

深圳市华科百誉科技有限公司

承 认 书

Customer 客户名称	
Part NO. 产品型号	HK-B104I-27C
Product type 产品内容	Mode: Transmissive type .Normally White. TFT LCD Module: Graphic 800(RGB)*1280 Dot-matrix
Remarks 备注栏	<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL FOR SEPCIFICATIONS ONLY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL FOR SEPCIFICATIONS AND SAMPLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USED PANNEL: BOE
Signature by Customer: 客户确认签章	

Issued by	Checked by	Approved by

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2. Revision Record

Date	Rev.No.	Page	Revision Items	Prepared
2018.05.02	V1		The first release	YANG

3. General Specifications

HK-B104I-27C is a TFT-LCD module. It is composed of a TFT-LCD panel, driver IC, FPC, a back light unit. The 10.1" display area contains 800 x 1280 pixels and can display up to 16.7M colors. This product accords with RoHS environmental criterion.

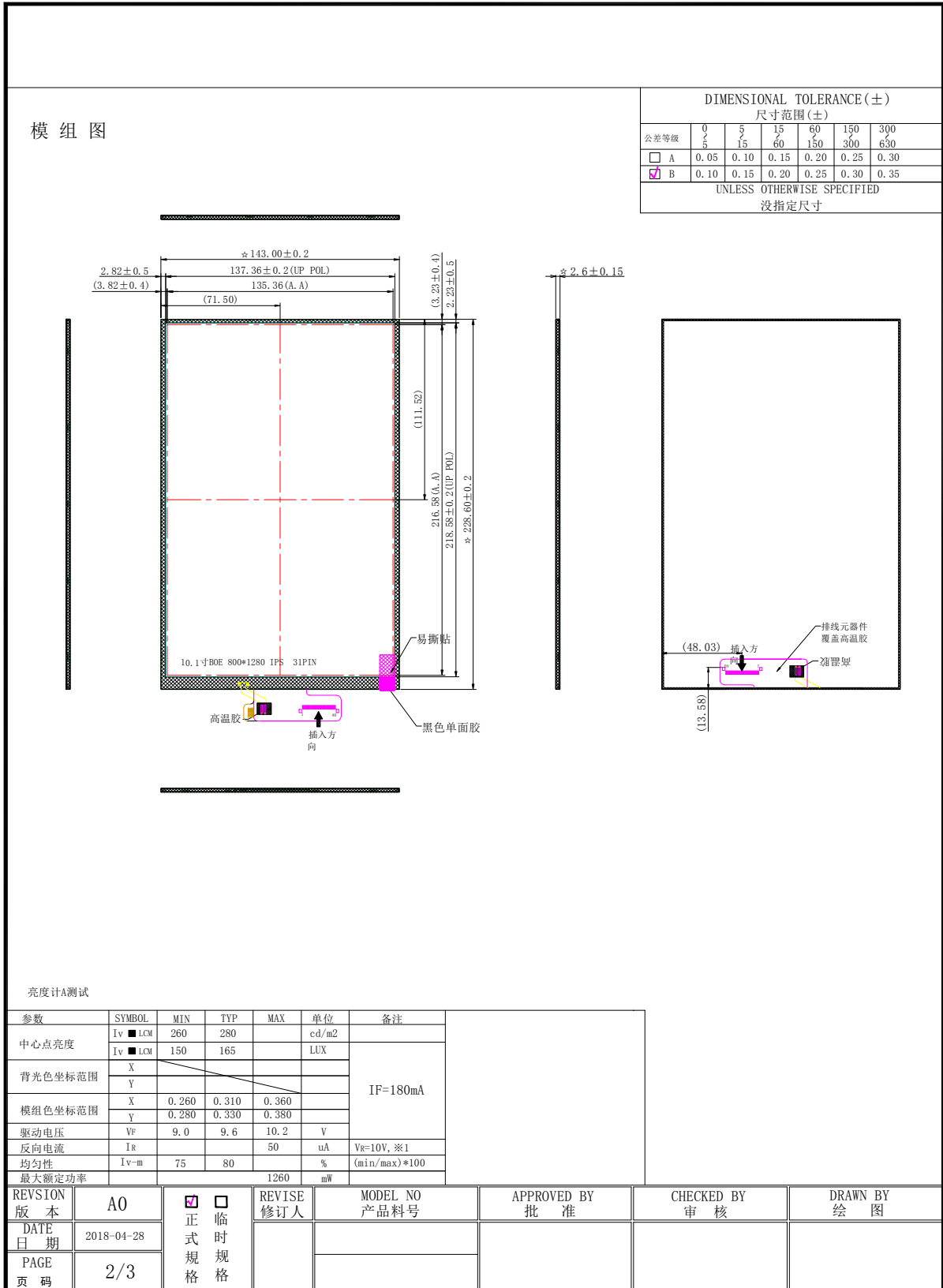
Item	Contents	Unit	Note
LCD Type	TFT	-	
Display color	16.7M		1
Viewing Direction	ALL	O'Clock	
Operating temperature	-10~+50	°C	
Storage temperature	-20~+60	°C	
Module size	Refer to outline drawing	mm	2
Active Area(W×H)	135.36 x 216.58	mm	
Number of Dots	800×RGB×1280	dots	
Outline Dimensions	Refer to outline drawing	-	
Backlight	27-LEDs (white)	pcs	
Weight	---	g	
Data Transfer	MIPI	-	

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

Note 2: Without FPC and Solder.

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4.Outline.Drawing



5.Pin Assignment

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
1	NC	No connection	
2-3	VDD	Power Voltage for digital circuit	
4	GND	Ground	
5	RESET	Global reset pin	
6	NC	No connection	
7	GND	Ground	
8	D0-	- MIPI differential data input	
9	D0+	+ MIPI differential data input	
10	GND	Ground	
11	D1-	- MIPI differential data input	
12	D1+	+ MIPI differential data input	
13	GND	Ground	
14	CLK-	- MIPI differential clock input	
15	CLK+	+ MIPI differential clock input	
16	GND	Ground	
17	D2-	- MIPI differential data input	
18	D2+	+ MIPI differential data input	
19	GND	Ground	
20	D3-	- MIPI differential data input	
21	D3+	+ MIPI differential data input	
22	GND	Ground	
23	NC	No connection	TP Res
24	NC	No connection	TP INT/WATE
25	GND	Ground	
26	NC	No connection	TP SDA
27	LEDPWM	Backlight select PIN	
28	NC	No connection	TP SCL
29	NC	No connection	TP VCI
30	GND	Ground	
31-32	LED_K	LED Cathode	
33	-NC	No connection	
34	-NC	No connection	
35	AVEE	-5.6V	AVEE
36-37	NC	No connection	
38	AVDD	+5.6V	AVDD
39-40	LED_A	LED Anode	

6. Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

6.1 Electrical Absolute Maximum Ratings.(Vss=0V ,Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	-0.3	3.3	3.6	V	1, 2
	AVDD	5.0	5.6	6	V	
	AVEE	-6	-5.6	-5.0	V	
	VGL				V	
	VCOM				V	
Logic Signal Input	V _{IO}	-0.3	1.8	3.6	V	
Current of LED	I _{LED}	0	180	200	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. $V_{CC} > V_{SS}$ must be maintained.

6.2 Environmental Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Item	Storage		Operating		Note
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Ambient Temperature	-20°C	60°C	-10°C	50°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. $T_a \leq 40^\circ\text{C}$: 85%RH MAX.

$T_a > 40^\circ\text{C}$: Absolute humidity must be lower than the humidity of 85%RH at 40°C .

7.LED backlight specification(VSS=0V , $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Supply voltage	-	-		9.6		V	1
Supply current	I_f	-	-	180	-	mA	2
Forward current	Normal	I_{pn}	3-chip series x 9	-	-	-	mA
	Dimming	I_{pd}		-	-	-	

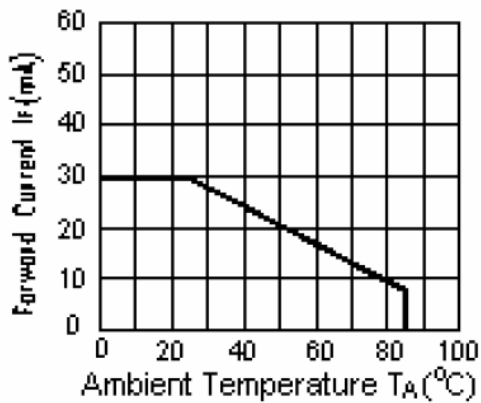
Note:

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 1.125W.



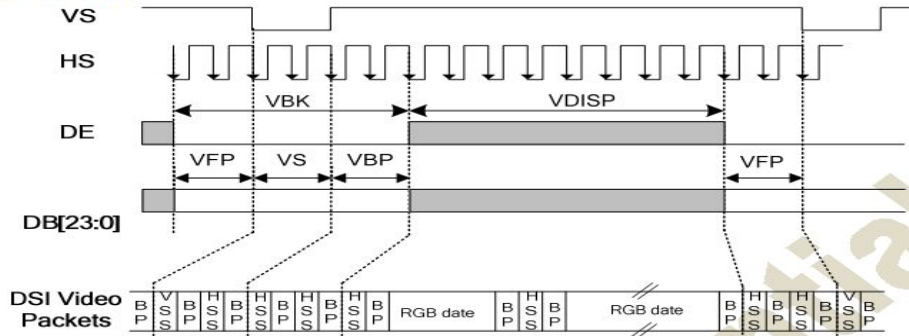
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

I_{LED} VS TEMP

8. SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATION

Signal timing

Vertical Timings



Vertical Timings for DPI I/F

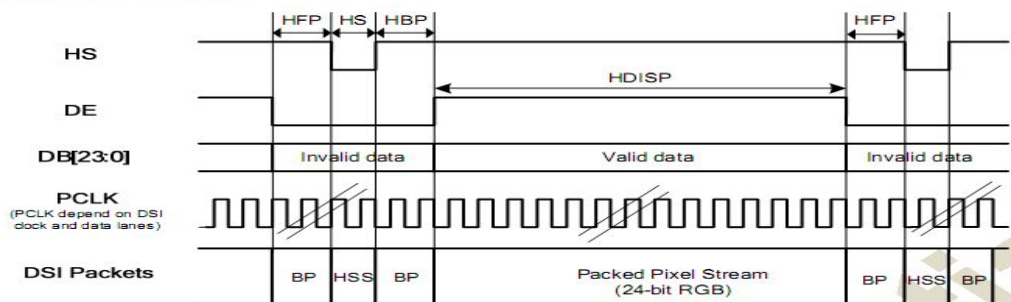
Resolution=800x1280($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, IOVCC=1.8V, VCIP=2.8V, VCI=2.8V)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Vertical low pulse width	VS	-	2	4	200 Note(1)	Line
Vertical front porch	VFP	-	4	20	200	Line
Vertical back porch	VBP	-	2	10	200 Note(1)	Line
Vertical blanking period	VBK	VS+VBP+VFP	8	34	250	Line
Vertical active area	-	VDISP	-	1280	-	Line
Vertical Refresh rate	VRR	-	-	60	-	Hz

Note: (1) The VS and VBP pulse width are related to GIP start pulse and GIP clock pulse timing. The GIP start pulse and GIP clock pulse must be set at corresponding position for LCD normal display.

Vertical Timings for RGB I/F

Horizontal Timings



Horizontal Timing for DSI Video mode I/F

Resolution=800x1280 ($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, IOVCC=1.8V, VCIP=VCI=VCCH=2.8V)

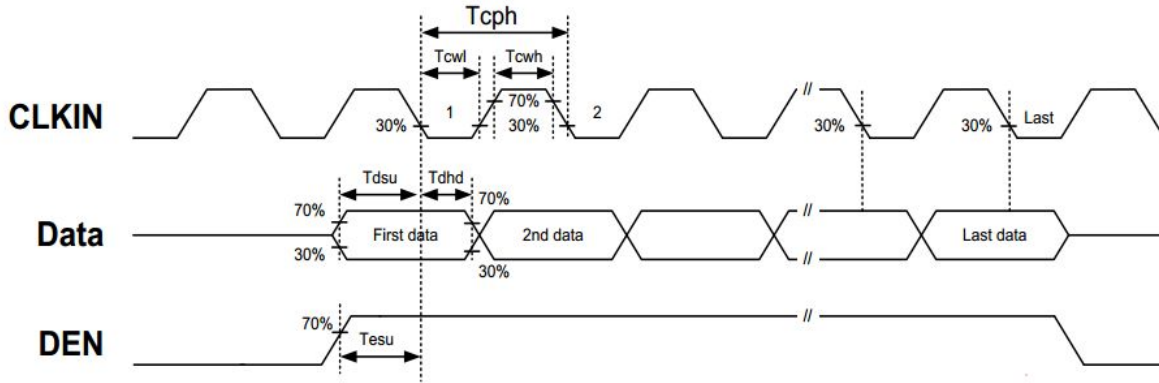
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
HS low pulse width	HS	-	6	18	78	DCK
Horizontal back porch	HBP	-	5	18	78	DCK
Horizontal front porch	HFP	-	5	18	78	DCK
Horizontal blanking period	HBLK	HS+HBP+HFP	16	54 (Note1)	88	DCK
Horizontal active area	HDISP	-	-	800	-	DCK
Pixel Clock	PCLK	-	63.06 (Note2)	67.33 (Note2)	81.51 (Note2)	MHz

Note 1: HS+HBP > 0.5us.

Note 2: Pixel Clock = (HBLK+HDISP) * (VBK+VDISP) * Frame rate, Frame rate=60Hz.

9.0 SIGNAL TIMING WAVEFORMS OF INTERFACE SIGNAL

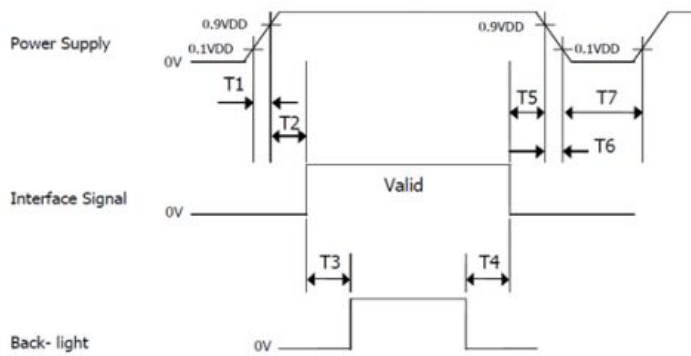
9.1 Input Clock and Data Timing Diagram



POWER SEQUENCE

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of the LCD module, the power on/off sequence shall be as shown in below Notes: 1. When the power supply VDD is 0V, keep the level of input signals on the low or keep high impedance. 2. Do not keep the interface signal high impedance when power is on. Back Light must be turn on after power for logic and interface signal are valid.

Power-On/Off Timing Sequence:



Parameter	Values			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0	-	10	ms
T2	0	-	50	ms
T3	200	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0.5	-	50	ms
T6	0	-	10	ms
T7	500	-	-	ms

Notes:

1. When the power supply VDD is 0V, keep the level of input signals on the low or keep high impedance.
2. Do not keep the interface signal high impedance when power is on. Back Light must be turn on after power for logic and interface signal are valid.

10. Optical Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Brightness	Bp	$\theta=0^\circ$	250	280	-	Cd/m ²	1
Uniformity	ΔBp	$\Phi=0^\circ$	75	80	-	%	1,2
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	Cr \geq 10		170		Deg	3
	Vertical			170			

Contrast Ratio	Cr		$\theta=0^\circ$ $\Phi=0^\circ$	800	1000		-	4
Response Time	T _r			-	35	-	ms	5
	T _f			-		-	ms	
Color of CIE Coordinate	W	x	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\Phi=0^\circ$	-0.03	0.314	+0.03		1,6
		y			0.374			
		Y						
	R	x			0.631			
		y			0.345			
		Y						
	G	x			0.290			
		y			0.585			
		Y						
	B	x			0.134			
		y			0.178			
		Y			-			
NTSC Ratio	S		-	60	-	%		

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

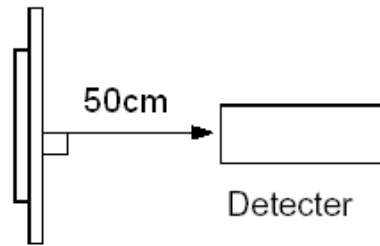
Note 1: The data are measured after LEDs are turned on for 5 minutes. LCM displays full white.

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

Measuring condition:

- ① Measuring surroundings: Dark room.
- ② Measuring temperature: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.
- ③ 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.

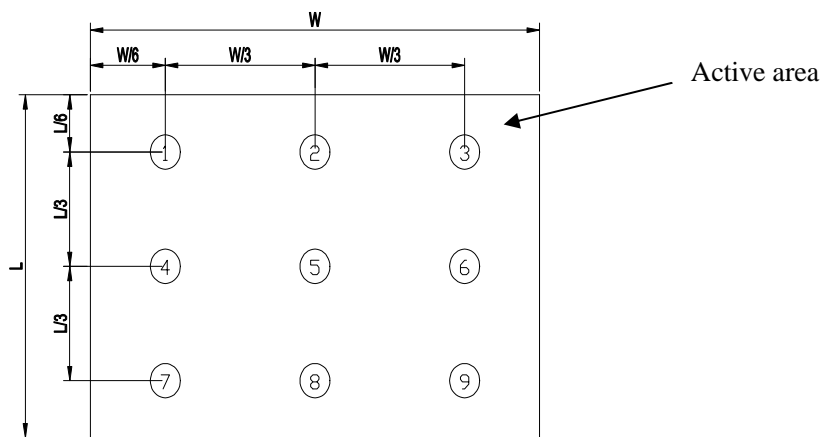


Note 2: The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

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

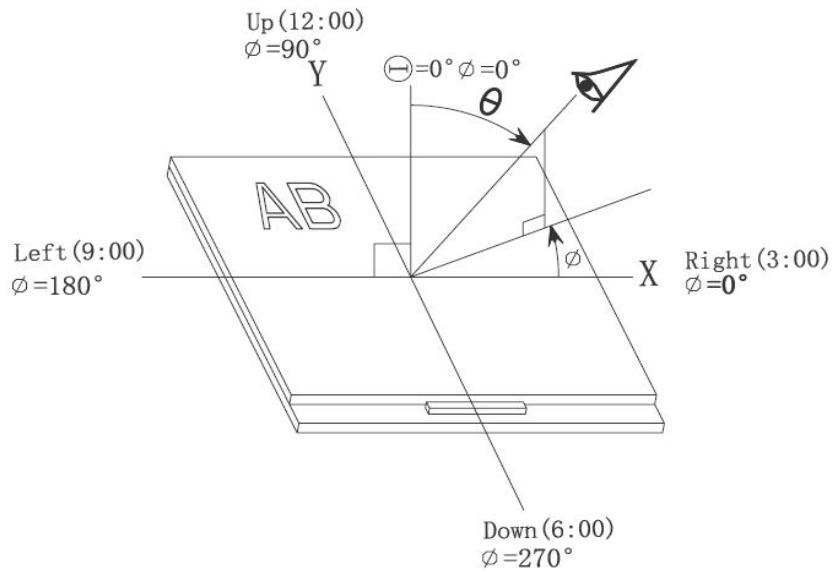
$B_p (\text{Max.})$ = Maximum brightness in 9 measured spots

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

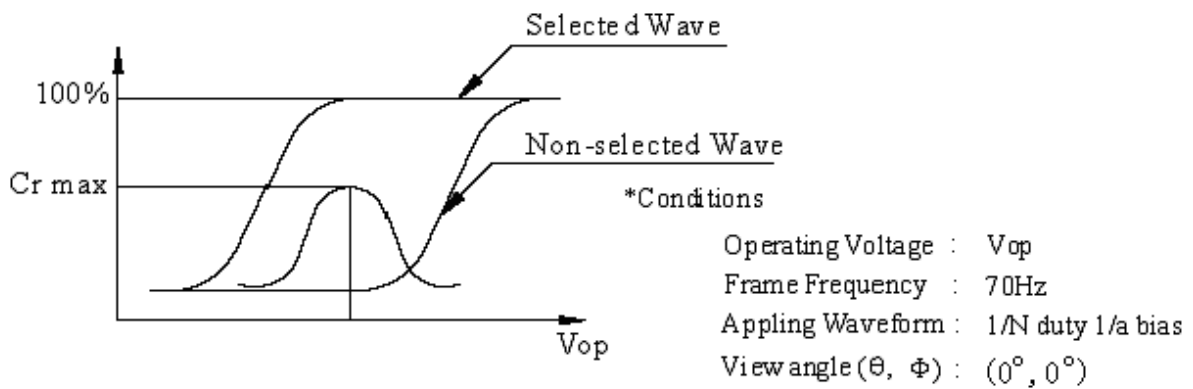


Note 3: The definition of viewing angle:

Refer to the graph below marked by θ and ϕ



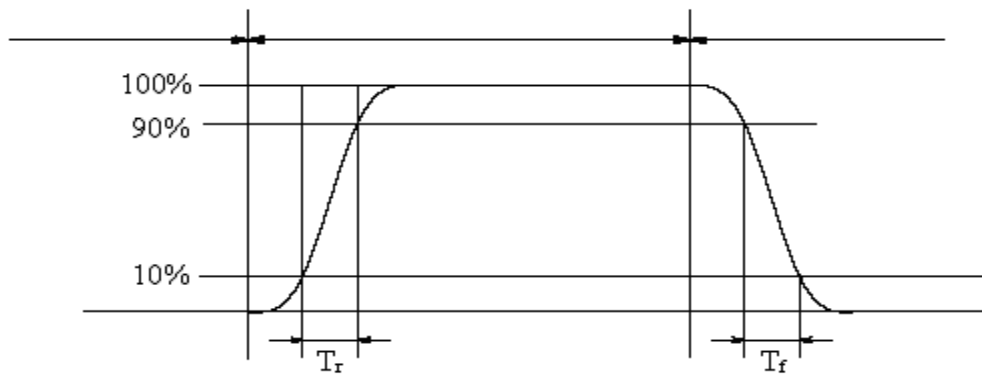
Note 4: Definition of contrast ratio.(Test LCD using DMS501)



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

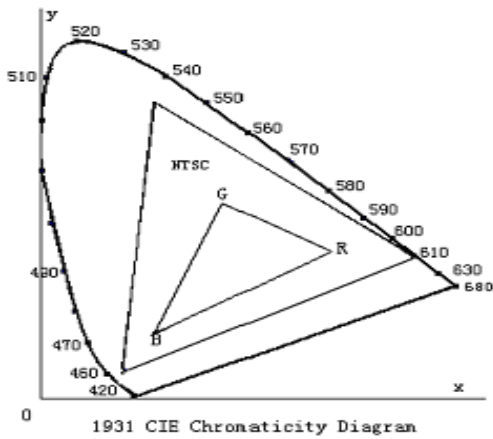
Note 5: Definition of Response time. (Test LCD using DMS501):

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.

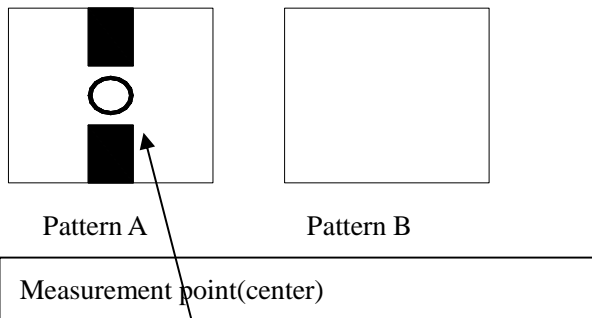


Color gamut:

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

Note 7: Definition of cross talk.

$$\text{Cross talk ratio(\%)} = \frac{|\text{pattern A Brightness} - \text{pattern B Brightness}|}{\text{pattern A Brightness}} \times 100$$



Electric volume value=3F+/-3Hex

11. Reliability Test Items and Criteria

No	Test Item	Test condition	Criterion
1	High Temperature Storage	60°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	-20°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
3	High Temperature Operation	50°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power on	
4	Low Temperature Operation	-10°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	-20°C —————> 60°C 30min 5min 30min after 5 cycle, Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
7	Vibration Test	10Hz~150Hz, 100m/s ² , 120min	Not allowed cosmetic and electrical defects.
8	Shock Test	Half- sine wave, 300m/s ² , 11ms	
9	ESD Test	Air discharge: +/-8KV, Contact discharge: 4KV	

Note: Operation: Supply 2.8V 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

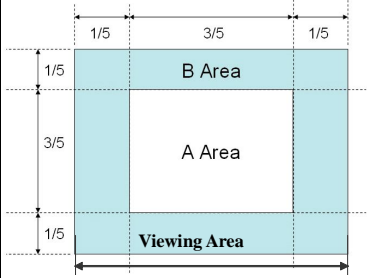
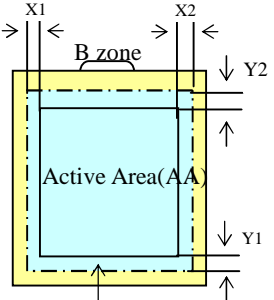
12 Quality level

12.1 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.

12.2 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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12.3 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 HNH.</p> <p>2. Viewing area should be the area which HNH 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 Inspection distance: 250 mm (from the sample) Temperature : 25±5 °C Inspection angle : 45 degrees in 12 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

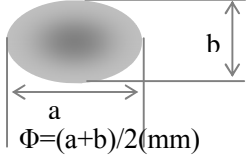
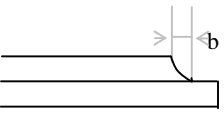
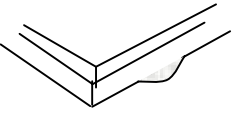
12.4 Outgoing Inspection level

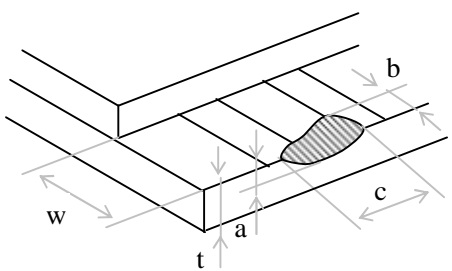
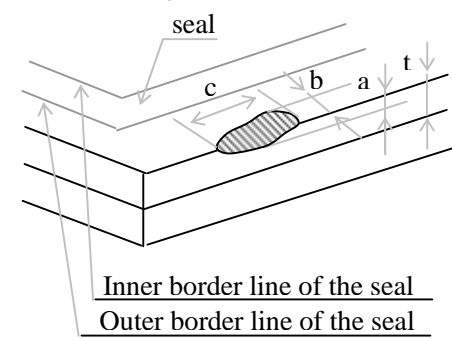
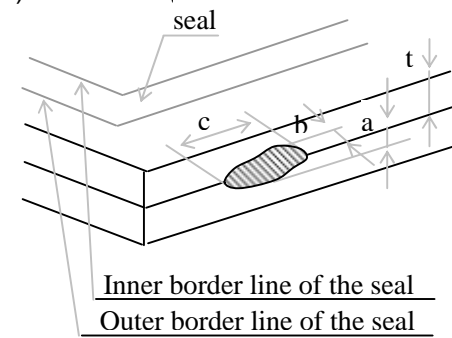
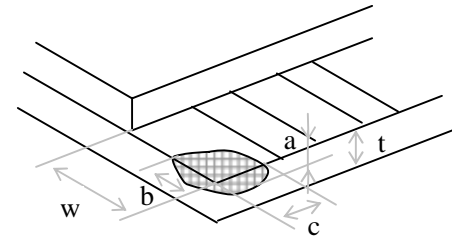
Outgoing Inspection standard	Inspection conditions	Inspection				
		Min.	Max.	Unit	IL	AQL
Major Defects	See 8.3 general notes	See 8.5			II	0.065
Minor Defects	See 8.3 general notes	See 8.5			II	0.065

Note: Sampling standard conforms to GB2828

12.5 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 $\Phi=(a+b)/2(\text{mm})$ $(a/b < 2.5)$	A	$\Phi \leq 0.20$	Neglected	Neglected	
		B	$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.25$		Neglected	
		C	$0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.3$		Neglected	
		D	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.4$			
		E	$0.4 < \Phi \leq 0.5$			
		Total defective point(B,C)				-
		2	Black line, White line, and Particle Between Polarizer and glass, Scratch on glass $L/W \geq 2.5$	A	$W \leq 0.03$	Neglected
B	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$ $L \leq 3.0$			-	Neglected	
C	$0.05 < W \leq 0.1$ $L \leq 3.0$			-	Neglected	
D	$0.05 < W \leq 0.1$ $L \leq 4.0$			-	-	
E	$W > 0.1$ $L > 4.0$			-	-	

			Total defective point(B,C)		-	-
3	Bright spot		any size		none	none
4	Contrast variation		A	$\Phi < 0.2$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	-	
			C	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.4$	-	
			D	$0.4 < \Phi$	-	
			Total defective point(B,C)			
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	$0.1 < \Phi \leq 0.2$	-	Neglected
			C	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	-	-
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			
		Category(application: B zone)		Acceptable number	
15	Glass defect crack	i)The front of lead terminals 	A	$a \leq t, b \leq 1/5W, c \leq 3\text{mm}$	Max.3 defects allowed
		ii)Surrounding crack-non-contact side 	b < Inner borderline of the seal		
		iii) Surrounding crack- contact side 	b < Outer borderline of the seal		
		iv)Corner 	A	$a \leq t, b \leq 3.0, c \leq 3.0$	
			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: No cold soldering、short、open circuit、burr、tin ball The flat encapsulation component position deviation must be less than 1/3 width of the pin (Pic.1); the sheet component deviation: 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>$L \leq W/2$</p> <p>$L1 > 0$</p> <p>$L2 > 0$</p>
		<p>lead defect: The lead lack must be less than 1/3 of its width; The lead burr must be less than 1/3 of the seam; Impurities connect with the near leads is not permitted</p>	
		<p>Connector soldering: Soldering tin is at contact position of the plug and socket is not permitted No foundation is scald 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: 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>

13. Precautions for Use of LCD Modules

13.1 Handling Precautions

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

13.1.2 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.

13.1.3 Do not apply excessive force to the display surface or the adjoining areas 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 this 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 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

13.1.6 Do not attempt to disassemble the LCD Module.

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

13.1.8 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.

13.2 Storage precautions

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

12.2.2 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: $\leq 80\%$

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

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