





## TFT LCD Tentative Specification

# MODEL NO.: N121I1 - L03

Liquid Crystal Display Division	
QRA Division.	OA Head Division.
Approval	Approval
	



## - CONTENTS -

REVISION HISTORY	3
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1 OVERVIEW	
1.2 FEATURES	
1.3 APPLICATION	
1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	
1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	5
2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT	
2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS	
2.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE	
2.2.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	7
3.1 TFT LCD MODULE	
3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	
4. BLOCK DIAGRAM	10
4.1 TFT LCD MODULE	
4.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	
5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT	11
5.1 TFT LCD MODULE	
5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	
5.3 TIMING DIAGRAM OF LVDS INPUT SIGNAL	
5.4 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT	
5.5 EDID DATA STRUCTURE	
5.6 EDID SIGNAL SPECIFICATION	
6. INTERFACE TIMING	16
6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	
6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE	
7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS	18
7.1 TEST CONDITIONS	
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
8. PRECAUTIONS	22
8.1 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS	
8.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS	
8.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS	
9. PACKING	23
9.1 CARTON	
9.2 PALLET	
10. DEFINITION OF LABELS	25
10.1 CMO MODULE LABEL	
10.2 CARTON LABEL	

**REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description
Ver 0.0	Jul.30,'04	All	All	Tentative specification first issued.



## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

N12111 -L03 is a 12.1" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with single CCFL Backlight unit and 20 pins LVDS interface. This module supports 1280 x 800 Wide-XGA mode and can display 262,144 colors. The optimum viewing angle is at 6 o'clock direction. The inverter module for Backlight is not built in.

### 1.2 FEATURES

- Thin and light weight
- WXGA (1280 x 800 pixels) resolution
- 3.3V LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface with 1 pixel/clock

### 1.3 APPLICATION

- TFT LCD Notebook

### 1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	261.12 (H) x 163.2 (V) (12.1" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	264.12 (H) x 166.2 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1280 x R.G.B. x 800	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.204 (H) x 0.204 (V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Display Colors	262,144	color	-
Transmissive Mode	Normally white	-	-
Surface Treatment	Hard coating (3H), Anti-glare (Haze25)	-	-

### 1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	275.3	275.8	276.3	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	177.5	178	178.5	mm	
	Depth(D)	-	5.2	5.5	mm	
Weight		-	305	325	g	-

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.



## 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### 2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

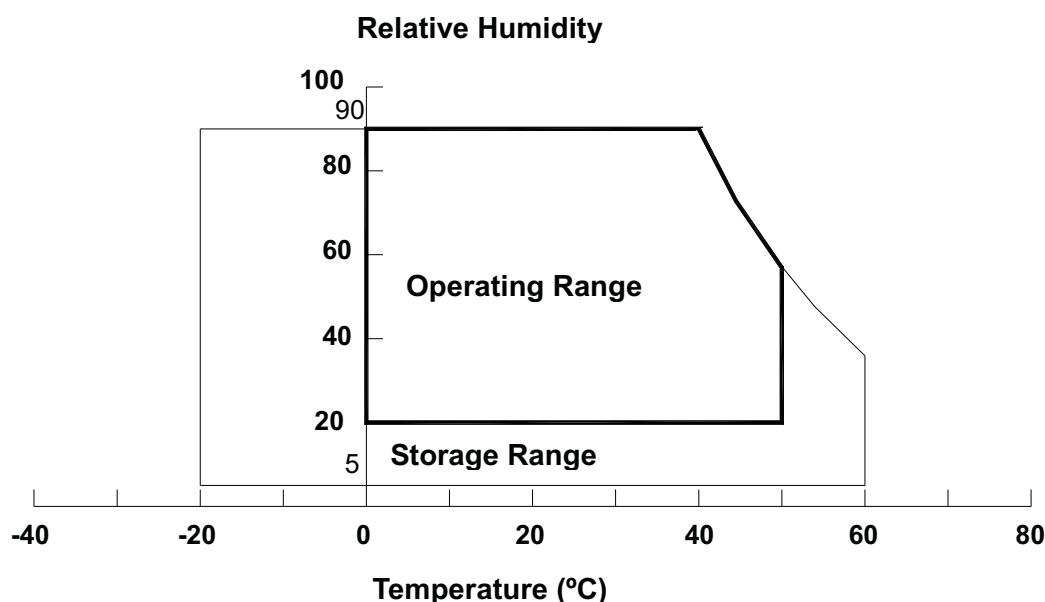
Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S <sub>NOP</sub>	-	(200)	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V <sub>NOP</sub>	-	(1.5)	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. ( $T_a \leq 40$  °C).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. ( $T_a > 40$  °C).

(c) No condensation.



Note (2) The temperature of panel surface should be 0 °C Min. and 50 °C Max.

Note (3) 3ms, half sine wave, 1 time for  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ ,  $\pm Z$ .

Note (4) 10 ~ 500Hz, 0.5 Hr/cycle, 0.5hr each X, Y, Z,

Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

## 2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

### 2.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3	+4.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V	

### 2.2.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Lamp Voltage	V <sub>L</sub>	-	(2.5K)	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(1), (2), I <sub>L</sub> = (6.0) mA
Lamp Current	I <sub>L</sub>	-	(6.5)	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	(1), (2)
Lamp Frequency	F <sub>L</sub>	-	(80)	KHz	

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Note (2) Specified values are for lamp (Refer to Section 3.2 for further information).

### 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

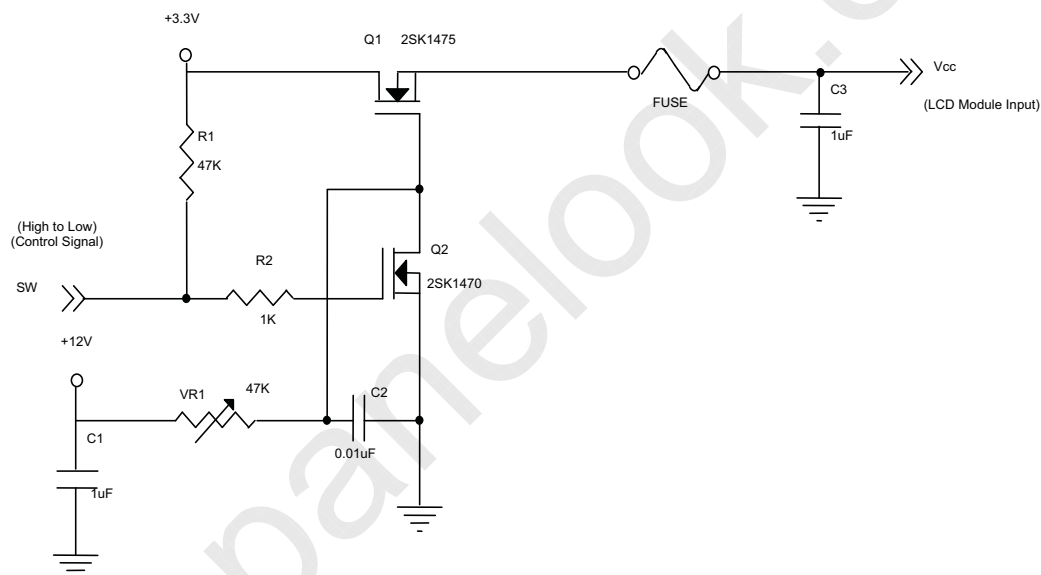
#### 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

 $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

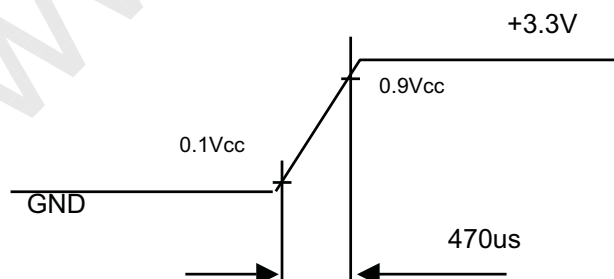
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		$V_{CC}$	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Ripple Voltage		$V_{RP}$	-	-	100	mV	-
Rush Current		$I_{RUSH}$	-	-	(1.5)	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	$I_{CC}$	-	(340)		mA	(3)a
	Black		-	(410)		mA	(3)b
	Vertical Stripe		-	(440)		mA	(3)c
Differential Input Voltage for LVDS Receiver Threshold	"H" Level	$V_{IH}$	-	-	+100	mV	-
	"L" Level	$V_{IL}$	-100	-	-	mV	-
Terminating Resistor		$R_T$	-	100	-	Ohm	-

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:



**Vcc rising time is 470us**



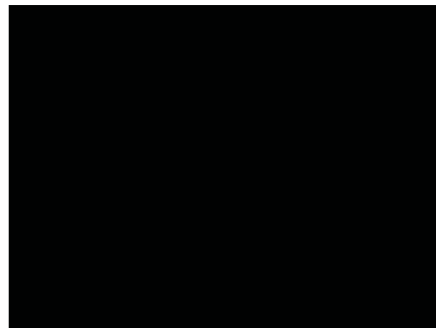
Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , DC Current and  $f_v = 60\text{ Hz}$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



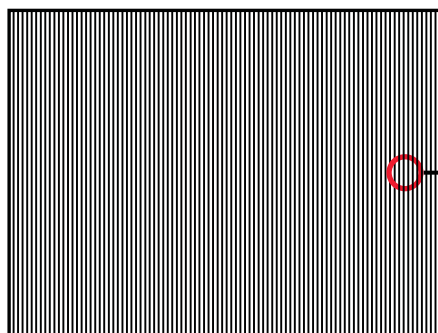
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

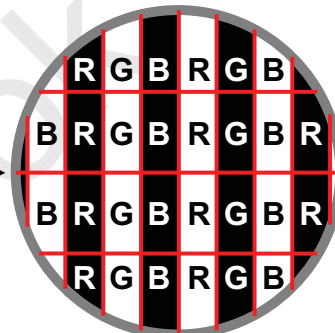


Active Area

c. Vertical Stripe Pattern



Active Area

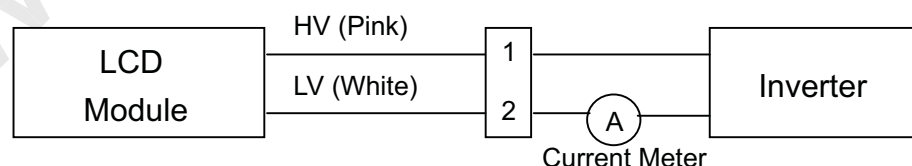


### 3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

 $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Lamp Input Voltage	$V_L$	(548)	(610)	(673)	$V_{RMS}$	$I_L = 6.0\text{ mA}$
Lamp Current	$I_L$	(2.0)	(6.0)	(6.5)	$\text{mA}_{RMS}$	(1)
Lamp Turn On Voltage	$V_S$	-	-	1,300 (25 deg C)	$V_{RMS}$	(2)
		-	-	1,550 (0 deg C)	$V_{RMS}$	(2)
Operating Frequency	$F_L$	40	-	80	KHz	(3)
Lamp Life Time	$L_{BL}$	10,000	-	-	Hrs	(5)
Power Consumption	$P_L$	-	(3.66)	-	W	(4), $I_L = 6.0\text{ mA}$

Note (1) Lamp current is measured by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below:



Note (2) for burst mode inverter design

Note (3) for continuous mode inverter design

Note (4) The voltage shown above should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second after startup.



Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

Note (5) The lamp frequency may generate interference with horizontal synchronous frequency from the display, and this may cause line flow on the display. In order to avoid interference, the lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible.

Note (6)  $P_L = I_L \times V_L$

Note (7) The lifetime of lamp is defined as the time when it continues to operate under the conditions at  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and  $I_L = 6.0 \text{ mA}_{\text{RMS}}$  until one of the following events occurs:

(a) When the brightness becomes  $\leq 50\%$  of its original value.

(b) When the effective ignition length becomes  $\leq 80\%$  of its original value. (Effective ignition length is defined as an area that the brightness is less than 70% compared to the center point.)

Note (8) The waveform of the voltage output of inverter must be area-symmetric and the design of the inverter must have specifications for the modularized lamp. The performance of the Backlight, such as lifetime or brightness, is greatly influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. All the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed to avoid generating too much current leakage from high voltage output of the inverter. When designing or ordering the inverter please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the Backlight and the inverter (miss-lighting, flicker, etc.) never occurs. If the above situation is confirmed, the module should be operated in the same manners when it is installed in your instrument.

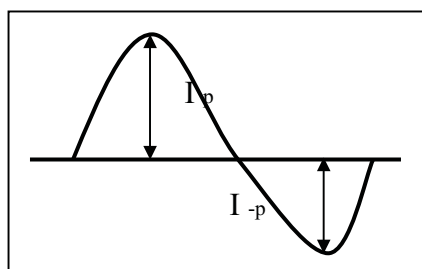
The output of the inverter must have symmetrical (negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform. (Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave. Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.

Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp. It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce its leakage current.

a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be 10% below;

b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within  $\sqrt{2} \pm 10\%$ ;

c. The ideal sine wave form shall be symmetric in positive and negative polarities.



\* Asymmetry rate:

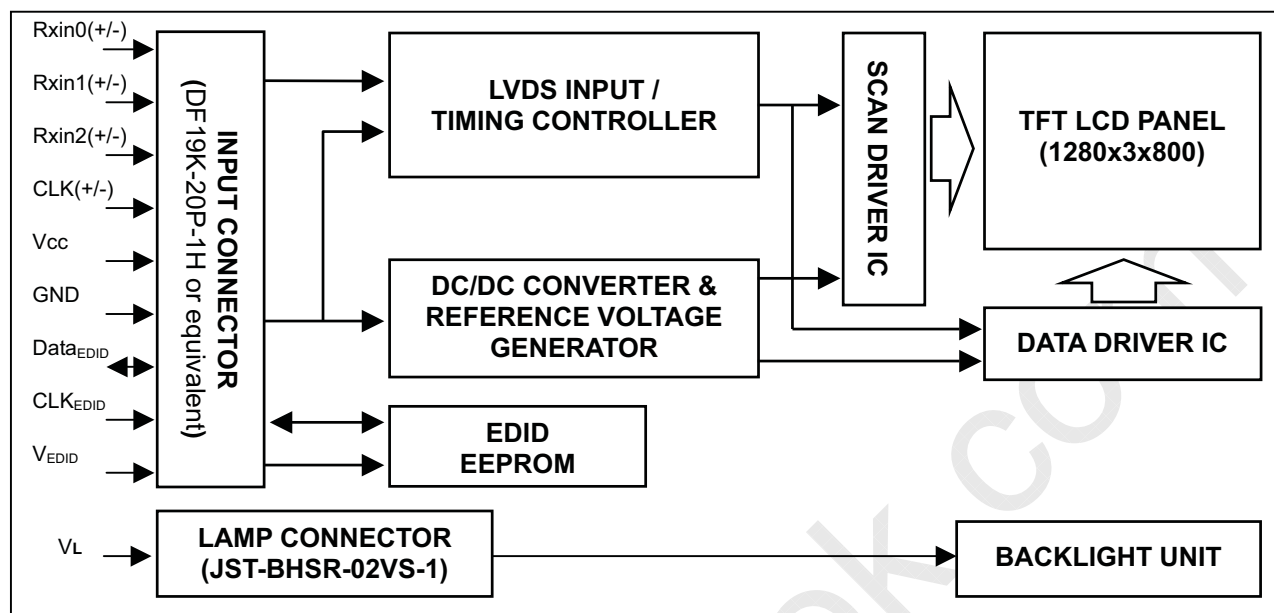
$$|I_p - I_{-p}| / I_{\text{rms}} * 100\%$$

\* Distortion rate

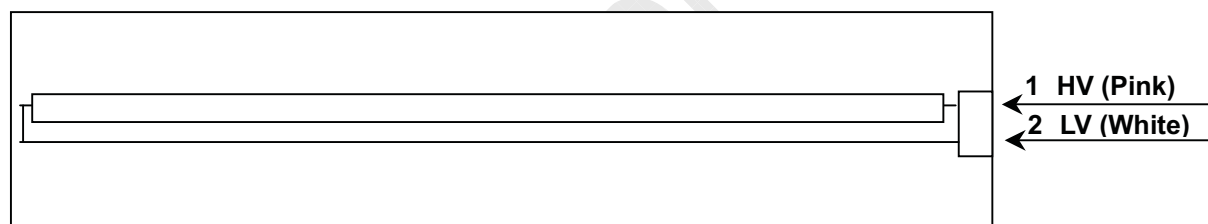
$$I_p \text{ (or } I_{-p}) / I_{\text{rms}}$$

## 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

### 4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



### 4.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT



## 5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

### 5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Pin	Symbol	Description	Polarity	Remark
1	VDD	Power Supply +3.3 V		-
2	VDD	Power Supply +3.3 V		-
3	GND	Ground		-
4	GND	Ground		
5	Rxin0-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	R0~R5,G0-
6	Rxin0+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
7	GND	Ground		
8	Rxin1-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	G1~G5,B0,B1
9	Rxin1+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
10	GND	Ground		
11	Rxin2-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	B2~B5,Hsync,Vsync,DE
12	Rxin2+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
13	GND	Ground		
14	CLK-	LVDS Clock Data Input	Negative	LVDS Level
15	CLK+	LVDS Clock Data Input	Positive	
16	GND	Ground		
17	V <sub>EDID</sub>	DDC +3.3 V		
18	NC			
19	CLK <sub>EDID</sub>	DDC Clock		
20	Data <sub>EDID</sub>	DDC Data	-	-

Note (1) Connector Part No.: DF19K-20P-1H or equivalent

Note (2) User's connector Part No: DF19G-20S-1C or equivalent

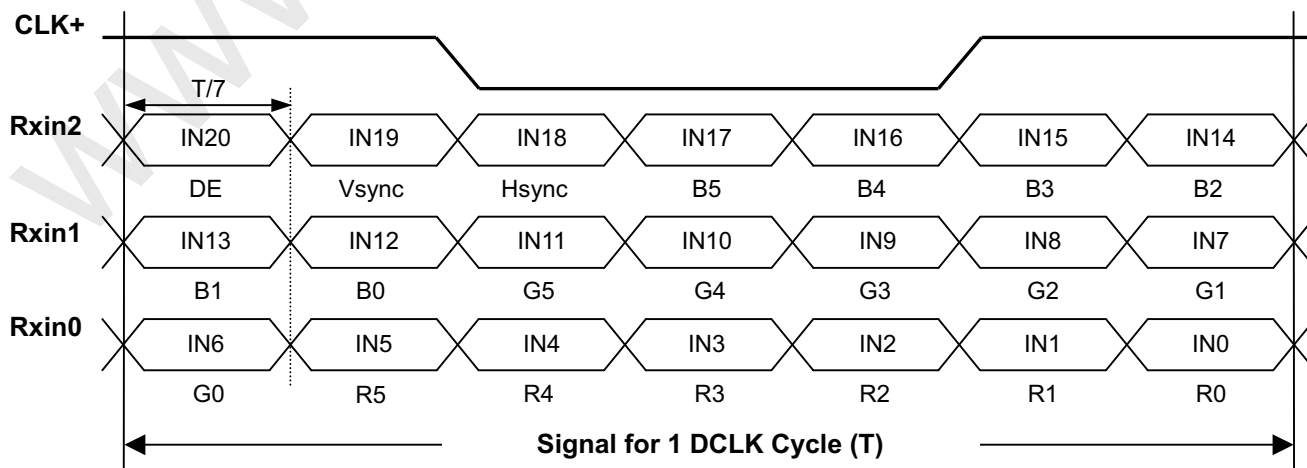
### 5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Pin	Symbol	Description	Color
1	HV	High Voltage	Pink
2	LV	Ground	White

Note (1) Connector Part No.: JST-BHSR-02VS-1 or equivalent

Note (2) User's connector Part No.: JST-SM02B-BHSS-1-TB or equivalent

### 5.3 TIMING DIAGRAM OF LVDS INPUT SIGNAL



## 5.4 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																	
		Red						Green						Blue					
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
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	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	
	Blue(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

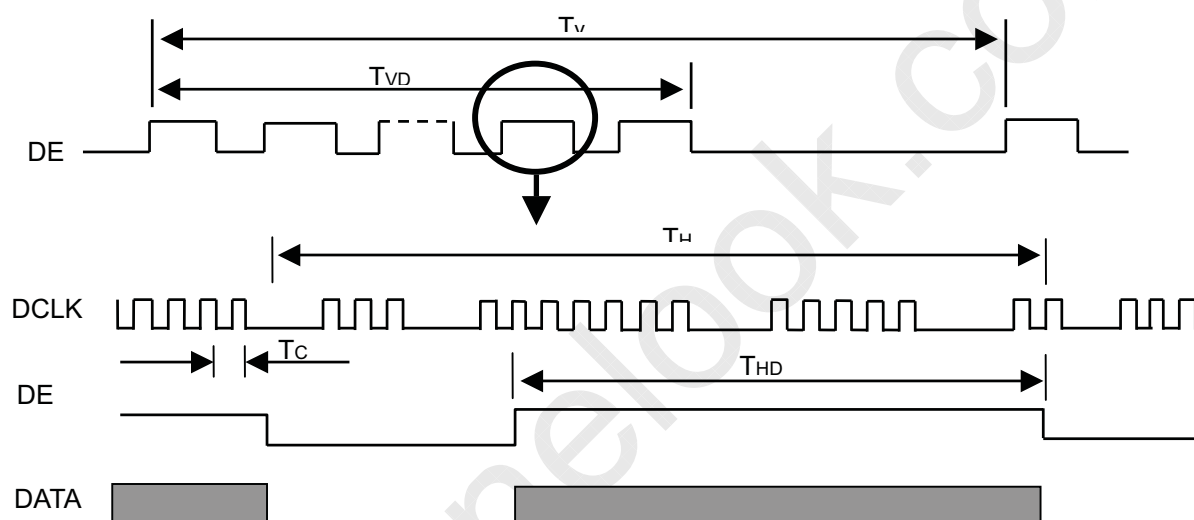
## 6. INTERFACE TIMING

### 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

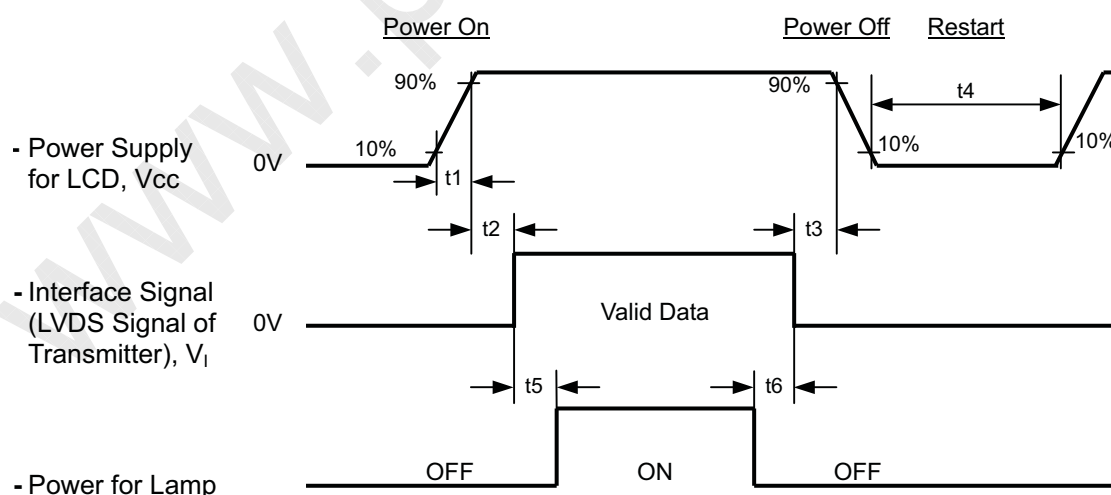
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	1/Tc	-	71	80	MHz	-
DE	Vertical Total Time	TV	802	823	1050	TH	-
	Vertical Addressing Time	TVD	800	800	800	TH	-
	Horizontal Total Time	TH	1380	1440	1680	Tc	-
	Horizontal Addressing Time	THD	1280	1280	1280	Tc	-

#### INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



### 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE



## Timing Specifications:

$$0.5\text{ms} < t_1 \leq 10 \text{ msec}$$

$$0 < t_2 \leq 50 \text{ msec}$$

$$0 < t_3 \leq 50 \text{ msec}$$

$$t_4 \geq (500) \text{ msec}$$

$$t_5 \geq 200 \text{ msec}$$

$$t_6 \geq 200 \text{ msec}$$

Note (1) Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

Note (2) When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply of LCD Vcc to 0 V.

Note (3) The Backlight inverter power must be turned on after the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is valid. The Backlight inverter power must be turned off before the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is invalid.

## 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

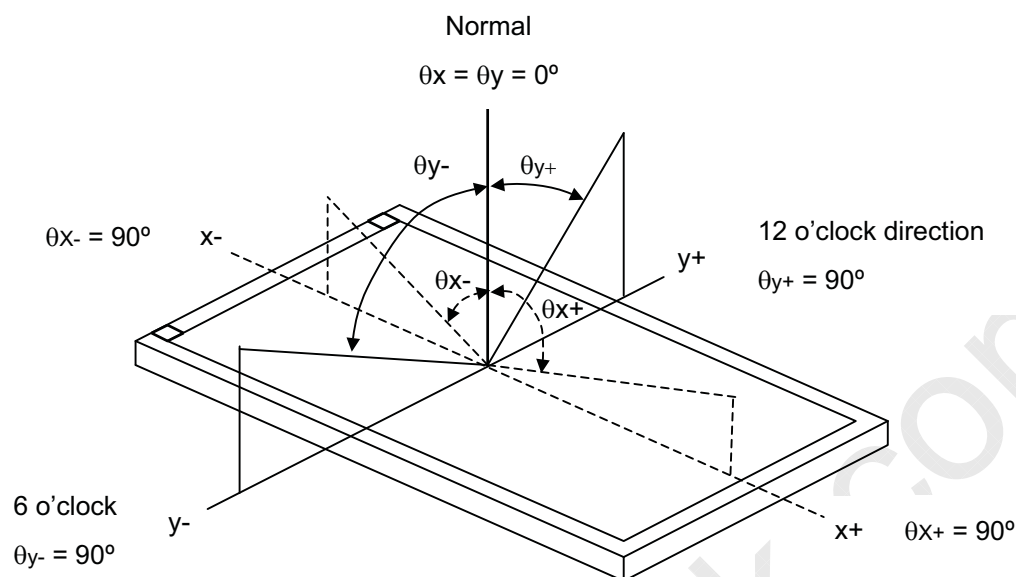
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>a</sub>	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H <sub>a</sub>	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.3	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Inverter Current	I <sub>L</sub>	6.0	mA
Inverter Driving Frequency	F <sub>L</sub>	55	KHz
Inverter	Sumida-H05-4915		

The measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in Section 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in Section 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (6).

### 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ Viewing Normal Angle	(200)	(300)	-	-	(2), (6)
Response Time		T <sub>R</sub>		-	( 8 )	(10)	ms	(3)
		T <sub>F</sub>		-	(17)	(25)	ms	
Average Luminance of White		L <sub>AVE</sub>		(150)	(180)	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4), (6)
White Variation		δW		-	-	(1.4)	-	(6), (7)
Cross Talk		CT		-	-	(4.0)	%	(5), (6)
Color Chromaticity	Red	R <sub>x</sub>		(0.538)	(0.568)	(0.598)	-	(1), (6)
		R <sub>y</sub>		(0.316)	(0.346)	(0.376)	-	
	Green	G <sub>x</sub>		(0.289)	(0.319)	(0.349)	-	
		G <sub>y</sub>		(0.549)	(0.579)	(0.609)	-	
	Blue	B <sub>x</sub>		(0.122)	(0.152)	(0.182)	-	
		B <sub>y</sub>		(0.102)	(0.132)	(0.162)	-	
	White	W <sub>x</sub>		(0.283)	0.313	(0.343)	-	
		W <sub>y</sub>		(0.299)	0.329	(0.359)	-	
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ <sub>x</sub> +	CR≥10		(60)	-	Deg.	(1), (6)
		θ <sub>x</sub> -			(60)	-		
	Vertical	θ <sub>y</sub> +			(40)	-		
		θ <sub>y</sub> -			(50)	-		

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ):



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{63} / L_0$$

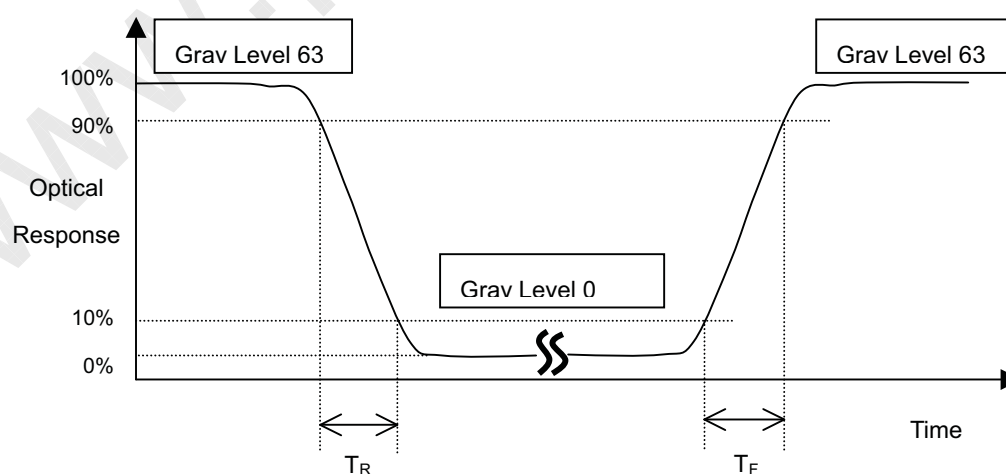
L63: Luminance of gray level 63

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

$$\text{CR} = \text{CR} (5)$$

CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (7).

Note (3) Definition of Response Time ( $T_R$ ,  $T_F$ ):





Note (4) Definition of Average Luminance of White ( $L_{AVE}$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$L_{AVE} = [L(1) + L(2) + L(3) + L(4) + L(5)] / 5$$

$L(x)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (7).

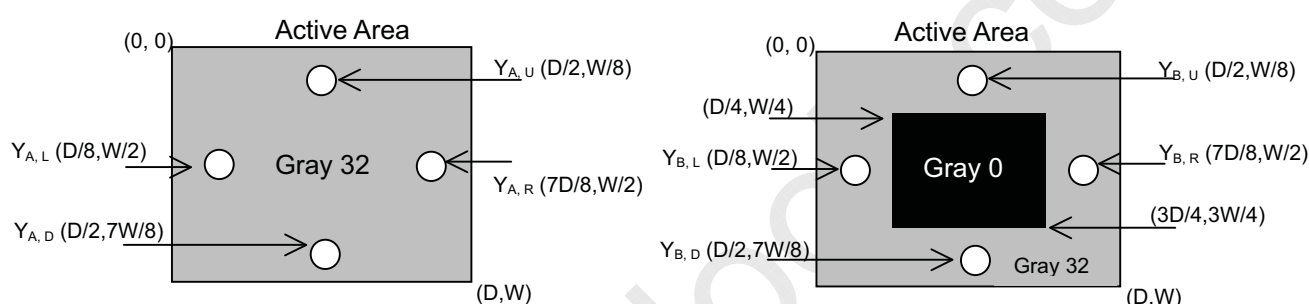
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = |Y_B - Y_A| / Y_A \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

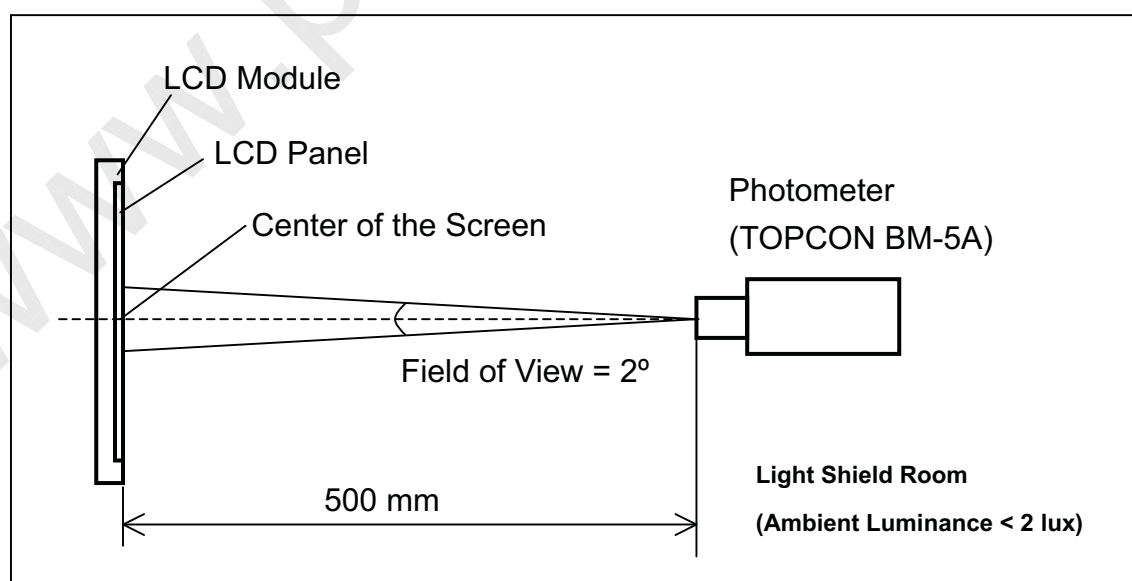
$Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern ( $\text{cd/m}^2$ )

$Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern ( $\text{cd/m}^2$ )



Note (6) Measurement Setup:

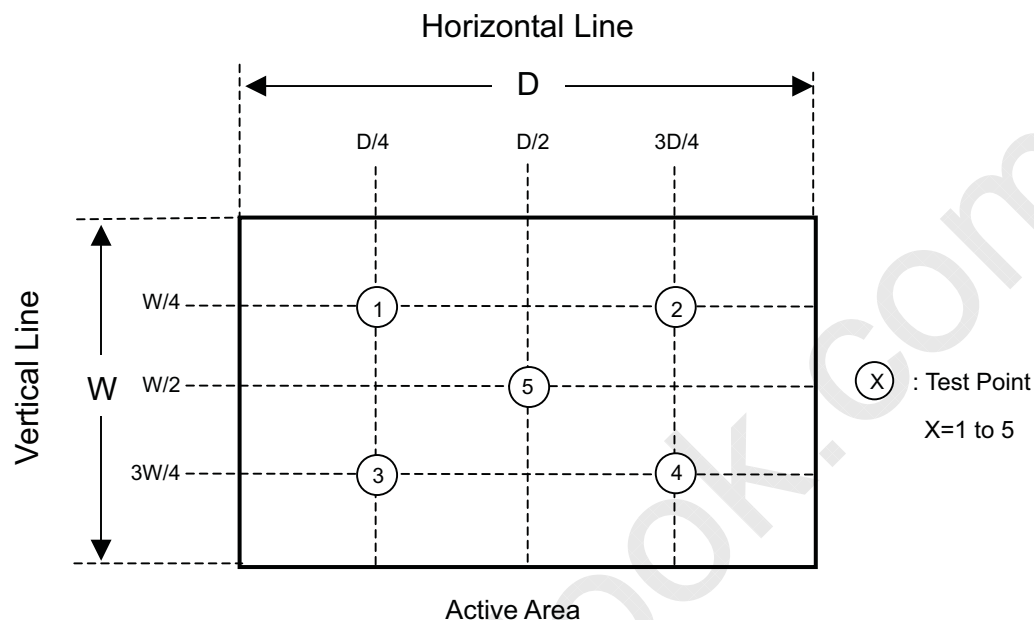
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 20 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 20 minutes in a windless room.



Note (7) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$\delta W = \text{Maximum } [L(1), L(2), L(3), L(4), L(5)] / \text{Minimum } [L(1), L(2), L(3), L(4), L(5)]$$



## 8. PRECAUTIONS

### 8.1 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The module should be assembled into the system firmly by using every mounting hole. Be careful not to twist or bend the module.
- (2) While assembling or installing modules, it can only be in the clean area. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or damage the polarizer.
- (3) Use fingerstalls or soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (4) Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead on the panel because the polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, please clean it by some absorbent cotton or soft cloth. Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanently damage the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (6) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. Staining and discoloration may occur if they left on panel for a long time.
- (7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contacting with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (8) Protect the module from static electricity, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (9) Do not disassemble the module.
- (10) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (11) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

### 8.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

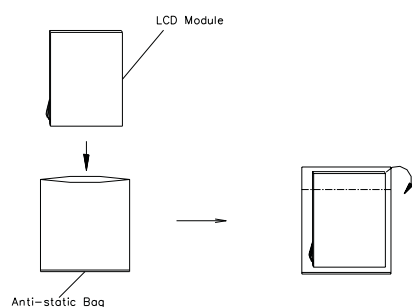
- (1) High temperature or humidity may reduce the performance of module. Please store LCD module within the specified storage conditions.
- (2) It is dangerous that moisture come into or contacted the LCD module, because the moisture may damage LCD module when it is operating.
- (3) It may reduce the display quality if the ambient temperature is lower than 10 °C. For example, the response time will become slowly, and the starting voltage of lamp will be higher than the room temperature.

### 8.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not pull the I/F connector in or out while the module is operating.
- (2) Always follow the correct power on/off sequence when LCD module is connecting and operating. This can prevent the CMOS LSI chips from damage during latch-up.
- (3) The startup voltage of Backlight is approximately 1000 Volts. It may cause electrical shock while assembling with inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the Backlight unit.

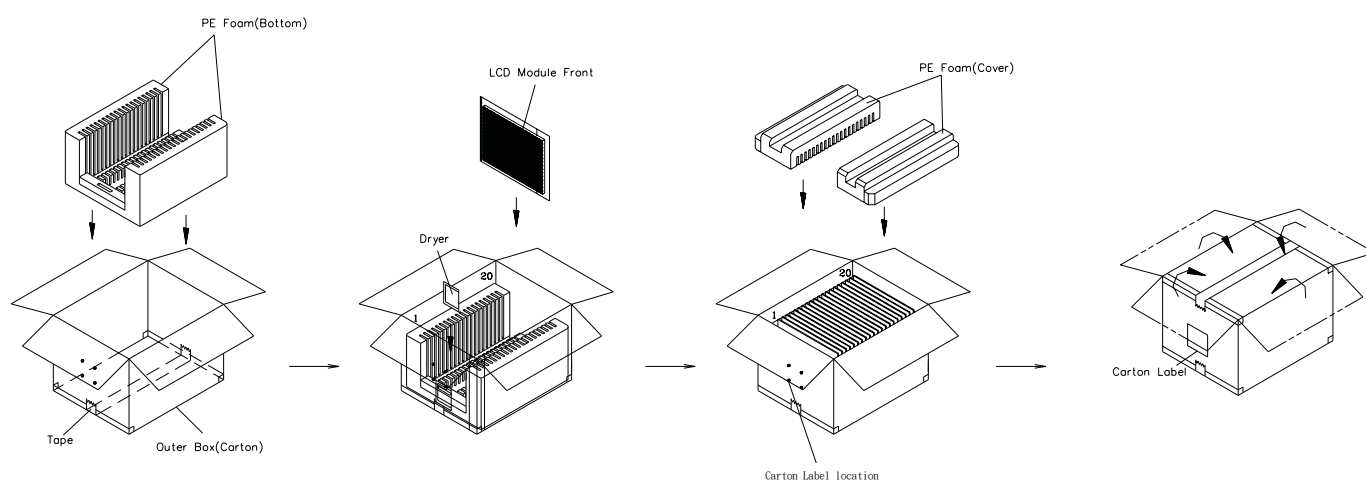
## 9. PACKING

### 9.1 CARTON



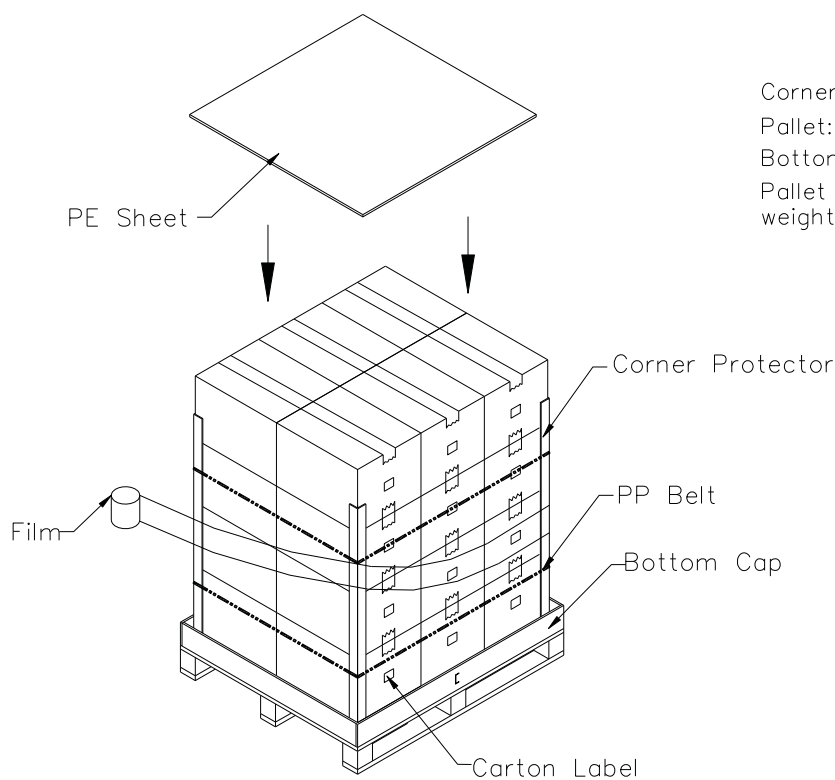
Box Dimensions: 489x(L)382x(W)x330(H)mm

Weight: Approx . 9kg(20 module .per 1 box)





## 9.2 PALLET



Corner Protector: L1250mm\*50mm\*50mm

Pallet: L1180\*W1000\*H135mm

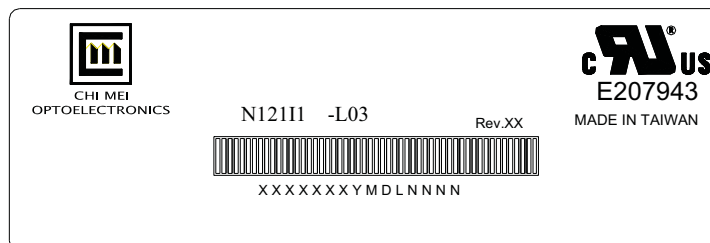
Bottom Cap: L1180\*W1000\*H120mm

Pallet Stock Dim: L1180\*W1000\*H1465mm  
weight: Approx.230kg

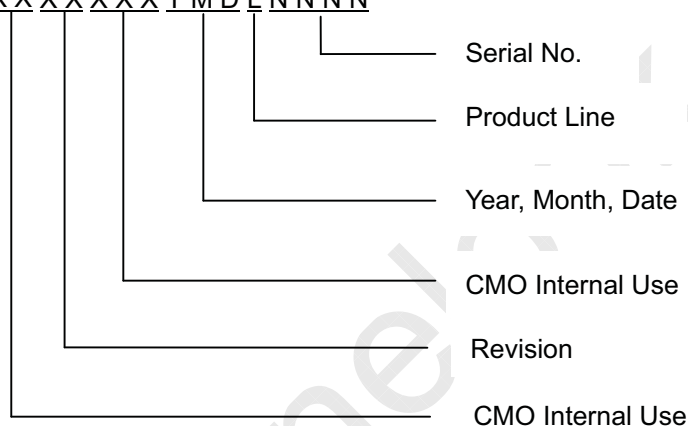
## 10. DEFINITION OF LABELS

### 10.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



- (a) Model Name: N121I1 - L03  
 (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: C1, C2 ...etc.  
 (c) Serial ID: XXXXXX Y M D L NNNN



Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 1~9, for 2001~2009  
 Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.  
 Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, exclude I, O and U  
 (b) Revision Code: cover all the change  
 (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product  
 (d) Product Line: 1 -> Line1, 2 -> Line 2, ...etc.



Issued Date: Jul.30, 2004  
Model No.: N12111 -L03

**Tentative**

## 10.2 CARTON LABEL

The image shows a template for a carton label. At the top left is the CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS logo. Below it, the text "CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS" is printed. The label contains four lines of text, each followed by a horizontal line for input: "PO.NO.", "Part ID.", "Model Name", and "Carton ID.". To the right of the "Carton ID." line is the word "Quantities" followed by a horizontal line. The background of the label is a light gray grid pattern. A large, faint watermark "www.panelook.com" is visible across the entire page.

CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS

PO.NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Part ID. \_\_\_\_\_

Model Name \_\_\_\_\_

Carton ID. \_\_\_\_\_ Quantities \_\_\_\_\_

