B7	Blue data bus
29	GND	Ground.
30	DCLK	Clock.
31	DISP	Standby mode select pin
32	HSYNC	Horizontal sync input in RGB mode.
33	VSYNC	Vertical sync input in RGB mode.
34	DE	Data input Enable.
35	NC	No connection
36	GND	Ground
37	XR	Touch Panel Control Pin
38	YD	
39	XL	
40	YU	

## 7. Optical Characteristics

Item	Symbol		Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Brightness	Bp		$\theta=0^{\circ}$ $\Phi=0^{\circ}$	-	500	-	Cd/m <sup>2</sup>	1
Uniformity	$\Delta$ Bp			70	80	-	%	1,2
Viewing Angle	3:00		Cr≥10	70	80	-	Deg	3
	6:00			70	80	-		
	9:00			70	80	-		
	12:00			70	80	-		
Contrast Ratio	Cr		$\theta=0^{\circ}$ $\Phi=0^{\circ}$	500	700		-	4
Response Time	Trt			-	30	40	ms	5
Color of CIE Coordinate	W	x	$\theta=0^{\circ}$ $\Phi=0^{\circ}$				-	1,6
		y					-	
	R	x					-	
		y					-	
	G	x					-	
		y					-	
	B	x					-	
		y					-	
NTSC Ratio	S			45	50	-	%	

Note: The parameter is slightly changed by temperature, driving voltage and material

Note 1: The data are measured after LEDs are turned on for 5 minutes. LCM displays full white.

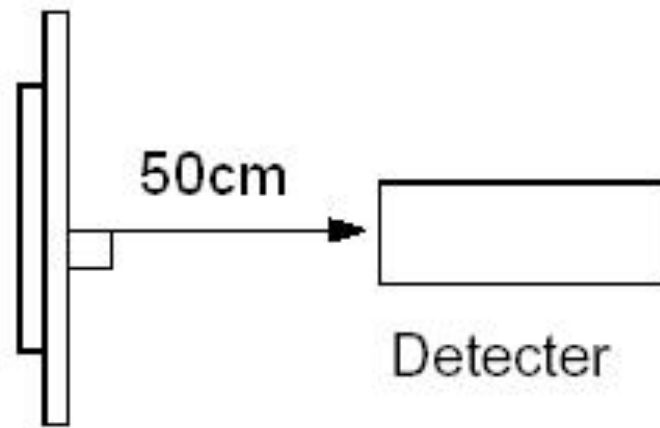
The brightness is the average value of 9 measured spots. Measurement equipment PR-705 ( $\Phi 8\text{mm}$ )

Measuring condition:

- Measuring surroundings: Dark room.
- Measuring temperature:  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Adjust operating voltage to get optimum contrast at the center of the display.

Measured value at the center point of LCD panel after more than 5 minutes while backlight turning on.



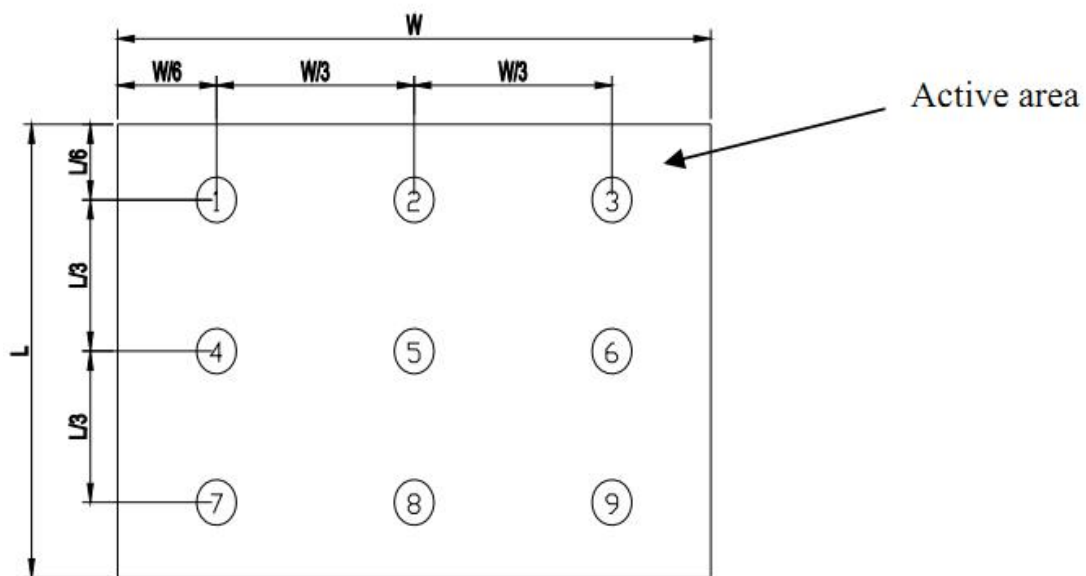


Note 2: The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

$$\Delta Bp = Bp \text{ (Min.)} / Bp \text{ (Max.)} \times 100 \text{ (\%)}$$

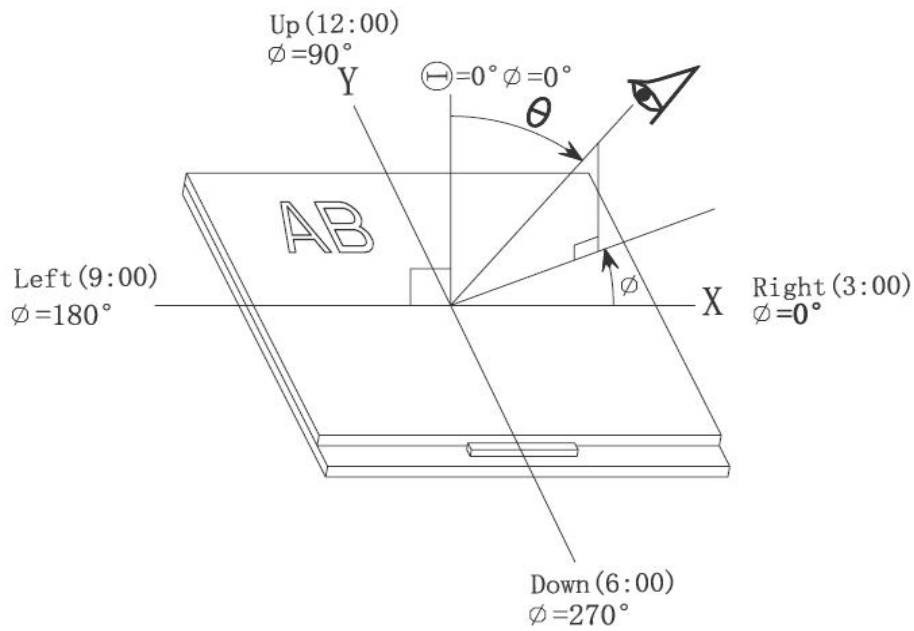
$Bp \text{ (Max.)}$  = Maximum brightness in 9 measured spots

$Bp \text{ (Min.)}$  = Minimum brightness in 9 measured spots.

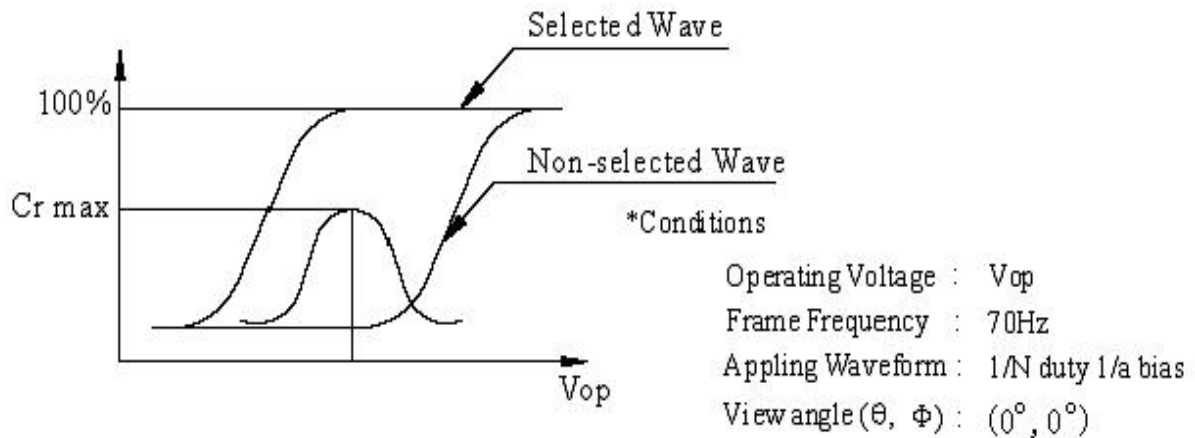


Note 3: The definition of viewing angle:

Refer to the graph below marked by  $\theta$  and  $\phi$



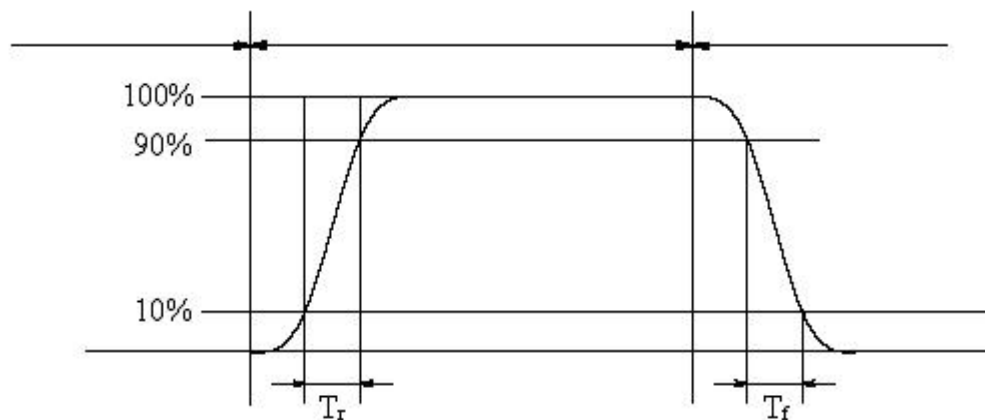
Note 4: Definition of contrast ratio.( Test LCD using DMS501)



$$\text{Contrast ratio}(Cr) = \frac{\text{Brightness of selected dots}}{\text{Brightness of non-selected dots}}$$

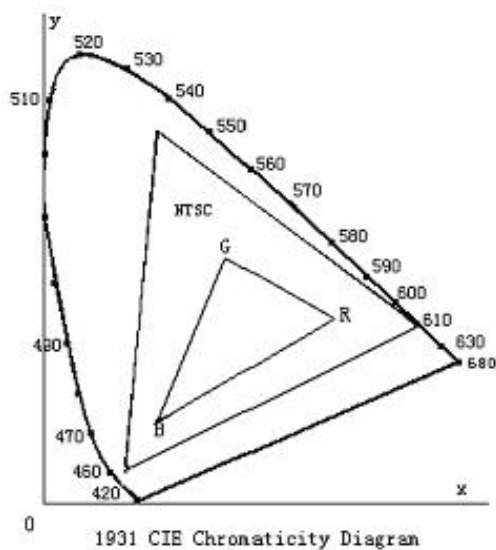
Note 5: Definition of Response time. (Test LCD using DMS501):

The output signals of photo detector are measured when the input signals are changed from “black” to “white”(falling time) and from “white” to “black”(rising time), respectively. The response time is defined as the time interval between the 10% and 90% of amplitudes.Refer to figure as below.



The definition of response time

Note 6: Definition of Color of CIE Coordinate and NTSC Ratio.

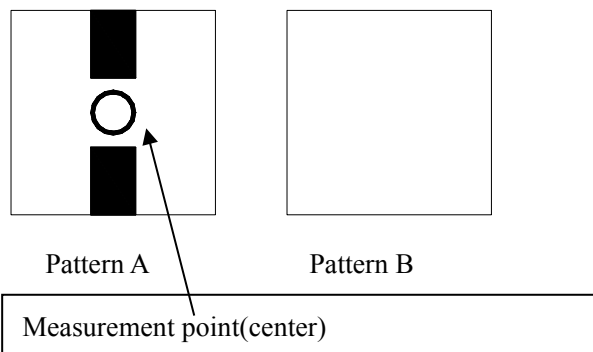


Color gamut:

$$S = \frac{\text{area of RGB triangle}}{\text{area of NTSC triangle}} \times 100\%$$

Note 7: Definition of cross talk.

Cross talk ratio(%)=| pattern A Brightness-pattern B Brightness | /pattern A Brightness\*100



Electric volume value=3F+/-3Hex

## 8. Reliability Test Items and Criteria

No	Test Item	Test condition	Criterion
1	High Temperature Storage	80°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	1. After testing, cosmetic and electrical defects should not happen. 2. Total current consumption should not be more than twice of initial value.
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
3	High Temperature Operation	70°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power on	
4	Low Temperature Operation	-20°C±2°C 96H Restore 4H at 25°C Power on	
5	High Temperature/Humidity Operation	50°C±2°C 90%RH 96H Power on	
6	Temperature Cycle(Storage)	-20°C←-25°C-----→70°C 30min 5min 30min after 5 cycle, Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
7	Vibration Test	10Hz~150Hz, 100m/s <sup>2</sup> , 120min	Not allowed cosmetic and electrical defects.
8	Shock Test	Half- sine wave, 300m/s <sup>2</sup> , 11ms	
9	ESD Test	Air discharge: ±8KV, Contact discharge: ±4KV	

Note: Operation: Supply 3.3V for logic system.

The inspection terms after reliability test, as below

ITEM	Inspection
Contrast	CR>50%
IDD	IDD<200%
Brightness	Brightness>60%
Color Tone	Color Tone+/-0,05

## 9 Quality level

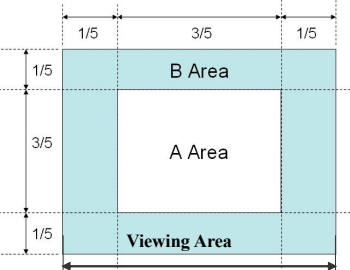
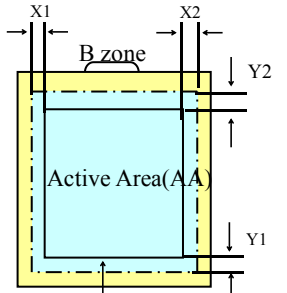
### 9.1 Classification of defects

Major defects (MA): A major defect refers to a defect that may substantially

degrade usability for product applications, including all functional defects(such as no display, abnormal display, open or missing segment, short circuit, missing component), outline dimension beyond the drawing, progressive defects and those affecting reliability.

Minor defects (MI): A minor defect refers to a defect which is not considered to be able to substantially degrade the product application or a defect that deviates from existing standards almost unrelated to the effective use of the product or its operation, such as black spot, white spot, bright spot, pinhole, black line, white line, contrast variation, glass defect, polarizer defect, etc.

## 9.2 Definition of inspection range

<p>For dot defect of TFT LCD which is not smaller than 3 inches, dividing three areas to make a judgment (according to figure 1).</p> <p>A area : center of viewing area  B area : periphery of viewing area  C area : Outside viewing area</p> <p>For other defects, dividing two areas to make a judgment (according to figure 2).</p> <p>A zone : Inside Viewing area  B zone : Outside Viewing area</p> <p>X1(A.A~V.A): 2mm    X2(A.A~V.A): 2mm  Y1(A.A~V.A): 2mm    Y2(A.A~V.A): 2mm</p>	 <p>Figure 1</p>  <p>Figure 2</p>
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## 9.3 Inspection items and general notes

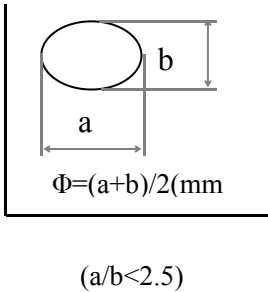
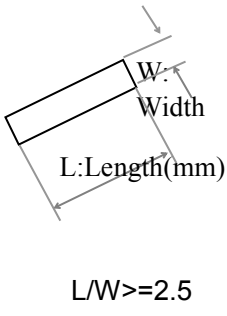
General notes	<p>1.Should any defects which are not specified in this standard happen, additional standard shall be determined by mutual agreement between customer and SH.</p> <p>2.Viewing area should be the area which SH guarantees.</p> <p>3.Limit sample should be prior to this Inspection standard.</p> <p>4.Viewing judgment should be under static pattern.</p> <p>5.Inspection conditions</p> <p>Inspection distance: 250 mm (from the sample)      Temperature : 25±5 °C</p> <p>Inspection angle : 45 degrees in 6 o'clock direction (all defects in viewing area should be inspected from this direction)</p>	
Inspection items	Pinhole, Bright spot, Black spot, White spot, Black line, White Line, Foreign particle, Bubble	The color of a small area is different from the remainder. The phenomenon doesn't change with voltage
	Contrast variation	The color of a small area is different from the remainder. The phenomenon changes with voltage
	Polarizer defect	Scratch, Dirt, Particle, Bubble on polarizer or between polarizer and glass
	Dot defect (TFT LCD)	The pixel appears bright or dark abnormally when display
	Functional defect	No display, Abnormal display, Open or missing segment, Short circuit, False viewing direction

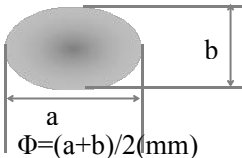

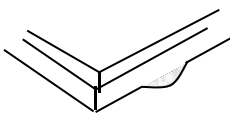
	Glass defect	Glass crack, Shaved corner of glass, Surplus glass
	PCB defect	Components assembly defect

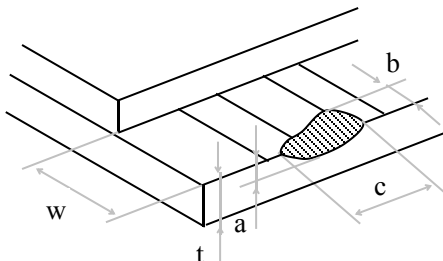
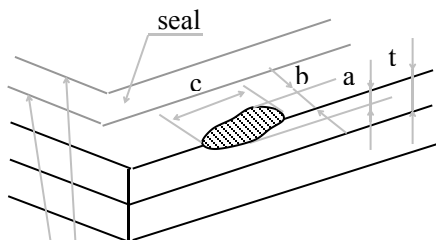
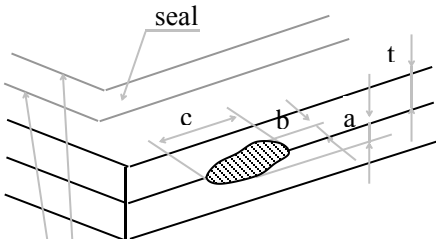
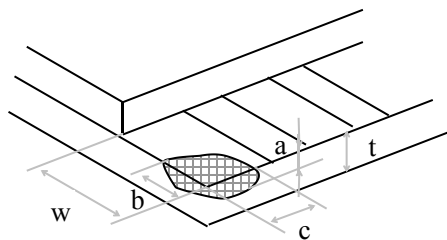
#### 9.4 Outgoing Inspection level

Outgoing Inspection standard	Inspection conditions	Inspection				
		Min.	Max.	Unit	IL	AQL
Major Defects	See 8.3 general notes	See 8.5			II	0.065
Minor Defects	See 8.3 general notes	See 8.5			II	0.065
Note: Sampling standard conforms to GB2828						

#### 9.5 Inspection Items and Criteria

Inspection items			Judgment standard			
			Category		Acceptable number	
					A zone	B zone
1	Black spot, White spot, Pinhole, Foreign Particle, Particle in or on glass, Scratch on glass		A	$\Phi \leq 0.20$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	3	Neglected
			C	$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	2	Neglected
			D	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.4$	1	3
			E	$0.4 < \Phi \leq 0.5$	0	2
			Total defective point(B,C)		1	-
2	Black line, White line, and Particle Between Polarizer and glass, Scratch on glass		A	$W \leq 0.03$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$ $L \leq 3.0$	3	Neglected
			C	$0.05 < W \leq 0.1$ $L \leq 3.0$	2	Neglected
			D	$0.05 < W \leq 0.1$ $L \leq 4.0$	1	3
			E	$W > 0.1$ $L > 4.0$	0	2
			Total defective point(B,C)		1	-

3	Bright spot		any size		none	none
4	Contrast variation		A	$\Phi < 0.2$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	2	
			C	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.4$	1	
			D	$0.4 < \Phi$	0	
			Total defective point(B,C)		3	
5	Bubble inside cell		any size		none	none
6	Polarizer defect (if Polarizer is used)	Scratch ,damage on polarizer, Particle on polarizer or between polarizer and glass.	Refer to item 1 and item 2.			
		Bubble, dent and convex	A	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.1 < \Phi \leq 0.2$	2	Neglected
			C	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	1	2
7	Surplus glass	Stage surplus glass 	$B \leq 0.3\text{mm}$			
		Surrounding surplus glass 	Should not influence outline dimension and assembling.			
8	Open segment or open common		Not permitted			
9	Short circuit		Not permitted			
10	False viewing direction		Not permitted			
11	Contrast ratio uneven		According to the limit specimen			
12	Crosstalk		According to the limit specimen			
13	Black /White spot(display)		Refer to item 1			
14	Black /White line(display)		Refer to item 2			

Inspection items			Judgment standard		Acceptable number
			Category(application: B zone)		
15	Glass defect crack	i )The front of lead terminals	A	$a \leq t, \quad b \leq 1/5W, \quad c \leq 3\text{mm}$	Max.3 defects allowed
			B	Crack at two sides of lead terminals should not cover patterns and alignment mark	
		ii )Surrounding crack-non-contact side			
		 <u>Inner border line of the seal</u> <u>Outer border line of the seal</u>	$b < \text{Inner borderline of the seal}$		
		iii ) Surrounding crack- contact side			
		 <u>Inner border line of the seal</u> <u>Outer border line of the seal</u>	$b < \text{Outer borderline of the seal}$		
		iv )Corner	A	$a \leq t, \quad b \leq 3.0, \quad c \leq 3.0$	
			B	Glass crack should not cover patterns u and alignment mark and patterns.	



Inspection items			Judgment standard
			Category(application: B zone)
16	PCB defect	<p>Component soldering:</p> <p>No cold soldering、short、open circuit、burr、tin ball</p> <p>The flat encapsulation component position deviation must be less than 1/3 width of the pin (Pic.1);</p> <p>the sheet component deviation:</p> <p>Pin deviates from the pad and contact with the near components is not permitted (Pic.2)</p>	<p>Component</p> <p>Soldering pad Lead Component</p> <p><math>L \leq W/2</math> <math>W</math></p> <p><math>L1 &gt; 0</math> <math>L2 &gt; 0</math></p>
		<p>lead defect:</p> <p>The lead lack must be less than 1/3 of its width;</p> <p>The lead burr must be less than 1/3 of the seam;</p> <p>Impurities connect with the near leads is not permitted</p>	
		<p>Connector soldering:</p> <p>Soldering tin is at contact position of the plug and socket is not permitted</p> <p>No foundation is scald</p> <p>Serious cave distortion on plug and socket contact pin is not permitted</p>	<p>head Base Board</p> <p>Soldering tin is not permit in this area</p> <p>Soldering tin is not permit in this area</p> <p>socket Base Board</p>
		<p>Glue on root of the speaker receiver and motor lead:</p> <p>The insulative coat of the lead must join into the PCB; the protected glue must envelop to the insulative coat.</p>	<p>Glue Lead</p> <p>PCB Insulative coat</p>

## 10. Precautions for Use of LCD Modules

### 10.1 Handling Precautions

10.1.1 The display panel is made of glass. Do not subject it to a mechanical shock by dropping it from a high place, etc.

10.1.2 If the display panel is damaged and the liquid crystal substance inside it leaks out, be sure not to get any in your mouth, if the substance comes into contact with your skin or clothes, promptly wash it off using soap and water.

10.1.3 Do not apply excessive force to the display surface or the adjoining areas since this may cause the color tone to vary.

10.1.4 The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle this polarizer carefully.

10.1.5 If the display surface is contaminated, breathe on the surface and gently wipe it with a soft dry cloth. If still not completely clear, moisten cloth with one of the following solvents:

- Isopropyl alcohol
- Ethyl alcohol

Solvents other than those mentioned above may damage the polarizer.

Especially, do not use the following:

- Water
- Ketone
- Aromatic solvents

10.1.6 Do not attempt to disassemble the LCD Module.

10.1.7 If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.

10.1.8 To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.

- a. Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD Modules.
- b. Tools required for assembly, such as soldering irons, must be properly ground.
- c. To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct

assembly and other work under dry conditions.

- d. The LCD Module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Be care when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated.

## **10.2 Storage precautions**

10.2.1 When storing the LCD modules, avoid exposure to direct sunlight or to the light of fluorescent lamps.

10.2.2 The LCD modules should be stored under the storage temperature range.

If the LCD modules will be stored for a long time, the recommend condition is:

Temperature :         $0^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Relatively humidity:  $\leq 80\%$

10.2.3 The LCD modules should be stored in the room without acid, alkali and harmful gas.

**10.3 The LCD modules should be no falling and violent shocking during transportation, and also should avoid excessive press, water, damp and sunshine.**