



PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

KADI Model: KD070QWS134EP-FC141-GFR

CUSTOMER Model: -

Description: 7.0" TFT-LCD Module with CTP

Version: 1.0

KADI	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
SIGNATURE			
DATE	2023.4.27	2023.4.27	2023.4.27

CUSTOMER APPROVAL	SIGNATURE	DATE



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1. General Specifications

1.1 LCM General Information

Item	Specification	Unit
LCD Size	7.0	inch
Number of Pixels	1024 (H) RGB x 600 (V)	pixels
Display Mode	Normally Black	-
Viewing Direction	Free	o' clock
Interface	LVDS	-
Display Colors	16.7M	colors
Outline Dimension	207.00 (H) x 123.12 (V) x 16.14 (D)	mm
Active Area	154.21 (H) x 85.92 (V)	mm
Pixel Pitch	0.1505 (H) x 0.1432 (V)	mm
Driver IC	HX8696+HX8282	-
Operation Temperature	-30~85	°C
Storage Temperature	-30~85	°C

1.2 Touch Panel Information

Item	Specification
Touch Structure	G+G
Bonding Type with LCM	OCA Optical Bonding
Driver IC	MXT640T
Interface	FPC
Touch Count Max	5 Points
Surface treatment	GFR
Surface hardness	3H
I2C slave address	0x4A
Origin of coordinate	Top Left Corner

Note1: Requirements on environmental protection RoHS compliant.



2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	MIN.	MAX.	Unit	Note
Analog Supply voltage	VDD	-0.3	5.0	V	Note 1

Note 1: Permanent damage may occur to the LCD module if beyond this specification.

Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under normal operating conditions.

3. Electrical Characteristics

3.1 Recommended Operating Condition for TFT LCD

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Analog Supply voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Analog supply current	I _{VCC}	-	TBD	-	mA	VCC=3.3V
Logic input voltage	V _{IH}	0.7*VCC	-	VCC	V	
	V _{IL}	GND	-	0.3*VCC	V	

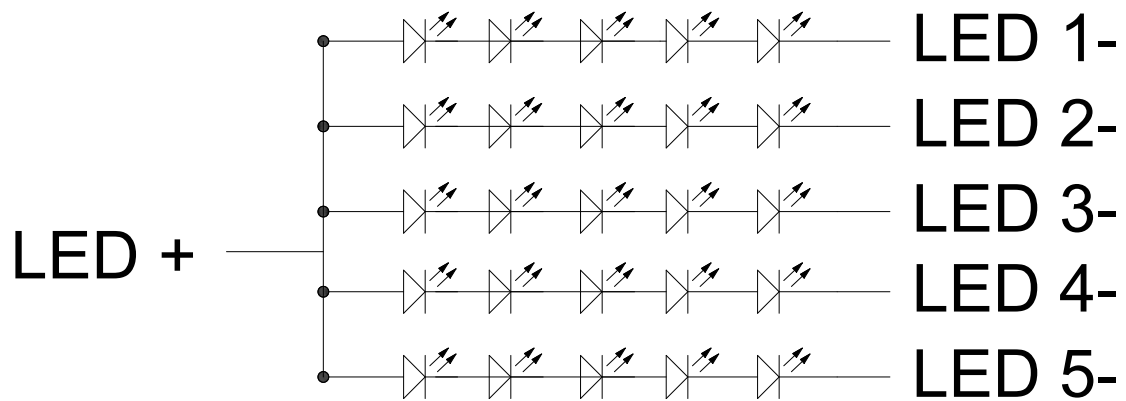
3.2 Recommended Driving Condition for Backlight

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Driving Current	I _F	-	250	-	mA	
Driving Voltage	V _F	13.5	-	17.0	V	
Power consumption	W _{BL}	3.375	-	4.250	W	
LED Life-Time	N/A	30,000	50,000	-	Hours	Ta=25°C Note 1

Note 1: LED lifetime is defined as the module brightness decay 50% of original brightness at Ta=25 degree, typical current.



Note 2:LED circuit :



3.3 Touch Panel

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply voltage	VDD	-	3.3	-	V	
Analog supply current	I _{VDD}	-	TBD	-	mA	VCC=3.3V
Input high-level voltage	V _{IH}	0.7*VDD	-	VDD	V	
Input low -level voltage	V _{IL}	GND	-	0.3*VDD	V	



4. Interface Pin Assignment

4.1 LCM Pin Assignment

No.	Symbol	Description
1	A1	Power for LED backlight (Anode)
2	K1	Power for LED backlight (Cathode)
3	K2	Power for LED backlight (Cathode)
4	NC	No connection
5	K3	Power for LED backlight (Cathode)
6	K4	Power for LED backlight (Cathode)
7	K5	Power for LED backlight (Cathode)
8	NC	No connection
9	NTC+	Thermistor pin1
10	NTC-	Thermistor pin2
11	NC	No connection
12-13	VCC	Power Supply
14-16	GND	Ground
17	STDBY	Standbymode & Normally pulled high. STBYB = "1", normal operation STBYB = "0", timing controller, source driver will turn off, all output are High-Z
18	LR	Horizontal inversion (Note 1)
19	UD	Vertical inversion (Note 1)
20	NC	No connection
21	GND	Ground
22	LVDS_Rx_IN3+	+LVDS differential data input
23	LVDS_Rx_IN3-	-LVDS differential data input
24	GND	Ground
25	LVDS_CLK_IN+	+LVDS differential clock input
26	LVDS_CLK_IN-	-LVDS differential clock input
27	GND	Ground
28	LVDS_RX_IN2+	+LVDS differential data input
29	LVDS_RX_IN2-	-LVDS differential data input
30	GND	Ground
31	LVDS_RX_IN1+	+LVDS differential data input



32	LVDS_RX_IN1-	-LVDS differential data input
33	GND	Ground
34	LVDS_RX_IN0+	+LVDS differential data input
35	LVDS_RX_IN0-	-LVDS differential data input
36	GND	Ground
37	RST	Global reset pin
38	GND	Ground
39	NC	No connection
40	GND	Ground

Note 1: When L/R=0 set right to left scan direction
When L/R=1 set left to right scan direction
When U/D=0 set bottom to top scan direction
When U/D=1 set top to bottom scan direction

4.2 Touch FPC Pin Assignment

No.	Symbol	Description
1	SCL	I2C clock input
2	SDA	I2C data input and output
3	GND	Ground
4	GND	Ground
5	INT	Interrupt signal from CTP
6	GND	Ground
7	RESET	Reset pin
8	VDD	Power supply
9	GND	Ground
10	GND	Ground



5. Interface Characteristics

5.1 Power sequence

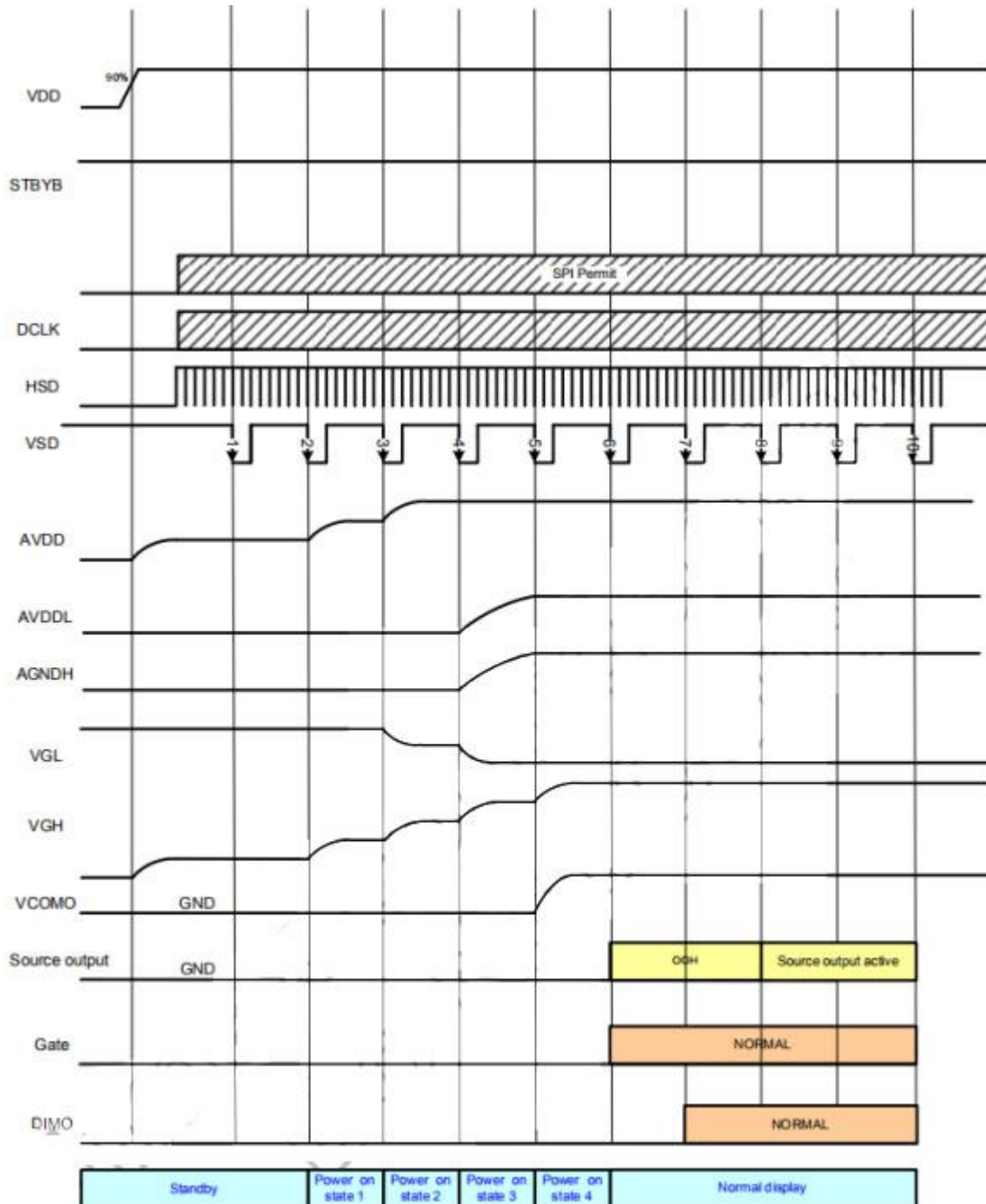
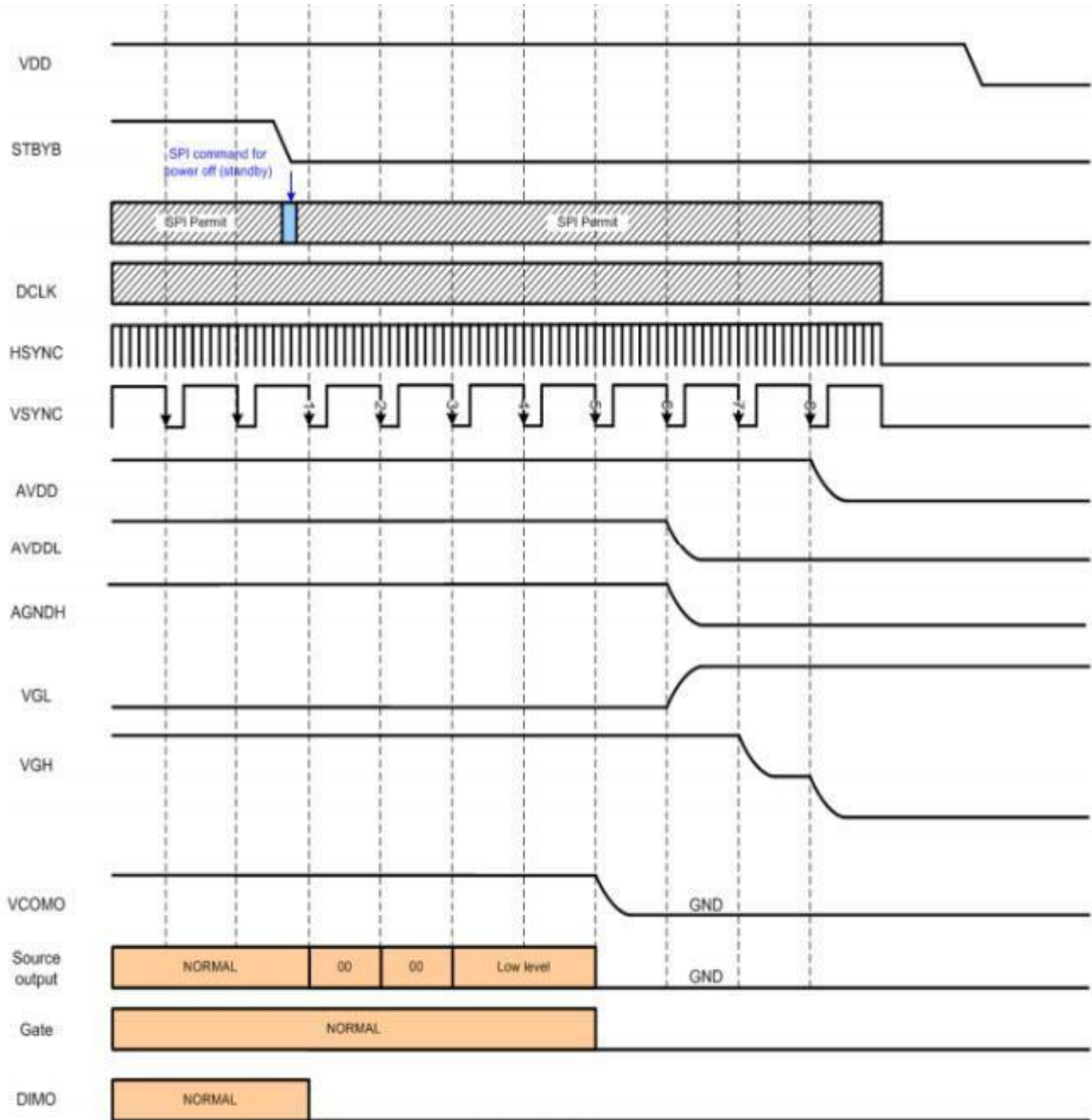


Figure 8.1: Power on timing sequence



Note: (1) Low level=3FH, when NBW=L. (Normally white)
(2) Low level=00H, when NBW=H. (Normally black)

Figure 8.2: Power off timing sequence



5.2 Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Spec.			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Clock frequency	R_{XFCLK}	-	20	-	71	MHz
Input data skew margin	T_{RSKM}	$ V_{ID} =400mV$ $R_{XVCM}=1.2V$ $R_{XFCLK}=71MHz$	500	-	-	pS
Clock high time	T_{LVCH}	-	-	$4/(7 \times R_{XFCLK})$	-	ns
Clock low time	T_{LVCL}	-	-	$3/(7 \times R_{XFCLK})$	-	ns
PLL wake-up time	T_{enPLL}	-	-	-	150	μs

Table 10.2: LVDS mode AC electrical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Spec.			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
DCLK frequency	fclk	40.8	51.2	67.2	MHz
Horizontal display area	thd	1024			DCLK
HSD period	th	1114	1344	1400	DCLK
HSD blanking	thb+thfp	90	320	376	DCLK
Vertical display area	tvd	600			T_H
VSD period	tv	610	635	800	T_H
VSD blanking	tvbp+tvfp	10	35	200	T_H

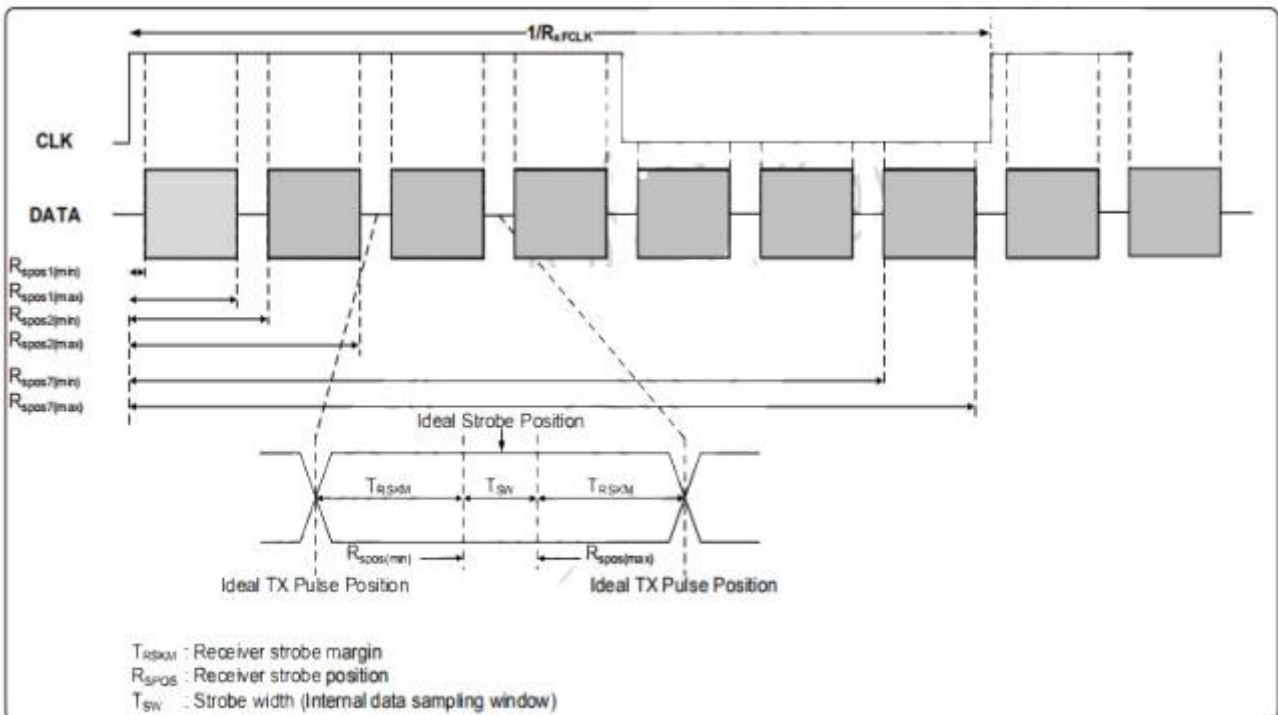
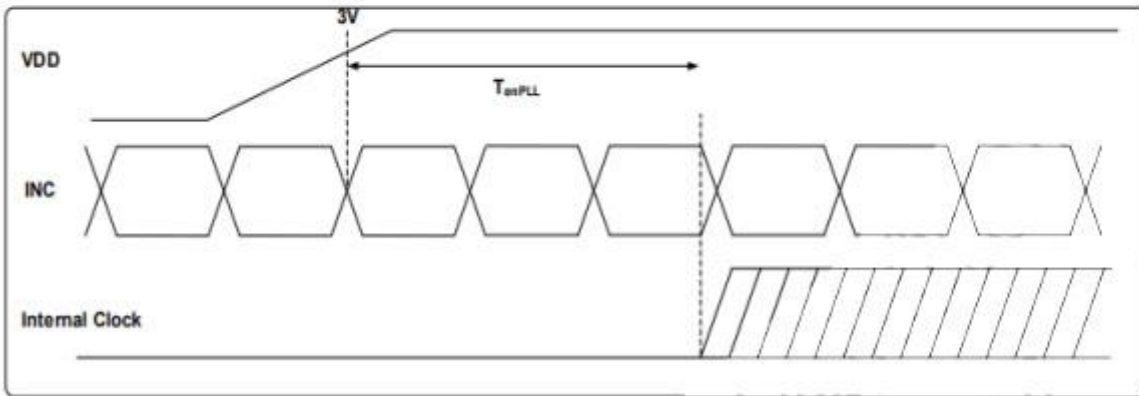
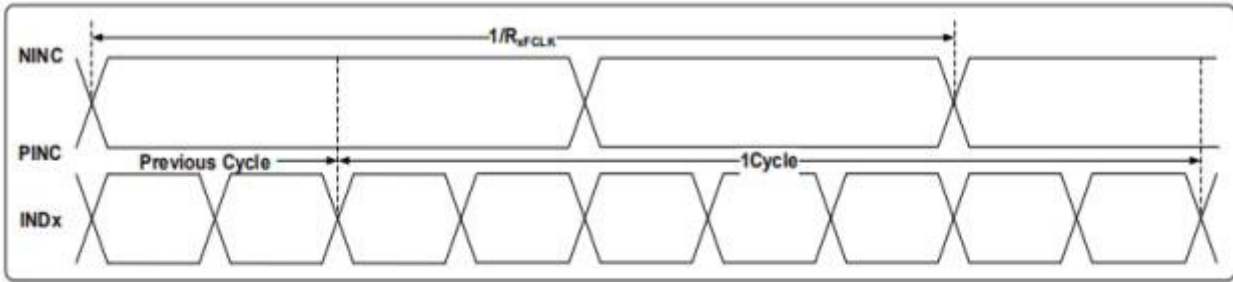


Figure 10.1: LVDS figure

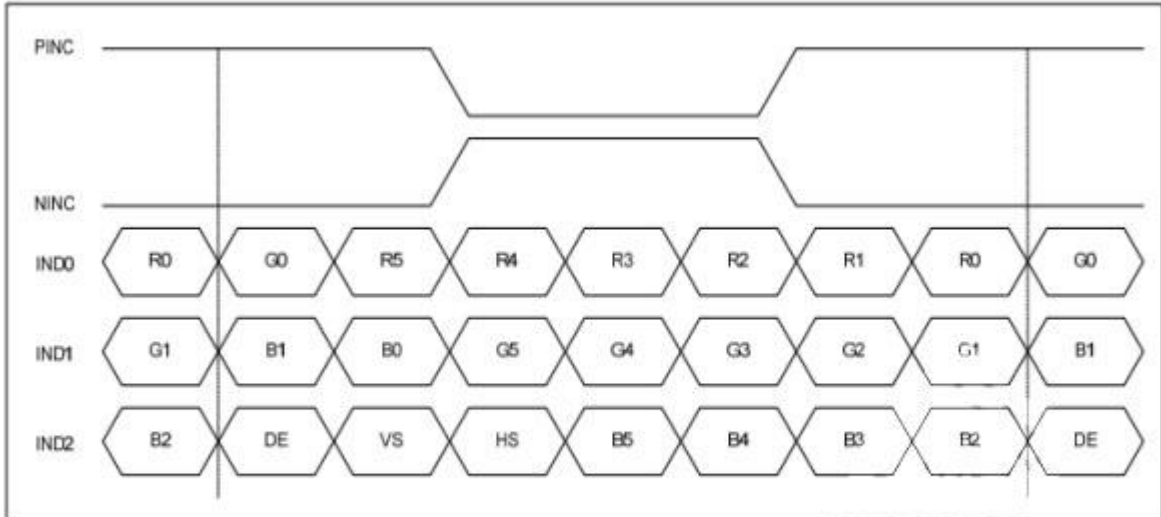


Figure 10.4: 6-bit LVDS input

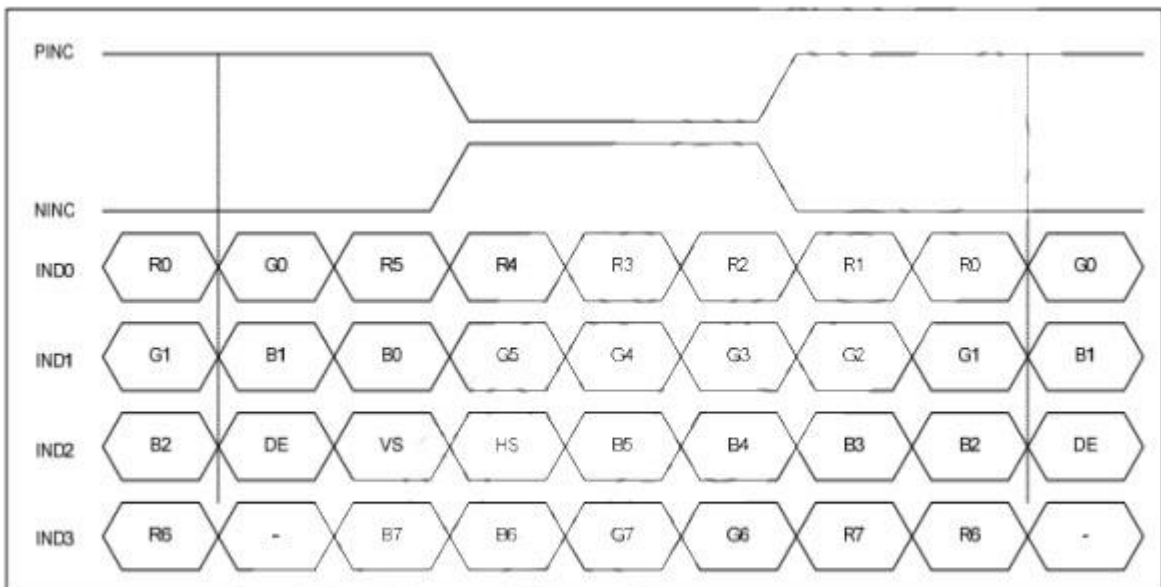


Figure 10.5: 8-bit LVDS input



5.3 Capacitive touch panel Specification

I2C

The I2C is always configured in the Slave mode. The data transfer format is shown in [Figure 2-4](#).

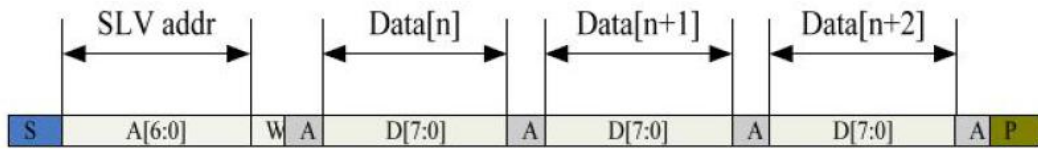
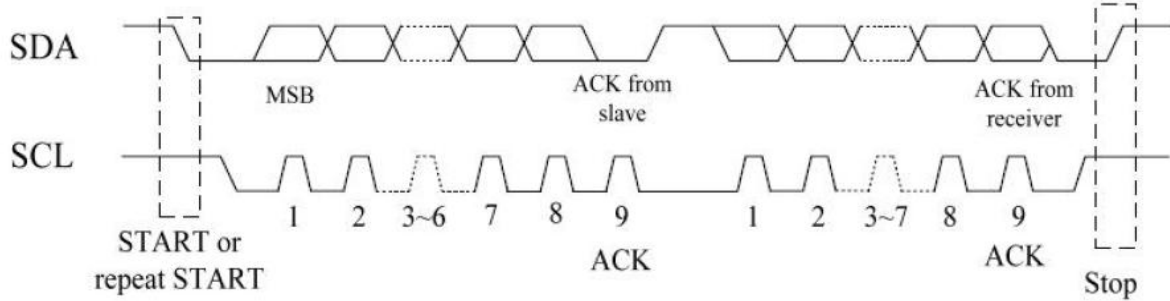


Figure 2-5 I2C master write, slave read

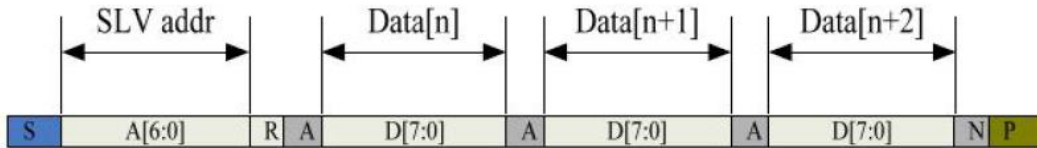


Figure 2-6 I2C master read, slave write



Table 2-1 lists the meanings of the mnemonics used in the above figures.

Table 2-1 Mnemonics Description

Mnemonics	Description
S	I2C Start or I2C Restart
A[6:0]	Slave address A[6:4]: 3'b011 A[3:0]: data bits are identical to those of I2CCON[7:4] register.
W	1'b0: Write
R	1'b1: Read
A(N)	ACK(NACK)
P	STOP: the indication of the end of a packet (if this bit is missing, S will indicate the end of the current packet and the beginning of the next packet)

I2C Interface Timing Characteristics is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 I2C Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Unit	Min	Max
SCL frequency	KHz	0	400
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	us	4.7	\
Hold time (repeated) START condition	us	4.0	\
Data setup time	ns	250	\
Setup time for a repeated START condition	us	4.7	\
Setup Time for STOP condition	us	4.0	\

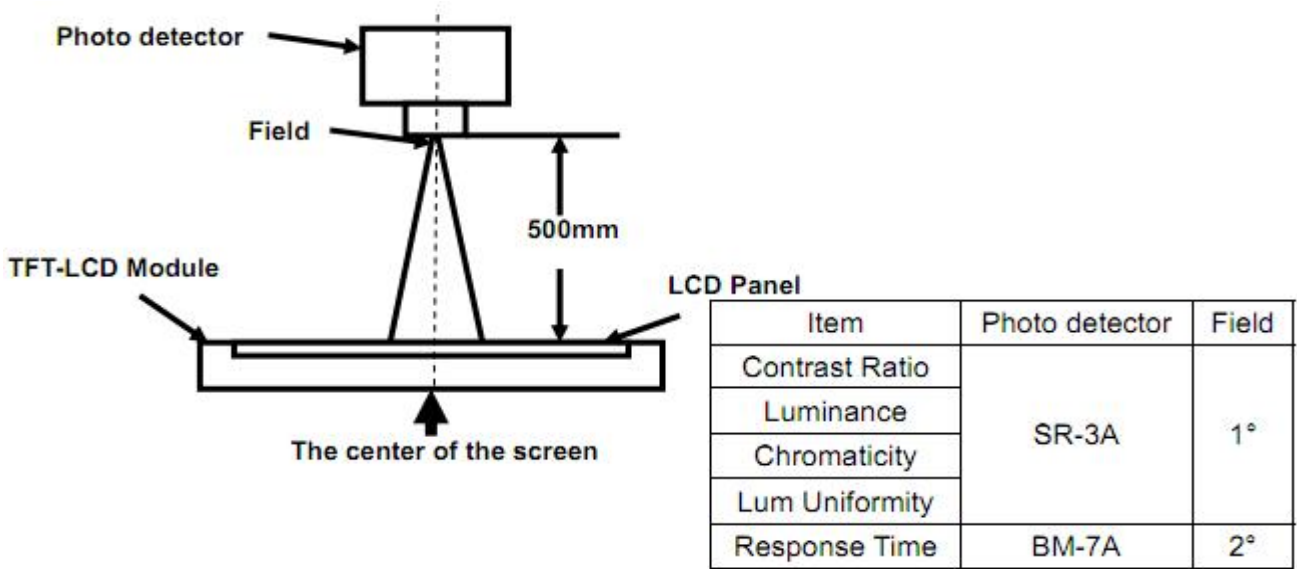


6. Optical Specifications

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Viewing Angle (CR≥10) B/L ON	θ_T	$\Phi=90^\circ$ (12 o'clock)	80	-	-	deg	Note2
	θ_B	$\Phi=270^\circ$ (6 o'clock)	80	-	-	deg	Note2
	θ_L	$\Phi=180^\circ$ (9 o'clock)	80	-	-	deg	Note2
	θ_R	$\Phi=0^\circ$ (3 o'clock)	80	-	-	deg	Note2
Response Time	T_{ON}	Normal $\theta=\Phi=0^\circ$	-	12	17	msec	Note4
	T_{OFF}		-	12	17	msec	Note4
Contrast Ratio	CR		800	1000	-	-	Note1 Note3
Color Chromaticity	W_X		0.259	0.309	0.359	-	Note1 Note5
	W_Y		0.280	0.330	0.380	-	Note1 Note5
Luminance	L		800	1000	-	cd/m ²	Note1 Note7
Luminance Uniformity	Y_U		75	80	-	%	Note1 Note6
NTSC	-		45	50	-	%	-

Note 1: Definition of optical measurement system

The optical characteristics should be measured in dark room. After 5 minutes operation, the optical properties are measured at the center point of the LCD screen. All input terminals LCD panel must be ground when measuring the center area of the panel.



Note 2: Definition of viewing angle range and measurement system
Viewing angle is measured at the center point of the LCD by CONOSCOPE(ergo-80).

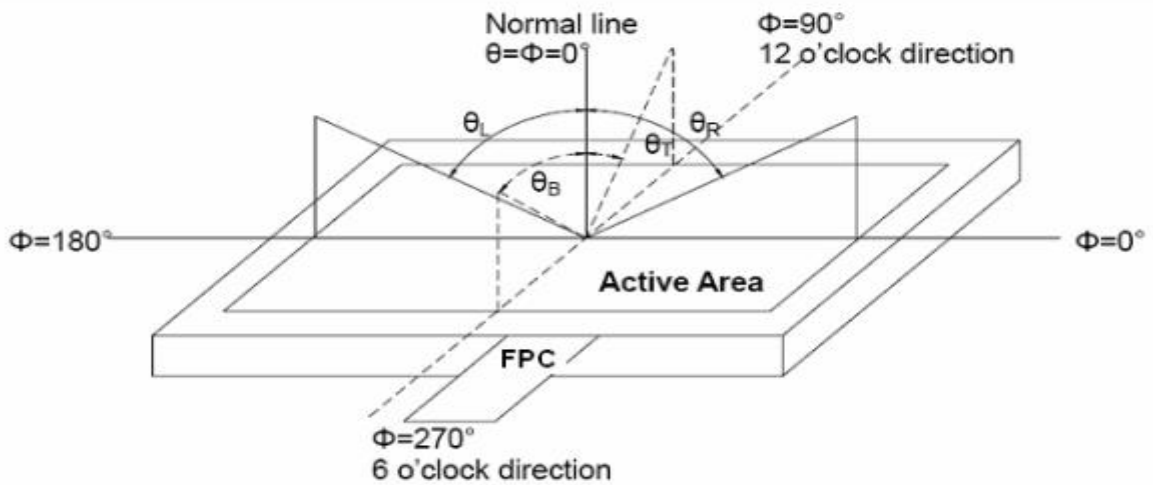


Fig. 1 Definition of viewing angle

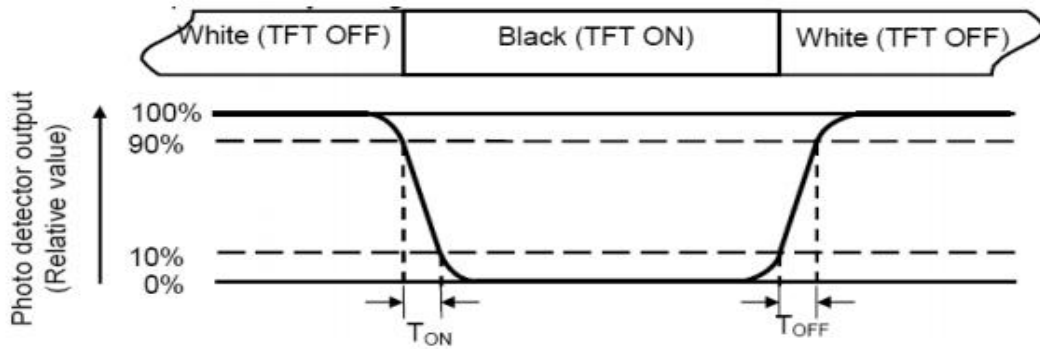
Note 3: Definition of contrast ratio

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



Note 4: 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%.



Note 5: Definition of color chromaticity (CIE1931)

Color coordinates measured at center point of LCD.

Note 6: Definition of Luminance Uniformity

The luminance uniformity in surface luminance is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through n, and then dividing the maximum luminance of n points luminance by minimum luminance of n points luminance. For more information see FIG.2.

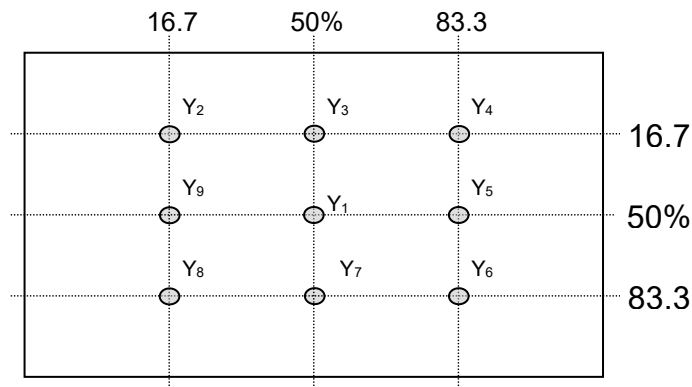


Fig. 2 Definition of points

Note 7: Definition of Luminance (Refer Fig. 2)

Surface luminance is the luminance with all pixels displaying white.

L_v = Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels($P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$).



7. Reliability Test Items

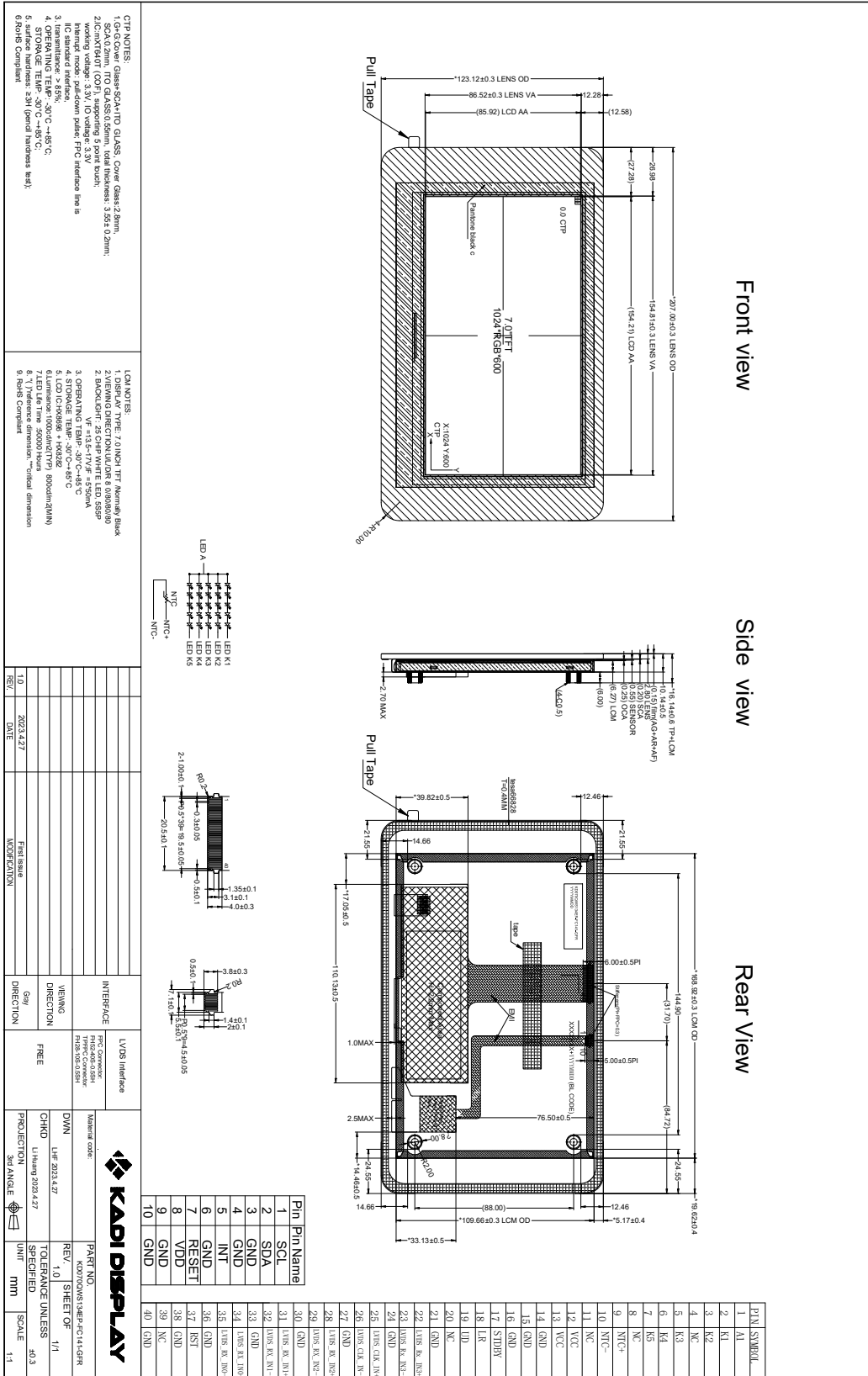
Test Item	Test Conditions
High Temperature Storage	Ta= +85°C 240hrs
Low Temperature Storage	Ta= -30°C 240hrs
High Temperature Operation	Ta= +85°C 240hrs
Low Temperature Operation	Ta= -30°C 240hrs
High Temperature and Humidity Storage	Ta= +60°C, 90% RH 240hrs
Thermal Shock (Non-operation)	-30°C/30 min ~ +85°C/30 min for 20 cycles Start with cold temperature end with high temperature
Electro Static Discharge	Contact = ± 4 kV, class B Air = ± 8 kV, class B R=330Ω,C=150pF
Vibration	Sweep: 10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Stroke: 1.5mm 2 hrs for each direction of X .Y. Z.
Mechanical Shock	60G 6ms,±X,±Y,±Z 3 times for each direction
Package Drop Test	Height: 60 cm 1 corner, 3 edges, 6 surfaces

Notes: The test result shall be evaluated after the sample has been left at room temperature and humidity for 2 hours without load. No condensation shall be accepted. The sample will not be accepted if appear these defects:

- 1). Air bubble in the LCD
- 2). Seal leak or Glass crack
- 3). Non display or abnormal display
- 4). Brightness reduction >50%



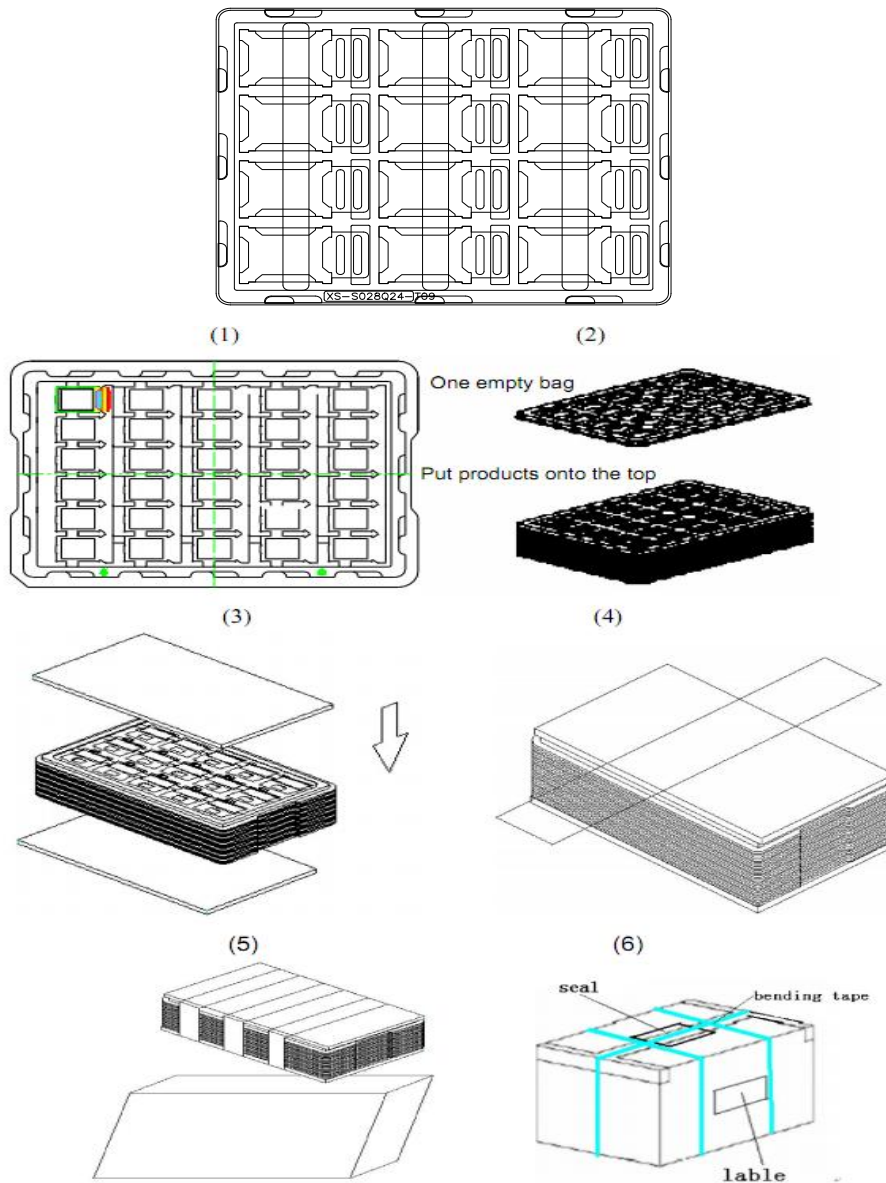
8. Mechanical Drawing





9. Packing

Packing Method



Steps:

1. Put module into tray cavity
2. Tray stacking
3. Put 1 cardboard under the tray stack and 1 cardboard above
4. Fix the cardboard to the tray stack with adhesive tape
5. Put the tray stack into carton
6. Carton sealing with adhesive tape



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
- Ketene
- 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.

10.1.8.1. Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD Modules.

10.1.8.2. Tools required for assembly, such as soldering irons, must be properly ground.

10.1.8.3. To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembly and other work under dry conditions.

10.1.8.4. 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°C ~40°C Relatively humidity: ≤80%

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

10.3 Transportation Precautions

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