

# Specification

RFQ Number: YX-TFTRFQ-ZX-20181221001

Customer Part Number: 10.95.241032\_008

Tianma Part Number: TM103XVKP26

Description: 10.25" 1920x720

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## Table of Contents

1. Features .....	4
2. General Specification.....	4
3. Input/ Output Terminals.....	5
3.1 CN1 Pin assignment (TFT Interface) .....	5
3.2 Pin assignment for backlight interface .....	8
3.3 Pin assignment for CTP interface .....	9
4. Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	9
5. Electrical Characteristics .....	10
5.1 DC Characteristics for Panel Driving .....	10
5.2 DC Characteristics for CTP .....	11
5.3 DC Characteristics for Backlight Driving .....	12
5.4 Recommended Power ON/OFF Sequence.....	12
5.5 Recommended Power ON Sequence for CTP .....	14
5.5.1 Chip-Level AC Specifications.....	14
5.5.2 AC Characteristics of the I2C SDA and SCL Pins(CTP_VDD=3.3V) .....	15
5.6 LCD Module Block Diagram .....	15
6. Timing Characteristics.....	16
6.1 Input Timing Characteristics .....	16
6.2 LVDS Interface Timing Characteristics.....	18
7. Optical Characteristics.....	21
8. CTP Characteristics.....	25
9. Reliability Test.....	26
9.1 Content of Reliability Test .....	26
10. Mechanical Drawing .....	28
11. Product Inspection Criteria.....	29
11.1 Inspection Conditions .....	29
11.2 Inspection Conditions .....	29
11.2.1 Ambient conditions:.....	29
11.2.2 Viewing distance.....	29
11.2.3 Viewing Angle .....	29
11.2.4 Definition of LCD zone .....	30
11.3 Dot and Line defect Criteria .....	30
11.3.1 Major defect.....	30
11.3.2 Minor defect.....	30
12. Packing Instruction .....	33
13. Appendix .....	33
13.1 The relationship of temperature and resistance for NTC:.....	34
14. Precautions for Use of LCD Module .....	35
14.1 Handling Precautions .....	35
14.2 Storage precautions.....	35
14.3 Transportation Precautions.....	36

## 1. Features

This is 10.25 inch Amorphous-TFT-LCD (Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display) module. It is composed of a 10.25 inch TFT-LCD panel, LCD Driver IC with T-con integrated, FPC, a backlight unit and a CTP.

This is 10.25 inch TFT-LCD Normally Black SFT technology module which is designed for Automotive and other high reliability electronic products required high performance flat panel displays.

Requirements on Environmental Protection of this 10.25 inch module are Following *RoHS*.

## 2. General Specification

3. Feature	Specification	Remark
Diagonal Size	10.25 inch	
Resolution	1920(RGB) x 720	
Active Area(mm)	243.65 x 91.37	
CTP View Area(mm)	244.45x92.37	
Pixel Pitch (mm)	0.1269 x 0.1269	
Pixel Configuration	R.G.B. Vertical Stripe	
Technology Type	a-Si	
Display Mode	Normally Black	
Landscape or Portrait	Landscape	
Surface Treatment (Top Polarizer)/CTP Surface Treatment	HC/AG	
Gray Scale Inversion Direction	NA	
Optimal Viewing Direction	NA	
Interface	2 Port LVDS, VESA mode	
Color Depth	16.7 M	
Dimension (H x V x D) (mm)	259.84 x 109.30 x 8.5 module	Note 1 Note 2:
Dimension (H x V x D) (mm)	284.4 x 121.47 x10.6 with CTP	
Weight (g)	456 (TYP)	Note 3:

Table 2.1 General TFT Specifications

Note 1: Requirements on Environmental Protection: RoHS

Note 2: The height dimension does not include the length of FPC

Note 3: LCM weight tolerance:  $\pm 10\%$

CTP Feature	Specification	Remark
Surface Treatment	AGAF	
Top glass/layer hardness	3H(500g)	
Number of Simultaneous Touches	5Point	Note 3

Accuracy central area	$\pm 2$ mm	Note 1
Accuracy whole area (use 8mm copper column)	$\pm 2$ mm	Note 1
Linearity central area	$\pm 2$ mm	Note 1
Linearity whole panel (use 8mm copper column)	$\pm 2$ mm	Note 1
Report rate	120HZ	Note 2
1st touch latency	$\leq 50$ ms	

Table 2.2 CTP Specifications

Note 1: Use 8mm copper column

Note 2 : Max report rate for one finger on panel, only for reference

Note 3: Suggest no more than 5 points

### 3. Input/ Output Terminals

#### 3.1 CN1 Pin assignment (TFT Interface)

Mating connector type (recommended): CN1 Connector: Iriso 11501S-50A-GFN1.

No	Symbol	I/O	Description	Remark
1	GND	P	Ground	Note1
2	GND	P	Ground	
3	GND	P	Ground	
4	VDD	P	3.3+/-0.3V	
5	VDD	P	3.3+/-0.3V	
6	VDD	P	3.3+/-0.3V	
7	VDD	P	3.3+/-0.3V	
8	GND	P	Ground	
9	SDA	I/O	Serial Interface address and data input/output keep floating.(TM Use For OTP Operation)	Note2
10	SCL	I	Serial Interface Clock input keep floating. (TM Use For OTP Operation)	
11	CSB	I	Serial Interface chip enable signal keep floating. (TM Use For OTP Operation)	
12	GND	P	Ground	
13	OLV0N	I	Odd LVDS data input 0-	
14	OLV0P	I	Odd LVDS data input 0+	
15	GND	P	Ground	

16	OLV1N	I	Odd LVDS data input 1-	
17	OLV1P	I	Odd LVDS data input 1+	
18	GND	P	Ground	
19	OLV2N	I	Odd LVDS data input 2-	
20	OLV2P	I	Odd LVDS data input 2+	
21	GND	P	Ground	
22	OLVCKN	I	Odd LVDS Clock input -	
23	OLVCKP	I	Odd LVDS Clock input +	
24	GND	P	Ground	
25	OLV3N	I	Odd LVDS data input 3-	
26	OLV3P	I	Odd LVDS data input 3+	
27	GND	P	Ground	
28	ELV0N	I	Even LVDS data input 0-	
29	ELV0P	I	Even LVDS data input 0+	
30	GND	P	Ground	
31	ELV1N	I	Even LVDS data input 1-	
32	ELV1P	I	Even LVDS data input 1+	
33	GND	P	Ground	
34	ELV2N	I	Even LVDS data input 2-	
35	ELV2P	I	Even LVDS data input 2+	
36	GND	P	Ground	
37	ELVCKN	I	Even LVDS Clock input -	
38	ELVCKP	I	Even LVDS Clock input +	
39	GND	P	Ground	
40	ELV3N	I	Even LVDS data input 3-	
41	ELV3P	I	Even LVDS data input 3+	
42	GND	P	Ground	
43	RESET	I	Global reset pin, active low.	
44	STBYB	I	Standby mode setting pin, active low.	
45	SHLR	I	Horizontal shift direction (source output) selection	Note3
46	UPDN	I	Vertical shift direction (gate output) selection	
47	Fail_T	O	Output for fail detection	Note4

48	GND	P	Ground, normally pull low	
49	NC	N	no connect	
50	NC	N	no connect ( Reserve for VDD_OTP )	

Table 3.1.1 Pin assignment for TFT interface

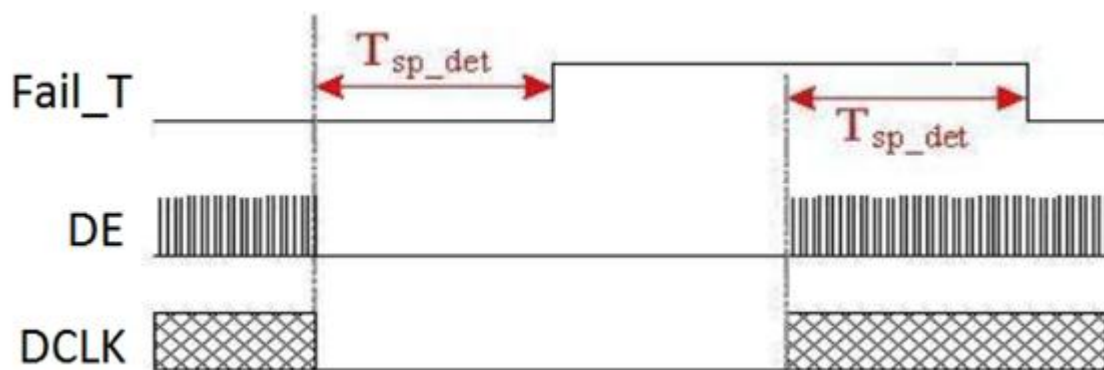
Note1: All of GND pins should be connected to system ground.

Note2: I/O definition.

I---Input, O---Output, P--- Power/Ground, N--- No connection

Note3: SHLR and UPDN pull “H” by customer

Note4:Fail\_T——: normally pull L in IC, active ”H”.(when Hsync or Vsync or Clk miss, this pin will pull “H” )



When CLK lost,  $T_{sp\_det}$  is 4000 DCLK (about 89us).

When DE lost,  $T_{sp\_det}$  is 1050000dclk (about 24ms ).(assume DCLK = 45MHz)

Don't connect this pin to an output pin in customer system, it must be connected to Input pin or NC. Please keep no any pull up or pull low resister connect this pin on your system when this pin is used for fail detection.

#### Note5.Scan Direction Control Description

The level of TB and RL signal control vertical shift direction and horizontal shift direction.

Relationship between source output and RL.

SHLR	Source output sequence and data order	Remark
H	Left→Right	Default
L	Right→Left	-

Relationship between vertical shift direction and TB.

UPDN	Function	Remark
H	Top→Bottom	Default
L	Bottom→Top	-

Table 3.1.2 Scan direction Description

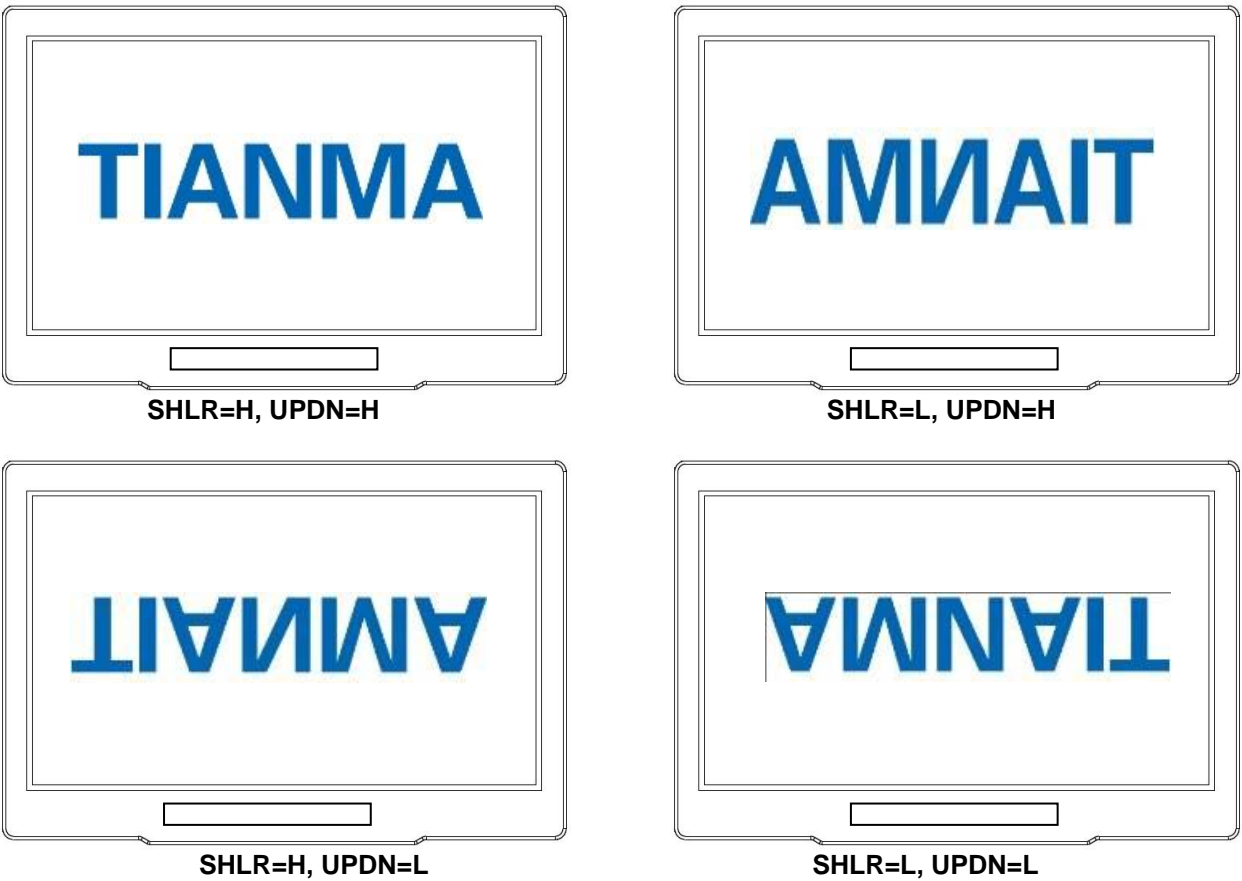


Figure 3.1.1 Description of Scan Direction

### 3.2 Pin assignment for backlight interface

Mating connector type: Iriso 12001S-12A-GFN1

No	Symbol	I/O	Description	Remark
1	A1	P	VLED+ Anode1	
2	A2	P	VLED+ Anode2	
3	A3	P	VLED+ Anode3	
4	A4	P	VLED+ Anode4	
5	NC	N	No Connection	
6	THER+	I/O	Thermistor +	
7	THER-	I/O	Thermistor -	
8	NC	N	No Connection	
9	C4	P	VLED- Cathode4	
10	C3	P	VLED- Cathode3	



11	C2	P	VLED- Cathode2	
12	C1	P	VLED- Cathode1	

Table3.2.1 Pin assignment for backlight interface

### 3.3 Pin assignment for CTP interface

Mating connector type: Iriso 12001S-12A-GFN1

No	Symbol	I/O	Description	Comment
1	GND	P	Ground	
2	SWDIO	I/O	Serial Interface for programming.TM use it to upgrade CTP's firmware. If not use, please keep floating.	
3	SCL	I	CTP I <sup>2</sup> C Clock	
4	SDA	I	CTP I <sup>2</sup> C data	
5	INT	I	CTP interrupt	
6	GND	P	Ground	
7	GND	P	Ground	
8	AVDD	P	CTP power supply	
9	DVDD	P	CTP power supply	
10	GND	P	Ground	
11	REST	I	CTP reset input	
12	GND	P	Ground	

Table3.1.3 Pin assignment for CTP interface

Note1: All of GND pins should be connected to system ground.

Note2: I/O definition: P--- Power/Ground, N--- No connection, I/O---Input/Output.

## 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

GND=0V, Ta = 25℃

Item	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Remark
Logic supply voltage	VDD	-0.3	3.96	V	
VDD Current(DC)	IVDD		600	mA	Note1
CTP power supply	AVDD	VSS-0.5	3.6	V	
CTP power supply	DVDD	VSS-0.5	3.6	V	
Operating Temperature	Top	-30	85	℃	Note1
Storage Temperature	Tst	-40	90	℃	Note2,3

Table 4.1.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

Note1:test conditions:  
(1):VDD=3.3V,

(2):frame rate=60Hz,

(3)test temperature=25℃,

(4)test pattern: white pattern(max loading)

Note2:During -40~30C(ambient),the operating performance is not guaranteed except functional failure occurs

Note3: Only for TFT module. For optical bonding, it is suggested shall not exceed 90℃.

Note4: If the voltage exceeds its absolute maximum ratings, the LCM may be damaged.

If the LCM is operated with the absolute maximum ratings for a long time, performance will decreased

Note5: Functional operation should be restricted under normal ambient temperature.

## 5. Electrical Characteristics

### 5.1 DC Characteristics for Panel Driving

GND=0V, Ta = 25℃

Item	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remark
Supply voltage	VDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Permissible Ripple Voltage of VDD	Vr			100	mV	Note 1
Input High Voltage	VIH	0.7*VDD		VDD+0.3	V	Note 2
Input Low Voltage	VIL	GND-0.3		0.3*VDD	V	
Output High Voltage	VOH	VDD-0.4		-	V	Note 3
Output Low Voltage	VOL	GND		GND+0.4	V	
Pull High/Low Resistor	RI		80		KΩ	Note 4

Table 5.1.1 Operating Voltages

Note1: Condition VDD=3.3V, white pattern, Typical input timing

Note2: SCL, CSB, SDA (SPI write), RESET, STBYB, SHLR, UPDN

Note3: SDA (SPI read), Fail\_T

Note4: SCL, CSB, SDA, RESET, STBYB, SHLR, UPDN

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Spec			Unit
			Min	Typ.	Max	
Differential input high threshold voltage	Vth	VCM=1.2V	+0.2	-	-	V
Differential input low threshold voltage	Vtl		-	-	-0.2	V
Differential input common mode voltage	VCM	-	1	1.2	1.7- Vid /2	V
LVDS input voltage	VINLV	-	0.7	-	1.7	V
ΔLVDS common mode voltage	ΔV CM	1V<V CM < 1.6V	No limit	-	-	-
ΔLVDS common mode voltage	ΔV CM	1V<V CM < 1.6V	-	-	250	mV


		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Specification <input type="checkbox"/> Product Specification				
		Confidential	Part Number: TM103XVKP26	Version: 1.0		
Differential input voltage	Vid	-	0.2	-	0.6	V
LVDS terminal match resistor	RLVDS			100		$\Omega$

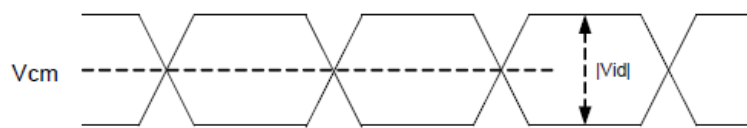
Table 5.1.2 LVDS mode DC electrical characteristics

Note1: Above of all these items spec is the precondition that panel can operate normally.

Note 2: This is preliminary SPEC, some of these items may be updated according to panel actually display quality and actually electrical characteristics.

Note3: Description of |Vid| is as below

**Single-ended:**  
 LVCLKP(R),  
 LVCLKN(R),  
 LVD[3:0]P(R),  
 LVD[3:0]N(R)



**Differential :**  
 LVCLKP ( R ) - LVCLKN ( R ) ,  
 LVD [ 3 : 0 ] P ( R ) -  
 LVD [ 3 : 0 ] N ( R )

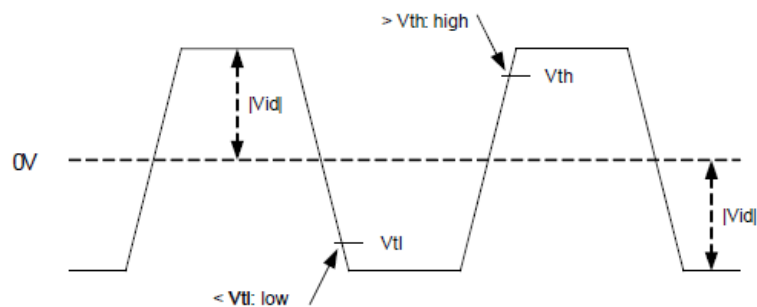


Table 5.1.3 Operating voltage

Table 5.1.2 Current consumption

## 5.2 DC Characteristics for CTP

GND=0V, Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remark
Digital power supply for CTP controller	DVDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	Note1
Analog power supply for CTP controller	AVDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Input signal high level	VIH	$0.7 \times VDD$	-	VDD	V	
Input signal low level	VIL	0	-	$0.3 \times VDD$	V	
Output signal high level	VOH	VDD-0.6	-	VDD	V	

Output signal low level	VOL	0	-	0.4	V	
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Table 5.2.1 Operating Voltages

Note1: DVDD=AVDD

5.3 DC Characteristics for Backlight Driving

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remark
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	-	70	90	mA	Note1
Forward Voltage	V <sub>BL</sub>	23.76	26.46	28.26	V	I <sub>F</sub> =70mA
Backlight Power Consumption	W <sub>BL</sub>	6.65	7.41	7.91	W	
Lifetime	-	10000	-	-	Hrs	Note2

Table 5.3.1 LED backlight characteristics

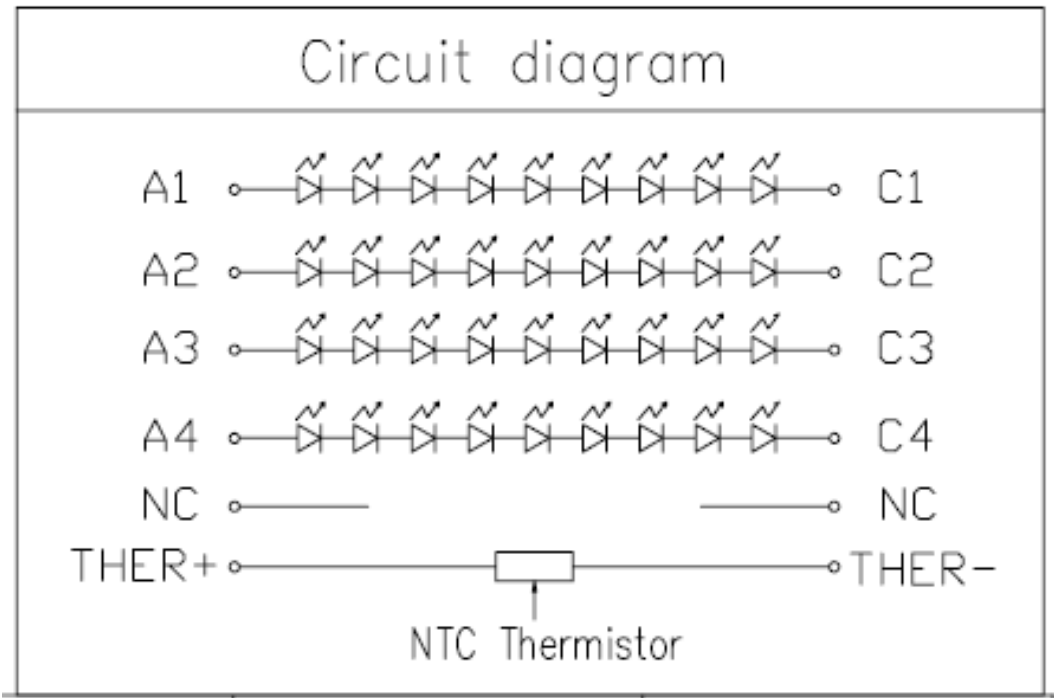


Figure 5.3.1 LED connection of backlight

Item	Value	Remarks
Part Number	NCP15XH103F0SRC	Murata
Resistance Tolerance	10k $\Omega$ $\pm$ 1%	Ta=25℃
Permissive Operating Current	0.31mA	Ta=25℃

Table 5.3.2 Thermistor Description

Note 1:  $I_F = 70\text{mA}$  is defined for one channel LED, There are total 4 LED channels in back light unit Under LCM operating, the stable forward current should be inputted.

Note 2: Optical performance should be evaluated at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$  only. If LED is driven by high current, high ambient temperature & humidity condition, the life time of LED will be reduced. Operating life means brightness goes down to 80% of original brightness.it is suggested Customer to make sure the LCM module in the system is well heat dissipation.

Note3: An NTC thermistor is included in the LED circuit. Part number: NCP15XH103F0SRC. It is used for the measuring LED temperature and is located in the LED circuit on the backlight FPC.

Note4: To reduce the influence of NTC self-heating and improve the measurement accuracy, suggest the operating current of NTC is 0.031mA.

Note5: When operating at high temperature, NTC resistance should not be below TBD

## 5.4 Recommended Power ON/OFF Sequence

### Power on Sequence

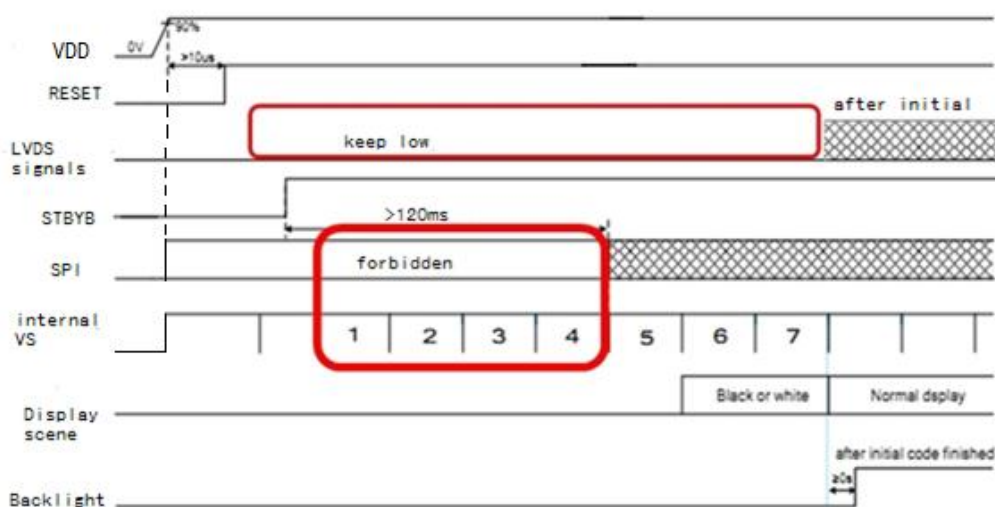


Figure 5.4.1 Power on Sequence

#### Note:

- (1) The system must start to continuously apply external display data before STBYB rising.
- (2) The SPI signals should start 120ms after STBYB rising.

### Power off Sequence

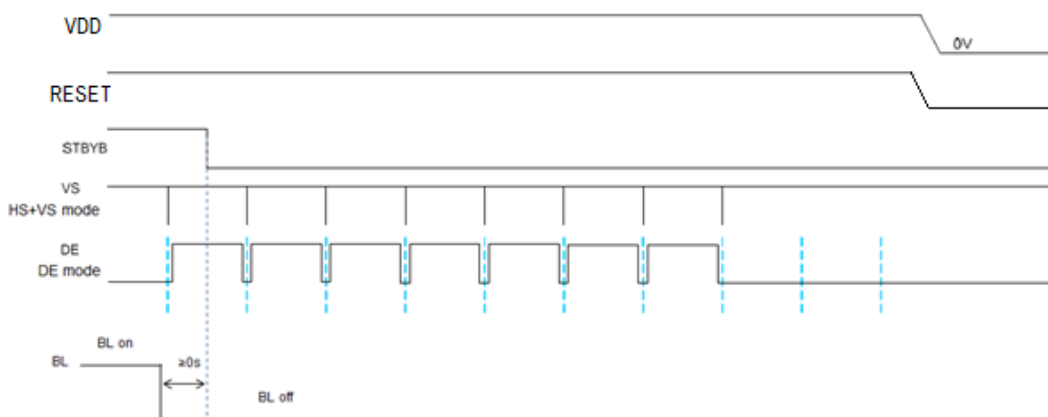


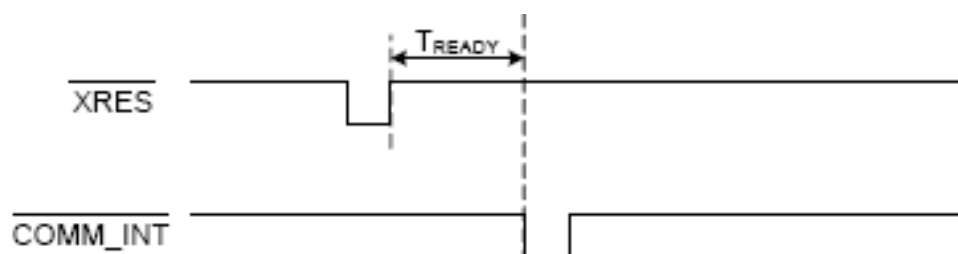
Figure 5.4.2 Power off Sequence

- Note1: The low level of these signals and analog powers are GND level.
- Note2: All of the power and signals should be kept at GND level before power on.  
If there are residual voltages on them, the LCD might not work properly.
- Note3: VLED is the voltage applied to backlight. Keep it turned off until the display stabilizes.

## 5.5 Recommended Power ON Sequence for CTP

### 5.5.1 Chip-Level AC Specifications

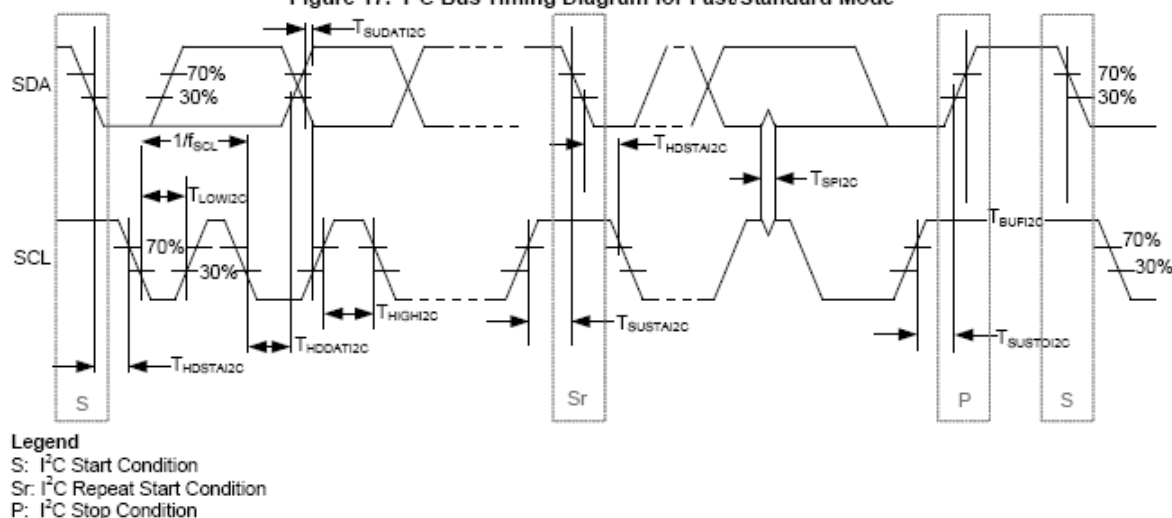
Symbol	description	condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
TXRST	External reset (XRES) pulse width	After VDDD is valid	10	-	-	$\mu$ s
TREADY	Time from deassertion of XRES to COMM_INT(CTP_INT)	-	-	-	16	ms
TCAL	Calibration routine execution time	-	-	-	2500	ms
FIMOTO L1	Frequency variation at 37 MHz and 48 MHz	-	-	-	$\pm 2$	%



## 5.5.2 AC Characteristics of the I2C SDA and SCL Pins(CTP\_VDD=3.3V)

Symbol	Description	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
$f_{SCLI2C}$	SCL clock frequency	0	100	0	400	kHz
$T_{HDSTA12C}$	Hold time (repeated) start condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	4	–	0.6	–	$\mu s$
$T_{LOWI2C}$	LOW period of SCL clock	4.7	–	1.3	–	$\mu s$
$T_{HIGHI2C}$	HIGH period of SCL clock	4	–	0.6	–	$\mu s$
$T_{SUSTA12C}$	Setup time for repeated start condition	4.7	–	0.6	–	$\mu s$
$T_{HDDAT12C}$	Data hold time	0	–	0	–	$\mu s$
$T_{SUDAT12C}$	Data setup time	250	–	100	–	ns
$T_{VDDAT12C}$	Data valid time	–	3.45	–	0.9	$\mu s$
$T_{VDACKI2C}$	Data acknowledge time	–	3.45	–	0.9	$\mu s$
$T_{SUSTOI2C}$	Setup time for stop condition	4	–	0.6	–	$\mu s$
$V_{HH}$	Input hysteresis high voltage, $1.71V \leq V_{DD} \leq 1.95V$ or $3.0V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$	$0.1 \times V_{DD}$	–	$0.1 \times V_{DD}$	–	V
$T_{BUFI2C}$	Bus free time between a stop and start condition	4.7	–	1.3	–	$\mu s$
$T_{SPI2C}$	Pulse width of spikes that are suppressed by input filter	–	–	50	–	ns
$C_{BUS}$	Capacitance load for SDA or SCL	–	400	–	400	pF
$V_{IL\_I2C}$	Input low voltage	–0.5	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	–0.5	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V
$V_{IH\_I2C}$	Input high voltage	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	–	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	–	V
$V_{OL\_I2C\_L}$	Output low voltage ( $V_{DD} \leq 2V$ , 3 mA sink)	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	–	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	–	V
$V_{OL\_I2C\_H}$	Output low voltage ( $V_{DD} > 3V$ , 3 mA sink)	0.4	–	0.4	–	V
$I_{OL\_I2C}$	Output low current	–	3	–	3	mA
	Output low current $V_{OL} = 0.6V$	–	–	–	6	mA
$V_{H\_I2C}$	Input hysteresis	$0.1 \times V_{DD}$	–	$0.1 \times V_{DD}$	–	mV

Figure 17. I<sup>2</sup>C Bus Timing Diagram for Fast/Standard Mode



Note1 more information please refer to the CTP driver SPEC.

## 5.6 LCD Module Block Diagram

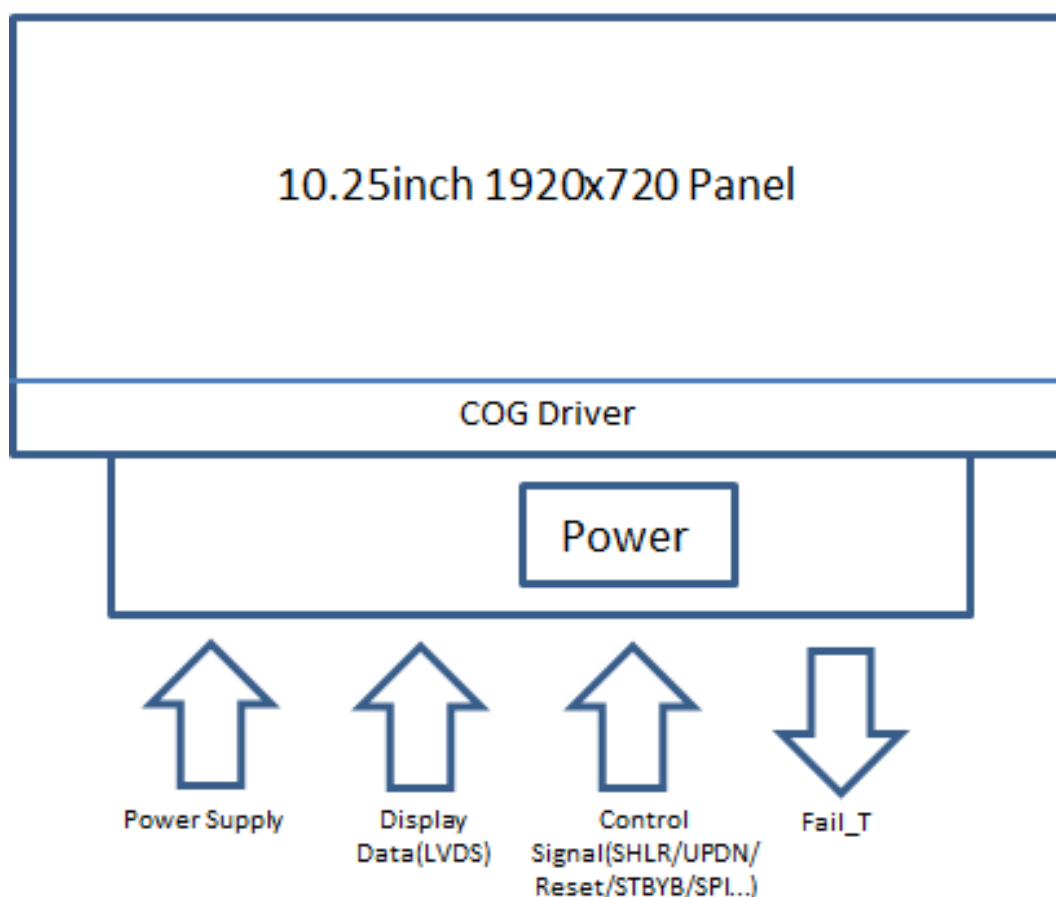


Figure 5.6.1 LCD Module Block Diagram

## 6. Timing Characteristics

### 6.1 Input Timing Characteristics

(GND=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.	REMARKS
Clock Frequency	$f_{dck}$	MHz	44.6	44.7	50.2	
H Total Time	$T_{hp}$	clocks	1020	1024	1150	
H Active Time	HA	clocks	960			
V Total Time	$T_{vp}$	lines	726	728	849	
V Active Time	VA	lines	720			
V Frequency	$f_v$	Hz	-	60Hz	-	

Table 6.1.1 Input timing



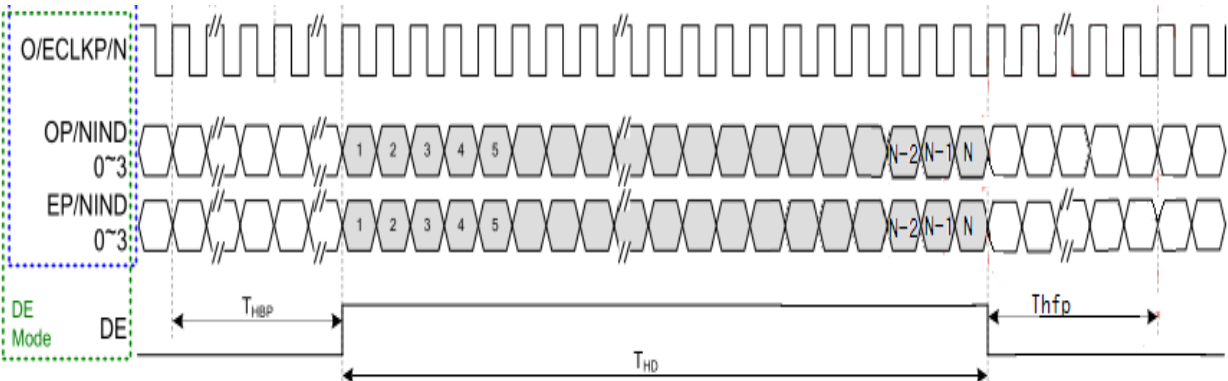


Figure 6.1.1 Horizontal input timing

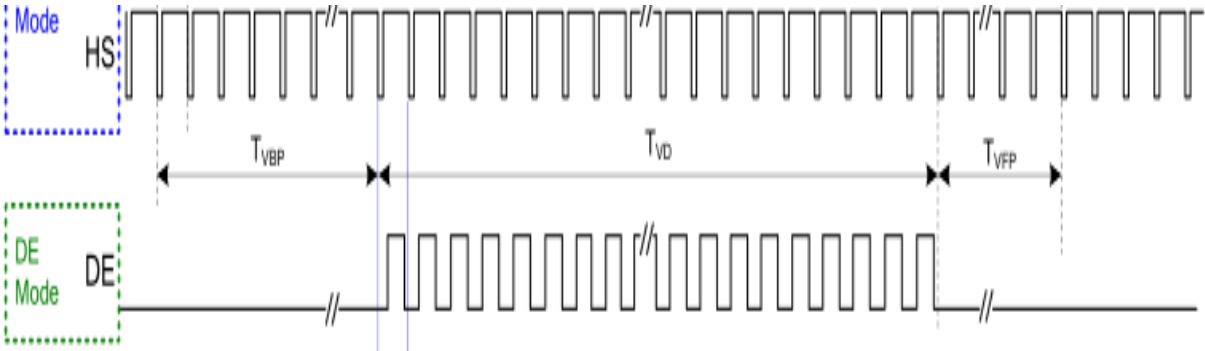
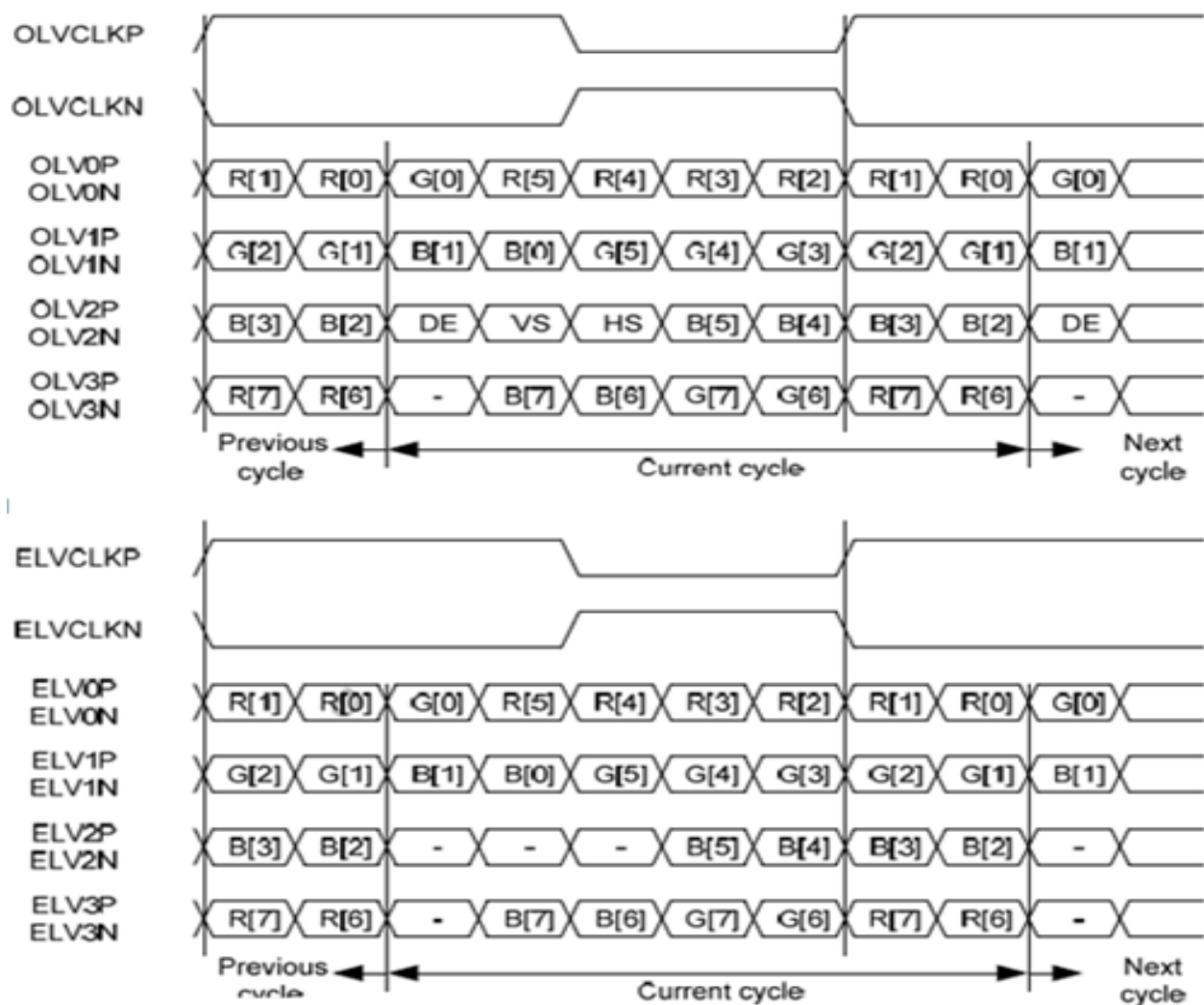


Figure 6.1.2 Vertical input timing

## 6.2 LVDS Interface Timing Characteristics



2-port LVDS signals, VESA format (8-bit)  
Figure 6.2.1 LVDS data mapping

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Condition
Clock frequency	FLVCLK	25	-	85	MHz	Refer to input timing table
Clock Period	TLVCLK	40	-	11.76	ns	
Clock high time	TLVCH	-	4/(7*RXFCLK)	-	ns	
Clock low time	TLVCL	-	3/(7*RXFCLK)	-	ns	
Input data skew margin	TRSKM	-	-	0.25	UI	VCC_IF=1.8V w/o SSC
Strobe width	TSW	0.5	-	-	UI	

1 data bit time	UI	-	1/7	-	TLVC LK	
Position 1	TPOS1	-0.25	0	0.25	UI	
Position 0	TPOS0	0.75	1	1.25	UI	
Position 6	TPOS6	1.75	2	2.25	UI	
Position 5	TPOS5	2.75	3	3.25	UI	
Position 4	TPOS4	3.75	4	4.25	UI	
Position 3	TPOS3	4.75	5	5.25	UI	
Position 2	TPOS2	5.75	6	6.25	UI	
PLL wake-up time	TenPLL	-	-	150	us	
Modulation Frequency	SSCMF	23	-	93	KHz	
Modulation Rate	SSCMR	-3	-	3	%	LVDS clock = 81MHz, center spread

Figure 6.2.2 LVDS mode AC electrical characteristics

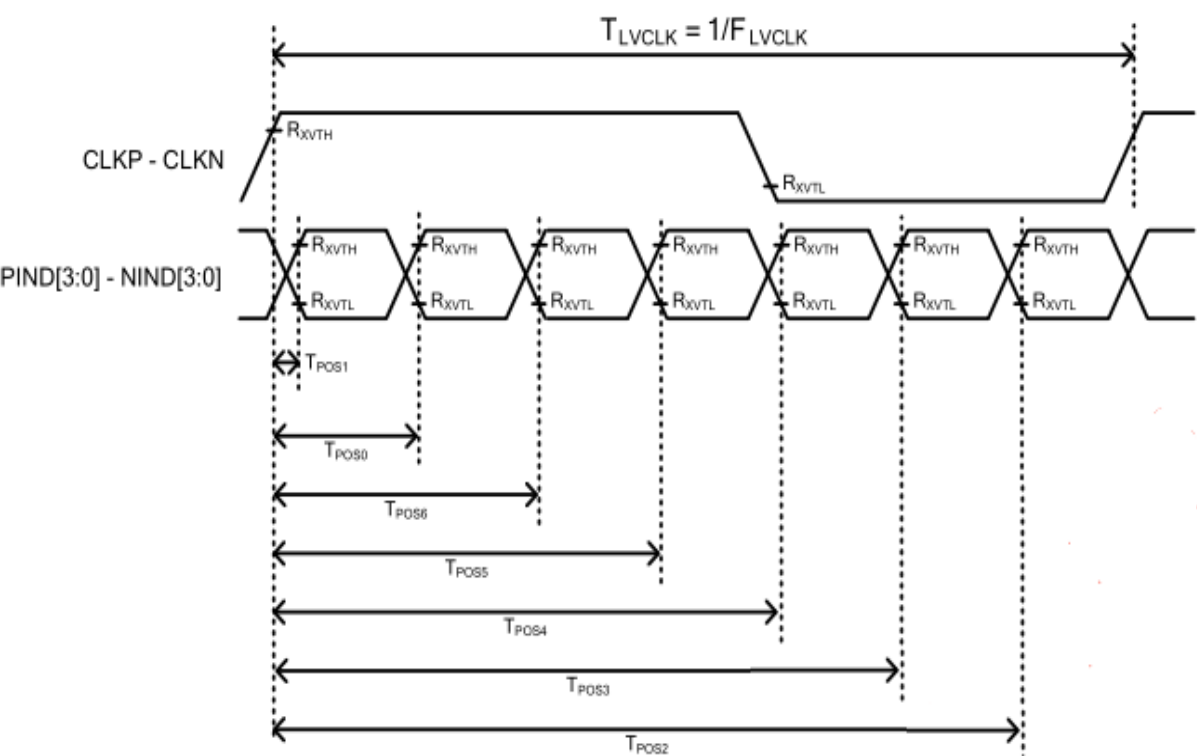


Figure 6.2.3 LVDS input timing

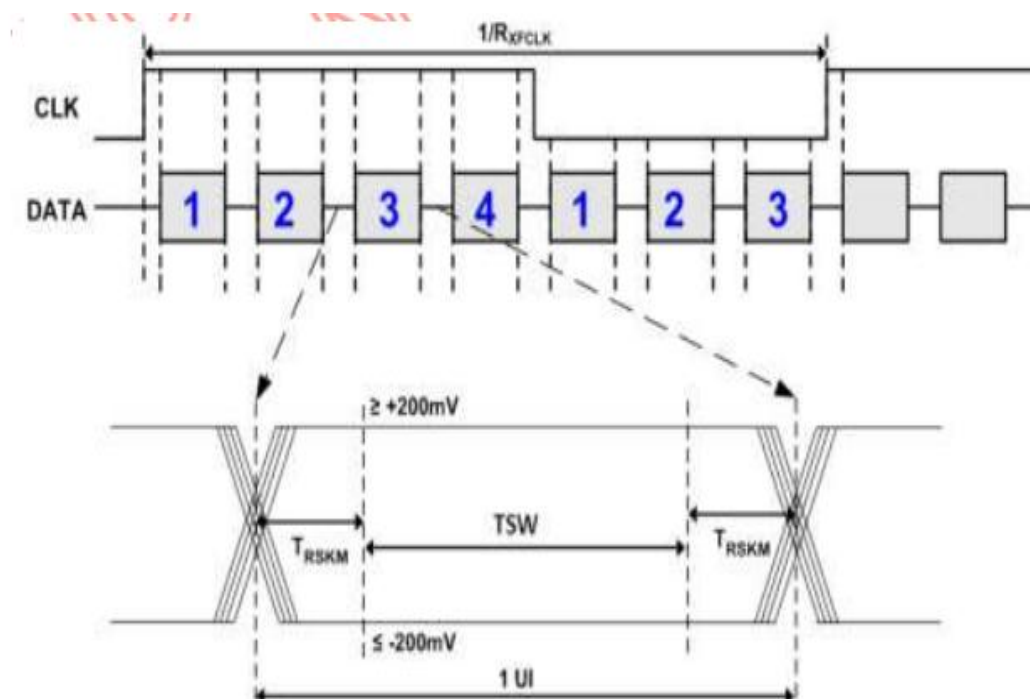


Figure 6.2.4 LVDS input eye diagram

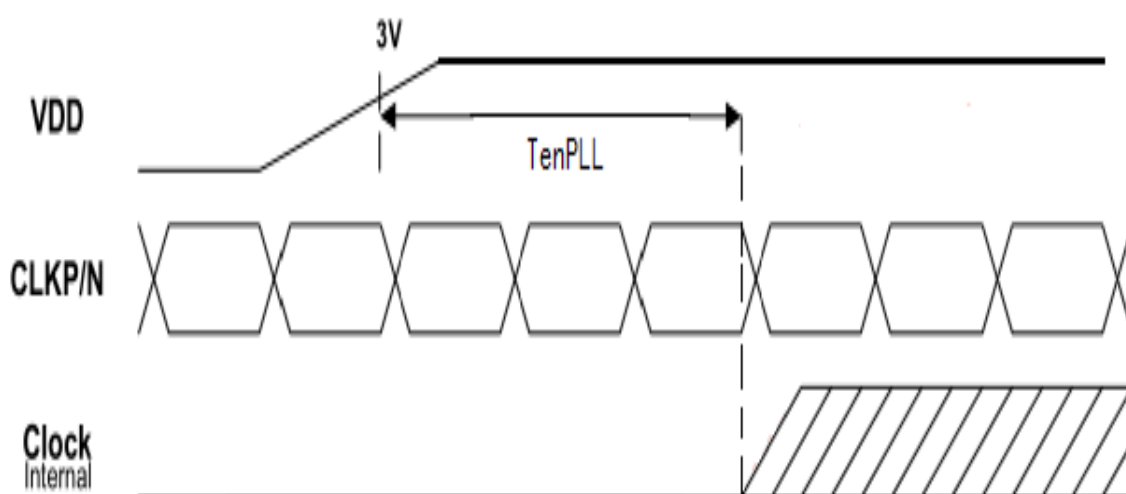


Figure 6.2.5 LVDS wake up time

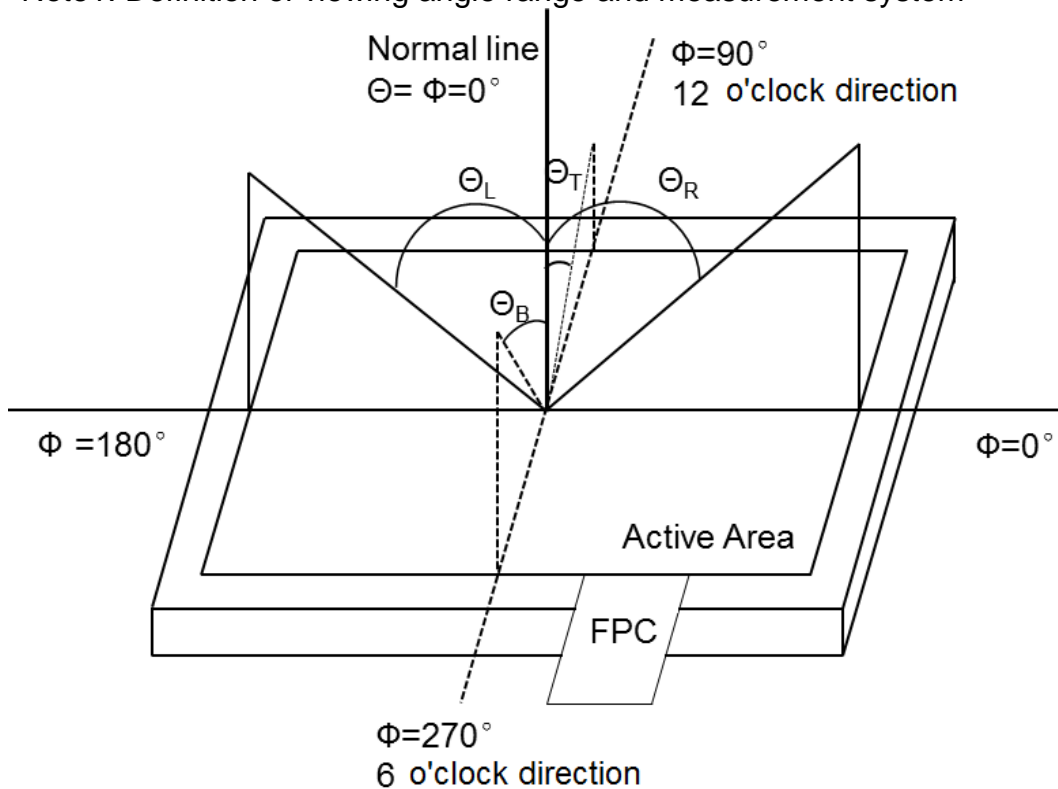
## 7. Optical Characteristics

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remark
Viewing Angle		θU	CR≧10	80	88	--	Degree	Note1
		θD		80	88	--		
		θL		80	88	--		
		θR		80	88	--		
Contrast Ratio		CR	Vertical,25℃	700	1000	--		Note2 Note3
Response Time		T <sub>ON</sub> / T <sub>OFF</sub>	25℃	--	--	30	ms	Note4
		T <sub>ON</sub> / T <sub>OFF</sub>	0℃	--	--	--		
		T <sub>ON</sub> / T <sub>OFF</sub>	-20℃	--	--	250		
		T <sub>ON</sub> / T <sub>OFF</sub>	-30℃	--	--	600		
Chromaticity	White	x	CIE1931-XY Z	0.267	0.307	0.347		Note5 Note2
		y		0.294	0.334	0.374		
	Red	x		0.606	0.636	0.666		
		y		0.304	0.334	0.364		
	Green	x		0.290	0.320	0.350		
		y		0.602	0.632	0.662		
	Blue	x		0.117	0.147	0.177		
		y		0.028	0.058	0.088		
NTSC			CIE1931-XY Z	65	70	--	%	Note5
Uniformity W		U	25℃	80	--	--	%	Note2 Note6
Luminance		L	25℃	800	--	--	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	Note2 Note7
Flicker				--	--	-20		Note9
Reflectivity (SCI)				--	--	7%		Note8
Gamma		γ	VESA	2.2	2.5	2.8		

### Test Conditions:

- $I_F = 70$  mA(one channel), there are total 4 LED channels in back light unit Under LCM operating , the stable forward current should be inputted, the ambient temperature is 25°C.
- The test systems refer to Note 1 and Note 2.

Note1: Definition of viewing angle range and measurement system

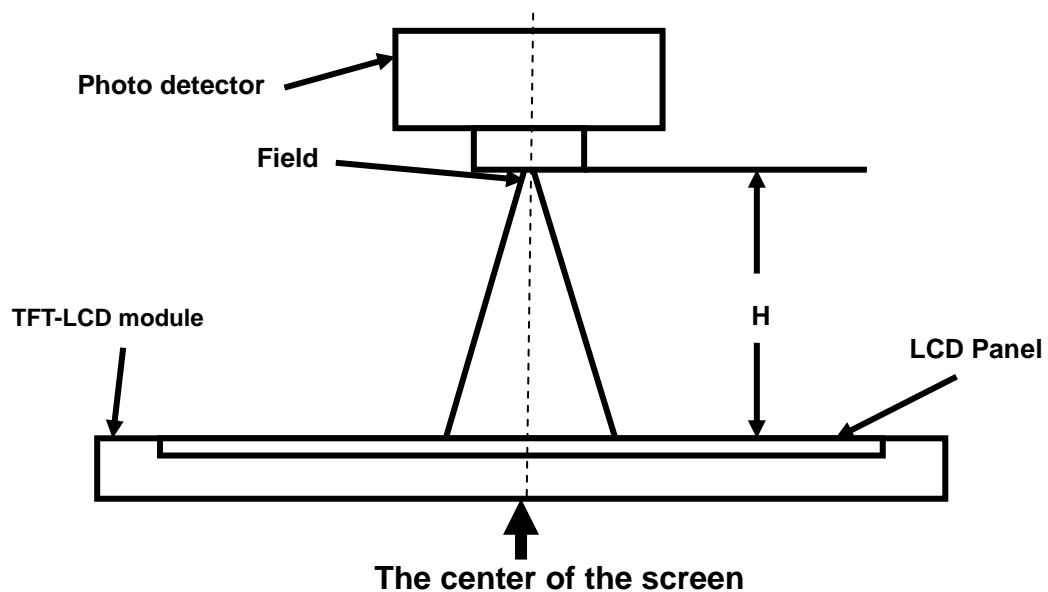


Note2: Definition of optical measurement system

Measured at the center of the panel by SR-3.

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 10 minutes while backlight is turned on.



Item	Photo detector	Field	High
Contrast Ratio	SR-3/ CS2000	1°	H=500mm
Luminance			
Chromaticity			
Lum Uniformity			
Contrast Plot	EZ-Contrast/ DMS	6mm/3mm	H=1mm/H≈80mm
Response Time	LCD5200	3mm	H=200mm
Reflectivity	CM3600A/CM2600	8mm/25.4mm	H=0mm

Note3: Definition of contrast ratio:

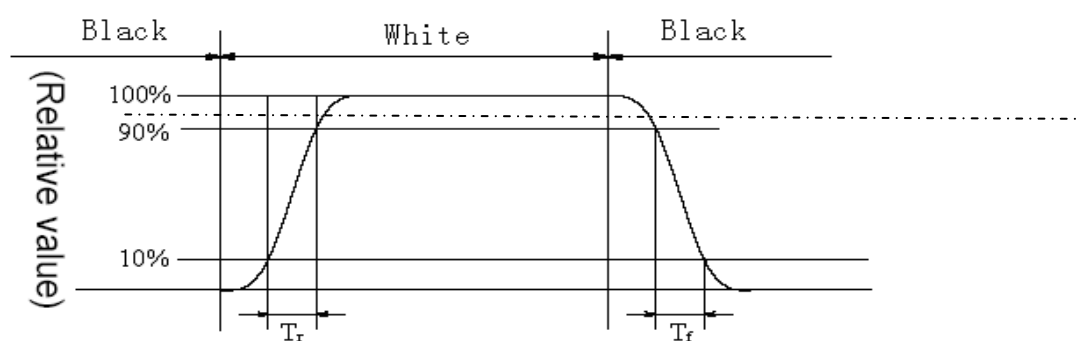
$$\text{Contrast Ratio(CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance When LCD is White}}{\text{Luminance When LCD is Black}}$$

Contrast Ratio is measured in optimum common electrode voltage

Note4: Definition of Response time:

Top is the temperature of panel surface.

The response time is defined as the LCD optical switching time interval between "White" state and "Black" state. Rise time ( $T_{ON}$ ) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 10% to 90%. And fall time ( $T_{OFF}$ ) is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 90% to 10%. Refer to the figure below:



Note5: Definition of color chromaticity (CIE1931)

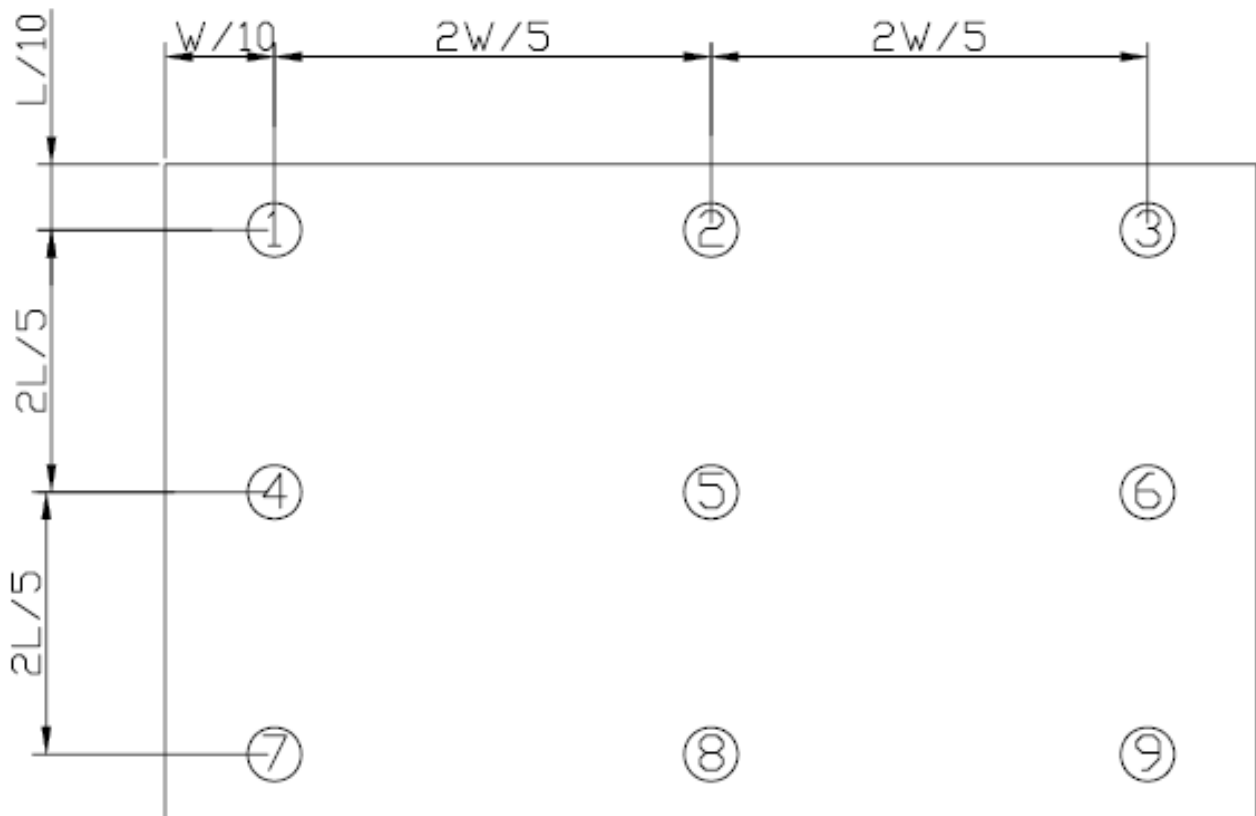
Color coordinates measured at the center point of the LCD.

Note6: Definition of Luminance Uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

$$\text{Luminance uniformity (Lu)} = \frac{\text{Minimum luminance from ① to ⑨}}{\text{Maximum luminance from ① to ⑨}}$$

Luminance is measured at the 9 points shown below.



Note7: Definition of Luminance

Measure the luminance at white state at the center point.

Note8: SCl reflective ratio measure method.

Measurement system: CM 3600A fully integral sphere

Light source: D65

d/8° (ASTM E 1164-09)

Observing angle: 10°

State: LCD powered off

Standard d/8° Integration Sphere Spectroscopic – Reflectometer

Note9: The value % base on CR measurement method, dB base on JEITA method



## 8. CTP Characteristics

No.	Parameters	Unit	Requirement
1	Structure	-	OGS
2	Sensor structure	-	SITO SENSOR GLASS
3	Type of touch	-	Projected capacitive type
4	ITO pattern type	-	ITO bridge
5	Multi-touch	points	5points
6	Outline Size	mm	284.40(H)x121.47(V)x1.96(T)
7	Active Area	mm	244.45(H) x 92.37(V)
8	Finger Size	mm	8
9	Finger Separation	mm	≤ 15
10	Reflectance( $\lambda$ =550nm)	%	Optical bonding type, reflector 7%(max) with TFT
11	Transmittance ( $\lambda$ =550nm)	%	≥ 90(with OCR)
12	Surface Treatment(Haze)	%	≤ 7.5%
13	Operating Temp.	°C	-30~85
14	Operating Humidity.	%	≤ 90
15	Storage Temp.	°C	-40~90
16	Response Time	ms	≤ 30
17	Surface hardness	-	≥3H(500gf)

## 9. Reliability Test

### 9.1 Content of Reliability Test

No.	Test Item	Test condition	Criterion
1	High Temperature Storage	90℃ 500H RH≤45% Restore 2H at 25℃ Power off	Note 1, Note 2 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 2Bb
2	Low Temperature Storage	-40℃ 500H Restore 2H at 25℃ Power off	Note 1, Note 2 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 1Ab
3	High Temperature Operation	+85℃ 500H RH≤45% Restore 2H at 25℃ Power on	Note 1, Note 2, Note 3 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 2Bb
4	Low Temperature Operation	-30℃ 500H Restore 2H at 25℃ Power on	Note 1, Note 2 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 1Ab
5	High Temperature & Humidity Operation	60℃, 90%RH 500H Power on	Note 1 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 3Ca
6	Thermal Shock	-40° C → change → +85° C 30min 5min 30min 100cycle non-operation	Note 1, Note 2 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 14Nb
7	Vibration Test	Frequency: 8 - 33.3 Hz, Total amplitude: 1.3mm Frequency: 33.3 - 400 Hz, Acceleration: 29.4 m/s <sup>2</sup> sweep time: 15 minutes 2 hours each for X and Z directions, 4 hours for Y direction (total 8 hours) Non-operation	Note 2 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 6Fc
8	Shock Test	100 x 9.8m/s <sup>2</sup> , t=6ms, XYZ directions, Half sin curve, [non-operating], each directions 2 times	Note 2 IEC 60 068 - 2 - 27Ea
9	ESD	Air discharge: C=150pF ± 10%, R=330 Ω ± 10%, 5 point/panel Air: +/-15KV, 5times	GB/T17626 (IEC61000) / ISO10605 Class C
		Contact discharge: C=150pF ± 10%, R=330 Ω ± 10%, 5 point/panel Contact: +/-8KV, 5times	GB/T17626 (IEC61000) / ISO10605 Class C

Notes:

The test result shall be evaluated after the sample has been left at room temperature and



## 11.Product Inspection Criteria

### 11.1 Inspection Conditions

The customer shall inspect the modules within twenty calendar days of the delivery date ( the inspection period ) at its own cost. The result of the inspection ( acceptance or rejection ) shall be recorded in writing, and a copy of this writing will be promptly sent to the seller, If the results of the inspecting from buyer does not send to the seller within twenty calendar days of the delivery date. The modules shall be regards as acceptance.

Should the customer fail to notify the seller within the inspection period, the buyers right to reject the modules. Shall be lapsed and the modules shall be deemed to have been accepted by the buyer.

### 11.2 Inspection Conditions

#### 11.2.1 Ambient conditions:

- a. Temperature: Room temperature  $25\pm5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b. Humidity:  $(60\pm10)\ \% \text{RH}$
- c. Illumination:

Visual test: Max 300Lux

Appearance test: Min 700Lux

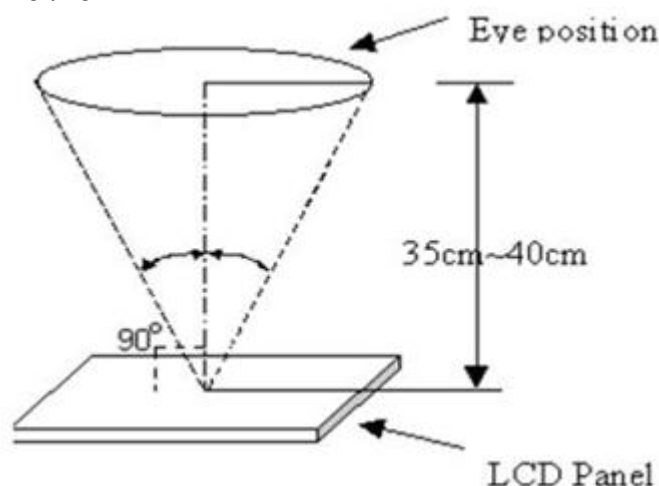
#### 11.2.2 Viewing distance

The distance between the LCD and the inspector's eyes shall be 35~40cm.

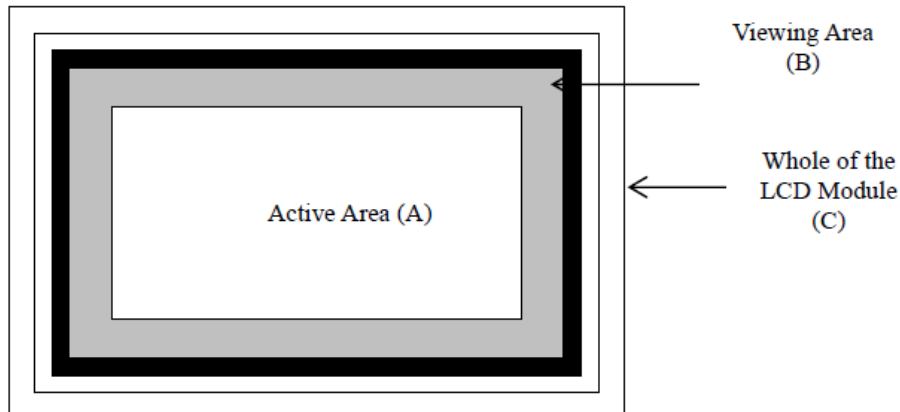
The distance between LCD and ND filter is 3~5cm.

#### 11.2.3 Viewing Angle

U/D:  $30^{\circ}/25^{\circ}$ , L/R:  $40^{\circ}/40^{\circ}$



## 11.2.4 Definition of LCD zone



A-zone: The inside of the Active Area(as defined on the product drawing)  
 B-zone: The inside of the Viewing Area which is between A-zone and the metal frame.(Including CTP Black painting area)  
 C-zone: Whole of the LCD Module except the zone A and B. (Including FPC& Metal Frame & backside of the LCD Module)

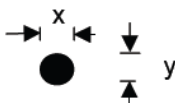
## 11.3 Dot and Line defect Criteria

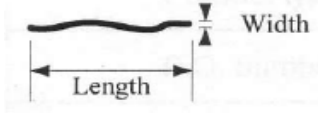

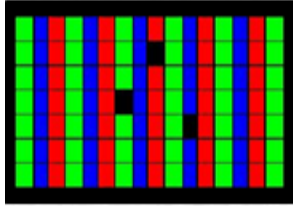
Defects are classified as major defects and minor defects according to the definition hereunder:

### 11.3.1 Major defect

No	Inspection Items	Inspection Standard
1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Abnormal display 3) Short circuit 4) Line defect
2	Missing	Missing function component.
3	Crack	Glass crack

### 11.3.2 Minor defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection standard
1	Spot Defect Including Black spot White spot	For dark/white spot is defined $\varphi = (x+y) / 2$ 

	B/L particle Cell particle Polarizer particle	Size $\varphi$ (mm)	Acceptable Quantity
		$\varphi \leq 0.2$	Ignore
		$0.2 < \varphi \leq 0.40$	3 (distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$ )
		$0.40 < \varphi$	Not allowed
2	Line Defect Including Black line White line Scratch	Define: 	
		Width(mm) Length(mm)	Acceptable Quantity
		$W \leq 0.03$ and $L \leq 5$	Ignore
		$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$ and $L \leq 5$	4 (distance $\geq 15\text{mm}$ )
		$0.05 < W$ or $L > 5$	Not allowed
3	Polarizer Dent/Bubble	Size $\varphi$ (mm)	Acceptable Quantity
		$\varphi \leq 0.25$	Ignore
		$0.25 < \varphi \leq 0.4$	3 (distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$ )
		$0.4 < \varphi$	0
4	Electrical Dot Defect	Bright and Black dot define:  and 	
		Inspection pattern: Full white、Full black、Red、green and blue screens	
		Item	Acceptable Quantity
		Black dot defect	$\leq 3$
		Bright dot defect	0

5	Display non-uniformity	3% ND filter is used when display black pattern	There should not be visible non-uniformity
6	Other cosmetic defect	Crack、split、deformation、shock trace	Not allowed
7	CTP glass Protrusion	$Y \leq 0.05\text{mm}$	Ignore
		$X \leq 1\text{mm}$ , and $0.05\text{mm} < Y \leq 0.1\text{mm}$	每边 $\leq 2$ 个, 总数 $\leq 5$ 个, 间距大于15mm
8	BM Dot pervious to light	$\varphi \leq 0.10\text{mm}$	Ignore
		$0.10 < \varphi \leq 0.20$	$\leq 4$ (distance $\geq 15\text{mm}$ )
		$\varphi > 0.20$	None
9	BM Strip pervious to light	$W \leq 0.02$	Ignore
		$0.02 < W \leq 0.03, L \leq 3\text{mm}$	$N \leq 3$ (distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$ )
		$W > 0.03\text{mm}$	None
10	Printing edge sawtooth / light leakage	$W \leq 0.1\text{mm}$	Ignore
		$W > 0.1\text{mm}$	None
11	IR/Key/Logo issue(light leakage/ Color difference / sawtooth,etc)	$\varphi \leq 0.03$	None
		$0.03 < \varphi \leq 0.05$	One side allows one
		$0.05\text{mm} < W \leq 0.10\text{mm}$	One side allows one One side $N \leq 3$

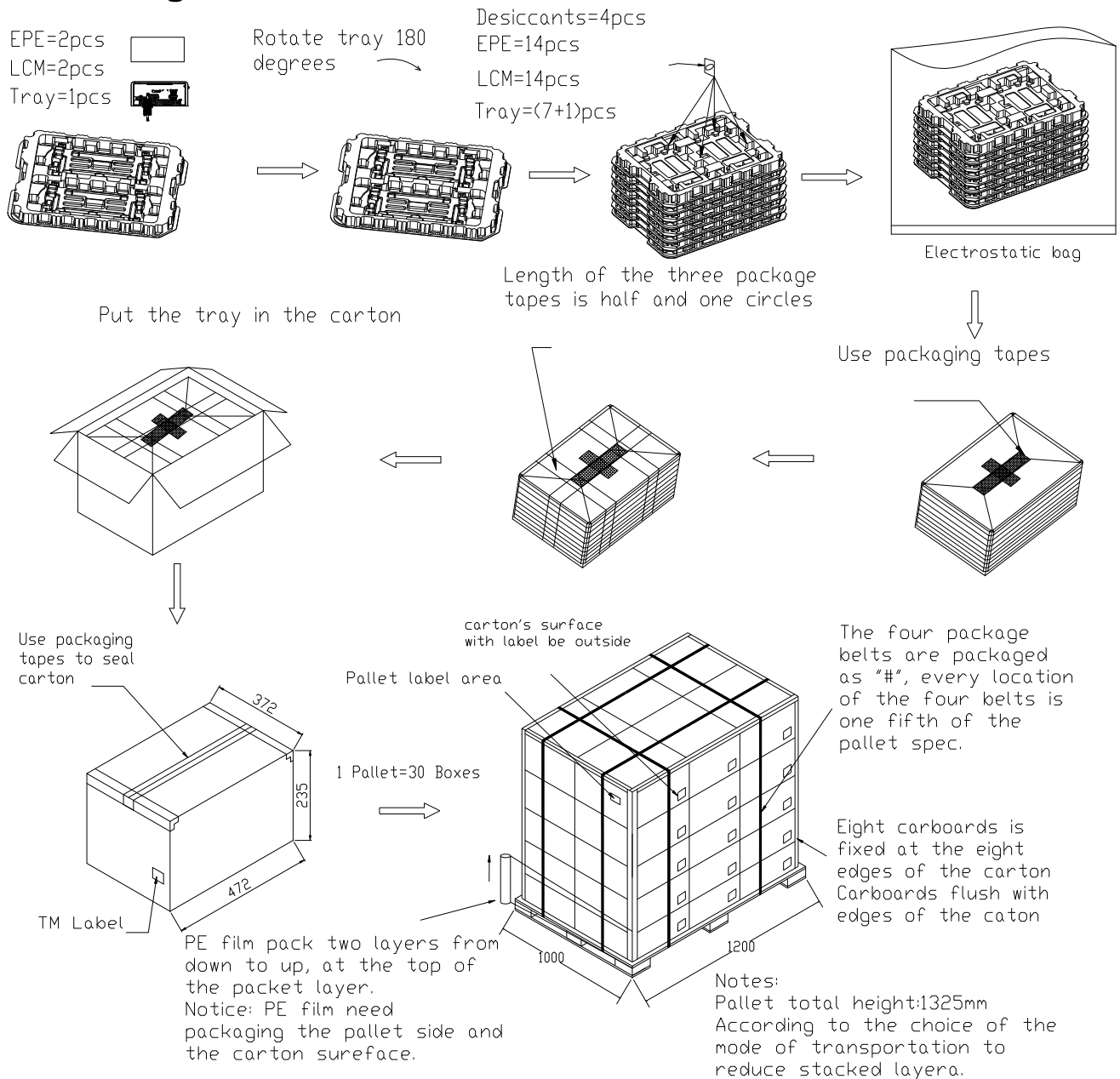
12	CTP chipping	Corner Fragment: $X \leq 0.3\text{mm}$ $Y \leq 0.3\text{mm}$ $Z \leq 1/2T$	Ignore T: Glass thickness
		Side Fragment: $X \leq 3\text{mm}$ $Y \leq 0.3\text{mm}$ $Z \leq 1/2T$	Ignore T: Glass thickness
13	Bad camera hole	$D \leq 0.20\text{mm}$	3
		$0.2 \leq D \leq 0.30\text{mm}$	1
		$D > 0.3$	None
14	BM \ ink fall off	$W \leq 0.1\text{mm}$	Ignore
		$W > 0.1\text{mm}$	None
15	AG/ASF	By product edge inward 1mm range no controlled	\
16	Dirty/Dust	Those wiped out easily are acceptable	\

Remarks: Cosmetic criterion or RA criterion which not specified in CTP specification are not managed and controlled by Tianma.

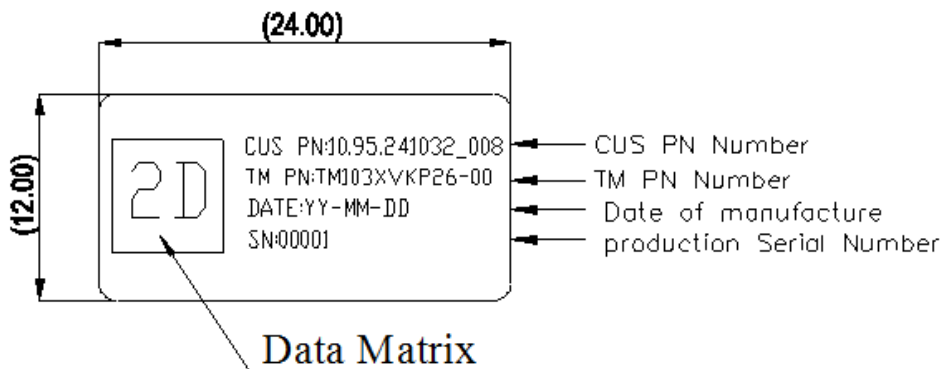
- Note:
1. Dot defect is defined as the defective area is larger than 50% of the dot area. Continuous dot defect is not allowed. And the bright dot defect must be visible through 3% ND filter.
  2. Polarizer bubble is defined as the bubble appears on active display area. The defect of polarizer bubble shall be ignored if the polarizer bubble appears on the outside of active display area.



## 12.Packing Instruction



### Module label information



## 13. Appendix

### 13.1 The relationship of temperature and resistance for NTC:

TEMP (deg.C)	Resistance (kohm)	TEMP (deg.C)	Resistance (kohm)	TEMP (deg.C)	Resistance (kohm)	TEMP (deg.C)	Resistance (kohm)
-40.000	195.652	2.000	24.988	44.000	5.086	86.000	1.413
-39.000	184.917	3.000	23.951	45.000	4.917	87.000	1.375
-38.000	174.845	4.000	22.963	46.000	4.754	88.000	1.338
-37.000	165.391	5.000	22.021	47.000	4.597	89.000	1.303
-36.000	156.513	6.000	21.123	48.000	4.446	90.000	1.268
-35.000	148.171	7.000	20.267	49.000	4.301	91.000	1.234
-34.000	140.330	8.000	19.450	50.000	4.161	92.000	1.202
-33.000	132.958	9.000	18.670	51.000	4.026	93.000	1.170
-32.000	126.022	10.000	17.926	52.000	3.896	94.000	1.139
-31.000	119.494	11.000	17.214	53.000	3.771	95.000	1.110
-30.000	113.347	12.000	16.534	54.000	3.651	96.000	1.081
-29.000	107.565	13.000	15.886	55.000	3.535	97.000	1.053
-28.000	102.116	14.000	15.266	56.000	3.423	98.000	1.026
-27.000	96.978	15.000	14.674	57.000	3.315	99.000	0.999
-26.000	92.132	16.000	14.108	58.000	3.211	100.000	0.974
-25.000	87.559	17.000	13.566	59.000	3.111	101.000	0.949
-24.000	83.242	18.000	13.049	60.000	3.014	102.000	0.925
-23.000	79.166	19.000	12.554	61.000	2.922	103.000	0.902
-22.000	75.316	20.000	12.081	62.000	2.834	104.000	0.880
-21.000	71.677	21.000	11.628	63.000	2.748	105.000	0.858
-20.000	68.237	22.000	11.195	64.000	2.666	106.000	0.837
-19.000	64.991	23.000	10.780	65.000	2.586	107.000	0.816
-18.000	61.919	24.000	10.382	66.000	2.509	108.000	0.796
-17.000	59.011	25.000	10.000	67.000	2.435	109.000	0.777
-16.000	56.258	26.000	9.634	68.000	2.364	110.000	0.758
-15.000	53.650	27.000	9.284	69.000	2.294	111.000	0.740
-14.000	51.178	28.000	8.947	70.000	2.228	112.000	0.722
-13.000	48.835	29.000	8.624	71.000	2.163	113.000	0.705
-12.000	46.613	30.000	8.315	72.000	2.100	114.000	0.688
-11.000	44.506	31.000	8.018	73.000	2.040	115.000	0.672
-10.000	42.506	32.000	7.734	74.000	1.981	116.000	0.656
-9.000	40.600	33.000	7.461	75.000	1.925	117.000	0.640
-8.000	38.791	34.000	7.199	76.000	1.870	118.000	0.625
-7.000	37.073	35.000	6.948	77.000	1.817	119.000	0.611
-6.000	35.442	36.000	6.707	78.000	1.766	120.000	0.596
-5.000	33.892	37.000	6.475	79.000	1.716	121.000	0.583
-4.000	32.420	38.000	6.253	80.000	1.669	122.000	0.569
-3.000	31.020	39.000	6.039	81.000	1.622	123.000	0.556
-2.000	29.689	40.000	5.834	82.000	1.578	124.000	0.544

-1.000	28.423	41.000	5.636	83.000	1.535	125.000	0.531
0.000	27.219	42.000	5.445	84.000	1.493		
1.000	26.076	43.000	5.262	85.000	1.452		


## 14. Precautions for Use of LCD Module

### 14.1 Handling Precautions

- 13.1.1 The display panel is made of glass. Do not subject it to mechanical shock by dropping it, etc.
- 13.1.2 If the display panel is damaged and the liquid crystal fluid inside it leaks out be sure not to get any in your mouth. If the fluid comes into contact with your skin or clothes promptly wash it off using soap and water.
- 13.1.3 Do not apply excessive force to the display surface or the bezel since this may cause the color tone to vary.
- 13.1.4 The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle the polarizer carefully.
- 13.1.5 If the display surface is contaminated, breathe on the surface and gently wipe it with a soft dry cloth. If it is still not completely clear use a moist cloth with one of the following solvents:
  - Isopropyl alcohol
  - Ethyl alcohol
 Solvents other than those mentioned above may damage the polarizer. Specifically, do not use the following:
  - Water
  - Ketone
  - Aromatic solvents
- 13.1.6 Do not attempt to disassemble the LCD Module.
- 13.1.7 If the logic circuitry is powered off, do not apply the input signals.
- 13.1.8 To prevent destruction of the module by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.
  - 13.1.8.1 Be sure to ground your body when handling the LCD Modules.
  - 13.1.8.2 Tools used for assembly, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded.
  - 13.1.8.3 To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembly or other work under very low humidity conditions.
  - 13.1.8.4 The LCD Module is covered with a film to protect the display surface. Be careful when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated.

### 14.2 Storage precautions

- 13.1.9 When storing the LCD modules avoid exposure to direct sunlight or to the light of fluorescent lamps.
- 13.1.10 The LCD modules should be stored within the rated storage temperature range. If the LCD modules will be stored for a long time, the recommend condition is:  
Temperature: 15 ~ 35 degree C (or at least Temp. 10 ~ 40 degree C / Humidity

 <b>TIANMA</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Specification <input type="checkbox"/> Product Specification	
	Confidential	Part Number: TM103XVKP26    Version: 1.0

25% ~ 75%), for National Std. recommendation

13.1.11 The LCD modules should be stored in a room without acid, alkali or other harmful gases.

### 14.3 Transportation Precautions

The LCD modules should not be dropped or subject to violent mechanical shock during transportation. Also they should avoid excessive pressure, water, high humidity and direct sunlight.